



SDG Meghalaya: From Vision to Action

Evaluating Meghalaya State and Districts Performance Index

October 2023
SDG Cell, Meghalaya

Planning, Investment Promotion and
Sustainable Development Department
Government of Meghalaya





Foreword



Dear Citizens,

It is with great pride and enthusiasm that I introduce this report “From Vision to Action: Evaluating Meghalaya and Districts Performance Index”, marking a significant milestone in our collective pursuit of sustainable development in Meghalaya. This report encapsulates our progress, challenges, and strategic initiatives as we align our efforts with the global commitment outlined in the 2030 Agenda.

Meghalaya, with its unique cultural tapestry and abundant natural resources, has charted an inspiring course towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This report serves as testament to our shared commitment to fostering equitable and sustainable growth across the state.

Our journey has been marked by noteworthy achievements, shedding light on the impact of policies, initiatives, and collaborations. From improving access to healthcare through MHIS and CMSMS to promoting quality education. Commendable are the innovative strategies devised by the districts through the CM Catalytic Fund that has resulted in increased awareness about SDGs.

However, in the spirit of transparency and continuous improvement, this report does not shy away from acknowledging the challenges we face. Through a detailed analysis of each district, we identify areas that demand intensified efforts and strategic interventions to ensure that no one is left behind.

As we navigate these challenges, it is heartening to witness the progress made across each district in Meghalaya. This report not only captures the macro level achievements but also nuanced developments at the grassroots level. It serves as a tool for self-reflection and acts as a catalyst for future endeavors.

Together, let us forge ahead, shaping a future where the ideals of the 2030 Agenda become a living reality for every citizen of Meghalaya.

Thank You! Khublei! Mitela!

Conrad K. Sangma
Chief Minister, Meghalaya





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Meghalaya in a Nutshell

12 districts
55 blocks



38.16
Lakhs



22,720
Sq.Km



46,600
Crores



INDIA

MEGHALAYA



27.08 Lakhs



17,146 Sq.Km



86% (Khasi, Garo, Jaintia)



74.42% (2011)



125



79%



443 Km
Bangladesh



1

Introduction





1.1 Background

The Sustainable Development Goals were conceptualized at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 and is a set of 17 interconnected Goals with 169 targets. Adopted by 193 member countries of the United Nations in September 2015, the SDGs build upon the Millennium Development Goals and represent a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030.

SDGs emerged as a global initiative to address pressing challenges and promote sustainable development. The SDGs acknowledge the interconnectedness of global challenges and the necessity for collaboration on an unprecedented scale. It represents a shared vision for a more equitable and sustainable world, emphasizing the importance of leaving no one behind. The SDGs reflect a commitment to transformative change and recognize the role of partnerships, innovation, and collective action in achieving these ambitious goals.

In essence, the SDGs are a testament to the international community's commitment to addressing complex and interrelated issues to create a better future for the people and the planet. It serves as a guiding framework for governments, organizations, and individuals to work together towards a more inclusive, resilient and a sustainable world. India and the State of Meghalaya have embraced the SDGs agenda as a national priority and a roadmap for inclusive and sustainable development.

1.2 Context

Meghalaya boasts a rich legacy in sustainable development, evident through its iconic sacred forests and root bridges. These remarkable features not only showcase the state's commitment to sustainable practices but also serve as a major tourist attraction, drawing visitors to witness and appreciate the harmonious blend of traditional wisdom and environmental preservation that defines Meghalaya's unique heritage.

As a state with around 76% of forest coverage, Meghalaya recognizes its distinctive challenges and opportunities, including the preservation of indigenous cultures, environmental conservation, and promotion of inclusive growth. The SDGs not only serve as benchmarks but as guiding principle helping the State navigate through complex challenges.

Meghalaya aspires to be at the forefront of Sustainable Development Goals and is committed to achieve the goals by 2030. The Government of Meghalaya is actively implementing tangible measures to build a sustainable society through social, economic and environmental improvement.

To achieve its vision to be among the top 10 performing state in India, Meghalaya had constituted an SDG Cell, developed a State Indicator Framework and District Indicator Framework for constant measurement of progress. The State has realized that SDGs require strong local implementation to achieve the desired impact and therefore has undertaken the task of developing a Block Indicator Framework and Local Indicator Framework. This strategic initiative is geared towards establishing a comprehensive system that not only aligns with the overarching SDGs but also facilitates monitoring of progress both at the block and village level, ensuring nuanced evaluation of development outcomes.

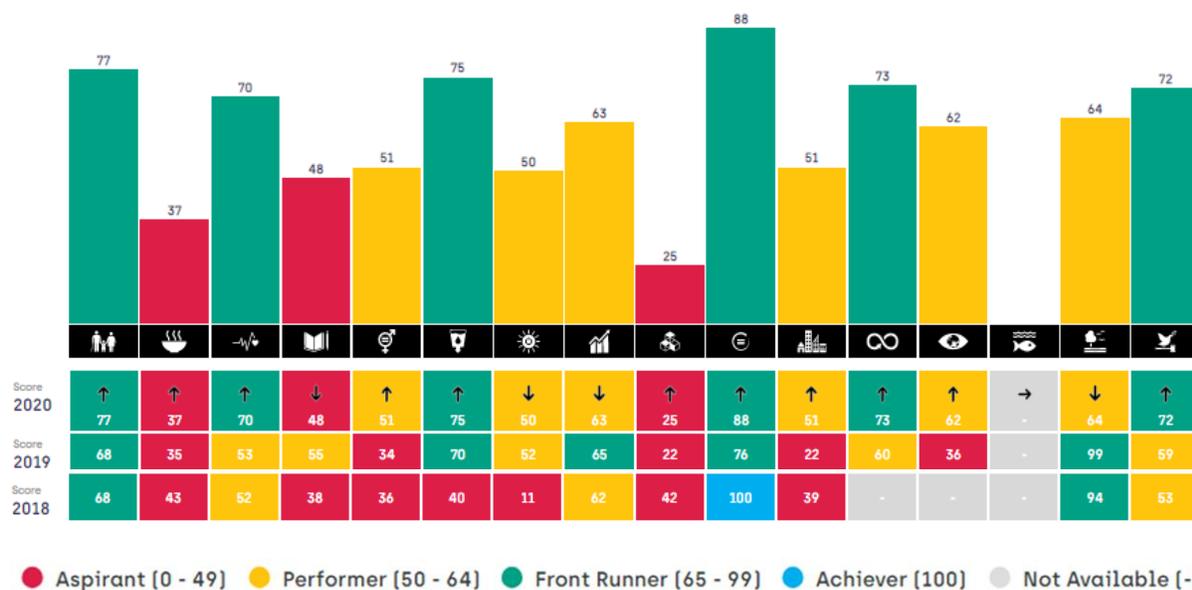
As Meghalaya strides towards a sustainable future, the launch of this document by the Hon'ble Chief Minister is a testament to the State' unwavering dedication towards achieving these goals. This document not only measures progress but also lays a foundation for future roadmap.



1.2.1 Mapping Meghalaya's Progress

Since its inaugural launch in 2018, the index has been comprehensively documenting and ranking the progress made by States and Union Territories towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The third edition of the SDG India Index 2020–21 was released by NITI Aayog on 3rd of June 2021. Below (Figure 1) represents the composite scores received by Meghalaya since the launch of first index in 2018.

Figure 1 Meghalaya Performance 2018-2020



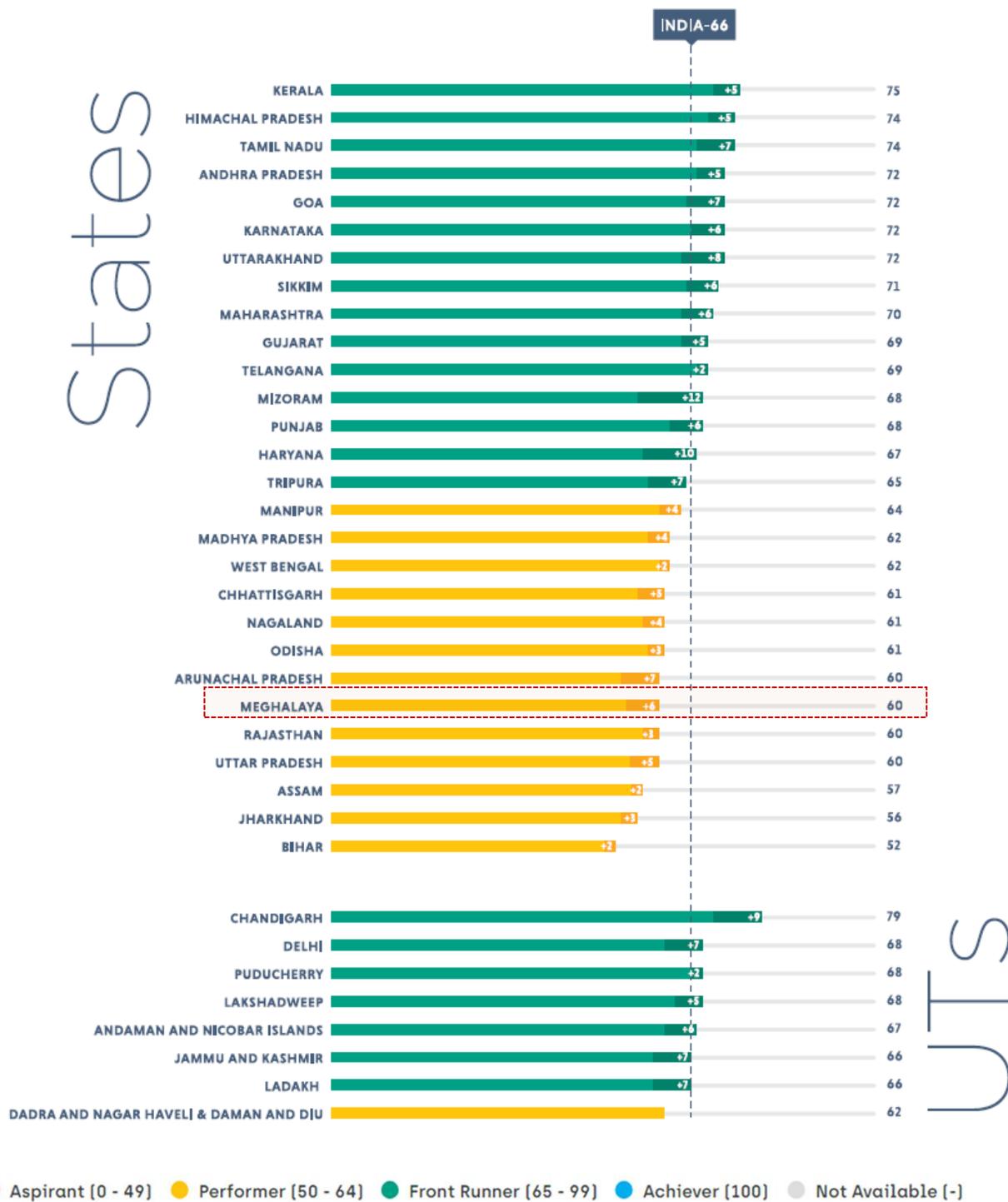
Meghalaya has advanced from 25th position, in the NITI Aayog SDG India Index 2019-20, to the 23rd in 2020-21 index with an improvement in its composite score, from 54 to 60, indicating that the state has improved in its performance towards achieving the SDGs. The performance of all the States and UTs is shared below (Figure 2).

Meghalaya turned out to be the **top performer** in **SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality)** with an index score of 88 amongst all the states. India has seen a huge improvement in 9 goals which led to a positive push in state's performance. Goal 1, Goal 3, Goal 5, Goal 6, Goal 10, Goal 11, Goal 12, Goal 13, and Goal 16 has also seen a jump in performance from the previous Index.

While there has been an improvement, Meghalaya is an aspirant (score between 0-49) in 3 Goals, Goal 2- Zero Hunger, Goal 4- Quality Education and Goal 9- Industry, Infrastructure, and Innovation. In this regard, the State has devised a clear plan to address the gaps and challenges and is committed to achieving these goals by 2030 and ensuring that no one is left behind.



Figure 2 Performance of States and UTs in India (SDG India Index 3.0)



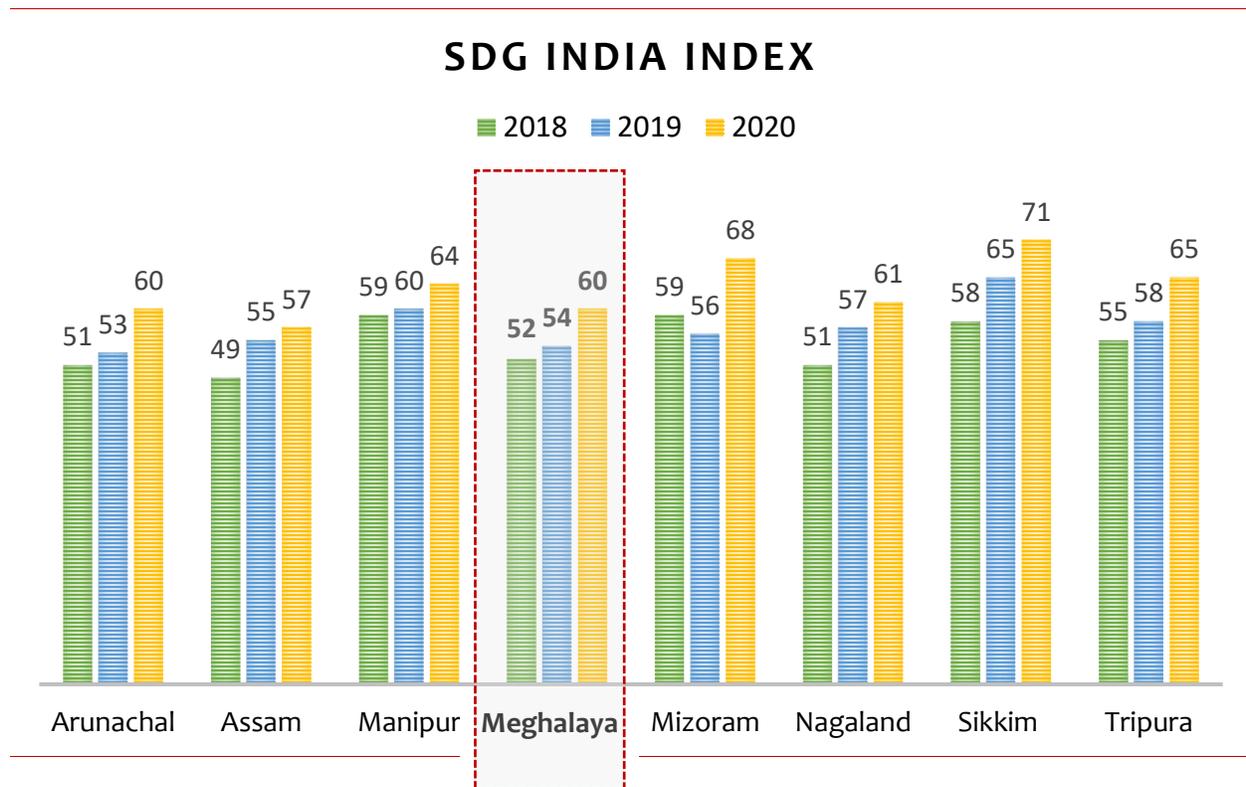
1.2.2 NER Index and NE States

It may be noted that when zoomed in, the North-East Region (NER) contrastingly is diverse as compared to rest of the country in terms of SDGs due to obvious reasons of its inherent disadvantages. A separate NER SDG index was released by NITI Aayog in 2020 to understand these challenges.

Below is a snapshot of Meghalaya's relative standing in relation to other Northeastern States of India from 2018-2020. Meghalaya and Mizoram had similar score in 2019 and as can be seen from the graph, the latter has jumped 10 points clinching the 2nd spot amongst other Northeastern States. Sikkim has been consistently performing well and has remained at the top spot in the last two indexes.

Sikkim and Mizoram with similar geography and demography of Meghalaya can be taken for comparison with the State.

Figure 3 Composite score of NE States





1.3 Structure of the report

The SDG journey of Meghalaya through "From Vision to Action" unfolds across five chapters.

Chapter 1, 'The introduction' delves into Meghalaya's geographical nuances and the state's unwavering commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This section not only illuminates Meghalaya's performance but also scrutinizes the status of each goal since the inaugural index release, drawing comparisons with other Northeastern states.

Chapter 2 meticulously explains the Vision of the state and the Methodology, offering an insightful panorama of the Goals and the performance metrics of key indicators, while also acknowledging the limitations of the report. Within this section, the report sheds light on the data employed, the formulas utilized, and the methodology for scoring districts across each goal. The chapter culminates with a district-wise ranking and a comprehensive evaluation of the challenges hindering the state's pursuit of these Goals.

Chapter 3 endeavors to furnish readers with the strategic roadmap devised by the State for achieving SDGs. It subsequently outlines the diverse initiatives undertaken by the state to fulfill its targets, concluding with an emphasis on the pivotal role that districts can play in localizing and attaining SDGs.

Chapter 4 presents district factsheets, enumerating focus areas for each district to enhance their performance.

In **Chapter 5**, the narrative transitions to the way forward, proffering insightful recommendations for the State and its districts to ameliorate their SDG Rankings.





2

Overview Vision & challenges





2.1 Vision and Objectives

Despite a history of underdevelopment, uncertainties, insurgency and emerging ecological concerns, the Meghalaya State along with other sister states of NER is striving to do well. The region has performed reasonably well as compared to many other States in respect to human development indicators, although it has not been as successful in bringing about commensurate economic growth. Several NER States rank towards the top of NITI Aayog's SDG India Index. At the same time, there is scope for further fast-tracking the achievements that will not only improve the human development indicators of the state but also contribute to the achievement of SDG targets at the national level. In this direction, a Northeast focused SDG Index was initiated by NITI Aayog to closely monitor the efforts and achievements and highlight critical gaps in the region. Last NER-SDG report Launched by NITI Aayog in year 2021-22 consists of detailed analysis of 120 districts from eight different districts of Northeast region for year 2020. The updated NER-SDG index is still awaited.

Vision: to be Top 10 performing State in SDGs by 2030

Meghalaya as a State has prioritized Sustainable Development Goals and is continuously taking initiatives to achieve its vision to rank amongst top ten performing states in the country by 2030. To achieve this vision, the role of a regular and comprehensive report card for Goal wise comparison of the progress becomes crucial. Since it has already been more than two years for any district level SDG monitoring report, Meghalaya State has come up with this comprehensive report, "SDG: From Vision to Action".

The objectives of this report are as follows-

- Rank the 11 districts of Meghalaya based on their relative performance across the 15 SDGs (Goal 14 and 17 are not relevant)
- Identify the critical gaps and challenges in performance and achievements in order to strategize necessary corrective measures.
- Highlight district disparities across the state so that suitable interventions can be undertaken to iron them out.
- Promote healthy competition among the districts of Meghalaya in their journey towards achieving the Goals.
- Create a platform for collaboration and enable districts to learn from the good practices of their peers.

2.2 Methodology

This section explains the methodology adopted for data, ranking and discusses the limitation of the method.

2.2.1 Data

The data used in this document can be categories into three, as listed below.

a) Base line Data (2020-21)

For the SDG baseline, for the 50 indicators, the State SDG cell collected data from all districts and departments through "SDG Meghalaya" mobile based application. Similarly, for 24 indicators the data was taken from the central ministries and the remaining data from taken from National Family Health Survey Report-5 (NFHS-5).





b) Evaluation year data (2021-22)

The data for assessment year has been collected by adopting same approach through mobile based application.

c) SDG initiatives / success stories (up to August 2023)

SDG Cell through its field visits and department liaison collected the visible and significant impacts at the implementation level. Those visible impacts have been captured in form of success stories and framed in this document.

2.2.2 District evaluation Ranking (2021-22)

An interim analysis has been done towards locating trends against the SDGs at the District level. District level indicators for which data have been provided by the departments up to January 2022 have been considered and the following steps were conducted to arrive at the trends:

- **Raw indicator values were normalized** to arrive at scores of each district against each indicator. The normalization of indicator values into a standard scale of 0 to 100 was done to ensure comparability as different indicators had different ranges of values. For instance, while MMR ranges from 0 to 1,00,000, poverty rate is measured as a percentage. In the normalized range of 0 to 100, 0 indicates the lowest performance and 100 implies that the highest achievement.

Raw data under these SDGs were therefore normalized as follows:

For indicators where increasing or positive value means better performance, for example, the percentage of schools with electricity,

$$x' = \left[\frac{x - \min(x)}{T(x) - \min(x)} \right] \times 100$$

Where, x = raw data value

min(x) = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

max(x) = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

T(x) = target value for the indicator

x' = normalized score after rescaling

For indicators where decreasing or negative value means better performance, for example, Maternal Mortality Rate,

$$x' = \left[1 - \frac{x - T(x)}{\max(x) - T(x)} \right] \times 100$$

Where, x = raw data value

min(x) = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

max(x) = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

T(x) = target value for the indicator

x' = normalized score after rescaling

- **Computation of District-wise score** for each goal followed normalization: This was estimated as the arithmetic mean of the normalized values of all indicators under the SDG, for each District.



- 
- **Ranking of Districts:** After calculating the average normalized scores for each Goal, the Districts were ranked from Rank 1 to Rank 11. The district with highest average score is ranked as 1 and the district with lowest average score is ranked as 11

2.2.3 Limitations of Methodology

In line with the SDG NER Index, this document is a useful instrument to measure the progress of Meghalaya and its districts in adopting and implementing the SDG agenda, the index has the following limitations:

- There is limited comparability to SDG India Index. The indicator sets used for the two indices are necessarily different since some indicators used in the document are specific to the region and do not apply to other States of the country.
- The assessment year for the districts is January 2022 whereas the initiatives include progress made till date.
- The indicators and data from non-government sources have not been included in the interest of data comparability and uniformity. Of the 84 indicators considered for computation –40 per cent have been sourced from Union Ministries and national level surveys; and 60 per cent from State sources.
- For some indicators, data for all districts are not available or applicable. In computing the Index, “null” value has been assigned to these indicators and they have not been included in the computation. For some indicators, data for all districts are not available or applicable. In computing the Index, “null” value has been assigned to these indicators and they have not been included in the computation. **This null/ non-reported value might affect the overall score** while the arithmetic computation of district and composite scores.
- Eastern West Khasi Hills the newly formed district of Meghalaya has been excluded from the analysis due to unavailability of data for most of the identified indicators.



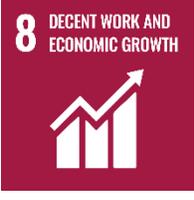
2.3 Overview

The SDGs are intricately linked and interdependent, forming a comprehensive framework where progress in one goal can significantly impact and influence the achievement of others, highlighting the holistic nature of sustainable development.

The table below summarizes Meghalaya's key indicators based on the current standing of the districts in this report and how the state has progressed in the overall achievement of the Goals.

How to read the table	
	The indicator has developed growth  SDG closed to being achieved
	The indicator has developed in a negative direction  Significant challenges in achieving the SDG
	No significant change in the development of the indicator  Challenges in achieving the SDG

Goal	Key indicators	Assessment
	 Households with any member covered by health insurance	
	 Population receiving social protection benefits under PMMVY	
	 Household living in kutcha houses	
	 Anganwadi centres with anthropometric devices	
	 Children under 5 years who are stunted	
	 Pregnant women who are anemic	
	 Children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	
	 Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	
	 Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	

Goal	Key indicators	Assessment
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Adjusted Net Enrollment Ratio in elementary education (class 1-8)  Average annual dropout rate at secondary level  Trained teachers at secondary level 	
 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Female to male labor force participation rate  Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly  Married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods 	
 <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Rural population having improved source of drinking water  Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within the premises through Piped Water Supply  Schools with separate toilet facility for girls 	
 <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Villages electrified  Household using clean fuel for cooking. 	
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Automated teller machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population  Women account holders in PMJDY  Loans disbursed to MSME against sanctioned 	
 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Number of functioning branches of Commercial Banks  Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)  Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY 	
 <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Women provided employment under MGNREGA  PWDs provided employment under MGNREGA  Women representatives in PRIs, ULBs, VCs, VECs 	

Goal	Key indicators	Assessment
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	 Deaths due to road accidents	
	 Individual HHs toilet constructed (SBM-U)	
	 Houses completed under PMAY (Urban)	
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	 Rural population having improved source of drinking water	
	 Area under jhum cultivation	
	 Area under micro/minor irrigation	
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	 Change in forest area	
	 Human lives lost due to Natural calamity	
	 Area under watershed management	
15 LIFE ON LAND 	 Forest Cover as a percentage of total geographical area	
	 Number of wildlife crimes reported.	
	 Wasteland over total geographical area	
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	 Common service centers providing online services	
	 Population covered under Aadhaar	
	 Reported murder	

2.4 Challenges for the state

Meghalaya faces a myriad of challenges on its path to achieving the SDGs by 2030. Despite its abundance of natural resources and a cultural ethos inclined towards sustainability, the State exhibits suboptimal performance across critical Goals such as Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well Being, Education and Affordable and Clean Energy. Recognizing and addressing these challenges is imperative for effective policymaking and strategic planning. The following key challenges are noteworthy:

Inadequate infrastructure, especially in terms of connectivity and transportation, can hinder economic development and impede progress in various SDGs.

Infrastructure



The hilly and remote terrain of Meghalaya makes access to certain regions difficult, leading to challenges in delivering essential services, education, and healthcare.

Remoteness



The operational costs associated with reaching remote and difficult to access regions are substantial. These costs cover transportation, logistics and the overall challenge of implementing development projects in challenging geographical conditions.

High Operational Costs



Balancing economic development with environment sustainability is crucial especially given Meghalaya's rich biodiversity. Ensuring responsible resource management aligns with several SDGs.

Environment Concerns





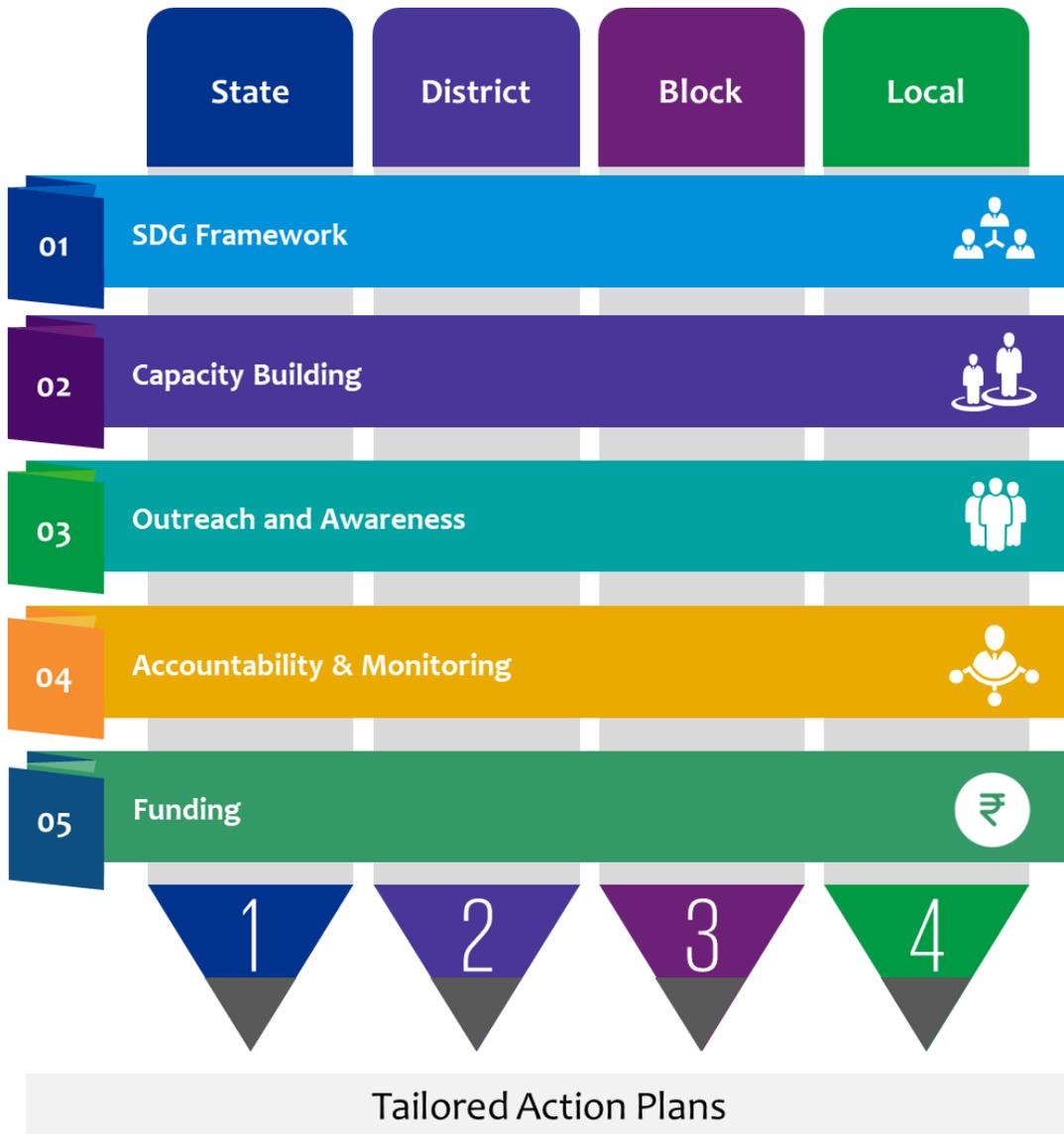
3

Roadmap & Initiatives



3.1 Road map

The state has created a multi-faceted roadmap to realize the vision for SDGs, which shall enable every District, Block and Local area with a customized action plan for improving SDGs. The framework revolves around 5 components, is illustrated below.



The 5 above components undertake various activities, each with its own status of progress across various administrative tiers, encompassing State, District, Block and Local levels, as illustrated comprehensively below.



STATE

Category	Item	Status
SDG Framework	State Indicator Framework	Done
Capacity Building	Meghalaya Next 1.0	Done
	Meghalaya Next 2.0	Next
Outreach & Awareness	SDG Youth Ambassador	Next
Accountability & Monitoring	State SDG Cell	Done
	State SDG Dashboard	Done
	State SDG Data Portal	Next
Funding	Meghalaya SDG Budget	Done
	Meghalaya SDG CSR Conclave	Next

DISTRICT

Category	Item	Status
SDG Framework	District Indicator Framework	Done
Capacity Building	Capacity Building of District Officials	Done
Outreach & Awareness	Implementation of SDG Catalytic Fund 2.0	Next
Accountability & Monitoring	District SDG Cell	Done
	Strengthening SDG District Cell	Next
	Quarterly Review Meeting	Next
Funding	CM Catalytic Fund	Done
	CM Catalytic Fund 2.0	Next

BLOCK

Category	Item	Status
SDG Framework	Block Indicator Framework	Ongoing
Capacity Building	Capacity Building of Block Officials	Done
Outreach & Awareness	SDG Model Block	Ongoing
Accountability & Monitoring	Quarterly Review Meetings	Next
Funding	Allocation for Model Block SDGs	Next

LOCAL

Category	Item	Status
SDG Framework	Local Indicator Framework	Ongoing
Capacity Building	Strengthening Village Level Institutions to undertake Localization	Done
Outreach & Awareness	SDG Model Block	Ongoing
Accountability & Monitoring	Quarterly Review Meetings	Next
Funding	Allocation of funds for Model Block SDGs	Next

Done

Ongoing

Next





3.2 Initiatives

3.2.1 SDG Dashboard & Application

The Government of Meghalaya has launched its application and data dashboard to facilitate sustainable way of data collection. The mobile application allows stakeholders to easily access and input SDG related data.

Simultaneously, the collected data is available for further use through a well-designed district wise dashboard. Integrated within the Chief Minister’s overarching dashboard, it reflects progress and composite scores for all 12 districts. The baseline data collection for NER Index was done using the mobile application.

The SDG Cell is currently adding more functionality to the application and is currently in the process of launching an enhance form of the dashboard.



Sustainable mode of data collection

Advanced dashboard for data analytics and visualization

Realtime data & progress reflection

Visualization of SDG Application and Dashboard



User-friendly interface





3.2.2 CM Catalytic Fund

Recognizing the constraints posed by the tied funds with predefined usage at the district or execution levels, the need for additional financial support during implementation becomes apparent. At this crucial stage, flexibility is paramount to adapt to specific needs and requirements.

In response to this challenge, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya has introduced an innovative solution – “CM Catalytic Fund to Districts for improvement of SDGs.” This fund, designed to address financial constraints at the grassroots level, signifies a departure from the traditional tied-fund model. It empowers DCs to initiate projects and interventions tailored to the needs of the districts. By doing so, the initiative aims not only to alleviate financial constraints but also to catalyze a bottom-up approach towards enhancing SDG performance.

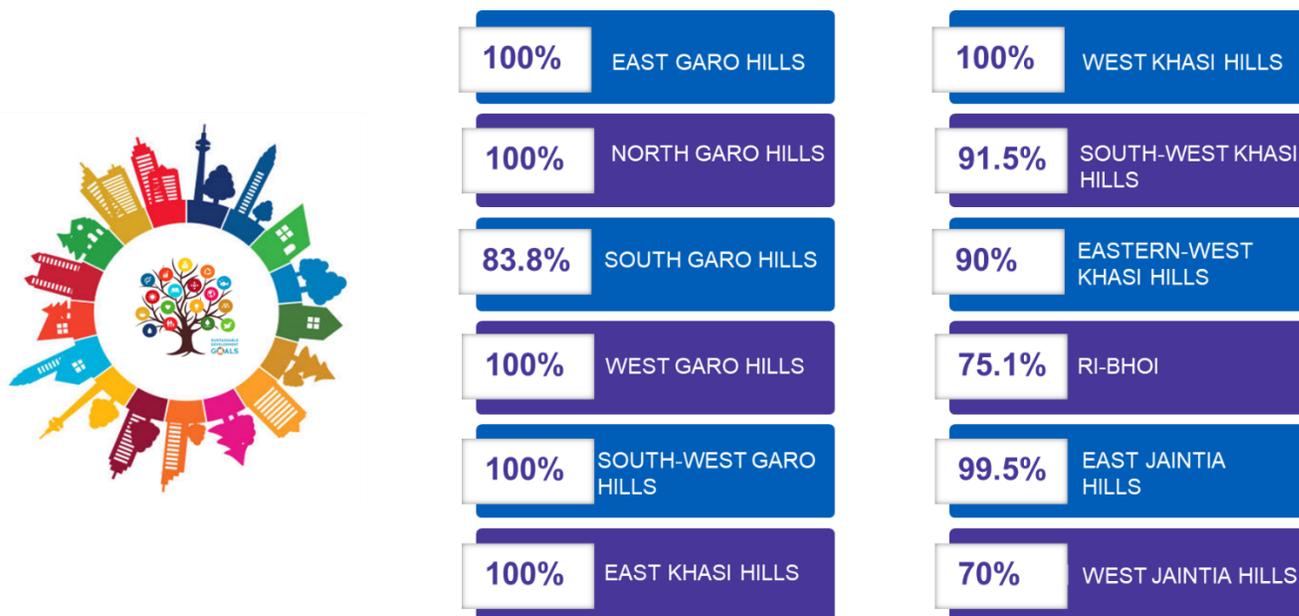
The program started with an initial investment of Rs 10 Crore, signaling a commitment to fostering localized development and improving SDGs at the grassroots level.

Workshop on SDG chaired by Hon'ble CM and launching of CM Catalytic Fund





Figure 4 Utilization Status of CM Catalytic Fund



The main purpose of the fund is to identify low-hanging fruits and intervene to bring improvement in the SDG indicators. To boost local initiatives or interventions, which are not covered under the various Central and State Government schemes, may be required to be taken up to ensure overall improvement and well-being of the common man.

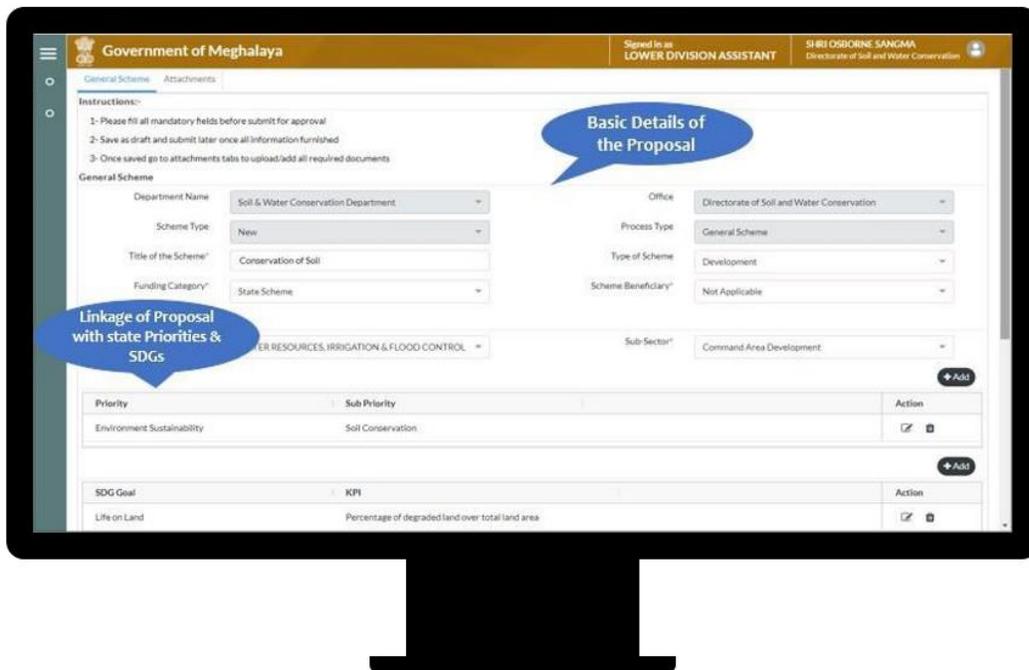


Distribution of computers under catalytic fund in South West Garo Hills district

For instance, only 25% of schools in Southwest Garo Hills have computers available. Through the Chief Minister Catalytic Fund, the district was able to procure 20 computer systems to improve the educational infrastructure in schools significantly marking a positive impact on the quality of education for the students in the area.



3.2.3 Linkage of SDGs with E-Proposal system

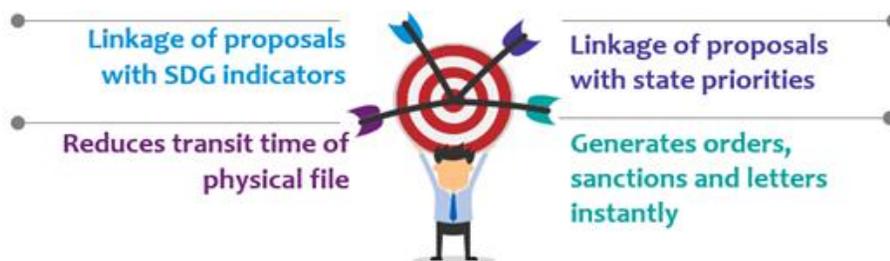


E-Proposal dashboard mentioning SDG linkage

Navigating the bureaucracy of file and proposal movement within the government has historically been a cumbersome undertaking. The physical transfer of files not only inefficiently consumes human and physical resources but also led to substantial monetary losses. Recognizing the limitations of this longstanding process, the Government of Meghalaya has introduced an advanced solution: the E-Proposal system which is designed to seamlessly incorporate SDGs and their priorities.

The E- Proposal system serves as a digital alternative to traditional paper files as it automates sanctions and administrative approvals of all the departments and directorates in Meghalaya. This system has eliminated 75% of physical files and support the State in seamless tracking and monitoring of the schemes. By minimizing the reliance on physical files, this system contributes to sustainability efforts, reducing paper consumption and mitigating environmental impact

Figure 5 Benefits of E-Proposal



3.2.4 Meghalaya Next

Figure 6 Meghalaya Next Workshop chaired by Chief Secretary



Meghalaya aims to rank among the top ten Indian States by 2030 in both per capita GDP and Sustainable Development Goal achievements. The Meghalaya NEXT workshop was conceptualized aligning with Hon'ble Prime Minister's call for a collaborative and consultative policymaking process, crucial for the State's growth.

All State department aligned their next five-year vision with SDGs. With 70% of the population below twenty-nine years of age, there's an urgent demand for development, necessitating economic opportunities, stability, and sustainable growth. Meeting these demands requires a strategic vision from the State government.

To strategize for the State's development, the Government of Meghalaya organized "Meghalaya NEXT: Brainstorming the Future," a three-day workshop prioritizing policy coherence for SDG achievement. This facilitated shared learning and problem solving among senior administrators, allowing each department to identify critical gaps and brainstorm systemic measures for Meghalaya's transformative development.

The State government has identified the following key areas to focus on for the next five years:

- Driving economic growth through the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities and promoting investment
- Providing durable infrastructure - all-weather roads, reliable power supply, broadband connectivity
- Improving health and nutrition outcomes of the state's citizens
- Early childhood development
- Providing quality education and skilling opportunities for the youth
- Climate change mitigation and adaption

3.3 State's Interventions on SDGs

Figure 7 Hon'ble CM Conrad K.Sangma launching the CM Cares Mission



3.3.1 Formation of SDG Cell at the State and District

NITI Aayog has been developing itself as a state-of-the-art resource center with the necessary knowledge and skills that have enabled it to act with speed, promote research and innovation, provide strategic policy advice for the government, and deal with contingent issues. The SDG cell of Meghalaya is also moving towards replicating at the same scale in the State's context.

The SDG Cell is involving Districts and Local Government in its shared vision of the State's development priorities, sectors, and strategies. It is also developing mechanisms to formulate plans at the village level while keeping in mind the sections of society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress and providing them with special attention. Further, the cell is building strategic designs for long-term policy, programme frameworks & initiatives and monitoring their progress and efficacy. The lessons learned through monitoring and feedback are being used for innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections. A few such initiatives by the Government of Meghalaya are mentioned in the below section.

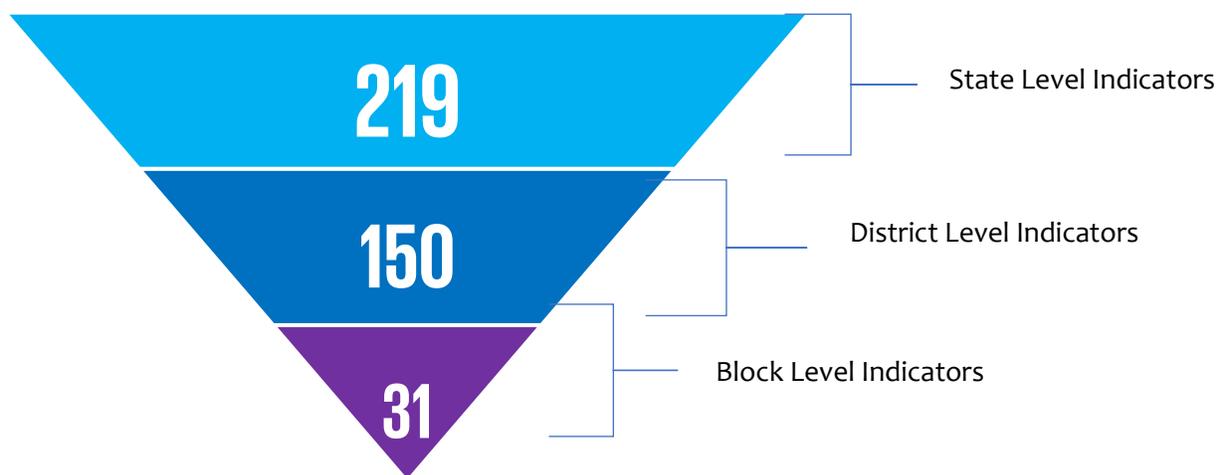


3.3.2 SDG Framework

Understanding SDGs at local governance level at times becomes a challenging task. Due to a lack of understanding and adequate insights, the accountability for SDGs and their implementation diminishes. Focusing on this challenge, Meghalaya SDG cell came up with the State Indicator Framework. It was initiated by adapting the crux of MOSPI's National Indicator Framework and was filtered later in consultation with different departments.

The State Indicator Framework comprises localized and disaggregated State and District- level performance indicators. This enables the local governance to integrate their key performing indices to long-term SDGs conclusively and effectively. This initiative inculcates a sense of healthy competition amongst the existing parallel governance structure. The Meghalaya State Indicator Framework consists of 219 Indicators against 75 Targets of 15 Goals. At the District level, 150 multilateral indicators have been clubbed together under the District Indicator Framework. The District Indicator Framework developed by the state also includes indicators from the Northeastern Region-SDG Index (NER-SDG) so that we can simultaneously work on the progress on both fronts. These indicators were developed in consultation with the departments keeping in mind the priorities and mandates of same.

Figure 8 Meghalaya SDG Framework



The State is currently developing a Local Indicator Framework for pilot implementation at the village level to assess the ground reality of the State's development. These are done in line with the 9 SDG themes of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. These initiatives are pivotal in monitoring SDG and its growth at a localized level.



3.3.3 SDG Budget

Figure 9 Budget Estimates in Crores 2023-24



SDGs are the guiding principle for governance in the state of Meghalaya. The Government is making concerted efforts to mainstream SDGs in the budgeting process of the State. By mainstreaming SDGs into the state policies and budget, the state lays focus on an output and performance-based approach towards development by making it an integral part of the planning process. This serves as an aid to monitor the allocation and utilization of funds for each goal and indicator by the departments and understand the relationship between the funds allocated and the expected results.



The first SDG Budget for Meghalaya was presented for the year 2022- 23. It analyzed goal and indicator-wise allocation of the state budget. Each line item in the sub-heads is linked to an SDG indicator and compiled to portray the expenditure the state seeks to make on each SDG indicator and goal. **The SDG budget for the year 2023-24 is Rs 13,145.08 Crore i.e., 59.69% of the total State Budget.**

SDG Budgeting is one of the key steps taken towards achieving Meghalaya’s vision of being among the top ten states in India. SDGs further promote the six strategic pillars of development of the state i.e., human development, infrastructure, primary sector, entrepreneurship, environment, and governance.

3.3.4 State Government’s Interventions on SDGs

The State has made significant progress in recent years, improving its ranking from 25th to 23rd in the NITI Aayog SDG India Index 2019-2020 to 2022-23. It has taken a head on approach to overcome the challenges in improving the indicators and achieve the SDGs by 2030. It continues to invest through schemes and programs for the overall improvement of SDGs. Below is the list of programmes launched by the Government of Meghalaya mapped with SDGs.

   	CM Elevate Fund
  	Meghalaya Health Insurance Scheme (MHIS)
  	FOCUS and FOCUS+
   	Piggery Mission
 	Meghalaya Early Childhood Development (ECD)
	Meghalaya Health Systems Strengthening Project (MHSSP)
 	Meghalaya Eco-Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (MEIDP)





Promotion and Incubation of Market-driven Enterprises (PRIME)



YESS! Meghalaya



Cyber Crime Prevention against Women



Greater Ampati Water Supply Scheme (GAWSS)



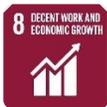
New Shillong Water Supply Scheme (NSWSS)



Meghalaya Power Distribution Sector Improvement Project



CM's Solar Mission



Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (Megha- LAMP)



Chief Minister's Special Rural Development Fund



Homestay Scheme



Meghalaya Integrated Transport Project (MITP)



Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP)



Community based Forest Management and Livelihood Improvement



PA Sangma Fellowship for Legal and Policy Research



3.4 Role of districts

Districts play a critical role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As the level of government closest to the people, districts are responsible for implementing and monitoring many of the programs and services that are essential for achieving the SDGs.

Some of the roles that districts played in SDG implementation:



- 1. Formulating District Indicator Framework:** The District Indicator Framework is a tool that is used to track progress towards the SDGs at the district level. The framework includes a set of indicators for each SDG goal and target. These indicators are used to collect data on a regular basis and to assess the district's progress towards achieving the SDGs.
- 2. Formation of SDG District Cell:** A district SDG Cell is constituted across all districts headed by the Deputy Commissioner. The Cell is responsible to accelerate progress and monitor SDG implementation in the district. The Cell is a focal point for coordination and collaboration across all the line departments and stakeholders in the district.
- 3. Developing SDG District Action Plan:** The District Action plan will help Districts identify the specific goals and targets to focus on. With the help of the District SDG Cell, all departments can deliberate on identification of gaps, strategies to improve its poor performing indicators.
- 4. Implementation of CM Catalytic Fund:** The CM Catalytic Fund is a financial instrument that has been used to support the implementation of SDG projects and initiatives at the district level. The fund is administered by the Planning Department through the SDG Cell in the State.
- 5. Establishing Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms:** It is important to monitor the progress of the SDG implementation at the district level on a regular basis. This is done through the District Indicator Framework and other data collection mechanisms. The district also established a monitoring mechanism to review the progress of SDG implementation and identify any challenges or bottlenecks through the SDG District Cell.





4

How are the Districts performing?



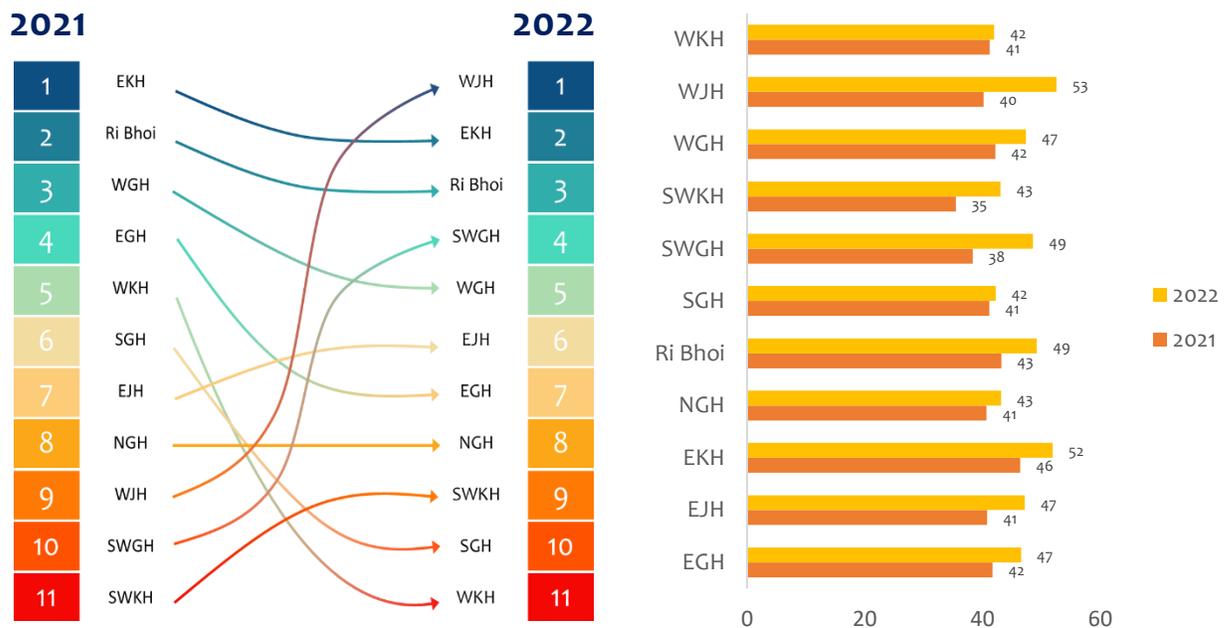
4.1 Overview

This section focuses on the district's performance across 15 SDG goals. District wise goal score is computed and compiled, and it also includes comparative data analysis of the baseline year (2020-21) and assessment year (2021-22). The section tries to feature the progressing goals and indicators of the districts. It additionally flags the non-performing indicators and goals which the district needs to focus on to improve overall SDG indicators. This is an attempt to catalyze co-operative federalism amongst the districts and to promote peer learning at the implementation level.

The district wise rankings and overall average score is presented for 11 districts of Meghalaya except the newly formed district, Eastern West Khasi Hills. The rankings and detailed analysis of EWKH will be included in succeeding editions of this booklet.

4.2 District Ranking and scoring

The below figure shows the ranking and average score of Districts for the baseline year (2020-21) and assessment year (2021-22).



The analysis shows that West Jaintia Hills have emerged as the top performing district in 2022 with an increase in average score of 13 points. Another district which has seen an improvement is South-West Garo Hills with a 11-point improvement in the average score and jump from Rank 10 to Rank 4.

EKH which was previously ranked 1 has stands at Rank 2 in the current report. Other districts that have seen a drop in their rankings include Ri Bhoi, West Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills and South Garo Hills. NGH has maintained its ranking and with an increase of 2 points in the average score.

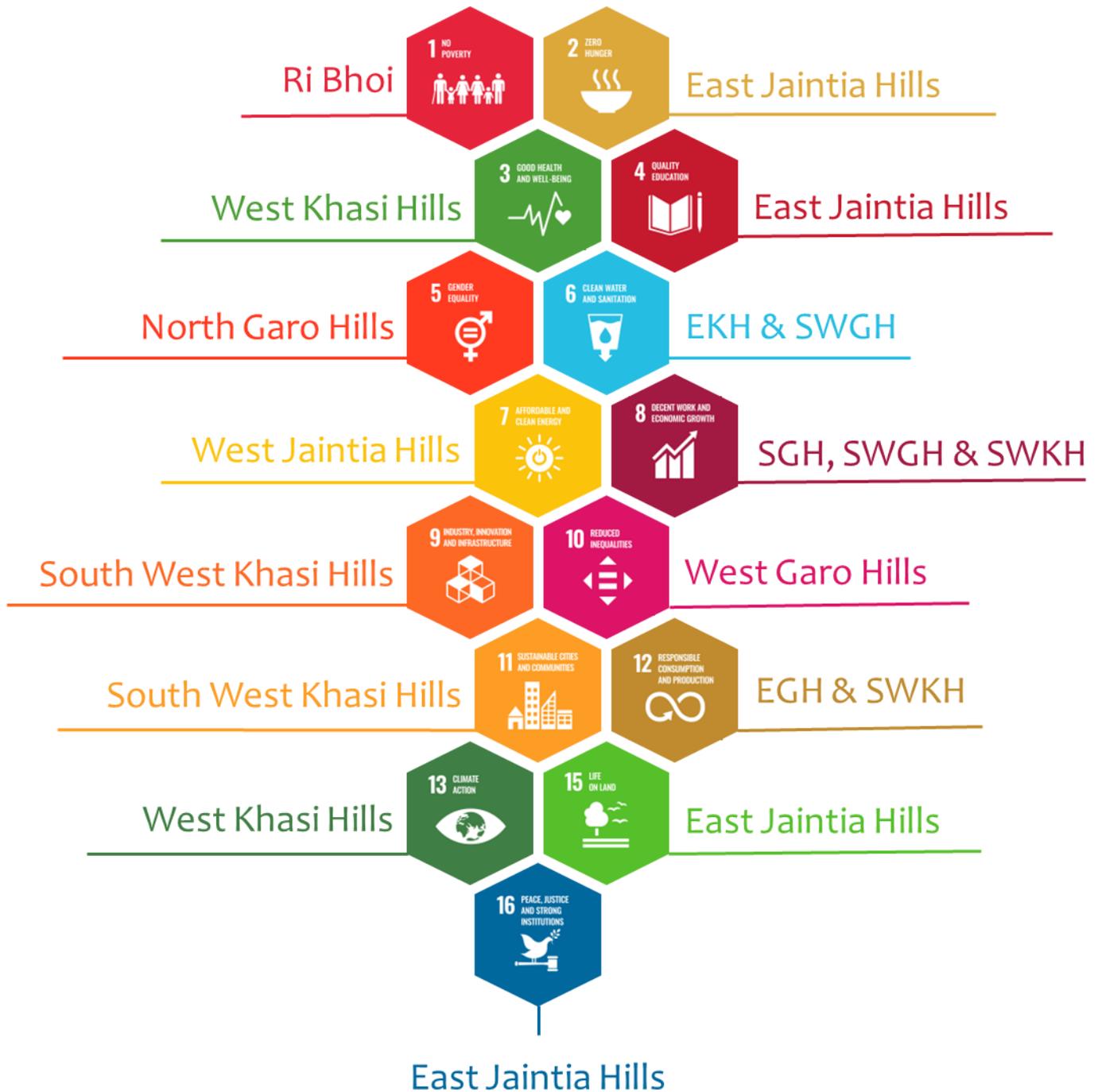
All districts have shown improvement in their average score which shows that the activities and initiatives in the district have resulted in positive outcome across all districts. Targeted focus across indicators will improve the overall score of District.



4.3 Goal Wise: Top Performers



4.4 Goal Wise: Poor Performers



4.5 District Report Card

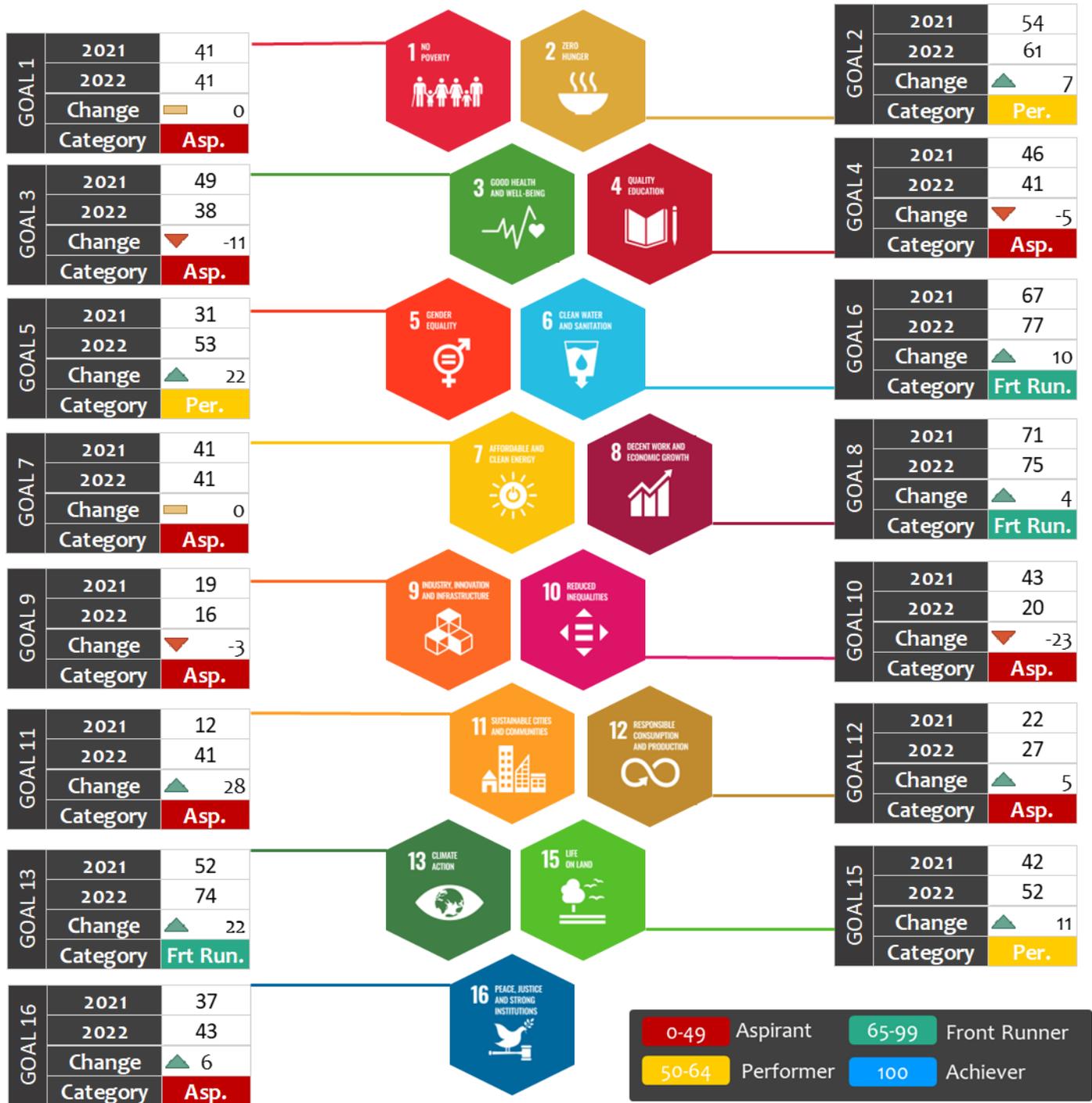
Districts	EGH	EJH	EKH	NGH	Ri Bhoi	SGH	SWG H	SWKH	WGH	WJH	WKH	
GOAL 1	2021	41	49	40	37	39	49	36	42	34	40	38
	2022	41	49	62	35	27	39	43	44	42	51	47
	Change	0	0	22	-2	-12	-11	8	2	7	11	9
Category	Asp.	Asp.	Per.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Per.	Asp.	
GOAL 2	2021	54	34	47	54	41	41	56	35	56	30	36
	2022	61	47	60	59	69	48	54	60	66	56	57
	Change	7	13	13	6	28	7	-2	25	10	26	21
Category	Per.	Asp.	Per.	Per.	Fr t Run.	Asp.	Per.	Per.	Fr t Run.	Per.	Per.	
GOAL 3	2021	49	24	34	36	44	38	35	24	46	33	47
	2022	38	31	32	32	28	32	27	33	29	29	21
	Change	-11	6	-2	-4	-16	-6	-8	9	-18	-5	-27
Category	Asp.											
GOAL 4	2021	46	43	66	37	49	37	34	44	44	53	49
	2022	41	30	60	35	44	35	31	42	40	48	45
	Change	-5	-13	-6	-2	-4	-1	-2	-2	-4	-5	-5
Category	Asp.	Asp.	Per.	Asp.								
GOAL 5	2021	31	44	35	31	43	47	29	15	55	48	49
	2022	53	31	44	30	38	38	45	40	47	45	40
	Change	22	-13	9	0	-5	-9	15	25	-9	-3	-9
Category	Per.	Asp.										
GOAL 6	2021	67	60	68	64	71	69	39	74	63	57	75
	2022	77	62	52	70	76	67	52	80	59	60	72
	Change	10	3	-16	6	5	-2	13	6	-4	3	-3
Category	Fr t Run.	Per.	Per.	Fr t Run.	Fr t Run.	Fr t Run.	Per.	Fr t Run.	Per.	Per.	Fr t Run.	
GOAL 7	2021	41	27	38	36	13	32	55	47	40	7	32
	2022	41	34	39	36	13	32	55	47	40	7	33
	Change	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Category	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Per.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	
GOAL 8	2021	71	77	71	67	75	81	68	69	54	74	72
	2022	75	88	78	67	77	71	71	71	82	76	77
	Change	4	11	7	0	2	-10	3	2	29	2	5
Category	Fr t Run.											
GOAL 9	2021	19	59	56	12	42	5	35	18	43	51	22
	2022	16	51	67	43	65	17	79	14	63	77	33
	Change	-3	-8	11	31	23	12	43	-5	20	26	10
Category	Asp.	Per.	Fr t Run.	Asp.	Per.	Asp.	Fr t Run.	Asp.	Per.	Fr t Run.	Asp.	
GOAL 10	2021	43	22	22	39	9	37	16	50	29	24	22
	2022	20	34	40	27	21	20	25	42	16	41	27
	Change	-23	12	18	-12	11	-17	10	-8	-13	16	5
Category	Asp.											
GOAL 11	2021	12	100	62	10	50	0	29	17	15	30	42
	2022	41	100	67	5	100	24	56	14	38	46	39
	Change	28	0	6	-5	50	24	27	-3	23	16	-3
Category	Asp.	Ach.	Fr t Run.	Asp.	Ach.	Asp.	Per.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	
GOAL 12	2021	22	21	41	37	44	27	35	32	29	51	18
	2022	27	35	47	39	55	35	32	27	28	66	33
	Change	5	14	6	3	11	8	-3	-5	0	15	15
Category	Asp.	Per.	Asp.									
GOAL 13	2021	52	33	67	57	69	65	40	16	53	60	57
	2022	74	67	39	72	40	78	69	43	64	97	30
	Change	22	33	-28	15	-29	13	29	27	11	37	-27
Category	Fr t Run.	Fr t Run.	Asp.	Fr t Run.	Asp.	Fr t Run.	Fr t Run.	Asp.	Per.	Fr t Run.	Asp.	
GOAL 15	2021	42	4	24	57	29	44	14	14	23	5	20
	2022	52	33	57	52	40	52	43	43	43	50	43
	Change	11	30	33	-5	11	9	29	29	20	45	23
Category	Per.	Asp.	Per.	Per.	Asp.	Per.	Asp.	Asp.	Asp.	Per.	Asp.	
GOAL 16	2021	37	15	25	37	29	46	55	33	49	39	39
	2022	43	16	33	44	45	44	48	45	55	41	35
	Change	6	1	8	6	16	-2	-8	13	6	2	-4
Category	Asp.	Per.	Asp.	Asp.								

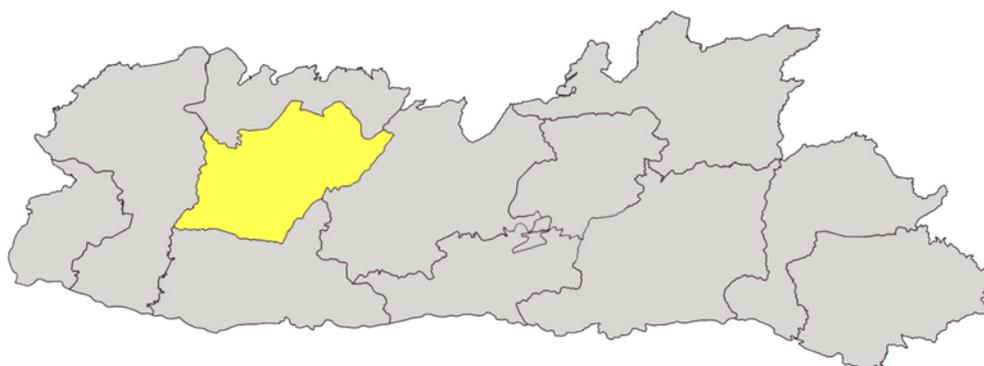
0-49 Aspirant
 65-99 Front Runner
50-64 Performer
 100 Achiever





4.5.1 East Garo Hills





Performing Indicators

- ✓ Productivity of fruits and vegetables (kg/ha)
- ✓ Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anemic
- ✓ Infant Mortality Rate



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal

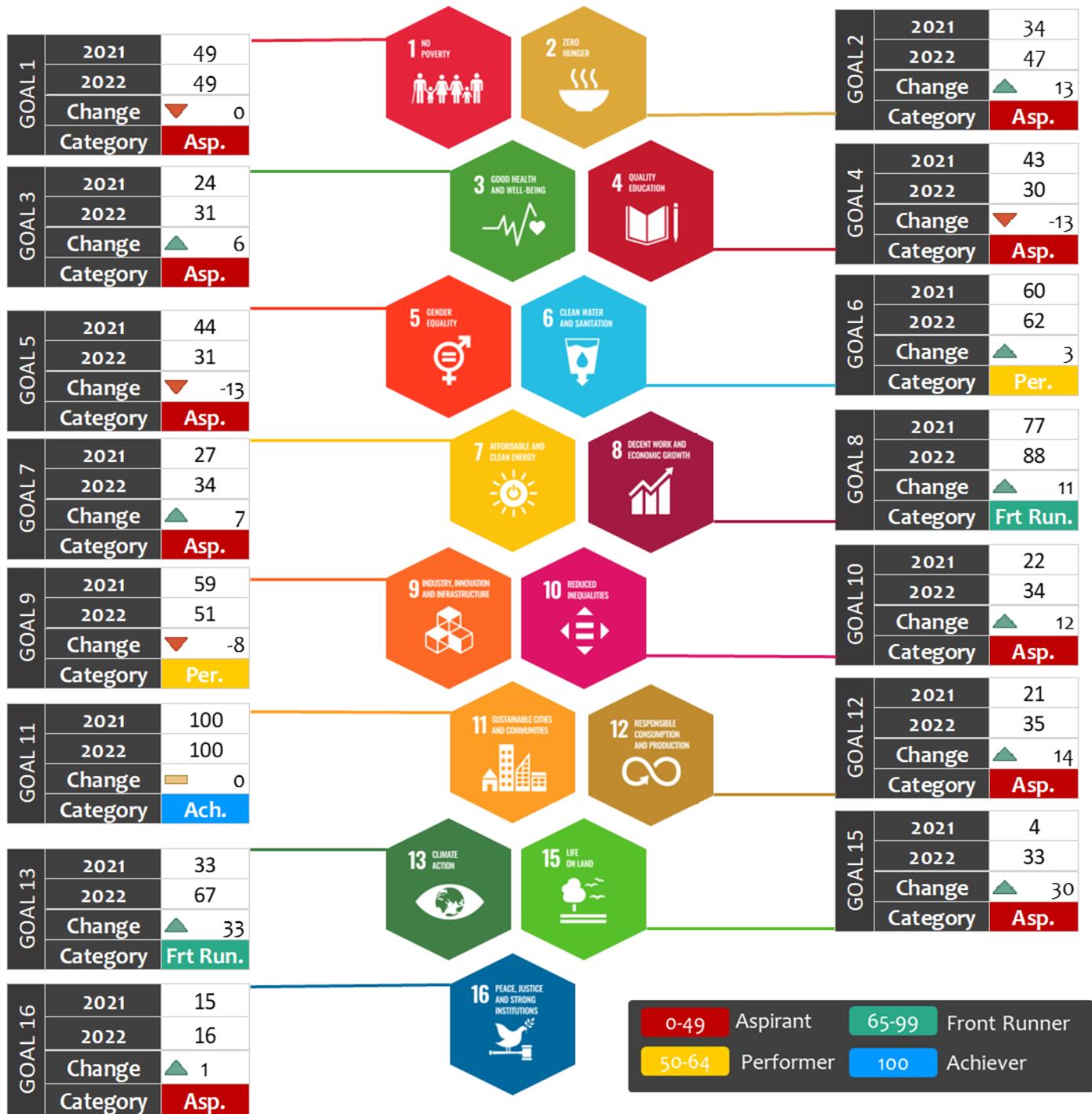


Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provided credit linkage
- ✓ Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance
- ✓ Surfaced road as a percentage of total road length



4.5.2 East Jaintia Hills



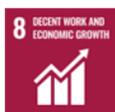


Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance.
- ✓ Exclusive women SHGs in bank linked SHGs
- ✓ Infant Mortality Rate



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal

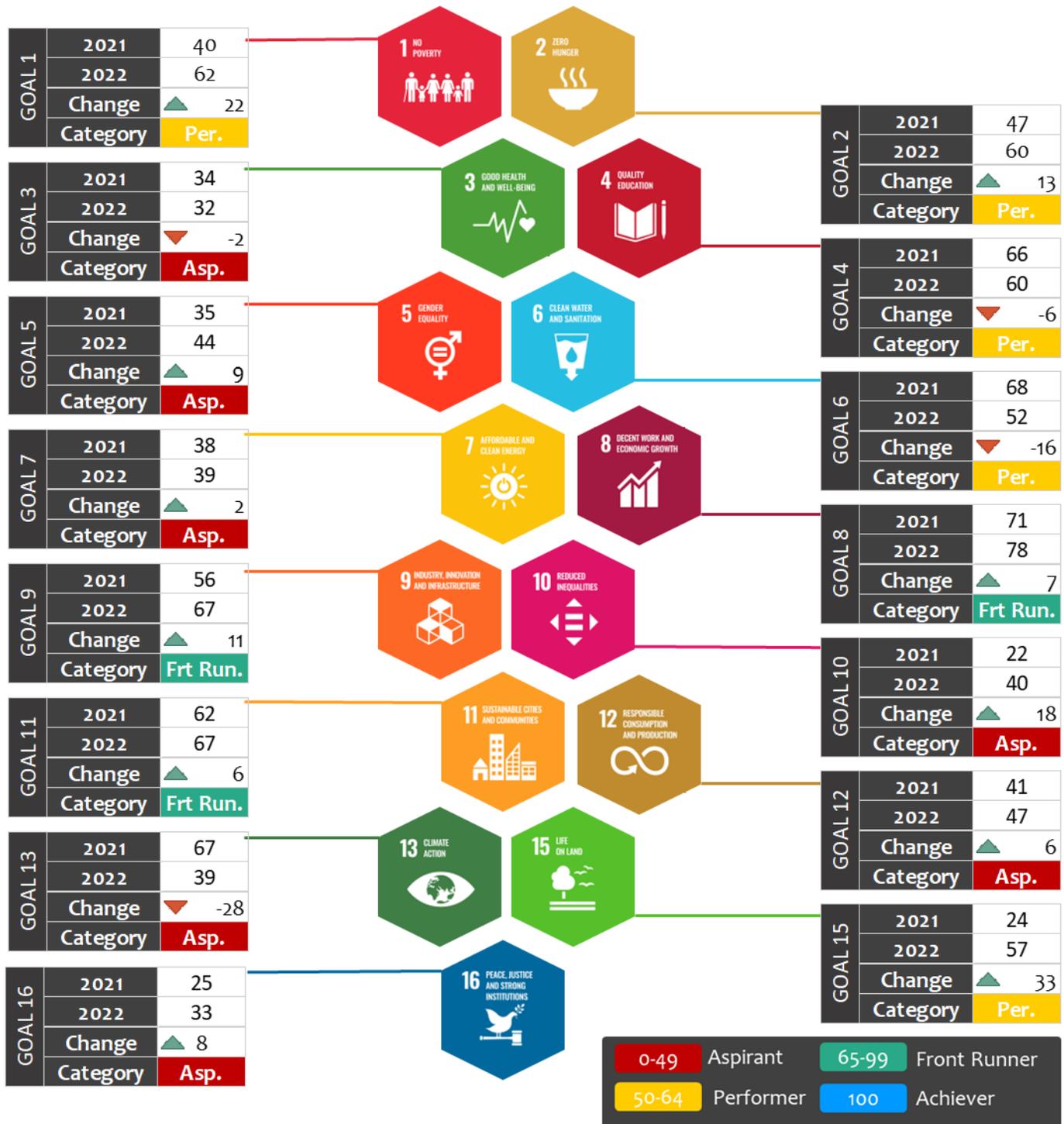


Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provided credit linkage
- ✓ Crimes against women per 10,000 female population
- ✓ Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 10,000 population



4.5.3 East Khasi Hills





Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of schools with functional toilet facility for girls
- ✓ Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population
- ✓ Area under watershed management as a percentage of total geographical area



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal

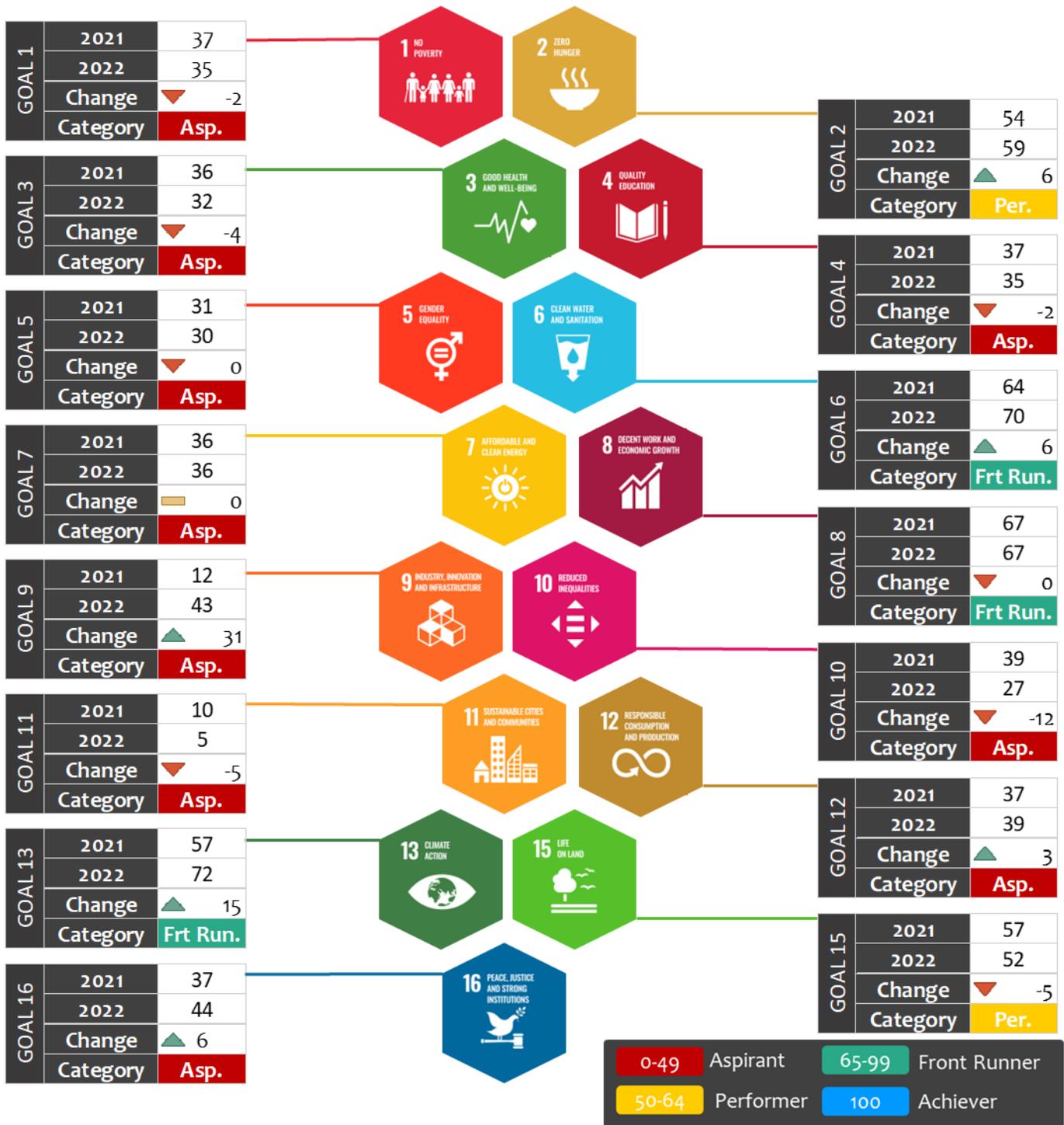


Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provided credit linkage
- ✓ Number of functional new born facilities (SNCU, NBSU, NBCC) per 10,000 population
- ✓ Percentage of births registered



4.5.4 North Garo Hills



4.5.4.1



Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of children under age 5 years who are underweight
- ✓ Crimes against women per 10,000 female population
- ✓ Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal

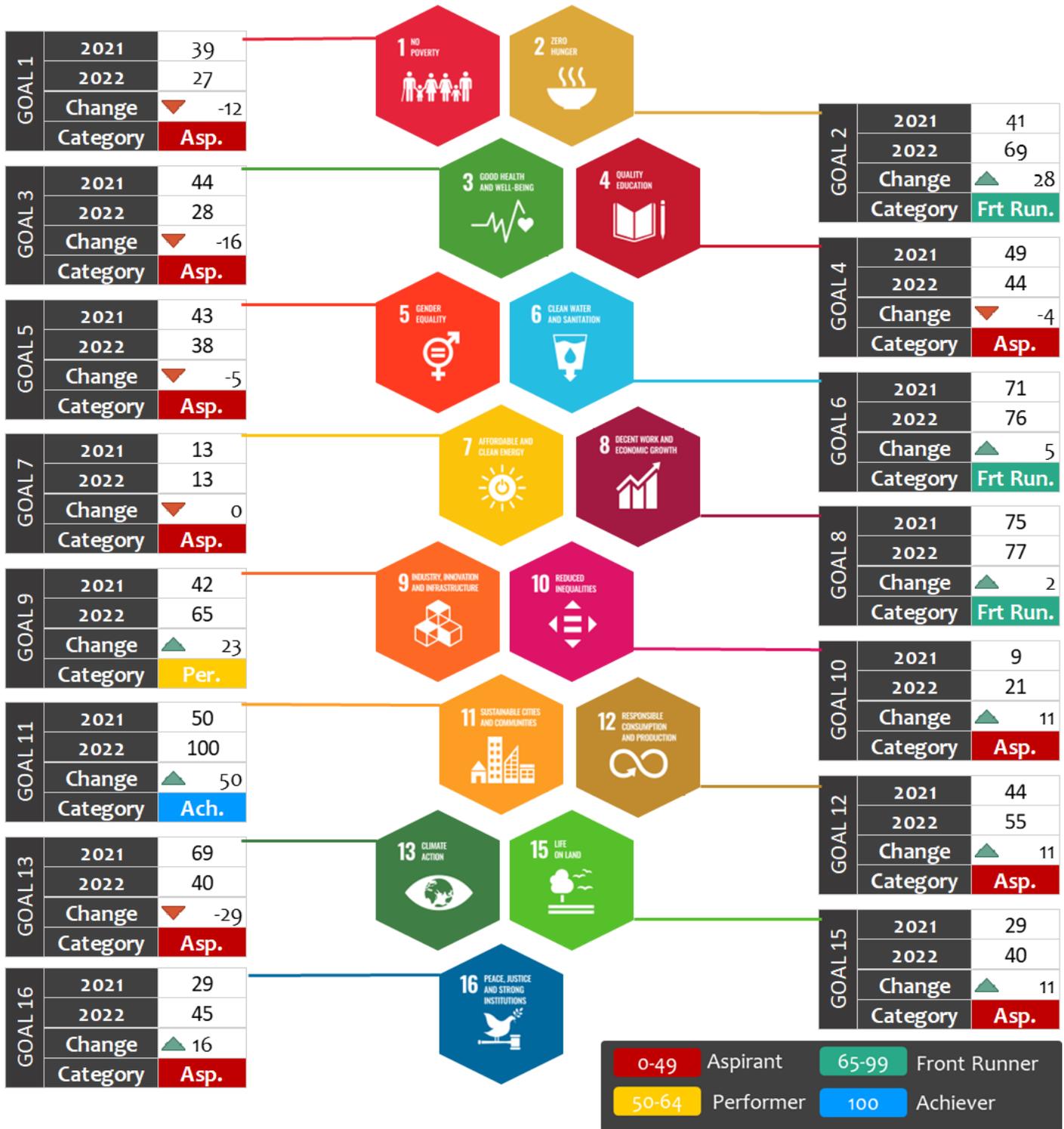


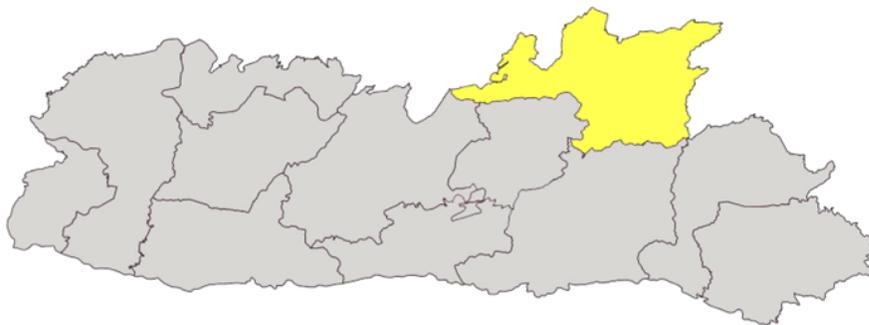
Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provided credit linkage
- ✓ Average annual drop-out rate at secondary level (Class 9-10)
- ✓ Number of bank branches including Business Correspondents (BCs)



4.5.5 Ri Bhoi





Performing Indicators

- ✓ Average yield of rice (kg/ha)
- ✓ Percentage of area under micro/minor irrigation in the district
- ✓ Exclusive women SHGs in bank linked SHGs



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal

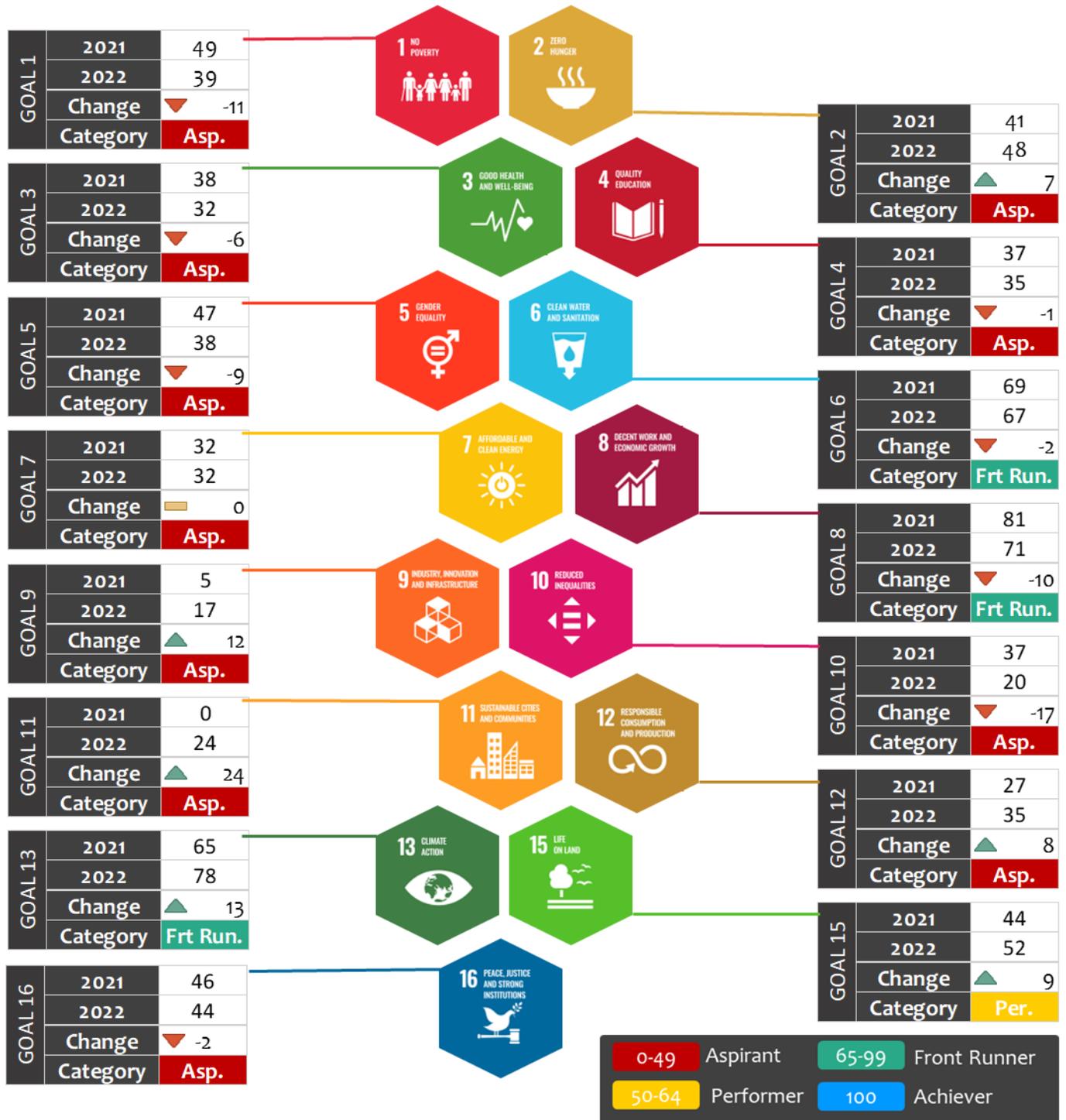


Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar
- ✓ Crimes against women per 10,000 female population
- ✓ Percentage of children aged 9-11 months fully immunized



4.5.6 South Garo Hills

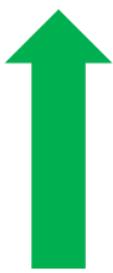


4.5.6.1



Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of women representatives in PRIs, ULBs, District Autonomous Councils, VCs, VECs
- ✓ Percentage of sexual crimes against women to total crimes against women
- ✓ Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal



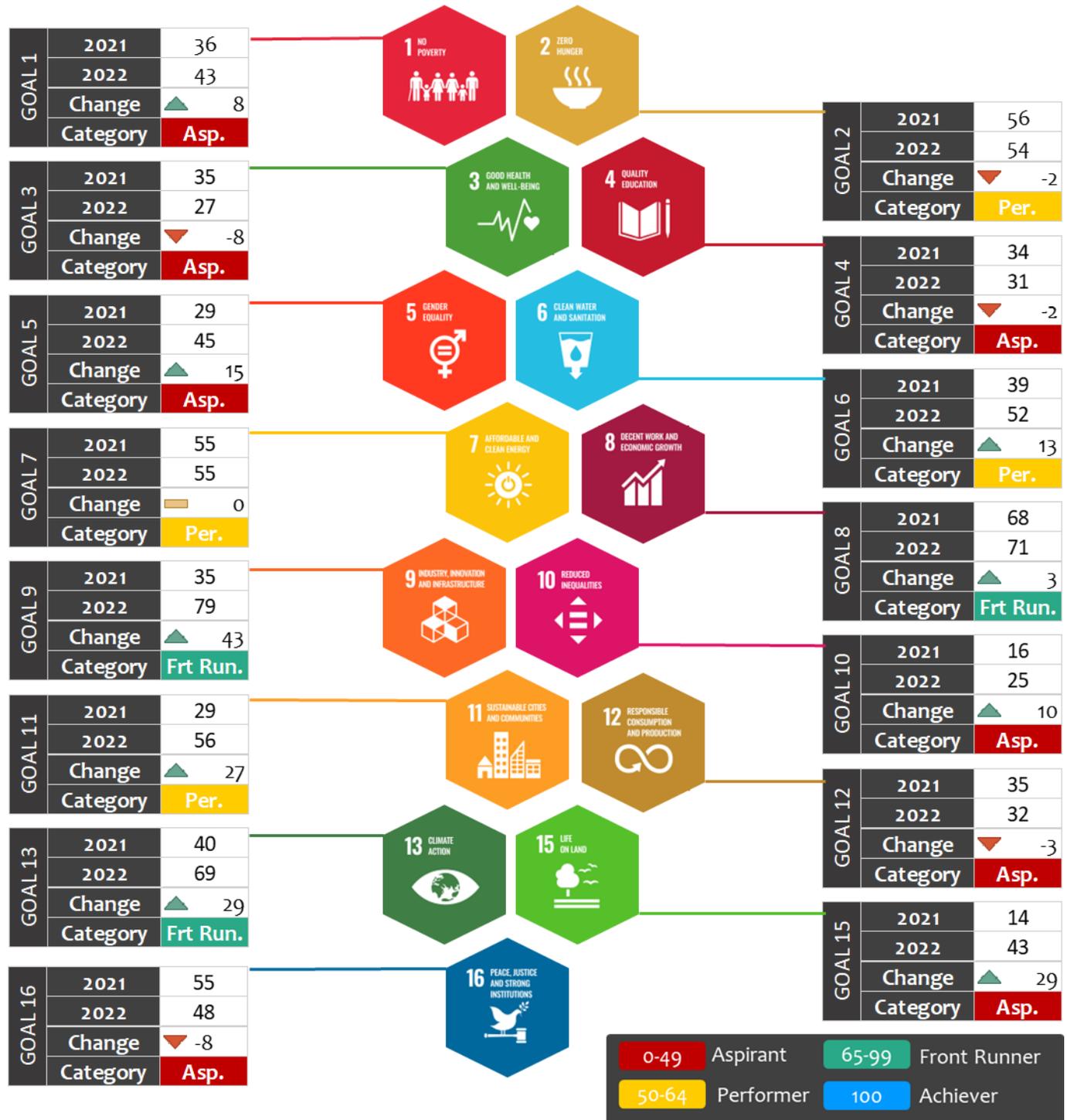
Non-Performing Indicators

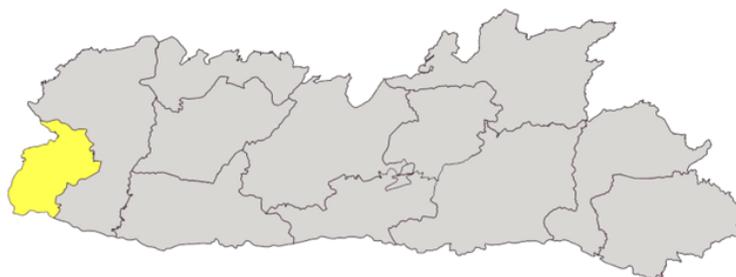
- ✓ Women provided employment as a percentage of total employment demanded by women under MGNREGA
- ✓ Percentage of schools with access to electricity
- ✓ Percentage of women receiving benefits under PMMVY or any other maternity related State schemes against target

4.5.6.2



4.5.7 South West Garo Hills





Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of villages with internet connection (broadband or cellular)
- ✓ Plastic waste generated per 10,000 population (Tons/Annum)
- ✓ Common Service Centres providing online services per 10,000 population



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal

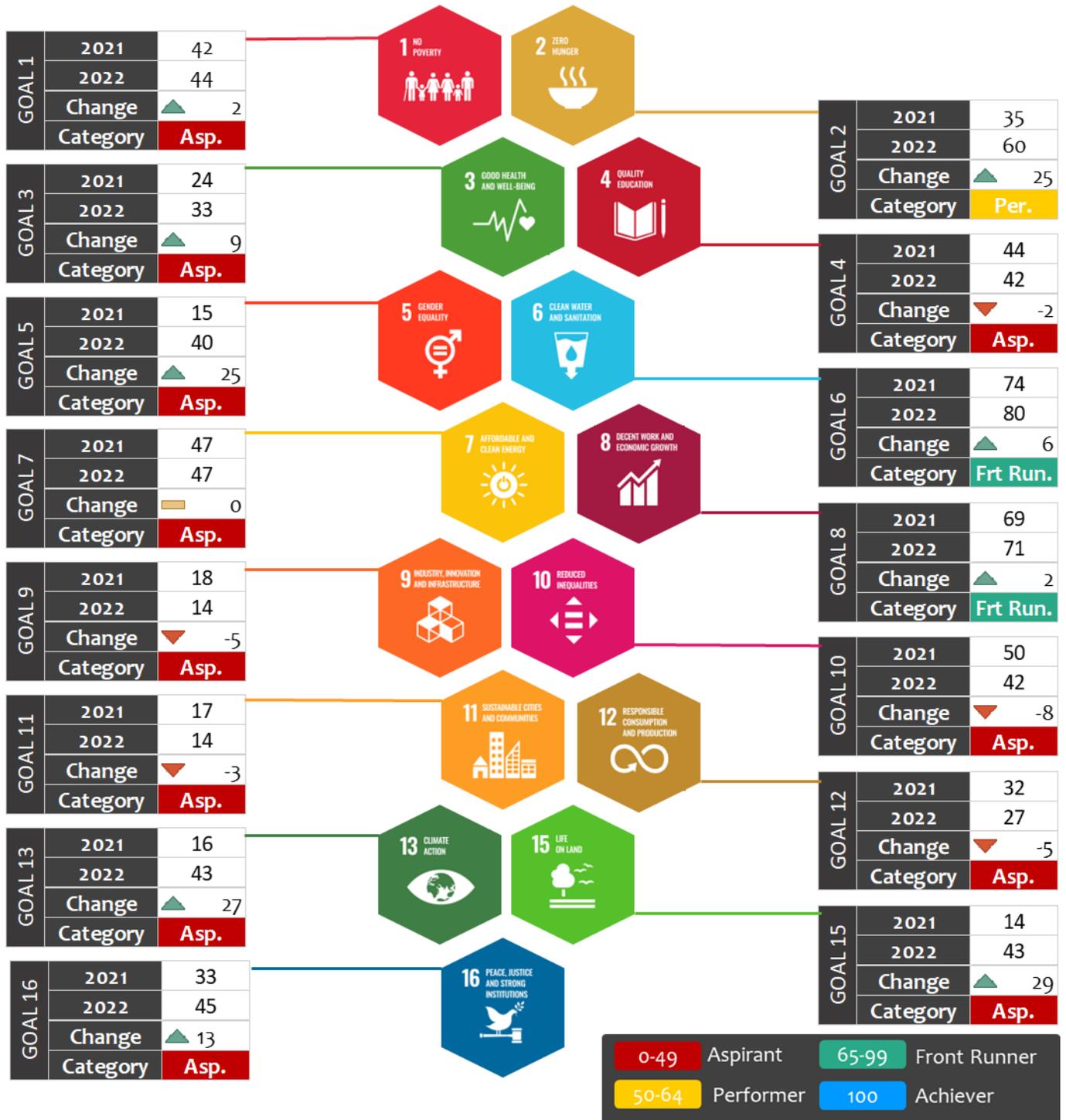


Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anemic
- ✓ Average annual drop-out rate at secondary level (Class 9-10)
- ✓ Percentage of population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility



4.5.8 South West Khasi Hills



4.5.8.1



Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of women receiving benefits under PMMVY or any other maternity related State schemes against target
- ✓ Percentage of villages/GPs electrified
- ✓ Percentage of schools with functional toilet facility for girls



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal

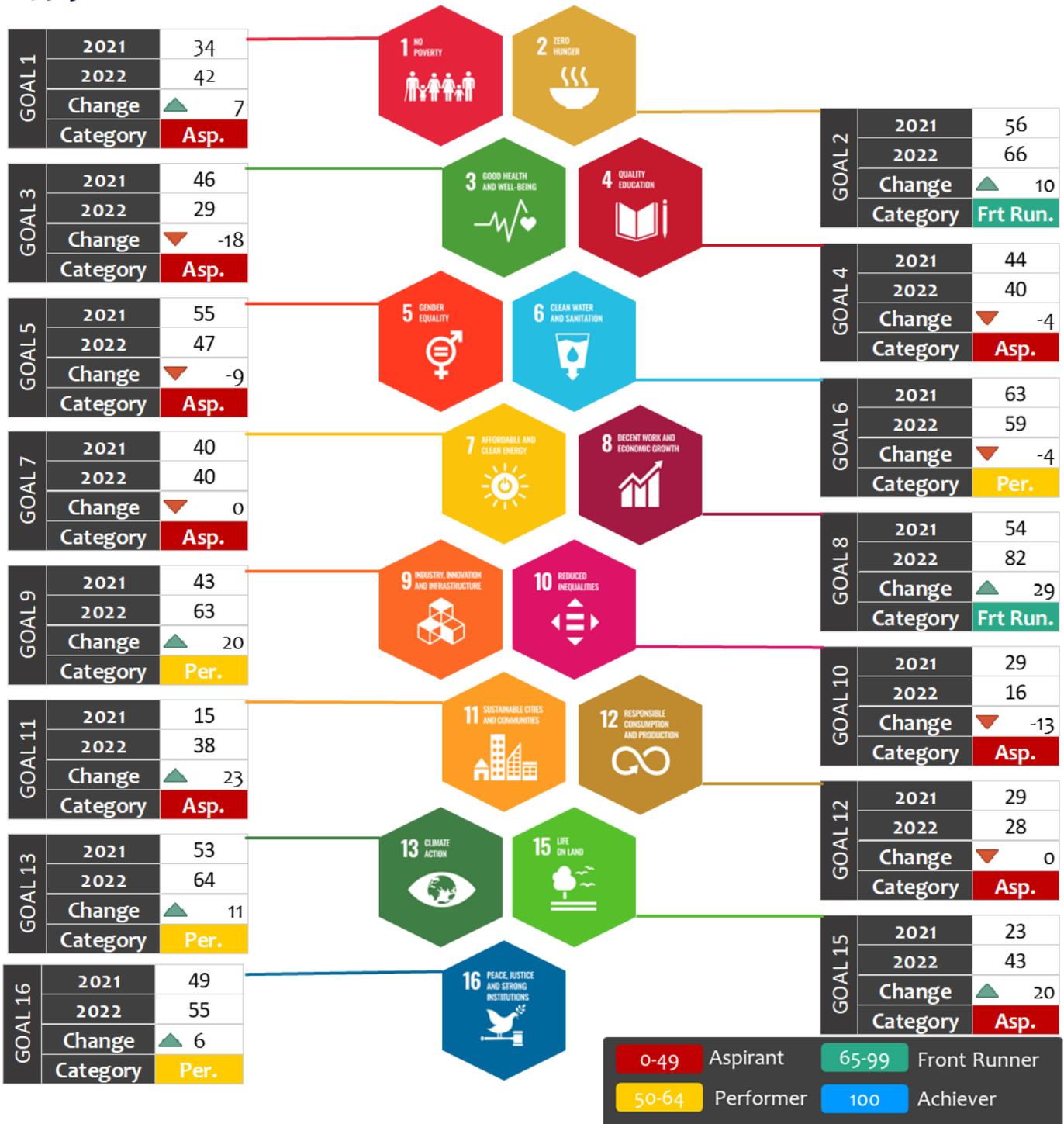


Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Hospital beds empaneled under PMJAY or related State schemes per 10,000 eligible population
- ✓ Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted
- ✓ Percentage of GPs/villages with internet connection (broadband or cellular)



4.5.9 West Garo Hills





Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of births registered
- ✓ Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel
- ✓ Cognizable crimes against children per 10,000 population



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal

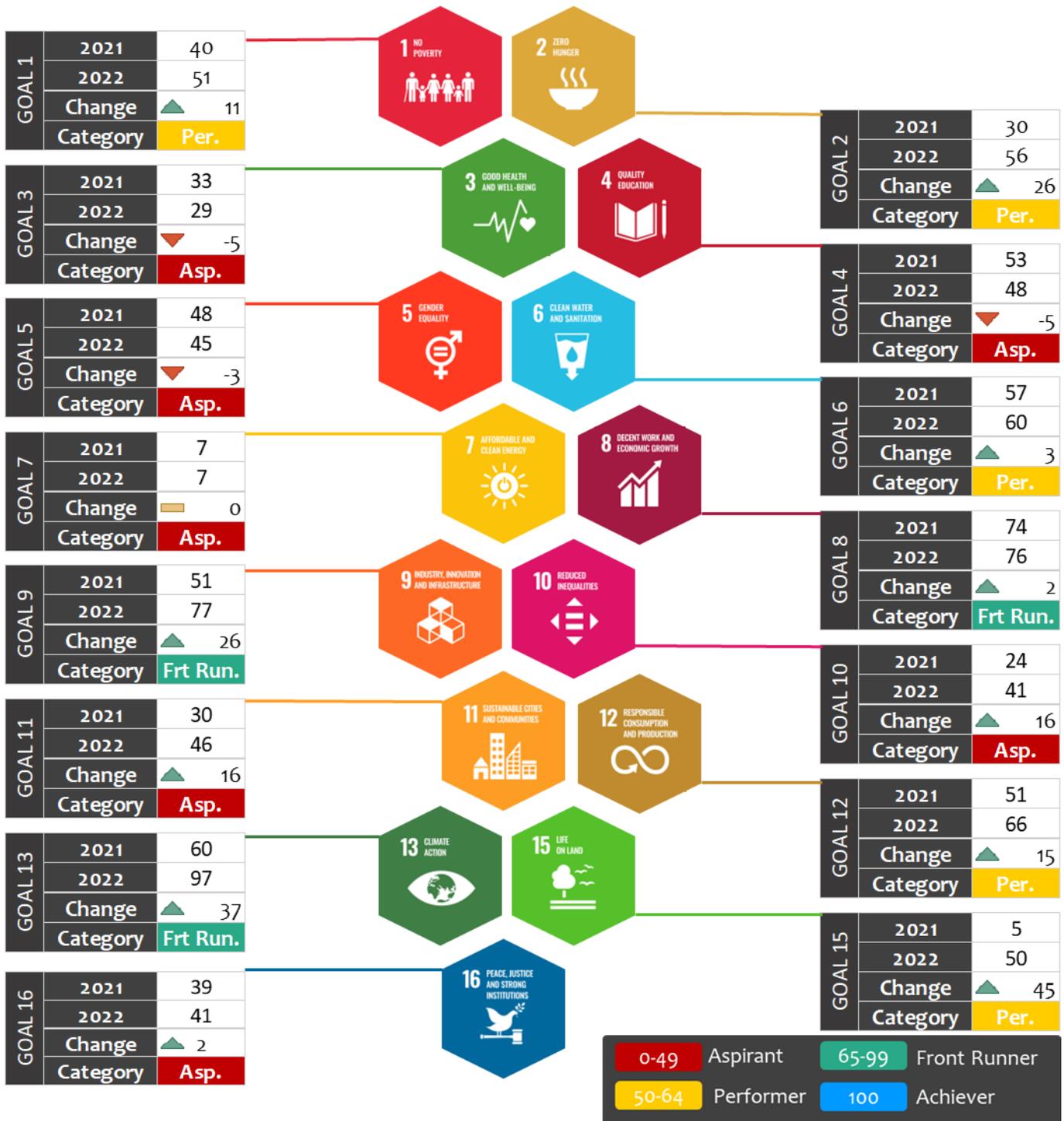


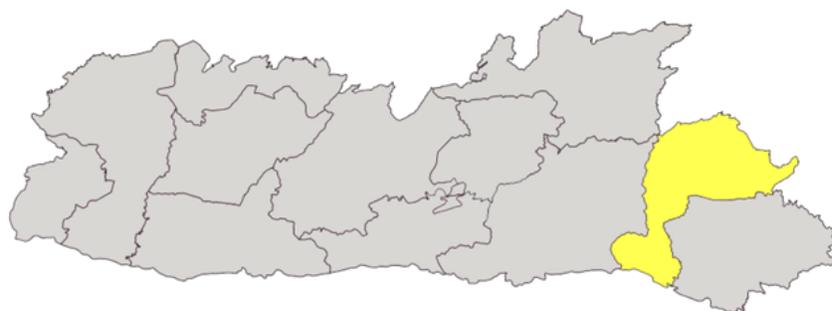
Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of area under micro/minor irrigation in the district
- ✓ Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (Class 9-10)
- ✓ Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance



4.5.10 West Jaintia Hills





Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of AWC with own buildings
- ✓ Percentage of habitations with access to all weather roads under PMGSY and other State schemes
- ✓ Area under watershed management as a percentage of total geographical area



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal

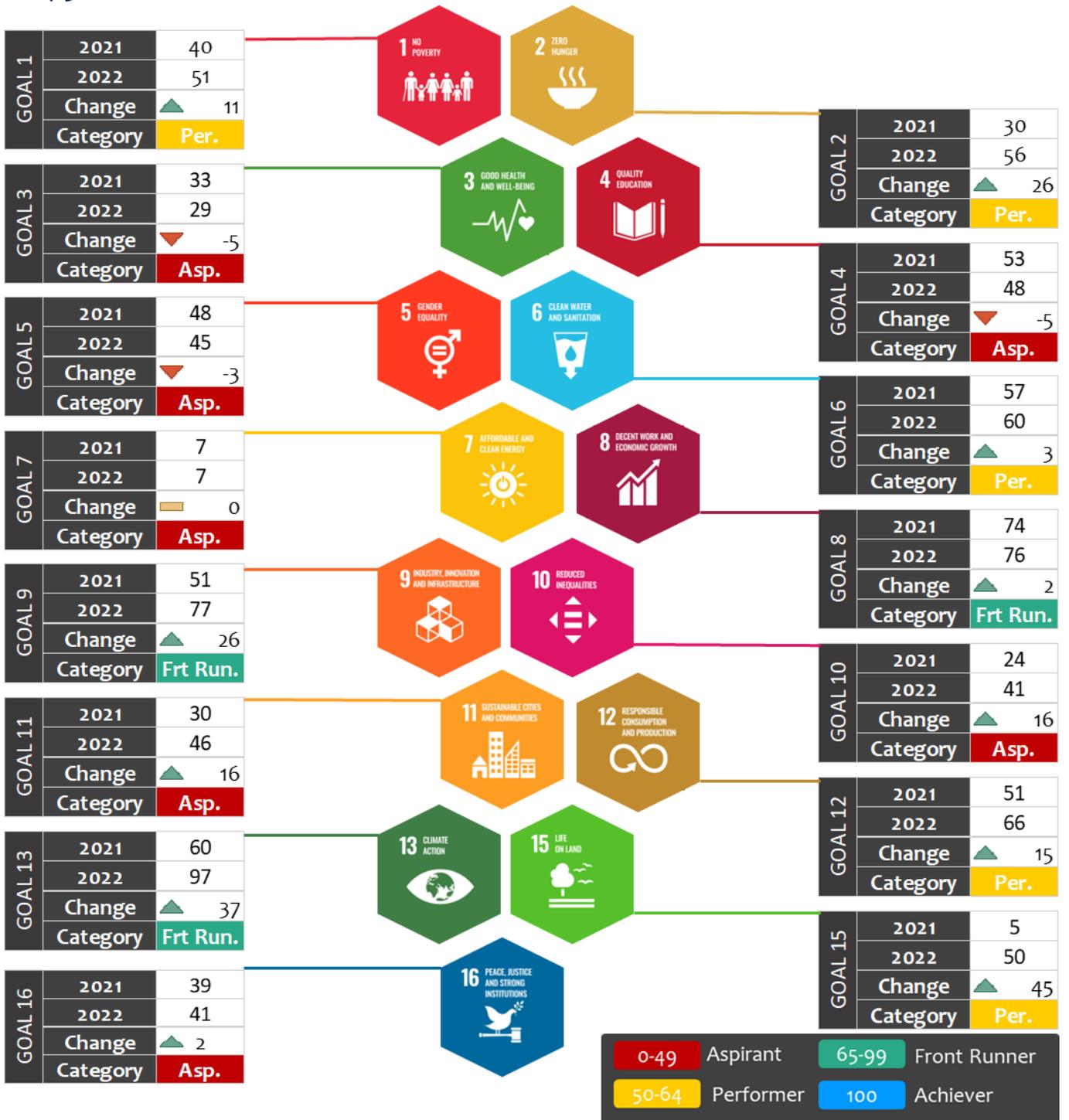


Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anemic
- ✓ Percentage of villages/GPs electrified
- ✓ Percentage of population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility



4.5.11 West Khasi Hills





Performing Indicators

- ✓ Infant Mortality Rate
- ✓ Percentage of villages/GPs electrified
- ✓ Plastic waste generated per 10,000 population (Tons/Annum)



Best Performing Goal



Poor Performing Goal



Non-Performing Indicators

- ✓ Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted
- ✓ Percentage of children aged 9-11 months fully immunized
- ✓ Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar



4.6 Best Practices



West Garo Hills

This project of Spring rejuvenation in urban areas is taken up at Tura Ringre Gittim with the aim to rejuvenate degraded spring source and provide drinking water facilities. This will supplement drinking water for about 35 families from the surrounding area



South-West Garo Hills

Awareness Programme on the importance of registration in District Employment Exchange, Model Career Centre and National Career Service portal was conducted at Salmanpara Sec. School, Damalgre Sec. School, Okkapara Sec. School and Mellim Higher Sec. School



South Garo Hills

Reparation of Ramchengga School improved the educational infrastructure, motivated school children to go to school and decreased dropouts



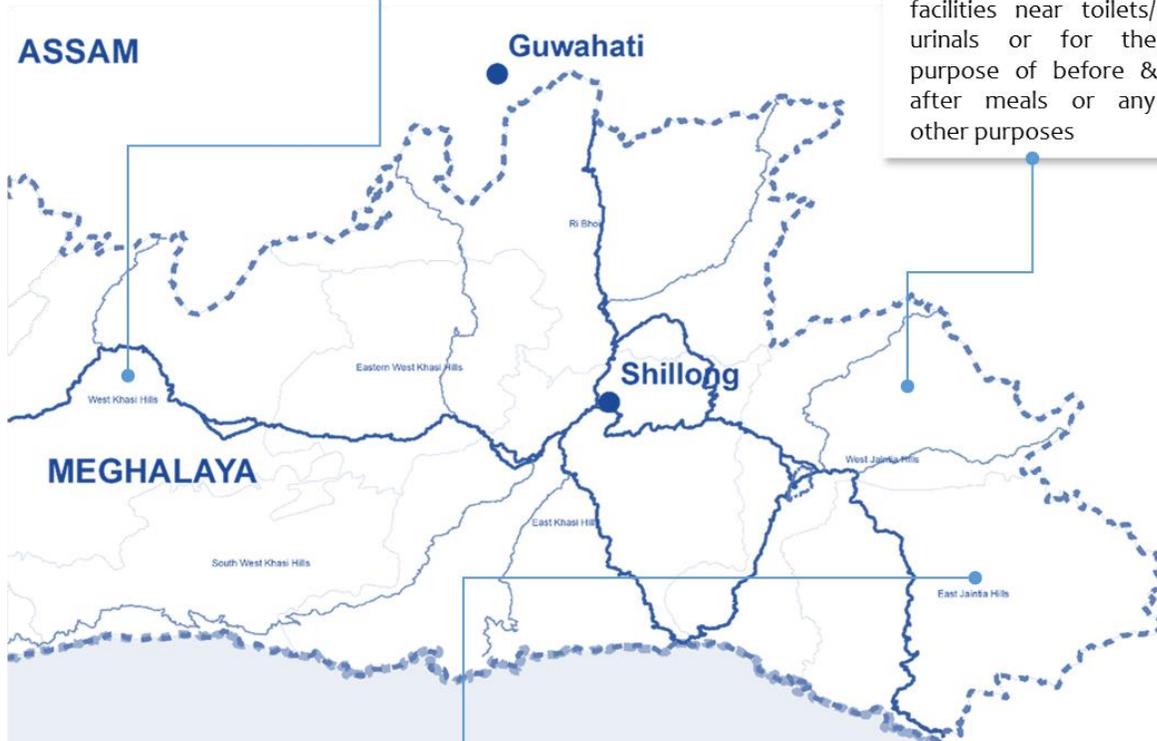
West Khasi Hills

Training on Scientific rearing of Livestock and Poultry including Site selection, care & Management of Livestock & Poultry provided



West Jaintia Hills

Schools are being provided with access to basic hand washing facilities near toilets/ urinals or for the purpose of before & after meals or any other purposes



South-West Khasi Hills

The Beneficiaries who used to rear local and different Poultry Birds in the old sheds, now has been renovated in a proper concrete cemented sheds and the size of the sheds has been extended.

The expected egg production is about 80% of 250 birds i.e; 200 nos. of eggs per day in about 4 months. The beneficiary will generate income by selling of 200 nos. eggs per day for 10 months which will help immensely in their livelihood and the public in general to take up this activity as one of their livelihood activities in the area.





5. Recommendations & Way Forward



5.1 Recommendations

5.1.1 State Level

01

Fund Allocation

- ✓ Larger fund allocation for CM Catalytic Fund 2.0
- ✓ Fund allocation for SDG Model Block

02

Strengthening Monitoring Mechanism

- ✓ Usage of technology for monitoring – SDG Portal
- ✓ Stakeholder Engagement for better collaboration
- ✓ Capacity Building & Training

03

Data Management

- ✓ Data collection
- ✓ Data Analysis
- ✓ Data Sharing & Collaboration

04

Quarterly Review Meetings

- ✓ CS Level Review Meeting
- ✓ A review of the State & District's progress towards its SDG targets, based on data from key indicators.
- ✓ A discussion of any challenges or bottlenecks that are hindering progress
- ✓ Identification of strategies to address these challenges and bottlenecks
- ✓ Development of a work plan for the next quarter

05

Collaborative Partnerships

- ✓ **Village Dorbars and local committee** can support in awareness building and mobilization at the village level.
- ✓ **NGOs, Multilaterals** can complement the government's work at the grassroots level through their own intervention.
- ✓ **CSRs & Corporates** can support the NGOs efforts through funding and guidance.
- ✓ Development of a work plan for the next quarter



5.1.2 District Level

5.1.2.1 *Communication and Awareness*

Communication and raising awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is essential for achieving them. The SDG logo can be mapped with districts and departments in a number of ways to help with this.

- Use the logo in all communication materials, including websites, social media, brochures, reports a signage.
- Develop specific initiatives and programs that focus on each of the SDGs and use the SDG logo to help communicate their focus and goals.

By mapping the SDG logo with districts and departments, we can help to ensure that everyone is aware of the SDGs and the role that they can play in achieving them.

5.1.2.2 *Recognition and awarding best performing district.*

Recognizing and awarding the best performing district based on SDG Goals is an important way to motivate and incentivize districts to make progress towards achieving goals. It will also help to raise awareness of the SDGs and encourage other districts to learn from the best practices of the top performers.

There are a number of ways to recognize and award best performing districts, such as developing a criterion for each SDG goal and scoring district based on their performance or holding a competition among districts with the winner being the district that makes the most progress towards achieving the SDGs over a certain period of time.

By recognizing and awarding the best performing districts, we can help to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs. It is important to remember that the SDGs are not just a set of goals for developing countries; they are a blueprint for a better future for all of us.

Meghalaya SDG Action Award



5.1.3 SDG Model Block

The SDG Model Block is designed to strengthen multi-stakeholder engagements and cross-sectoral partnerships that showcase cost-effective solutions. They will serve as an incubation unit to pilot SDG related activities in the state with special focus on local innovation and collaborative implementation. The initiative will enable concentration of resources and funding in a specific area for inter-departmental convergence, partnership, and collaboration of all stakeholders in the development process.

Through this model, the Government aims to improve the outcomes and effectiveness of various welfare programs by strengthening last-mile service delivery.





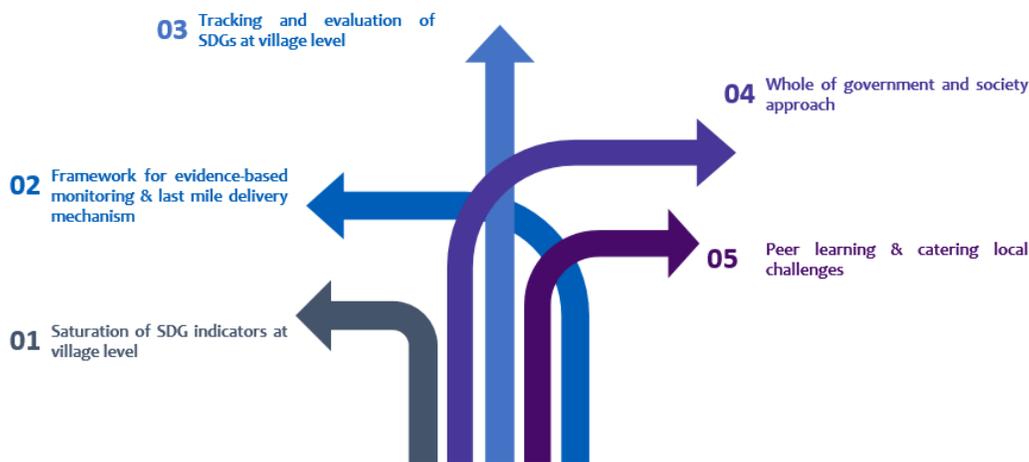
The following are the objectives of the program:



The Government of Meghalaya intends to implement the SDG Model Block in 9 blocks in the state, as a way to advance the Aspirational Block Programme and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

5.1.4 Village - Localization of SDG

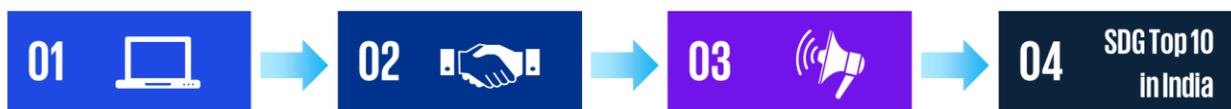
Government of Meghalaya has been on its toes to localize the SDGs to next level and to integrate the institutions at various level for better focus on achieving larger Sustainable Development Goals. In the previous sections, we witnessed the steps and initiatives taken by the Government to localize SDGs up to block level. Localization of SDGs at village level envisages an integrated mechanism for engagement and collaboration of multi-level stakeholders to improve SDG parameters at the grassroots level. Through this initiative, Government of Meghalaya is on its way to tap the last mile activities that are cumulatively responsible for State's better and improved performance in 15 goals of SDGs. Localization of SDGs at village level aims at:



The localization of SDGs is an effort to rank the villages of Meghalaya on nine priority themes: Poverty free and enhanced village; Healthy village; Child friendly village; water sufficient village; clean and green village; socially secured village; village with good governance and engendered development in village. Altogether the villages will be ranked on 80 indicators structured under Local Indicator Framework. The data would be collected by facilitators from SHG network in the state. The villages are proposed to be ranked on quarterly basis. Based on the scores and rankings, Government of Meghalaya is aims to inculcate a sense of positive and healthy competition amongst the villages and their councils. There are provisions for incentivization and rewards for those who are performing well and achieving the goals at village level through integrated participation.

5.2 Way forward

Meghalaya's path towards achieving its vision of becoming one of the top 10 states in India while honoring its rich legacy of sustainable development is a journey that necessitates a harmonious fusion of tradition and progress. By strategically aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the state can navigate this path with purpose. Prioritizing goals that resonate with its cultural and environmental ethos, Meghalaya can craft localized action plans that engage communities, promote economic diversification, and educate its youth on sustainability. The state must also focus on preserving its pristine natural resources, developing sustainable infrastructure, and fostering social inclusion. Collaboration with various stakeholders, rigorous monitoring, policy integration are key elements of this transformative process. Through innovation, cultural preservation and a deep commitment to sustainable development, Meghalaya can forge a future that is not only economically prosperous but also culturally rich and environmentally responsible



In addition to these key areas, Meghalaya should focus on the following:

1. **Strengthening its data collection and monitoring systems:** To effectively track its progress towards SDGs, Meghalaya needs to strengthen its data collection and monitoring systems. This will help the state to identify gaps and challenges, and to develop targeted interventions.
2. **Promoting partnerships and collaboration:** Meghalaya should build partnerships with the central government, other states, NGOs and the private sector to achieve its SDG goals.
3. **Raising awareness and mobilizing public support:** Meghalaya should raise awareness about the SDGs among its citizens and mobilize their support for achieving them

By leveraging its traditional institutions and knowledge systems, Meghalaya can accelerate its progress towards the SDGs and build a more sustainable and inclusive future for citizens.





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Government of Meghalaya**