

Background

•NITI Aayog entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating the SDGs. Different Schemes of the line Ministries / Departments are mapped with National Targets & National Indicators

- SDG Index is developed by NA : Rank of the States on Specific Indicators
- MoSPI responsible for Development of National Indicator Framework (NIF)
- Ministry has adopted 9 thematic approach for Localization of Sustainable Development Goals
- Thematic approach to enhance the capacity of Panchayats in achieving the SDGs
- MoPR constituted an Expert Committee on PDI to assess the current status on certain local indicators and to monitor the schematic progress through PDI Scores towards achievement of SDGs in rural areas.

• Committee suggested mechanism for PDI computation based on local indicators and data points.

Background

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D.O. No. N-21011/4/2022-e-Panchayat

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This is with reference to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations Member States in 2015, providing a shared blueprint for global peace and prosperity. This agenda was centered around Seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGa), covering a wide spectrum of social aspects such as Poverty, Hunger, Health, Education, etc.

2. In order to develop a more focused approach in the form of localizing the concept of SDGs at the grassroots level, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) constituted an Expert Committee which developed a Local Indicator Framework (LIF), comprising of Nine (9) Themes (Annoxure -I). These hine themes cut across the seventeen SDGs as mentioned in the United Nations 2030 Agenda, with each themes broken down to Local Targets, which in turn are measured by Indicators. The LIF has more than 130 targets and over 300 indicators. To mobilize auport towards the LIF under the ongoing schemes of the Department of Rural Development, MoPR signed Joint Advisories vide D.O. No. M-11015/124/2021-CB dated 31st March, 2022 (annexed herewith as Annexure - II). The lintended objective of these advisories is to enable convergent actions at the State and District level and regular monitoring of progress by High Level Committee constituted at State and District level.

3. To offer all constituents an easily accessible medium to explore progress till the Gram Panchayat level, design and development of Panchayat Development Index (PDI) and Panchayat Dashboard is imperative. This platform will supplement data-driven decision making and policy formulation methodology, and provide an engaging experience to all the key stakeholders.

4. Now, after a series of meetings and discussione, the Committee on PDI has identified a flat of LIFs for consideration regarding construction of indices. A detailed list of indicator wise data points related to your Ministry / Department is attached herewith as Annexure - III. I request your Ministry / Department to kindly confirm the following for further analysis that may go into report writing:

- a) Confirm the LIFs enclosed.
- b) Availability of MIS / Portal / Dashboard / Database pertaining to these LIFs.
- c) Designation of data entry official.
- d) Data Range taken.
- e) Data Validation mechanism to verify the data.
- f) Periodicity / frequency of data updation for each local indicators.
- g) Indicate target value at Gram Panchayat level against each local indicator.
- h) Priority indicator confirmation.

• Series of Inter- Ministerial Meeting have been organised to finalize the local indicators, data points and granularity of data.

• Valuable feedback and inputs received from Key Ministries / Departments on local indicators and mechanism for sharing data to PDI Basket

Cipritd/2.

Panchayat Development Index

Povertined Permanced	23	85	30	41	161	70	79	51
6 Income generation Housing Health Social Protection Drinking Water Food Security	Health,CChildDHealth,CCommunicaPbleC	hild Development, • hild • rotection • hild •	G Drinking water, • Water • Management Sanitation • Waste Managem • Water Sources Agriculture •	Waste Management Clean energy Sustainable agriculture, Sustainable fishing, Environment / Eco system Sustainable Agriculture	Infrastructure health, Infrastructure Animal Husbandry, Infrastructure education, Community services, Basic facilities, Infrastructure sports Disaster management,	 Ultra poor Basic facilities, Health 	Technology Timeline Transparency Transformation	 8 Gender sex ratio, Health Education Income generation, Leadership & Empowerment Participation Crimes Social Protection







Data Points available at GP Level from Different Ministries

Total = 224





PDI – LIF-Theme



Stages Calculation

indicators in the

Theme



Computation of composite score of GP - PDI (Geometric mean of the Thematic score)

A+	
Achiever	

91-100 95-100

A Front Runner

76-90 80-95

B Performer

60-80

C Aspiraı	ıt
41-60	45-60

D Beginners

Below 40 45





Data Analysis Correlation (NPA-PDI-GPDP)







PDI- a composite score of development status

- 1. Annually
- 2. Calculated from the Thematic scores of the Local Indicator framework of the 9 Themes of the LSDGs.
- 3. Calculation on common indicators (NITI Aayog's SDG India Index for reference)
- 4. Calculation on Specific commonality- differences in geography and facilities in GPs
- 5. PDI calculated initially using maximum and minimum scores
- 6. PDI calculation from highest Target value after the National Targets are fixed (Fixing of national targets applicable to all GP uniformly, would not be feasible on most of the indicators. So, we may continue to calculate PDI using max/min scores.)
- 7. Consultations with GPs, States, Ministries and CSOs, Experts and Institutions. (may not be feasible)
- 8. District or state-wise Targets create a new series of PDI, useful for intra-district or intra-state comparison only

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PDI- Baseline

- 1. First PDI baseline (for the reference year FY 2022-23).
- 2. Revised baseline Calculation of PDI from the highest Target



Incremental progress and measurement

1. Incremental progress

- movement from baseline
- movement towards target.
- scale of achievement, to see which GPs have shown best incremental progress or progress against desired targets. E.g., GPs may achieve 50% of targeted change, 70% of targeted change or 100% of targeted change.
- 2. PDI calculated using group-wise targets
- 3. Maintenance of reached levels must be ensured.
- 4. Fall back negative marking and scoring
- Bounce back acknowledged , but calculations needs to be worked on



Incentivization using PDI and LIF

- 1. Panchayats who outperform higher incentivization
- 2. going beyond the minimum number of indicators chosen to be worked on
- 3. achieved scores
- 4. achievement of highest change against Targets.
- 5. Higher end GPs on a comparative scale amongst them
- 6. Special initiatives in GPs
- 7. Incentivization at various State & sub state levels
- 8. Local media recognition, invitation to share experiences
 - in various forums, documentation, use of radio and TV
 - coverage to such GPs, certificates of recognition etc.,



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NITE AGING

- 1. Not to be seen as a one-time annual exercise
- 2. An evolving and continuous process
- 3. Leads into GPDP & outcomes
- 4. LIF provides actionable points.
- 5. PDI from GP level needs to move to hamlet& household levels.
- 6. Eg. Kutumba , Samagra
- 7. Household and Hamlet can feed into the LIF and thus PDI.
- 8. PDI and LIF in policy and programme, planning and focus for actions at level of Ministries, States, Districts and Sub-district level.
- 9. As SDGII is spoken at National & State level, PDI the game changer at GP level

10.PDI understood in the context of developmental status

- **11.endowed advantageous and disadvantaged GPs, in the next level of calculation.**
- 12.Eg. A peri-urban GP versus an interior GP
- 13.Platform for use of emerging technologies like AI ML, Big Data Analytics in policy making using huge amounts of data



States' Initiatives on LSDG and Development of LIFs

Committee interacted with 19 participant States on their efforts to develop LIFs for Implementation of LSDG



Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal

6 States have shared their initiatives:

J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Tripura, UP, and WB

Expectation from Central Ministries /Departments



Strategic Convergence Mechanism

LGD Seeding Data Sharing Dashboard Periodicity of data Data validation Granularity of Data



To Build Robust Monitoring Mechanism

Thank You