District SDG Manual

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Foreword

On 25th September, 2015 world leaders from 193 countries unanimously adopted the Resolution on Sustainable Development Goals at the United Nations General Assembly acknowledging their relevance and critical importance for peace and prosperity of the global community and ecological security and safety of planet Earth.

It is a matter of great pride for the people of the state that Assam adopted Sustainable Development Goals, 2030 for the sustainable development of the state through a Government notification dated 28-12-2015 and received attention of the United Nations. In the words of Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs, the main architect of the SDG document, “It is truly special that Assam has become the first Indian state to formally adopt the SDGs for its developmental path”.

In recognition of the need to extend the momentum of the SDGs-integration process to the district level, this manual seeks to enable functionaries at district and sub-district level to integrate SDGs in processes of planning, implementation and monitoring of local development interventions. Contents of the district manual are based on the valuable guidance and support received from the Adviser to the Assam Administrative Staff College and the Centre for Sustainable Development Goals,Dr.ShiladityaChatterjee, Ex-IAS Officer and former Chief Economist with the Asian Development Bank.

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Glossary of Abbreviations

ADP	Aspirational District Programme
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ARTPS	Assam Right to Public Service Act 2012
BTC	Bodoland Territorial Council
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSDG	Centre for Sustainable Development Goals
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
e-FMS	Electronic Financial Management System
EAP	Externally Aided Projects
ECD	Early Childhood Development
GoA	Government of Assam
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICAR	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MLE	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NTCA	National Tiger Conservation Authority
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PESA	Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas
PHC	Primary Health Centre
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RTPS	Right to Public Service
SBM	*Swachchha* Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Castes
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDO	Sub-Divisional Officer
SFPC	State Funding for Priority Development
SHB	Statistical Handbook
SHG	Self Help Group
SIPRD	State Institute for Panchayats and Rural Development
SMC	School Management Committee
SOPD	State Own Priority Development
SPAP	Strategy Plan and Action Plan
SPM	State Programme Manager
SRS	Sample Registration Survey
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
U-DISE	Unified District Information System on Education
ULB	Urban Local Body
VCDC	Village Council Development Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
WII	Wildlife Institute of India
WPT&BC	Welfare of Plain Tribes and Backward Classes
ZP	ZillaParishad

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goalswere adopted in September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly with 193 countries as signatories. The 17 Goals which aim at leaving no-one behind, needs to focus not only on policy restructuring but developing capacities at the local level to understand needs and deliver services to all communities and people.

This Manual is designed towards developing capacities of officials at Districts, Blocks and Panchayats by building their understanding on;

- understanding the Sustainable Development Goals and how they are relevant their work;
- the process of identifying the key priorities in Districts/ Blocks/ Panchayats based on the SDGs;
- developing SDG Centric plans based on existing planning process to understand thrust areas in terms of prioritizing the SDGs;
- understanding how fund flow through partnerships and other means could assist in taking forward the 2030 Agenda in districts/ blocks/ panchayats;
- the importance of developing institutional systems and monitoring mechanisms for ensuring the SDGs are met in every District/ Block/ Panchayat.

The first phase of District Level trainings has already been in progress since October 2017. This Manual is aimed for District administrations to use existing knowledge systems and institutional systems and align their work towards creating priorities in every District/ Block/ Panchayat by localizing and contextualizing the SDGs in these areas.

Assam is characterized by different developmental challenges due to diverse geography, mix of different tribes and communities, with huge infrastructural gaps and poverty pockets in certain areas. These issues need to be tackled in a multi-pronged approach through participatory and coordinated planning process which assist in utilizing the rich natural resources, identify financial gaps and bridge these through partnerships, create better service delivery mechanisms, and build capacities at all levels.

‘Amar Gaon, Amar Asoni’ , was one such participatory exercise which was recently conducted by Panchayat and Rural Development and SIRD, which can become a great tool for creating development plans which assists the District/ Block/ Panchayat to identify their social, economic and environmental needs and focus their energies in resolving and improving these issues in their region.

This Manual will guide grassroots level administrators and planners to understand the challenges faced in developmental planning in their region and how SDGs are a great tool for aligning one’s work and identifying priorities towards a larger goal and developing milestones for achieving them. It will bring into light the cross-sectoral linkages which exist and the convergence required for various departments to work together to achieve any goal.

1. Understanding the Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. On the 25th September, 2015 world leaders from 193 countries unanimously adopted the Resolution on Sustainable Development Goals at the UN General Assembly acknowledging their relevance and critical importance for peace and prosperity of the global community and ecological security and safety of planet Earth. Initially conceptualized at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2012, these goals call for worldwide actions to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 interconnected SDG Goals have multiple priorities, aiming to tackle challenges ranging from persistent poverty, chronic hunger, gender based violence, malnutrition, climate change, economic inequalities and conflicts, among others. The Goals aim to leave no one behind in the quest for development and are meant to be achieved in a spirit of partnership to improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations.

The 17 SDG Goals are presented in the Diagram below:

1.1 –What are the core principles of SDGs? The main principles of the SDGs are;

- they are universal and apply to all countries be it rich or poor, developed, developing or under-developed;
- they focus on 'leave no-one behind', which includes all especially the most marginalised communities/ groups/ people/ regions;
- they are built on three intrinsic developmental pillars that is economic, social and environmental development;
- people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership are the central principles for all 17 goals.

1.3 – How is India a part of the Sustainable Development Goals? India is a signatory to the Sustainable Development Goals. India has played a leadership role in global level negotiations in recent years that have represented the voices of developing countries; and defined the contours of the major global agreements, including the Sendai Framework; Addis Ababa Action Agenda; Agenda 2030 and Paris Climate Agreement. In the September 2015 UN Summit, the Prime Minister of India pledged India's commitment to the SDGs, which officially came into force from 1st January, 2016.

1.4 – Who is coordinating the activities of SDGs in the country? NITI Aayog is the coordinating agency in the country for SDGs. The Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI)has been assigned the role of developing national level indicators, overseeing the implementation by ministries and coordinating with States for the achievement of development targets as enshrined in the SDGs.

1.5 – How are the Sustainable Development Goals relevant to my work?The SDGs are relevant to every individual within and outside the Government system, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, marginalised communities, covering all citizens of the world. However, at the local policy planning level, SDGs helps in developing perspective and setting priorities with specific timelines for governance systems from the central to the local levels. It gives a push towards prioritizing, highlights the gaps and creates momentum towards a more integrated planning process.

1.6– Do the SDGs mean separate funding process? No, the SDGs around the world do not come with separate funding process. The SDGs can be a means for integrating current programmes/ policies with budgetary allocations and expenditures in a streamlined manner against the goals. It can help organizations/ institutions to focus their work and scrutinize expenditures, thus creating greater accountability and transparency. Assam has already started the process of aligning its budgets with the goals which will show the current funding patterns and throw light at the gaps for achieving these goals on an annual basis.

2. SDGs Journey in Assam

2.1 – When were the SDGs Adopted in Assam? The Government of Assam adopted the Sustainable Development Goals through a formal government order in December 2015 (Ref. No. PDP 55/2015/63 dated 28/12/2015), formally adopting the SDGs in Assam Development Agenda from January 1, 2016 as a pathway for comprehensive and planned development of Assam. Since then, the government has undertaken a number of measures to integrate SDGs in day-to-day processes of governance and development since then.

2.2 Is Assam the first state to start adopting the SDGs? Yes, Government of Assam has demonstrated leadership as the frontrunner in the country by preparing the Assam Agenda 2030 in light of the SDGs. It has taken concrete steps to move towards this vision, created department wise Strategy Plans and Actions Plans (SPAPs) at the state level and developed the 'Assam Agenda 2030, Strategies and Actions for Achieving the SDGs', which has involved multiple stakeholders in preparation of the document. It is also the first in terms of disseminating SDGs to the Districts through orientation trainings.

2.3 –Who is entrusted the duty of coordinating the SDGs in Assam? A dedicated Centre for Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) has been established in the state in January 2016, which has anchored the process of bringing together various agencies, including heads of key departments to brainstorm on key priorities for Assam in the context of SDGs, and taken the lead in developing a shared understanding on the importance of the mission and modalities of the same at state and district level. It works in close coordination with the Transformation & Development department (formerly known as the Planning and Development Department), which is designated as the nodal department in adoption of SDGs in Assam and also hosts an SDG cell headed by the senior-most secretary of the department. The CSDG comprises experts from government as well as representatives of UN organizations. The role of the Centre assumes great importance in planning of pathways for greater assimilation of SDGs in the ongoing plans, programmes and interventions of the Government of Assam, especially in the domain of capacity building of government functionaries at various levels. It has played a pivotal role in conducting orientation programmes on SDGs guiding departments in preparation of 7-year strategic paper and 3-year annual plan, outcome budget etc. in the State and in conceptualization of suitable institutional arrangements at state and district levels for realization of the SDG Goals.

2.4 – What are some of the critical challenges Assam faces today? According to the Human Development Report of Assam (2014), the state accounts for an unemployment rate of 14 percent, which is particularly high among women (39 percent) and peaks in the tea-gardens and flood-affected blocks. Labour force participation rate in the state is characterized by a huge male-female difference – for males the rate is 59 percent and for females it is only 15 percent. A majority of workers, i.e. about 40 percent, are engaged in casual works. Consumption poverty in the state hovers around 37 percent, with the poorest quintile of population accounting for just one-sixth of the consumption enjoyed by the richest quintile. The poverty ratio is particularly high in rural areas, amongst minorities and scheduled tribes, and within hills and char blocks, which seriously impacts the living conditions of a large number of people in the state. Close to 70 percent households lack proper sanitation in the state. Assam continues to be the state with the highest Infant Mortality Rate in country, which is declining at a slower pace than the national average. The state's current Maternal Mortality Ratio is higher than the

country's MMR almost a decade back. During the last 9 years the proportion of children with stunting has increased from 46 to 54 percent.

Box 2.1 brings together a selection of indicators that must be improved for achieving meaningful development in the state and for enhancing the quality of life of large numbers of disadvantaged populations in the state.

Box 2.1 – Snapshots of poverty, inequalities and backwardness in Assam

- The level of overall **human development** in Assam, measured by a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.557 (GoA/UNDP 2014) is lower than India's HDI of 0.586 (UNDP 2014).
- Significant variations are observed across districts of Assam in **life expectancy at birth**, ranging from 71.88 years (Kamrup) to 40.76 years (Cachar). Life Expectancy in 12 districts is lower than the State average (GoA/UNDP 2014).
- 31.98% population in Assam lives **below poverty line** (Poverty Estimates 2011-12 as per Tendulkar methodology, Planning Commission, July 2013).
- Sizeable inter-district variations are found in **literacy rate**s in Assam, ranging from 88.7% (Kamrup M) to 58.3% (Dhubri), as per Census 2011.
- More than two-thirds of total illiterates in Assam are concentrated in 12 districts, and almost one-seventh of them belong to Dhubri district alone. These districts are characterized by hills, Chars and tea gardens predominantly inhabited by Muslims together with Adivasis and tribals (GoA/UNDP 2014).
- According to Census 2011, Assam accounts for 3,293 **houseless families**, comprising a population of 12,919. Such families are mostly located in districts of Kamrup M (346), Jorhat (281), Sonitpur (272), Nagaon (242) and Dhubri (207).
- Census 2011 records as many as 6,90,267 children below the age of 18 in Assam (5.71% of all children) as main or marginal **child workers**of varying categories.
- Top 20 per cent of rural households in Assam own 68.8 per cent of the cultivated land. In districts like Dhubri, Nalbari and Cachar, the share goes up to 90% (GoA/UNDP 2014), indicating glaring **inequality in distribution of land**. 48.5 per cent of households in rural Assam do not own any agricultural land.
- Nearly 30.8% women in Assam of age-group 20 – 24 years were **married before attaining 18 years of age**, as per the National Family Health Survey, 2015-16.
- Assam accounts for an **Infant Mortality Rate** of 48 and an **Under-five mortality Rate** of 57 per 1,000 live births (National Family Health Survey, 2015-16).
- 46% of all women age 15 – 49 years in Assam suffer from **Anaemia**. 35.7% children age 6 – 59 months are anaemic as well (National Family Health Survey, 2015-16).
- 69.6% households in Assam have no agricultural assets, while 87.2% households do not possess any non-agricultural productive assets. About 10.8 per cent of rural households and 4.5 per cent of urban households do not possess household assets of any kind. **Asset poverty** is acutest in districts of Dhubri, Cachar and Darrang (GoA/UNDP 2014).

2.5 – What are the aspirational Districts? Are there any aspirational Districts in Assam?

The Aspirational DistrictsProgramme (ADP)have been determined based on data collected by Government of India on 49 indicators at District level. This process has

identified 115 Districts across 28 states in India which covers 20% of the country's population.[1]Out of these Districts 7 are in Assam, namely; Hailakandi, Dhubri, Barpeta, Darrang, Goalpara, Baksa and Udalguri. There are Central Prabhari Officers and State Prabhari Officers who have been appointed for assisting and monitoring the progress of these Districts. The primary objective of creating the ADP is to ensure effective convergence between various Central and State Government programmes, developing an efficient feedback mechanism with the direct engagement of Districts and Prabhari Officers, replicating best practices from other districts and collecting data and developing a monitoring dashboard. The basic indicators which have different weightage as per the composite index are: health and nutrition (30%), education (30%), agriculture and allied (20%), financial inclusion and skill development (10%), and basic infrastructure (10%).

2.6 – How are the aspirational districts co-related to the SDGs?

The ADP and SDGs both focus on ensuring the most marginalized communities and people are targeted first to sustain development and ensure basic services to all. The indicators which have been developed for identifying the aspirational districts are correlated to the targets stated in SDGs and also have vast similarities to the 59 indicators developed by the Government of Assam. Especially with the intense focus on monitoring the ADP, sets the groundwork for localizing the SDGs through this programme.

2.7 – How can SDGs help in identifying these challenges and bring focus to them?

Thechallenges identified in the Aspirational Districts can be seen through the SDGs lens which recognizes the multidimensional nature of poverty and its social, economic, environmental or governance-related structural drivers. Overall, the seventeen SDG goals cover a wide range of aspects related to social, economic and environmental wellbeing, and call for ensuring the equality of opportunities and reduction in inequalities through laws and structural interventions. They bring forth a structural backdrop which can assist Districts to identify the larger goals which need to be achieved to develop the district and the targets which need to be met under such goals. Each one of the seventeen SDG Goals arereflecting a set of indicators Box 2. 2 for Assam, which directly reflect the gaps for each goal and can be localized to each district:

Box 2.2 – Pertinent indicators in the context of Assam vis-à-vis various SDGs

SDG Goals		Pertinent indicators in the context of Assam (Source in parentheses)
1	**No poverty**	• 31.98% of Assam's population was below poverty line in 2011-12 (MDG India Country Report 2015, MOSPI, Govt. of India)
2	**Zero hunger**	• 29.8% of Assam's children within 5 years of age are underweight (NFHS 4, 2015-16) • 46% women within age 15 – 49 years are anaemic (NFHS 4, 2015-16) • Average Yield of rice, at 2119 kg/ha, is lower than national average of 2390 kg per hectare of land cultivated (Statistical Handbook, Govt. of Assam, 2015)
3	**Good health and wellbeing**	• Maternal mortality ratio, at 300 deaths per 100,000 live births (2011-13), is much higher than India average of 167 (MMR Bulletin 2011-13, Census of India). • Under-5 mortality rate at 66 deaths per 1,000 live births (SRS,

[1] https://www.hindustantimes.com/opinion/the-aspirational-districts-programme-is-transformative/story-zl34THWuh2sjpEnbVL7LwK.html

		2014). • Infant mortality rate at 49 deaths per 1,000 live births (SRS, 2014). • 74.3% births attended by trained medical personnel (NFHS 2015-16). • Only 12 allopathic doctors (Government and NHM) per 100,000 population (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoA, 2014). • 84.7 fatal cases from road accidents per 10,000 km of roads (Ministry of Road Transport and highways, 2013)
4	**Quality education**	• 77.83% Net Enrolment Ratio at Upper Primary level (U-DISE 2015-16) • 55.67% Net Enrolment Ratio at secondary level (U-DISE 2015-16) • 26.92% Net Enrolment Ratio at higher secondary level (U-DISE 2015-16) • 49.8% Net enrolment rate at pre-primary (ECD) level (Dept. of Social Welfare, GoA, 2008) • 15.4% Dropout rates at primary level in 2014-15 (U-DISE 2015-16) • 27.06% Dropout rate at secondary level in 2014-15 (U-DISE 2015-16) • 2% – Ratio of vocational enrolment to total secondary enrolment (Dept. of Education, GoA, 2016).
5	**Gender equality**	• 0.93 – Ratio of female to male literacy (15-24 years) (Census 2011) • 0.4 – Ratio of female to male work participation rate (Census 2011). • 6.35% seats in the state assembly occupied by women out of total elected members • 32.6% women age 20-24 years getting married before the age of 18 (NFHS 2015-16) • 13.6% women age 15-19 years who are mothers or pregnant (NFHS 2015-16)
6	**Clean water and sanitation**	• 85.9% households with access to safe drinking water in 2012 (MDG India Country Report 2015, MOSPI, Govt. of India) • 12% households without access to sanitation in 2012 (MDG India Country Report 2015, MOSPI, Govt. of India)
7	**Affordable and clean energy**	• 37% households use electricity as the primary source of lighting (Census 2011) • 2.5% renewable energy to total annual energy production by installed capacity (Central Electricity Authority, 2015) • 21% transmission and distribution loss to total energy produced in 2014-15 (SHB Assam, 2015)
8	**Decent work and economic growth**	• 7.88% Annual Rate of Growth of SGDP (constant prices) (MOSPI, 2014-15) • 61% Total Unemployment Rate usual status (persons per 1000 population) – (5th Annual Employment Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, GoI, 2015-16).
9	**Industry, innovation and infrastructure**	• 35.42 km – Total length of surfaced road (NH, SH and PWD) per 100 sq. km area (MOSPI Statistical Yearbook 2016). • 89.03 km – Total length of surfaced roads (NH SH & PWD) per 100,000 population (MOSPI Statistical Yearbook 2016). • 53.95 km – Total telephone connections per 100

		population(MOSPI Statistical Yearbook 2016). • 9% share of manufacturing sector in GSDP (at 2011-12 constant prices) (MOSPI Statistical Yearbook 2016). • 4.8% share of manufacturing sector employment in total employment (5th Annual Employment Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, GoI, 2015-16).
10	**Reduced inequalities**	• 16.1% – Ratio of average size of holdings of small and marginal farmers to semi-medium, medium and large farmers (Agriculture Census 2010-11) • 0.16 – Gini co-efficient of inter-district DGDP (HDR 2014)
11	**Sustainable cities and communities**	• 4.48% total urban population living in slums (Census 2011) • 6.3% municipal solid waste treated to the total municipal solid waste generated in the state (2012 / CPCB) • 257.8 µg/m3 – Ambient Air Quality Index of Guwahati (PM10) average for Guwahati monitoring stations (2013 / Directorate of Economics and Statistics)
12	**Responsible consumption and production**	• 72.33% capacity utilization of soil testing laboratories in Assam (Statistics related to climate change, MOSPI, 2015). • 15.4% municipal solid waste treated out of all solid waste generated in Assam (Statistics related to climate change, MOSPI, 2015). • 65.42 kg/hectare estimated consumption of fertilizer per hectare in Assam (Statistics related to climate change, MOSPI, 2015).
13	**Climate action**	• 8.1% annual average cropped area affected by flood to the total cropped area (2014-15 / SHB Assam 2015) • 11.7% people affected by flood (annual average; SHB Assam 2015) • 5.83% area degraded and wasteland (ICAR 2010)
14	**Life below water**	• 7,500 MPN/100 ml – Mean of range of total coliform levels of Dhansiri at Golaghat (2013 / SHB Assam 2015) • 1,21,000 MPN/100 ml – Mean of range of total coliform levels of Bharalu at Guwahati (2013 / SHB Assam 2015) • 10,680 MPN/100 ml – Mean of range of total coliform levels of Disang at Dillighat (2013 / SHB Assam 2015) • 1,20,000 MPN/100 ml – Mean of range of total coliform levels of Kharsang before confluence with Buridhing (2013 / SHB Assam 2015) • 11,250 MPN/100 ml – Mean of range of total coliform levels of Barak at D/S of Silchar (2013 / SHB Assam 2015)
15	**Life on land**	• 35.22% area under forest cover (Forest Survey of India 2015) • 176.7 million cubic meters – Growing stock of timber in notified forests and trees outside forest (Forest Survey of India 2015) • 3817.9 sq. km – Total area protected (national parks and wildlife sanctuaries) (Forest Survey of India 2015) • 167 – Number of tigers in the wild (Status of Tigers in India, 2014 / NTCA, WII)
16	**Peace, justice and strong institutions**	• Incidence of 47.1 cases of violent crimes (all forms) per lakh population, much higher than India average of 26.7 (NCRB 2015) • Incidence of 4.2 murders, 4.6 cases of human trafficking, 23.8 cases of crimes against children and 148.2 cases of crimes

		against women per lakh population (NCRB 2015) • 83.9% rate of pendency of trials of IPC cases in courts of law (NCRB 2015)
17	**Partnerships for the goals**	• Assam's own tax revenue collection amounts to 5.79% of the state's Gross State Domestic Product (Planning Commission, Dec. 2014) • 55.6% share of SDG Goals in total expenditure budget of Assam (Assam budget 2017-18)

2.8– What are the highlights of the Vision Documents of Assam? Two versions of a development vision for Assam for the year 2030 were articulated in 2016 for guiding initiatives for achieving SDGs, initially in February 2016 and later in July 2016 (released on 3rd October 2016), besides formulation of a comprehensive development agenda for the state, titled Assam Agenda 2030, inclusive of specific strategies and actions for achieving the SDGs and a list of state-specific indicators and targets.

2.8A –Vision Assam 2030:Initially, in recognition of the need to involve every citizen of Assam in the initiative of realizing SDGs, the Government of Assam embarked upon a massive exercise of articulating a vision of development of the state. A draft statement of 'Vision Assam 2030 - Everything For Everyone – Achieving Inclusive And Sustainable Development' was compiled by the Department of Planning and Development on the basis of inputs received from various departments, and views and opinions of diverse stakeholders were sought for finalization of the same. The Partnership Conference on SDG brought about an opportunity of discussions over the draft Vision on the 11th of February, 2016. In addition, a newspaper advertisement was issued in the local dailies of Assam on February 15, 2016, seeking comments from the general public on the contents of the draft Vision document. All the feedback, comments and suggestions received were finalized, approved in a cabinet meeting and released on 29th February, 2016, outlining the aspired trajectories of development of Assam. Titled 'Vision Assam 2030 – Everything for Everyone: Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Development', the vision documentenvisaged a transformed future for the people of Assam free from all forms of deprivation, inequities and insecurity to be achieved within the next fifteen years. Box 2.3 encapsulates a statement of vision of development of Assam as articulated in February 2016.

Box 2.3 – Vision Assam 2030, prepared in February 29, 2016

Vision Assam 2030 envisions a transformed future for the people of Assam free from all forms of deprivation, inequities and insecurity to be achieved within the next fifteen years.

It envisages an Assam where there is no poverty and hunger; where basic education is accessible to all children; where girls and women have equal opportunities as others; where all citizens have access to affordable health care. It also envisions an Assam where every citizen is skilled; and gainfully employed and contributes to his or her own well being and to the well being of the State.

It sees an Assam that is just, safe and peaceful for all citizens, including the persons with disabilities, to live according to their abilities and desires, and to exercise their choices with full dignity and freedom.

It sees Assam as a State able to manage and maintain its natural resources well; effectively protect its environment; and fully preserve its unique bio-diversity. It anticipates an Assam where citizens are protected from floods and other natural disasters. In this vision people have clean air to breathe; pure water to drink and live in affordable shelter in clean and hygienic environments.

2.8B – 'Assam 2030: Our Dream, Our Commitment': In July 2016, a renewed statement of vision accompanied by a strategic architecture document was formulated, which was subsequently submitted to NITI Aayog. The revised statement of vision (ref. Box 2.4) sought realization of the SDGs on foundations of strong partnerships between the state government and all stakeholders and realignment of existing programmes to different components of SDGs. The renewed vision titled 'Assam 2030: Our Dream, Our Commitment' was released on October 3, 2016 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam.

Box 2.4 – Statement of Vision, released July 2016

We believe that the state must be culturally, socially and physically secure for enabling the kind of historic transformation we have promised to the people of Assam. An effective and tech-savvy security set up, partnership with all sections of the society, and establishment of basic infrastructure and civic amenities in the vulnerable areas, are essential for this purpose.

We see economic development as the foundation of this transformation, covering a wide spectrum of activities like employment generation, poverty alleviation, youth development, infrastructure development (housing, roads, waterways, energy), industrial development, agricultural development, rural development and urban development.

Human resource development, including high quality education system designed for effective learning, skill development for jobs and entrepreneurship, labour welfare and development of culture and sports, is also a very important component of our Vision of Assam 2030; as is provision of good, affordable and accessible healthcare services. Social justice and judicial reforms also have to be ensured.

Given the rich bio-diversity and natural resources in the state, and with the sustainability of the planet itself at stake, sustainable development has to be the key component of any effort to usher Assam into an era of plenty and prosperity. We see Assam as a leading state in designing and adopting innovative strategies for sustainable development.

Underlying this entire Vision of Assam, is our determination to provide corruption-free future-ready governance to the state. The old governance structures are totally out of sync with the challenges of today and tomorrow, and are incapable of delivering on the aspirations of the citizens. We are committed to quickly becoming a well governed and economically competitive state with new mind-set and skills, using the power of emerging/ disruptive technologies and competitive markets imaginatively and creatively, with citizens at the heart of the entire system.

In brief, our dream is to recreate *a XuroxhitoAxom, VikoxitoAxom, XarbasreshthaAxom*(Secure Assam, Developed Assam, Great Assam), where prosperity and well-being of all citizens is assured across the Brahmaputra Valley, Barak Valley and the two Hill districts, regardless of their caste, creed, ethnicity, religion, language and gender. We are committed to fulfill this dream, and create a prosperous, healthy and happy Assam, free from poverty and hunger, with opportunity, equity and access to all. We are committed to making citizens active stakeholders in the decision making process including in the different stages of policy cycle, in the spirit of SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKAS (partnering with everyone for everyone's development), to make Assam one of the most developed and frontline states of the country, leaving no one behind.

2.9 – What are some of the key SDG oriented initiatives taken by the Government of Assam? Key initiatives of integrating SDGs in Assam include entrustment of various groups of departments with specific mandates of realization of relevant SDGs, aligning the outcome budgets and annual budget outlays with various SDG Goals, institutionalizing processes for SDG-centric strategy plans and action plans at the level of various departments as well as for each cluster of SDG goals; extensive capacity building of a wide range of stakeholders on SDGs and initiating a number of governance reform processes, among others. Between April – December 2017, a number of

Conclaves were organized by nodal departments entrusted with formulation of Strategy Plans and Action Plans (SPAP) for various clusters of SDG goals, with support from CSDG and the Department of Transformation and Development.

2.10 – What is the Assam Agenda 2030 and how is it relevant to Districts, Sub-visions, Blocks, Urban Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions?After adoption of a resolution to implement the SDGs in the state with effect from 1st January, 2016 along with launch of an initiative titled 'Assam 2030 in light of SDGs', various departments of Government of Assam were involved in articulation of Goal-specific development agendas and action plans, aimed at feeding into Assam Agenda 2030. Intensive and extensive departmental consultations were undertaken and vetted for formulation of the agenda. A draft compilation of Assam Agenda 2030 has already been approved by the Cabinet.This document was circulated and held exclusive discussion on SDGs in the budget session of Assam's legislative Assembly in 2018. Overall as many as nine chapters have been drafted within the agenda in accordance with the clusters of departments, each with specific strategies and actions to achieve SDGs as envisioned in Assam Vision: 2030. The Assam agenda is first of its kind in-house document prepared by the Govt. of Assam, based on departmental SPAPs developed through an extensive process of discussion and deliberations through 9 conclaves with all concerned stakeholders. Each cluster of goals articulated within the agenda includes outcome indicators with baselines, intermediate and final targets; besides major interventions to address principal issues with actions and timelines, with special focus on partnerships, technology & innovations. To cover the resource-gaps for pursuit of the agenda during 2017-2030, a reduction in expenditures to the tune of 20% has been proposed by enhancement of efficiencies, technological improvements and innovations, and an additional 20% through mobilization of partnerships. It is estimated that even if only a 10% reduction is achieved on both counts, it would be necessary to fill-up the resource-gap to finance the plans to the tune of 13% of the projected budget.

2.11 – Does Assam have state-specific indicators and SDG targets? Are they available District-wise? To achieve greater clarity and focus in the pursuit of various SDG Goals, a number of relevant indicators and targets were identified for each goal. Overall, as many as 59 indicators with corresponding targets for 2030 were identified across all the 17 SDG Goals, each with a baseline estimate related to Assam as well as India vis-à-vis the latest year of availability of data, periodicity of data source, besides the sources of state level data, national level data and the target assigned to each indicator. Annex. 2 lists the identified indicators across various SDG Goals.

A detailed account of various initiatives of Government of Assam in integrating SDGs in the development agenda of the state has been included in a Process Documentation of the state's journey towards SDGs, prepared by CSDG.

2.12 – How tomap variations in key indicators for determining area-specific focus? For SDGs to be realized on a wide scale, each district needs to expedite actions for registering improvements in relevant indicators on which a district's standing leaves a scope for betterment. One of the strategies worked out by the Centre for SDGs for ensuring due focus on the most pertinent issues and SDG goals at the level of a district is to be guided by indicators. In addition, districts need to play the role of a catalyst to support processes of SDG integration at sub-district level as well, and ensure that diversities at sub-district level are suitably understood and responded to.

It would be important for a district or a block to examine its relative standing vis-à-vis indicators of relevance, and to set its own targets about the level of progress expected to be achieve over a specific length of time. Box 2.1 presents district wise variations in a selection of key indicators reported in Assam's Human Development Report of 2014. Availability of disaggregated reports on key indictors can enable prioritization of district-specific issues of focus. For instance, Key priorities for Dhubri district would be addressing the high incidence of infant mortality (69), underweight children aged 0 – 59 months (47.1) and deprivation from cultivable land (65.9), besides the low rates of institutional delivery (28.3) and labour force participation (33).

Box 2.1 – Spatial, district wise variations in key indicators in Assam

Indicators	High Performing Districts	Low Performing Districts
Infant Mortality Rate (Source: AHS-2012-13, cited in HDR Survey 2013)	Dhemaji (37) Kamrup (39) Barpeta (43)	Kokrajhar (74) Darrang (70) Dhubri (69)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Source: AHS-2012-13, cited in HDR Survey 2013)	Marigaon, Nagaon, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji (251)	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat (404).
Per cent underweight children aged 0-59 months	Chirang (17.7) Kamrup M (19.2) Jorhat (21.0)	Hailakandi (62.0) Goalpara (48.8) Dhubri (47.1)
No. of health institutions per lakh population (Source: State Health Society, Assam, cited in HDR Survey 2013)	DimaHasao (37) Kamrup (24) Sibsagar (23)	Bongaigaon (4) Kamrup M (6.5) Nagaon (12)
Aggregate household healthcare expenditure (INR)	Barpeta (1,218) Goalpara (1,377) Kokrajhar (1,847)	Lakhimpur (17,075) Kamrup M (12,585) Dhemaji (9,722)
Per cent households reporting problem in water	Kokrajhar (2.9) DimaHasao (6.3) Goalpara (8.9)	Barpeta (78.5) Nalbari (65.7) Dhemaji (64.3)
Annual Per capita income (Rs.)	Kamrup M (63444) Jorhat (38664) Sibsagar (37104)	Hailakandi (16632) Marigaon (17196) Dhemaji (17568)
Rate of institutional delivery	Dibrugarh (81.9) Sibsagar (81.7) Kamrup M (81)	KarbiAnglong (23.9) Dhubri (28.3) DimaHasao (28.9)
Work Participation Rate	Dibrugarh (35.7) KamrupM(35.1) Tinsukia (35.1)	Karimganj (27.5) Dhemaji (28.4) Dhubri (28.7)
Unemployment Rates	Barpeta (8.0) Udalguri (10.1) Nagaon (11.1)	Cachar (20.5) Dibrugarh (19.4) Karimganj (16.6)
Labor Force Participation Rate	DimaHasao (47.8) Tinsukia (41.6) Kokrajhar (40.0)	Karimganj (33.0) Dhubri (33.0) Dhemaji (33.9)
Poverty Ratios	Kamrup M (9.5) Bongaigaaon (31.5) Cachar (31.5) Dibrugarh (31.5)	Darrang (45.5) Marigaon (44.5) Udalguri (43.0)

No Homestead Land	DimaHasao (0.0) Chirang (0.0) Goalpara (0.1) Marigaon (0.1)	Dibrugarh (3.9) Kabri Along (1.8) Cachar (1.5)
No Cultivated land	Dhemaji (22.9) KarbiAnglong (27.8) Jorhat (29.0)	Nalbai (68.8) Dhubri (65.9) Cachar (63.8)
Per cent land holdings of marginal size (i.e. less than 7.5 *bigha*)	Kokrajhar (51.0) Lakhimpur (75.0) Golaghat (76.2)	Cachar (95.1) Hailakandi (94.3) Dhubri (93.0)
Per cent households living in *kutcha*houses	Kamrup M (13.7) Karimganj (30.0) Sibsagar (31.0)	KarbiAnglong (79.3) Hailakandi (62.9) Golaghat (60.1)
Per cent HH without electricity	Udalguri (0.6) Nagaon (13.2) Kamrup M (13.8)	Sibsagar (58.2) Nalbari (57.9) Darrang (47.2)
Per cent HH without toilet	Kamrup M (19.7) Sibsagar (59.7) Jorhat (60.3)	Darrang (86.4) Chirang (84.4) KarbiAnglong (83.8)
Per cent HH without Drinking water	Marigaon (0.0) Darrang (0.1) Chirang (08)	Hailakandi (53.9) Cachar (47.0) DimaHasao (43.9)
Human Development Index	Kamrup(M) (0.703) Jorhat (0.655) Kamrup (0.630)	Baksa (0.437) Hailakandi (0.437) Tinsukia (0.505)
Gender Inequality Index	Dhubri (0.566) Darrang (0.498) Goalpara (0.438)	Dibrugarh (0.271) Tinsukia (0.29) Cachar (0.303)
Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	Kamrup M (2.63) Sibsagar (4.69) Jorhat (4.69)	Darrang (21.79) Dhubri (20.10) Karimganj (18.73)

(**Source**: HDR Survey, 2013)

2.13 –What are the objectives of the District Manual?

The main purpose of the District Manual is to integrate all developmental activities going on at present or likely to be taken in future in a more synergized manner involving all the stakeholders mainly the Government Departments implementing various programs at grassroots level. It is expected that for every GP/VCDC/VDC, an integrated plan would be prepared by the GP/VCDC/VDC itself under guidance of Block Level Committee on SDGs. This plan will be in conformity with the plan being prepared by P &RD Department with only difference that it will involve activities of all the Departments and other stakeholders like corporate, private sector, voluntary agencies, etc. The plan will also indicate phase wise implementation of different activities proposed to be undertaken for holistic development and achieving the SDG targets towards developing SDG compliant Model GPs/VCDCs/VDCs.The Manual will help facilitate Councils/Districts in formulation of their Vision Document and Strategy and Action Plan for their respective areas by compilation of GP/VCDC/VDC development plans.Every Council/District shall prepare their Vision Document for 15 years,Strategy Plan for 7 years and Annual Action Plans which will be in synergy with Assam Vision 2030 and Assam Agenda 2030 already released by Government of Assam.

3. Taking SDGs to Councils,Districts, Blocks and Panchayats

3.1 – What institutional mechanism will be setup for implementing and monitoring the SDGs in Councils,Districts, Blocks, Panchayats /VDC/VCDC and ULBs?

The uniform institutional mechanism for the entire State would have beenthe most ideal by creating structures at districts,blocks and Panchayat levels,but due to special dispensation existing in the State with respect to Autonomous Councils under 6th Schedule in the State separate mechanisms are proposed for 6th Schedule Areas and general areas of the State. There being wide ranging variations within the 6th Schedule districts separate Council level Committees are being proposed in view of the representatives of the concerned Councils with regard to Constitution as well as functions .

3.1 A.iCouncil Level Committee on SDG for theBodoland Territorial Council(BTC)

Box 3.1 – Composition of Council Level Committee on SDG for BTC

- Principal Secretary of the Councils — Chairperson
- Deputy Commissioner of District under BTC – — Vice Chaipersons
- MP/MLAs from the BTC area — Special Invitees
- Executive Member(s) of BTC — Special Invitee
- All Secretaries, Jt. Secretaries, Dy. Secretaries, BTC — Special Invitee
- Additional Principal Secretary, BTC — Member
- Deputy Commissioner or representative,BTC — Member
- Project Director, DRDA in BTC — Member
- Secretary, T&D, BTC — Member Secretary
- Four Representatives from Civil Society Organization(One from each dist)-Member
- Four Representative from Academic Institution(One from each dist)-Member
- Four Representatives from Private Sector/Industry/Association(One from each dist)Member
- Four Representative from Youth Group (One from each dist)-Member.
- Four Representative from Women's Groups/SHGs federation(One from each dist)-Member
- Four Representatives from Urban Local Body(One from each dist)-Member
- Council Heads of Departments**(invite as per Agenda for discussion)-**Member
- All Mission Heads in BTC **(invite as per Agenda for discussion)-**Member

Duties and Functionsof the Council Level Committee on SDG for the BTC (CLC)

1. The CLC will meet once in a quarter and record minutes to be submitted to T&D and WPT &BC departments.
2. The Representatives from Civil Society Organization, Academic Institution ,Private Sector/Industry/Association, Youth Group, Women's Groups/SHGs federation and Urban Local Body to the CLC to be nominated by the Chairperson of the CLC.
3. The T&D Department of BTC will function as the Secretariat for the CLC.
4. District Planning Cell in the DC Office will assist T&D Department of BTC for smooth functioning of the CLC.

5. Identification of Council priority areas based on performance of social, economic and environmental indicators
6. Identification of responsible implementing departments/schemes/projects and other stakeholders connected to the priority areas
7. Identification of vulnerable groups and administrative blocks/VCDC and ULBs.
8. Consultation with the departments and stakeholders for identifications of difficulties/hindrances in the implementation of schemes/projects, formulation of locally relevant strategy for effective implementation plans and programs.
9. Quarterly/Monthly reviews of existing schemes/projects.
10. Review and course correction on effectiveness of strategies and interventions on achieving the SDGs.
11. Forging of partnerships with local level academic institutions (schools and colleges), civil society organizations, industry and CSR, Youth groups, SHGs federations.
12. Suggest needs for capacity building of functionaries for various level functionaries and key policy level strategies and interventions to the Government for approval.
13. To oversee preparation and approval of Council Vision 2030 and Council Strategy and Action Plan and its subsequesnt implementation and monitoring through a dashboard

NOTE 1:*The constitution of the Council Level Committee for BTC and its duties and functions have been finalized in consultation with Council officials in the Workshop held on 21st September 2018 at AASC Khanapara.*

NOTE 2:*DDCs in four districts of BTC will also function as District Level Committee on SDG in BTC Area and report to CLC on monthly basis.*

3.1.A.ii Council Level Committee on SDG for the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council(KAAC)

Box 3.2 – Composition of Council Level Committee on SDG for KAAC

• Chief Executive Member of the Council	(Chairperson)
• Principal Secretary of the Council	Working chairperson
• Deputy Commissioner of District under KAAC	Vice Chaipersons
• MP/MLAs from the district	(Special Invitees)
• Executive Member(s) of the respective Councils	(Special Invitee)
• Deputy Commissioner or Representative,KAAC	Member
• Project Director, DRDA in KAAC area	Member
• Secretary in charge of Rural Development in Council	- Member Secretary
• Civil Society Organization Members- 2	Member
• Academic Institutions- 2	Member
• Private Sector/ Industry/ Association- 2	Member
• Youth Group- 2	Member
• Women's Groups/SHGs federation- 2	Member
• Urban Local Body Members- 2	Member
• Council heads of Development Department	
• **(Invite as per Agenda for discussion)**	Member
• All Mission Heads in Council **(invite as per Agenda for discussion)**	Member

Duties and Functions of the Council Level Committee on SDG for the KAAC (CLC)

1. The CLC will meet once in a quarter and record minutes to be submitted to T&D and Hill Areas departments in the Government

2. The Representatives from Civil Society Organisation, Academic Institution ,Private Sector/Industry/Association, Youth Group, Women's Groups/SHGs federation and Urban Local Body to the CLC to be nominated by the Chairperson of the CLC.

3. The T&D Department of Council, KAAC will function as the Secretariat for the CLC.
4. District Planning Cell in the DC Office will assist T&D Department of Council for smooth functioning of the CLC.
5. Identification of district priority areas based on performance of social, economic and environmental indicators
6. Identification of responsible implementing departments/schemes/projects and other stakeholders connected to the priority areas
7. Quarterly/Monthly reviews of existing schemes/projects
8. Identification of vulnerable groups and administrative blocks/VDC and ULBs.
9. Consultation with the departments and stakeholders for identifications of difficulties/hindrances in the implementation of schemes/projects, formulation of locally relevant strategy for effective implementation plans and programs.
10. Review and course correction on effectiveness of strategies and interventions on achieving the SDGs.
11. Forging of partnerships with local level academic institutions (schools and colleges), civil society organizations, industry and CSR, Youth groups, SHGs federations.
12. Suggest needs for capacity building of functionaries for various level functionaries and key policy level strategies and interventions to the Government for approval.
13. To oversee preparation and approval of Council Vision 2030 and Council Strategy and Action Plan and its subsequesnt implementation and monitoring through a dashboard

NOTE 1*:The constitution of the Council Level Committee for KAAC and its duties and functions have been finalized in consultation with Council officials in the Workshop held on 21st September 2018 at AASC Khanapara.*
NOTE 2*: There would be no separate District Level Committee (DLC) for districts under KAAC.*

3.1.A.iii Council Level Committee on SDG for the Dima Hasao Autonomous Council(DHAC)

Box 3.3 – Composition of Council Level Committee on SDG for DHAC

• Principal Secretary of the Council	Chairperson
• Deputy Commissioner of District under DHAC	Vice Chaipersons
• MP/MLAs from the district	Special Invitees
Executive Member(s) of the respective Councils	Special Invitee
• Additional Principal Secretary of the Council	Member
• Deputy Commissioner or Representative	Member
• Project Director, DRDA	Member
• Secretary in charge of Rural Development in Council -	Member Secretary
• Civil Society Organization Members- 2	Member
• Academic Institutions- 2	Member
• Private Sector/ Industry/ Association- 2	Member
• Youth Group- 2	Member
• Women's Groups/SHGs federation- 2	Member
• Urban Local Body Members- 2	Member
• Council heads of Development Department	
• **(Invite as per Agenda for discussion)**	Member
• All Mission Heads in Council **(invite as per Agenda for discussion)**	Member

Duties and Functions of the Council Level Committee on SDG for the DHAC (CLC)

1. The CLC will meet once in a quarter and record minutes to be submitted to T&D and Hill Areas departments.
2. The Representatives from Civil Society Organisation, Academic Institution ,Private Sector/Industry/Association, Youth Group, Women's Groups/SHGs federation and Urban Local Body to the CLC to be nominated by the Chairperson of the CLC.
3. The T&D Department of Council, the District Planning Cell of DHAC will function as the Secretariat for the CLC, DHAC.
4. District Planning Cell in the DC Office will assist T&D Department of Council for smooth functioning of the CLC.
5. Identification of district priority areas based on performance of social, economic and environmental indicators
6. Identification of responsible implementing departments/schemes/projects and other stakeholders connected to the priority areas
7. Quarterly/Monthly reviews of existing schemes/projects
8. Identification of vulnerable groups and administrative blocks/VDC and ULBs.
9. Consultation with the departments and stakeholders for identifications of difficulties/hindrances in the implementation of schemes/projects, formulation of locally relevant strategy for effective implementation plans and programs.
10. Review and course correction on effectiveness of strategies and interventions on achieving the SDGs.
11. Forging of partnerships with local level academic institutions (schools and colleges), civil society organizations, industry and CSR, Youth groups, SHGs federations.
12. Suggest needsfor capacity building of functionaries for various level functionaries and key policy level strategies and interventions to the Government for approval.
13. To oversee preparation and approval of Council Vision 2030 and Council Strategy and Action Plan and its subsequesnt implementation and monitoring through a dashboard

NOTE 1*:The constitution of the Council Level Committee for DHAC and its duties and functions have been finalized in consultation with Council officials in the Workshop held on 21st September 2018 at AASC Khanapara.*

NOTE 2*: There would be no separate District Level Committee (DLC) for districts under DHAC.*

3.1.BDistrict Level Committee(DLC)onSDG for General Areas of Assam

Every district needs to have competent administrative leadership and a dedicated group of key functionaries to coordinate actions and processes for achieving SDGs in an inclusive way, involving various stakeholders. The existing District Development Committee (DDC)oversees/reviews the implementation and monitoring of developmental programs and interventions including Elections,Law and order etc. As DDC meeting has to extensively deliberate various agendas covering all departments in the districtthere shall be less time for detailed deliberation of SDGs specific issues.Therefore, in order to have detailed discussionon various interventions, issues impacting implementation of SDG centric programs a committee on SDGs to deliberate solely on SDGs matters will be constituted in each district. A notification shall be issued by the Transformation and Development Department about the formation of the Committees in conjunction with the District Development Committees of each District.

Box 3.4 – Composition of District Level Committee on SDG for General Areas of Assam

• Deputy Commissioner in Plain Districts	Chairperson
• MP/MLAs from the district	Special Invitees
• District Development Commissioner	Vice Chairperson
• District Prabhari in respect of Aspirational Districts only	Special Invitee
• CEO Zila Parishad	Member
• Additional Deputy Commissioner(Development)	Member
• Senior Planning Officer as district SDG officer	Member Secretary
• Civil Society Organization Members- 2	Member
• Academic Institutions- 2	Member
• Private Sector/ Industry/ Association- 2	Member
• Youth Group- 2	Member
• Women's Groups/SHGs federation- 2	Member
• Urban Local Body Members- 2	Member
• **District heads of Development Department as special invitee as per Agenda for discussion**	

Duties and Functionsof the District Level Committee on SDG for the Plain districts (DLC)

1. The DLC will meet once in a quarter and record minutes to be submitted to T&D department.
2. The representatives from Civil Society Organisation, Academic Institution ,Private Sector/Industry/Association, Youth Group, Women's Groups/SHGs federation and Urban Local Body to the DLC to be nominated by the Chairperson of the DLC.
3. District Planning Cell in the DC Office will act as Secretariat for smooth functioning of the DLC.
4. Identification of district priority areas based on performance of social, economic and environmental indicators
5. Identification of responsible implementing departments/schemes/projects and other stakeholders connected to the priority areas
6. Quarterly/Monthly reviews of existing schemes/projects
7. Identification of vulnerable groups and administrative blocks/GP and ULBs.
8. Consultation with the departments and stakeholders for identifications of difficulties/hindrances in the implementation of schemes/projects, formulation of locally relevant strategy for effective implementation plans and programs.
9. Review and course correction on effectiveness of strategies and interventions on achieving the SDGs.
10. Forging of partnerships with local level academic institutions (schools and colleges), civil society organizations, industry and CSR, Youth groups, SHGs federations.
11. Suggest needs for capacity building of functionaries for various level functionaries and key policy level strategies and interventions to the Government for approval.
12. "To oversee preparation and approval of District Vision 2030 and District 's Strategy and Action Plan and its subsequent implementation. and monitoring through a dashboard "

Note :In case of Plain Districts, the Transformation and Development Departmentwill issue notification for constitution of the District, Level Committee only and in regards to constitution of Block, GP and ULB levelCommittees on SDGs,DC will issue notification as per the composition of Committees mentioned in the Manual. In respect

of Sixth Schedule Areas, WPT&BC department will issue notification for BTC and Hill Area Development Department will issue notification for KAAC & DHAC for constitution of District Level Committee and the Principal Secretaryof the respective Councils will issue notification for constitution of VDC /VCDC/Constituency level Committees.The quorum for each level of committee will be 20% of the total notified members.

3.1.C Block Level Committee (BLC)on SDGs for all the Blocks in 6th Schedule and General Areas of the State

A Block Level Committee on SDGs will be constituted in every block to coordinate actions and processes for achieving SDGs in an inclusive way at the block level, involving various stakeholders.The members of the committee will be the block level functionaries working in the block in various departmentsand any other organization(s) or public figures that the BDO deems suitable for including in the committee. A notification for constitution of the BLC for each blockto be issued by the office of the Principal Secretary in respect of 6th Schedule Areas and by the DC of the district in Plain Areas with intimation to all concerned based on the model format issued by the concerned Department of Government of Assam.

Box 3.5 – Composition of Block Level SDG Committee

• CEO Zila Parishad/DDC/ADC/PDDRDA	Chairperson
• MLAs /MAC	Special Invitee
• President, Anchalik Panchayat	Member
• BDO	Member Secretary
• Extension officers (Domain specific)	Member
• Block level officials from the line departments in the block	Member
• All GP Presidents within Block	Member
• Civil Society Organization Members- 2	Member
• Academic Institutions- 2	Member
• Private Sector/ Industry/ Association- 2	Member
• Youth Group- 2	Member
• Women's Groups/SHGs federation- 2	Member

Duties and Functions of Block Level Committee

1. To assist, guide and co-ordinate with GP/VCDC(BTC)/VDC(KAAC) level committee or Constituency level Committee in respect of DHAC for formulation of GP/VCDC/VDC/Constituency Level Integrated Plan and implementation of same in the identified priority areas under block.
2. Block level committee will be responsible for collection of reports from GPs/VCDCs/ and reporting to DLC in case of Plain districts and BTC .
3. Block level committee will be responsible for collection of reports from VDCs and reporting to the CLC in case of KAAC and DHAC.

Note:BLC will meet once in a month and recorded minutes to be submitted to Principal Secretary of the Council for KAAC and DHAC and to the concerned Deputy Commissioner in the Plain Area/BTC.

3.1.D Panchayat Level Committee(PLC) on SDGs for Plain Areas

A GaonPanchayatLevel Committee on SDGs will be constituted in every GaonPanchayatto coordinate actions and processes for achieving SDGs in an inclusive way at the Gaon Panchaatlevel, involving various stakeholders. TheGaonPanchayat levelCommittee will be

the nodal agency for planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs centric programmesin their GPs/Villages.

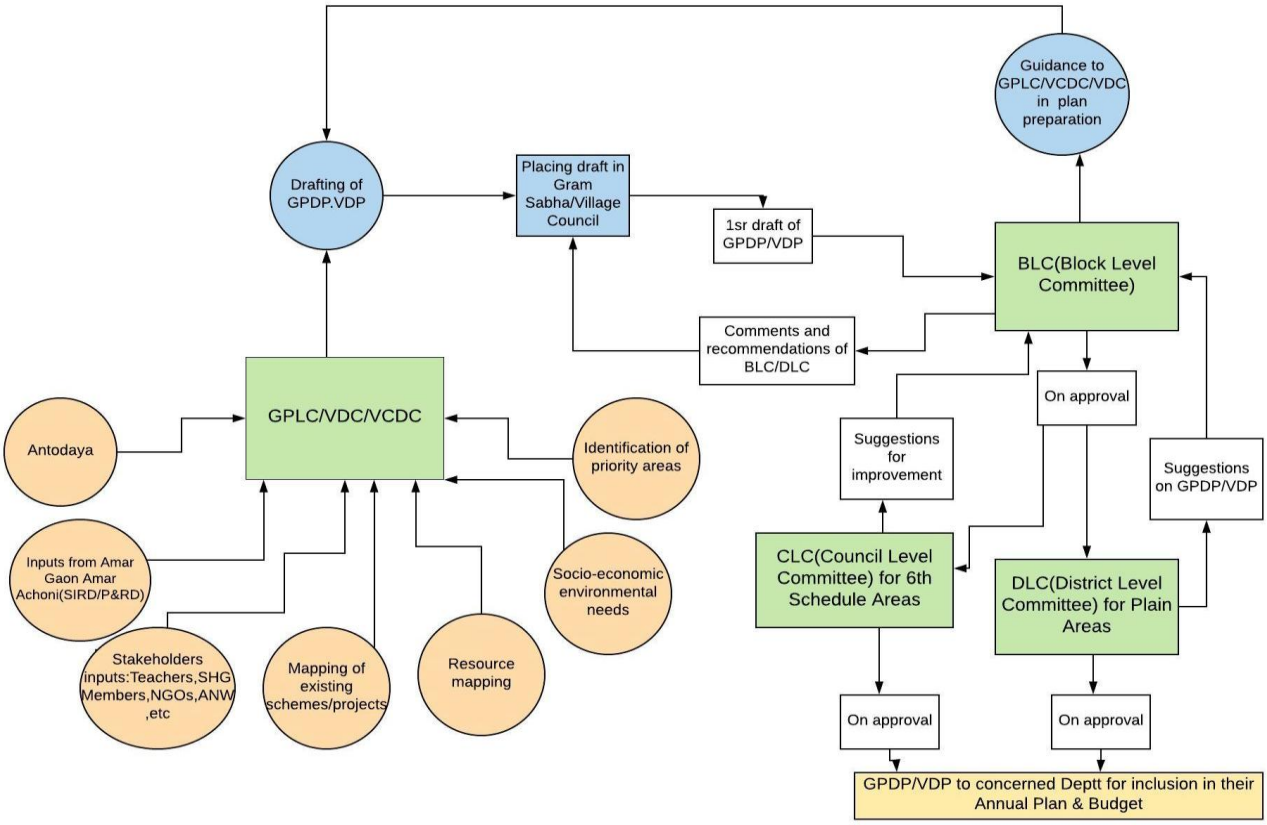
Thiscommittee will assist the Block Development Officer and BLC in formulating the GP level integrated plans based on needs assessment exercise by mapping;
-Centrally sponsored schemes,
-State sponsored schemes
-GP supported schemes and
-other schemes /projects in operation funded by other agencies including Corporates/CSRs etc. in the GP.

For centrally and state sponsored schemes the GP will have to act as an active facilitator and monitor the progress of these schemes. In terms of the GP based programmes, they would have to assess their own needs by mapping their own resources, grants from the state government and theFinance Commission Awards.

Where applicable, they will also use the data already generated from the 'Amar Gaon Amar Achoni' programme to identify the existing needs of the village and GP, and map this against the SDGs and other socio-economic needs. It will have to find the gaps and prioritizeschemes/projects based on the priority areas and develop means to expand their resource envelop and use it towards filling these identified gaps.

The Block Level Committee will coordinate the work in the GaonPanchayat and Village level and the District committee will work in close collaboration with the GPs to create synergies between them and assist in linking the various schemes, programmes to the SDGs and ensure that resources are utilized more efficiently. This SDG centric Gaon Panchayat Development Plan(GPDP) prepared by BDO /BLC will be integrated plan for all the Departments to be implemented in GP in line with ongoing exercise of GPDP preparation under P &RD and shall be discussed in Gram Sabha and shall be adopted by a resolution of Gram Sabha.On adoption of GPDP by Gram Sabha, the BDO/BLC shall submit this GPDP to DLC and DLC shall ensure that all activities indicated in GPDP get subsumed into schemes/projects of concerned line departments in a phased manner as per priority.

The complete process from initiation to finalization and its integration with departmental plans at District Level is simplified in the following flowchart:



EXPLANATION: For the sake of clarity, each GP in plain districts will have Gaon Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and in districts under BTC and Hill districts, each VDC/VCDC/Constituency (in DHAC) will have VDC/VCDC/ConstituencyDevelopment Plan (MAC) respectively.

The primary focus of the GP in terms of SDGs should be the facilitation of all programmes and policies on time and adequate availability of resources for the same. For instance: education falls under the purview of the line department however ensuring children stay in school can be overseen at the GP level.

Box 3.6 – Composition of Panchayat Level Committee on SDGs

- GP President (Chair)
- Field level functionaries of GPs
- Field level functionaries from the line departments in the GP
- GP Secretary- Member Secretary
- Field officers of Revenue and Disaster Management
- GP ward member

The following members are to be selected in the first sitting of GPC:

- Civil Society Organization Members- 2
- Academic Institutions- 2
- Private Sector/ Industry/ Association- 2
- Youth Group- 2
- Women's Groups/SHGs federation- 2

Duties and Functions of PLC on SDGs

1. GP level committee will be responsible for identification and selection of villages or pockets in the priority areas
2. To identify the existing needs of the village and GP based on GPDP
3. Identification of schemes based on SDG Priority areas and GPDP
4. Selectionof beneficiaries in the priority areas based on schemes/projects guidelines
5. Implementation of schemes under purview of GP
6. Coordination and oversee of schemes/projects taken by the line departments and other agencies including corporates and private sector at the GP level
7. Collection of data on Implementation of projects/scheme
8. Submission ofMPRto the block

The Transformation and Development Departmentwill issue notification for constitution of the District level, Blocklevel and GP level Sub-Committee on SDGs in respect of General Areas.

3.1.E VDC/VCDC/ MAC Constituency Level Committee(VLSC)on SDGs for 6th Schedule Areas

A VDC/VCDC/ConstituencyLevel Committee on SDGs will be constituted in every Council Area to coordinate actions and processes for achieving SDGs in an inclusive way at the Council Area, involving various stakeholders. TheVLSC will be the nodal agency for planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs centric programmes in their VDC/VCDC/Constituency.

Thiscommittee will assist the Block Development Officer and BLC in formulating the VDC/VCDC/Constituency level integrated plans based on needs assessment exercise by mapping;
-Centrally sponsored schemes,
-State sponsored schemes
-VDC/VCDC supported schemes and
-other schemes /projects in operation funded by other agencies including Corporates/CSRs etc. in the VDC/VCDC/ MAC Constituency.

For centrally and state sponsored schemes the VCDC/VDC/Constituency will have to act as an active facilitator and monitor the progress of these schemes. In terms of the VCDC/VDC/Constituency based programmes, they would have to assess their own needs by mapping their own resources, grants from the state government and theFinance Commission Awards.
In BTC, the Block Level Committee will coordinate the work in the VCDC and the District committee will work in close collaboration with the VCDC to create synergies between them and assist in linking the various schemes, programmes to the SDGs and ensure that resources are utilized more efficiently.This SDG centric VCDC Development Planprepared by BDO /BLC will be an integrated plan for all the Departments to be implemented in VCDCin line with ongoing exercise of GPDP preparation under P &RD and shall be discussed in VCDCand shall be adopted by a resolution. On adoption of VCDC Development Plan by VCDC/VDC, the BDO/BLC shall submitthis VCDC/VDC Development Plan to DLC and DLC shall submit it to CLC which will ensure that all activities indicated in VCDC/VDC Development Plan get subsumed into schemes/projects of concerned line departments in a phased manner as per priority.

In KAAC and DHAC,the Block Level Committee will coordinate the work in the VDCs and the Council Level committee will work in close collaboration with the VCDC to create synergies between them and assist in linking the various schemes, programmes to the SDGs and ensure that resources are utilized more efficiently. This SDG centric VDC Development Plan prepared by BDO /BLC will be integrated plan for all the Departments to be implemented in VDC in line with ongoing exercise of GPDP preparation under P &RD and shall be discussed in VDC and shall be adopted by a resolution. On adoption of VDC Development Plan by VCDC/VDC, the BDO/BLC shall submit this VCDC/VDC Development Plan to CLC and will ensure that all activities indicated in VCDC/VDC Development Plan get subsumed into schemes/projects of concerned line departments in a phased manner as per priority.

The primary focus of the VDC/VCDCs in terms of SDGs should be the facilitation of all programmes and policies on time and adequate availability of resources for the same. For instance: education falls under the purview of the line department however ensuring children stay in school can be overseen at the VDC/VCDC level.

Box 3.7 – Composition of VDC/VCDC/Constituency Level Committee on SDGs for 6th Schedule Areas

- Head of VDC/VCDC (Chair)*
- Field level functionaries of VDC/VCDC
- Field level functionaries from the line departments in the VDC/VCDC
- VDC/VCDCs Secretary- Member Secretary

The following members are to be selected in the first sitting of VDC/VCDC Level Committee on SDGs:

- Civil Society Organization Members- 2
- Academic Institutions- 2
- Private Sector/ Industry/ Association- 2
- Youth Group- 2
- Women's Groups/SHGs federation- 2

*Dima Hasao Autonomous Council will identify a Chairperson for MAC constituency level committee.

Duties and Functions of VDC/VCDC/ MAC Constituencylevel -committee on SDGs

1. VDC/VCDC level committee will be responsible for identification and selection of villages or pockets in the priority areas
2. To identify the existing needs of the VDC/VCDC based on VCDC/VDC Development Plan
3. Identification of schemes based on SDG Priority areas and VCDC/VDC Development Plan
4. Selection of beneficiaries in the priority areas based on schemes/projects guidelines
5. Implementation of schemes under purview of VDC/VCDC
6. Coordination and oversee of schemes/projects taken by the line departments and other agencies including corporates and private sector at the VDC/VCDC level
7. Collection of data on Implementation of projects/scheme
8. Submission of MPR to the block

3.1.F ULB Level Committee (ULC) on SDGs

Every ULB in all the district needs to have competent administrative leadership and a dedicated group of key functionaries to coordinate actions and processes for achieving SDGs in an inclusive way, involving various stakeholders. The ULB level Committee on SDGs (ULC) will be responsible for implementation and monitoring of SDG Centric

programs and interventions towards achieving SDGs in its area. A notification may be issued by the Urban Development Department/Municipal Administration Department about the formation of Committee for each Urban Local Body by the Deputy Commissioner.

Box 3.8 – Model Composition of ULB Level Committee for SDG

- DDC/ADC (Dev) (Chairperson)
- MLAs from the respective ULB (Special Invitees)
- Chairman ULB(Special Invitees)
- 4 Elected Members of ULB
- Chief Executive Officer of ULB-Vice Chairperson
- Senior most engineer of ULB-Member Secretary
- Officers of Power,Forest,Pollution Control Board,Public Health Engineering,Town &Country Planning and other Government Departments functioning from Town/ City–Member
- Civil Society Organization Members- 2
- Academic Institutions- 1
- Private Sector/ Industry/ Association- 2
- Youth Group- 1
- Women's Groups/SHGs federation- 1

Duties and Functions of ULB LevelCommittee for SDG

1. Identification of priority areas/sectors based on performance of social, economic and environmental indicators
2. Identification ofresponsible implementing departments/schemes/projects and other stakeholders connected to the priority areas
3. Identification of vulnerablegroups in ULBs.
4. Consultation with the departments and stakeholders for identifications of difficulties/hindrances in the implementation of schemes/projects, formulation of locally relevant strategy for effective implementation plans and programs.
5. Monitoring and evaluation of existing schemes/projects.
6. Review and course correction on effectiveness of strategies and interventions on achieving the SDGs.
7. Forging of partnerships with local level academic institutions (schools and colleges), Civil society organizations, industry and CSR, Youth groups, SHGs federations.
8. Capacity building of ULBslevel functionaries.
9. Recommendation of key policy level strategies and interventions at the ULC meetings for approval.
10. The CEO of ULB shall formulate the integrated SDG Plan for the ULB and submit it to District Level Committee.
11. Any other matter related to SDGs.
12. To oversee preparation of Town Committee's Vision 2030 and Town Committee's Strategy and Action Plan and its subsequent implementation on approval of the Plan by District/Council Level Committee and monitoring through a dashboard

3.2– What are the steps for identifying SDGs priorities in the Councils/Districts/Blocks and Panchayats and constituencies?

An important element for achieving the SDGs is localizing these to the grassroots level. Participatory engagement and planning is essential for achieving the SDGs and in this process Districts, Blocks and Panchayats play a crucial role. Every District/Block/ Panchayat may have its own set of developmental challenges and differing political, institutional, economic and social characteristics. The SDGs help by translating these local issues to solutions and actions through partnerships, focused strategies, action-oriented activities and innovation. The steps SDG priorities in the Districts, Blocks and Panchayats are the following:

- **Step 1**: **Identifying District Priorities-**All Districts identify their priorities with the assistance ofCLC/DLC.
- **Step 2:Identify focus areas-**Based on the Priorities identified aspirational pockets in the District identifiedby theCLC/DLC.
- **Step 3:Block Level Committees engaged**- Block level committees in the aspirational pockets engage the Panchayats Committee Members and organize Block level meeting with other stakeholders for creating SDG centric Gaon Panchayat/VDC/VCDC Development Plan.
- **Step 4**:**Panchayat/VCDC/VDC level Committee Meeting**-Panchayat Level Committee members hold a meeting to prepare, discuss and finalize the SDG centric Gaon Panchayat/VDC/VCDC Development Plan and its further implementation.
- **Step 5: ULB Level Committee-**The ULB Level Committee members hold a meeting to prepare, discuss and finalize the SDG centric ULB Development Plan and its further implementation.
- **Step 6**:**Collation of data**- Blocks collate the SDG centric GP/VCDC/VDC Development Planand circulate it to the concerned line Departments and DLC.
- **Step 7**: **District connects information to Departments**- District connects the data collected from the Blocks to the different departments it is linked to.

3.3– What is the District's functions in taking forward the SDGs in Plain Districts?

- Identification of priority issues of focus in a district, backed by analysis of variations in data on pertinent indicators;
- Based on the priorities identified, develop the outcomes, integrate the Assam Agenda for the District and assess at resource available for achieving these outcomes;
- Engaging in dialogue with departments to ensure resources for priority areas in the District Planning, assess resource gaps for achieving the SDGs in the District. Developing a resource map of the District through funds from state, district level partners and other stakeholders;
- Ensuring all schemes at the district and below are implemented in terms of timeliness and utilization of resources for the same;
- Developing convergence among all districts for achieving the SDGs in the Districts;
- Coordination of the work between Gram Panchayats/ inter block linkages for the SDG sectors. Creating synergies between all at district and sub-district level on SDG centric work from Districts, Blocks, and GaonPanchayats: Example: rural roads;
- Ensure proper co-ordination between the DLC,BLC,PLC/VLSC,ULC through monthly reviews of DLC meetings or special meetings on SDG implementation in the districts.
- Managing data on relevant SDG indicators at district and sub-district level and generating reports on relevant indicators from time to time;
- Commissioning and guiding studies in the district to generate primary data, wherever data at district or sub-district level is not available from standard secondary sources;
- Conducting meetings from time to time to take stock of situation in the district vis-à-vis various SDGs and variations across the district;

- Formalizing partnerships with other agencies and stakeholders, e.g. private sector agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, etc. with the potential of contributing to achievement of SDGs in the district;
- Organizing capacity development processes on SDGs in the district, in partnership with CSDG or other competent agencies.
- Guiding agencies operating at district and sub-district level to integrate SDGs in processes of planning and implementation of development programmes;
- Managing an efficient MIS system in the district to generate timely reports on various relevant SDG indicators;
- Communication with the Department of Transformation & Development, Centre for SDGs and other relevant departments from time to time, in relation to processes of SDG implementation in the district.
- Involvement of People's representatives like MPs/MLA/Members of Autonomous Councils/Development Councils etc.

3.4– What are the Council's functions in taking forward the SDGs under 6th Schedule Council Districts?

- Identification of priority issues of focus for each district under the Council, backed by analysis of variations in data on pertinent indicators;
- Based on the priorities identified, develop the outcomes, integrate the Assam Agenda for the District and assess at resource available for achieving these outcomes;
- Engaging in dialogue with departments to ensure resources for priority areas in the District Planning, assess resource gaps for achieving the SDGs in the District. Developing a resource map of the District through funds from state, district level partners and other stakeholders;
- Ensuring all schemes at the district and below are implemented in terms of timeliness and utilization of resources for the same;
- Developing convergence of all plans and schemes of all the Departments for achieving the SDGs in the Districts;
- Coordination of the work between interVCDC/VDC linkages inter block linkages for the SDG sectors. Creating synergies between all at district and sub-district level on SDG centric work from Districts, Blocks, and VCDC /VDC. Example: rural roads;
- Ensure proper co-ordination between the CLC,DLC,BLC,VLSC,ULC through monthly reviews of DLC/CLC meetings or special meetings on SDG implementation in the districts.
- Managing data on relevant SDG indicators at district and sub-district level and generating reports on relevant indicators from time to time;
- Commissioning and guiding studies in the district to generate primary data, wherever data at district or sub-district level is not available from standard secondary sources;
- Conducting meetings from time to time to take stock of situation in the district vis-à-vis various SDGs and variations across the district;
- Formalizing partnerships with other agencies and stakeholders, e.g. private sector agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, etc. with the potential of contributing to achievement of SDGs in the district;
- Organizing capacity development processes on SDGs in the district, in partnership with CSDG or other competent agencies.
- Guiding agencies operating at district and sub-district level to integrate SDGs in processes of planning and implementation of development programmes;
- Managing an efficient MIS system in the district to generate timely reports on various relevant SDG indicators;

- Communication with the Department of Transformation & Development, Centre for SDGs and other relevant departments from time to time, in relation to processes of SDG implementation in the district.
- Involvement of People's representatives like MPs/MLA/Members of Autonomous Councils/Development Councils etc.

3.5– What is the Block's functions in taking forward the SDGs?

- Ensure coordination among GaonPanchayats/VCDC/VDC for achieving the Development Indicators;
- Constitute a block level sub-committee to coordinate the activities in the GP /VCDC/VDClevel;
- Re-orient current schemes being implemented in the blocks towards understanding and achieving the needs highlighted by GPs/VCDC/VDC;
- Formalizing partnerships with other agencies and stakeholders, e.g. private sector agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, etc. with the potential of contributing to achievement of SDGs in the block;
- Supporting initiatives of capacity development on SDGs in the block, initiated by CSDG or District Level Committee on SDGs;
- Supporting agencies operating at block level to integrate SDGs in processes of planning and implementation of development programmes;
- Communication with District Level Committee and other relevant departments from time to time, in relation to processes of SDG implementation in the block;
- Submission of data collected from GaonPanchayats/ Villages/VCDC/VDC to the Districts for developing linkages with the concerned departments.

3.6– What is theGaonPanchayat's/ VDC/VCDC's functions in taking forward the SDGs?

- Identification of priority issues of focus in a panchayat/village/VDC/VCDCs, backed by analysis of data on pertinent indicators;
- Mapping of resources from Central, State and GP level programmes to understand gaps based on priority areas identified;
- Use Amar Gaon Amar Asoni data to map needs to people against the SDGs;
- Facilitating proper implementation of currently existing projects and programmes in a timely and efficient manner;
- Aligning their work to the localized SDG indicators as a checklist;
- Generating relevant information on SDG localized indicators at panchayat / village level /VDC/VCDCswhenever needed;
- Conducting meetings from time to time to take stock of situation in the panchayat vis-à-vis various SDGs and variations therein;
- Supporting initiatives of capacity development on SDGs in the panchayat /VDC/VCDCsinitiated by CSDG or DLC;
- Supporting agencies operating at the panchayat level to integrate SDGs in processes of planning and implementation of development programmes;
- Submission of all data collected to Blocks and maintaining communication with BLC and DLC /CLC on SDGs from time to time, in relation to processes of achieving SDGs.

3.7 What is the ULB's functions in taking forward the SDGs?

- Identification of priority issues of focus in a ULB, backed by analysis of data on pertinent indicators including waste disposal,safe drinking water supply to all, electricity, sanitation and other civic amenities within the ULB jurisdiction;
- Mapping of resources from Central, State and GP level programmes to understand gaps based on priority areas identified;

- Facilitating proper implementation of currently existing projects and programmes in a timely and efficient manner;
- Aligning their work to the localized SDG indicators as a checklist;
- Conducting meetings from time to time to take stock of situation in the ULB vis-à-vis various SDGs and variations therein;

3.8– What is the role of Members of Legislative Assembly in taking forward the SDGs?

The Members of Legislative Assembly need to lead the work on disseminating the SDGs in their constituencies. They need to take SDGs and its understanding to the grassroots in order to build stronger public accountability mechanisms, develop participatory decision-making processes and develop methods for resource maximization. Their leadership can lead to building more transparent systems and reflecting the voices of the most marginalised groups and communities in the region. The MLAs can take regular updates through the DLC meetings of which they will be special invitees. The role of the MLAs would involve the following;

- Priorities identified for the Districts;
- Identifying the aspirational pockets in the Districts;
- Monitor the progress in the Blocks through the BLCs;
- Align the developmental plans of the constituencies based on the needs identified by the GaonPanchayat;
- Conduct regular/ needs based assessment on the progress made by the Districts, Blocks and Panchayats/ Villages, on the progress in achieving the SDGs in their constituencies;
- Develop partnerships at all levels to engage and collaborate towards developing interventions and projects which may lead to achieving the SDGs.

4. Establishing District Priorities with Assam Agenda 2030

4.1 – What is the process for creating the District Priorities? Assam Agenda 2030 paves the way through the list of detailed indicators in the 9 chapters for districts to verify and check their progress against these indicators. The lower performing indicators indicate the need for prioritization in the District's plan. Even within these parametres, aspirational pockets can be identified by doing a situational analysis at the block levels. For instance, Box4.1, which presents the relative standing of districts of Assam in terms of proportion of villages having an Anganwadi Centre, identifying KarbiAnglong as the district having the lowest concentration of Anganwadis. Within KarbiAnglong, the CD Blocks of Bokajan and Lumbajong appear to need many more Anganwadis compared to other blocks, which would be an essential precondition for achieving improvements in nutritional indicators.The districts can use different tools for identifying, priorities within their districts. A SWOT analysis is stated in the Chapter for developing greater understanding on methodologies for establishing District priorities.

Box 4.1 – Concentration of AnganwadiCentres in districts of Assam (**Source**: Census of India 2011)

District	Per cent villages with Anganwadicentres
Kokrajhar	88.1%
Dhubri	83.7%
Goalpara	79.6%
Barpeta	90.3%
Morigaon	81.0%
Nagaon	84.9%
Sonitpur	71.9%
Lakhimpur	86.1%
Dhemaji	70.9%
Tinsukia	73.7%
Dibrugarh	85.9%
Sivasagar	91.7%
Jorhat	86.4%
Golaghat	66.4%
KarbiAnglong	**49.1%**
DimaHasao	89.9%
Cachar	86.9%
Karimganj	89.4%
Hailakandi	94.6%
Bongaigaon	83.3%
Chirang	91.7%
Kamrup	86.8%
Kamrup Metropolitan	76.9%
Nalbari	88.8%
Baksa	94.8%
Darrang	92.3%
Udalguri	89.6%

CD Blocks in KarbiAnglong	Per cent villages with Anganwadicentres
Amri	69.9%
Bokajan	**28.5%**
Chinthong	80.1%
Howraghat	62.8%
Langsomepi	54.9%
Lumbajong	**25.6%**
Nilip	52.1%
Rongkhang	81.3%
Rongmongwe	43.7%
Samelangso	44.5%
Socheng	65.4%

A district performing well on any specific indicator might have room for improvement vis-à-vis other indicators. For instance, Kamrup Metro district of Assam has achieved 100% coverage of IHHL sanitation units with no dysfunctional toilets, but its standing on MNREGA indicators is the lowest among all districts. During the year 2015-16, the

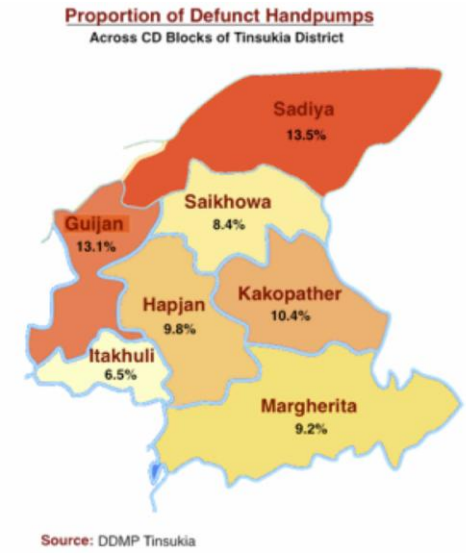
district generated the lowest number of person-days of employment (3621) among all districts and supported the lowest number of households (12) with 100 days of employment in a year. It also has a relatively low road density with only 55.29 km of road length per 100 sq. kilometers, besides the lowest road length (42.11 km) per lakh of population among all districts of Assam. In its planning, it might want to prioritize improved delivery of the MGNREGA programme and enhanced investments on improving the road density of the district.

The district prioritisation process will be coordinated by the District Sub-Committee.

4.2– How to determine District Priorities and identify strengths for the same? Indicators that place a district low can be picked up as the focal issues for the district to seek improvements around, so that the district can focus on the corresponding SDG goal in its choice of development interventions. For instance, if a district's standing on indicators such as proportion of anaemic women is poor, seeking improvement in SDG 3 ('Good health and wellbeing') can be a pertinent indicator for the district to commit attention and resources to.

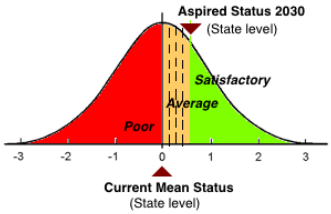
The DLC can track a range of relevant indicators against various SDG goals and identify thematic domains and locations with relatively poor standing. Identification of priority indicators (and corresponding SDG Goals) would need to be communicated to relevant line departments and the CSDG. For instance, if the district on the whole, and Blocks A, B and C in particular register poor performance on the indicator of enrolment in primary schools, the department of Primary Education needs to be intimated about the choice of these blocks for intensive interventions.

Even in case of indicators for which a district registers satisfactory performance, there might be specific blocks where the performance might be relatively poor. Development processes at district level must accord priority to such blocks that are lagging in their performance. The following diagram presents a distribution of defunct hand-pumps across various blocks of Tinsukia district, which implies the need of greater efforts in blocks of Sadiya, Guijan and Kakopather for improving the functioning of hand-pumps.



Blocks can be graded and colour-coded on the basis of their performance, as illustrated in Box 7.2. Performances better than the aspired status of the state in 2030, as per Assam Agenda 2030, can be assigned a 'Green' grade, while performances ranging

between the Assam's current standing on any indicator and aspired status in 2030 could be assigned a 'Yellow' grade. Performances falling below the mean current status at state level could be assigned a 'red' grade, as indicated in the diagram below. For instance, if a Block's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is lower than the current state average (e.g. 49 in 2014, as per SRS Bulletin) it could be placed in the 'Red' grade, while having a better IMR than the state average could place it in the 'Yellow' grade. The day the Block achieves the state's target aimed for 2030, it could be placed in the 'Green' grade. For making the calculations more meaningful, the 'Yellow' grade could be sub-divided into multiple bands as shown in the Diagram below, for assessing the progress of a block towards an 'ideal' status. Accordingly, all scores obtained by blocks on any indicator could be converted, and support for the District Statistics Office could be sought in the process of maintenance of data on relevant indicators and generating performance scores of blocks from time to time. The District Level Committee on SDGs can change the proposed cut-offs of the various colour grades in view of the district-specific conditions and determine its own suitable cut-offs for converting scores to suitable colour grades.



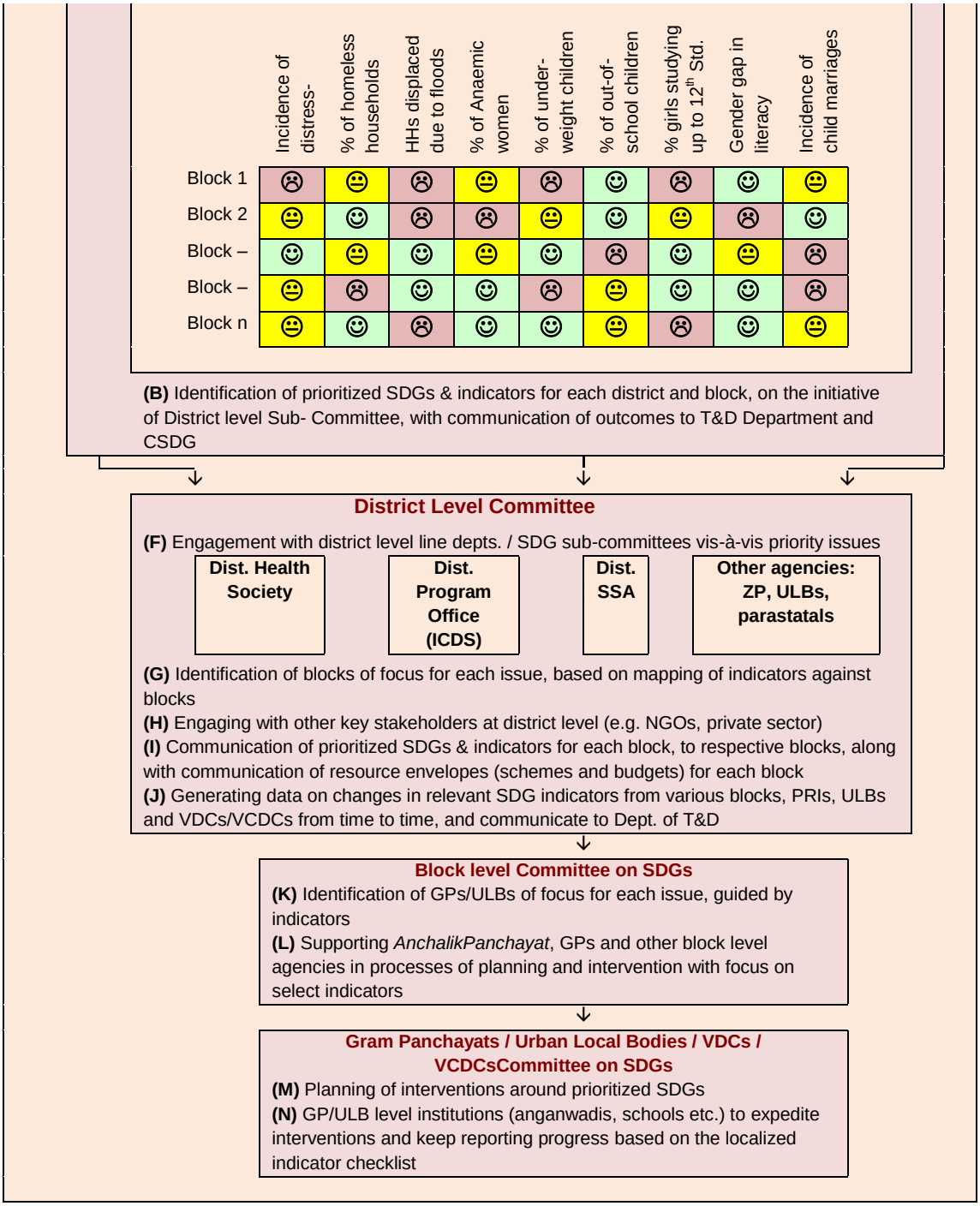
Box 4.2 outlines a scheme of district level institutional processes for SDG Integration for addressing key issues, based on the relative standing of a district, block or panchayat on a range of relevant indicators.

Box 4.2 – Schema diagram of processes for determining spatial focus at district level

(A) Comparison of blocks in a district by examination of relevant indicators

	SDG 1 and 2			SDG 3		SDG 4		SDG 5 & 10	
	Incidence of distress-	% of homeless households	HHs displaced due to floods	% of Anaemic women	% of under-weight children	% of out-of-school children	% girls studying up to 12th Std.	Gender gap in literacy	Incidence of child marriages
Block 1	67%	13%	29%	38%	58%	1%	11%	3PP	21%
Block 2	38%	4%	33%	59%	37%	3%	35%	21PP	4%
Block –	8%	16%	5%	31%	19%	21%	71%	17PP	49%
Block –	41%	39%	4%	12%	62%	11%	65%	2PP	39%
Block n	48%	2%	27%	7%	11%	9%	9%	1PP	19%

↓



4.3 What are the toolsthat can be used for identifying district priorities? There are various tools which can be used for identifying district priorities. However one tool which is used frequently in development planning is called SWOT Analysis, i.e. Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This is a useful tool for comprehensive assessment of a system. In some variants of the approach, the word 'Threat' is replaced by 'Challenges' or 'Constraints'. The framework is helpful for assessing the capabilities and potential of a district, in order that its strengths are capitalized upon, weaknesses minimized, opportunities taken advantages of and challenges are overcome.

A SWOT analysis seeks to examine possibilities of achieving a range of aspired

transformations, e.g. elimination of poverty, enhanced productivity etc. It examines how existing conditions could affect the prospects of future courses of action for development. Strengths and weaknesses are two internal attributes of the district while opportunities and threats relate to the external environment.

4.3 A – What is meant by Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats(SWOT)?Strengths relate to the potential for future development. These are potentials which are often unused or underutilized. Strengths usually do not get translated into development until they are matched with opportunities.

Weaknesses of a district are negative aspects or liabilities which affect a district's ability to achieve the chosen paths of development. While some weaknesses can be corrected, some others are incurable. Weaknesses cause great harm when they are accentuated by threats in the environment. A suitable example would be practice of sub-optimal agricultural methods in situations of uncertain climate conditions. Similarly, obsolete technology is a weakness. Often old traditions inhibit acceptance of improvements and add to the harms caused by a particular weakness.

Opportunities refer to chances to follow a new or revised strategy which would benefit the district in the process of growth and development. Opportunities always exist and only need to be identified. Most opportunities have to be sought. In some cases, they have to be created. The focus of development administration must always be on identifying additional opportunities, selecting those which are most promising and capitalizing on them.

Threats are probable events which can seriously hamper the process of development in the district. Threats always exist. They become less severe if they are recognized soon enough and care is taken to guard against them. The development process should avoid the threats in the environment or overcome them.

4.3 B – What is the scope of SWOT Analysis in the context of a district?A SWOT analysis very briefly shows, what a district is capable of doing, what it is doing and what it should be doing. Development is a dynamic process, continuously making impact and changes in all the four aspects of the SWOT analysis. A periodical review of SWOT should, therefore, be an essential element of any development process. Box 4.4presents hypothetical examples of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

Box 4.4 – Examples of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the context of a district

Strengths

- Wide range of crops can be grown in *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons
- Ownership of good no. of milch animals
- High irrigation potential (15%)
- Soils are fertile and in good physical condition due to limited use of fertilizers and irrigation
- Good network of cooperatives milk collection centers
- Soybean is a major diversified crop
- Diversified farming systems, including agriculture; agriculture with horticulture, agriculture with dairy; agriculture with dairy and sericulture, etc.
- Growing awareness regarding bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides.
- Soil suitable for cultivation of horticultural crops like orange, mango, custard Apple, pomegranate, etc.
- Significant spread of area under mulberry cultivation & sericulture production.
- Availability of abundant labour.
- Significant potential for water harvesting works.
- Increasing trend in adoption of improved practices in cash crops and horticulture crops
- Increasing area under micro-irrigation system.
- Increasing number of farmers' groups growing cotton, pomegranate, mango, vegetables etc.

Weaknesses

- Lack of proper transportation facility
- Non-availability of processing units for fruits and vegetables
- Irrigation potential is not utilized properly.
- In-situ water conservation is not in practice
- The milk cooperative are becoming non viable
- Imbalanced application of chemical fertilizers
- Existing monoculture practice has limitation of risk management
- Low lying area with deep soils is highly prone by ill drainage.
- lack of good forage and fodder Variety
- No genetic improvement in goat.
- No forward & backward linkages for livestock products
- Drop-out rate
- High percentage of below poverty line families
- High scale of distress migration
- High infant mortality rate
- Poor network of communication
- No major manufacturing industry in the district
- Skewed land holding or land ownership pattern
- Deteriorating soil health

Opportunities

- Scope for value addition in millets
- Scope for in-situ moisture conservation and water management
- Scope for agro forestry, farm forestry etc.
- Scope for olive oil plantation
- Scope for animal husbandry activity
- Scope for improving the productivity through watershed treatment
- Scope for promoting dry land horticulture like custard apple, tamarind etc.
- Scope for mulberry plantation and silkworm rearing centre
- Scope for composite fish farming
- Scope for integrated pest management and seed treatments
- Scope for artificial ground water recharge
- Scope to improve productivity through area treatment
- The existing food grain based farming has potentials for improvements
- The existing livestock based farming has potential for improvement
- Potential of good fodder for milch animals
- Scope for increasing rearing centers of sericulture
- Scope for increasing fish production due to existing irrigation projects
- Scope for increasing area under forest and pasture cover

Threats

- Growing cost of cultivation and diminishing returns from farm produces
- Extensive and alarming level of over-exploitation of groundwater
- Severe floods at an interval of every 3-5 years
- Shortage of fodder during floods
- Unsustainable groundwater use affects the drinking water availability
- Low lying areas with deep soils deeply affected by improper drainage
- Growing cost of livestock feeds and healthcare
- Indiscriminate use of water and chemicals is affecting the fertility and physical properties of the soil
- Extreme use of pesticides leading to losses at both the ends i.e. cost of pesticides and outbreak of pest population
- Shortage of employment during floods
- Growing energy crisis may adversely affect the irrigation potential

4.4 – How to link sectoral activities to priorities identified in Districts? In recognition of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and constraints faced by a district, a statement of vision of its transformation in the course of pursuing Assam's Agenda 2030 in the district can be formulated, which could guide development directions in the district at various levels. Such a vision statement needs to have a strong empirical grounding provided through rigorous compilation and analysis of baseline data. Each district is unique in its own way and conscious efforts are required to identify and optimize relative strengths and advantages of various districts. Moves to develop all districts identically can prove not only futile but even counter-productive. The process of articulating a vision of transformation for a district could identify certain 'lead sectors' of development.

The District Level Committee on SDGs constituted under the stewardship of Deput Commissioner/Principal Secretary can convene a meeting of key stakeholders in the district to discuss the next steps of action. For each prioritized issue, the DLC can initiate a discussion with key functionaries of relevant district level offices of important schemes or programmes, e.g. the District Health Society or the District SSA Mission office, in order that specific thrusts of programmes can be identified and resources are allocated for each thrust area. Potential areas of collaboration with other agencies, e.g. private bodies, UN agencies, corporate houses, NGOs, etc., can also be identified in such a meeting.

Box 4.3 – An illustrative mapping of issues with district level programmes and agencies

Issues	Relevant Schemes / programmes	Relevant district level institutions
Malnutrition, Anaemia, Low BMI, etc.	ICDS, NHM	District Programme Office, ICDS; District Health Society
Maternal mortality, infant mortality, neo-natal mortality, under-5 mortality	National Health Mission	District Health Society
Child marriages, child labour, child abuse, etc.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme	District Child Protection Unit / Society
Deprivation from safe drinking water	National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme	District Water and Sanitation Mission / Committee
Deprivation from improved sanitation facilities	Swachchh Bharat Mission	District Water and Sanitation Mission / Committee
Out-of-school children, School drop-outs, low rates of educational achievements	SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education	District SSA Mission Office
Unemployment	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	District Rural Development Agency; ZillaParishad

The District Level Committee on SDGs must take stock of state programs and schemes undertaken in district under the identified district priority interventions, including budgeted resources and engage with dialogue with state departments through the Department of T&D for readjustment of resource allocations according to the district priorities. It must monitor progress on the state's schemes and programs which are priorities for the district and ensure all project targets (e.g. physical and financial progress) are on track; help facilitate them with the help of district level department heads and overcome district levels problems and issues (such as land acquisition etc.); and alert state authorities if some are falling behind and need state level interventions to overcome.

The DLC can identify key development priorities and interventions for Blocks and GPsVCDCs/VDCs needing specific development focus. The Block Level SDG Committees constituted under the Chairpersonship of Block Development Officer and GP /VCDC/VDC Level Committee on SDGs can play a key role in implementation of priority interventions at the block and panchayat/VCDC/VDC levels respectively within various development processes.

5. Formulation of GaonPanchayat/VCDC/VDC Development Plan and its implementation

5.1 – What is the step-by-step process for developing the GaonPanchayats/VCDC/VDC Development Plan?

The GaonPanchayat Development /VCDC/VDC Development Plan will reflect the needs of the people at the grassroots level. This will be coordinated by the Block Level Committees, and the Panchayats/ VCDCs/VDCs will be given the responsibility of preparing its own integrated development plan. While preparing the Plan, the existing data from the Amar Gaon Amar Asoniprogramme will be used as a framework for the GaonPanchayat/ VCDC/VDCs to develop their plan through resource mapping on existing schemes and programmes, central, state and grants under Finance Commission, and other sources of revenue against the priorities identified. The Planshall be developedwith the involvement of PLC/VLSC under guidance of BLC. This SDG centric Gaon Panchayat/VCDC/VDC Development Plan will be an integrated plan for all the Departments to be implemented in GP/VCDC/VDC in line with ongoing exercise of GPDP preparation under P &RD. The plan shall be discussed and adopted by a resolution in Gram Sabha/VCDC/VDC. On adoption of the plan by Gram Sabha/VDC/VCDC, the BDO/BLC shall submit this plan to DLC and DLC shall ensure that all activities indicated in GPDP get subsumed into schemes/projects of concerned line departments in a phased manner as per priority. The Plan should integrate voices from teachers, citizens, women, members from SHGs, local Anganwadi workers, youth, people with disabilities, marginalised communities and groups.The complete process from initiation to finalization and its integration with departmental plans at District Level is simplified in the following flowchart:

5.2 – How can data from Amar Gaon Amar Asoni be used to create a holistic GaonPanchayat/VCDC/VDC Development Plan

AmarGaon Amar Asoniis an extensive participatory process which has already started to develop GaonPanchayat Development Plans. This participatory exercise has led to huge amount of data being generated and this entire process is closely linked to the achievement of SDGs. These Plans which are generate vast amount of information on the needs of people can be used systematically, by linking them to the relevant departments/programmes which would assist in achieving them. The SDGs can be used as parameters for developing better planning, implementation and monitoring at local levels. An SDG centric village which would have the following elements could be taken as a benchmark towards realization of needs for people;

- Connectivity- both surface and broadband
- Hunger- no poverty and malnutrition
- Education – 100% enrollment and retention till class 12
- Health – drastic reduction in IMR and MMR
- Basic services- sanitation and clean drinking water
- Power – 100% connectivity of electricity to every household
- Community resource – forest, wetlands, water bodies; community based management approach to augment the income of village poor
- Employment and entrepreneurship – developing employable skills
- Promotion of culture and harmony within the community
- Promotion of sports
- Protection of environment and cultural heritage sites,
- Disaster management and mitigation, soil erosion
- An inclusive, peaceful and gender equal community with quality life for all

GaonPanchayat being the smallest tier of PRI's, a proper development plan prepared and well-executed with the active participation of villages and panchayat members can bring real transformation in the village. The Government of Assam, had launched the "Amar Gaon Amar Asoni" programmethrough Panchayat& Rural Development and SIRD and already made a headway as far as capturing the development needs of the people of the ward level. Box 5.2 represents the methodology adopted to capture the developmental needs of the people.

Box 5.2 presents a summary of the design and scope of the GPDP exercise.

Box 5.2 – Design and Scope of the GaonPanchayat Development Plans

AMAR GAON AMAR ACHONI Programme has been initiated by the Department of Panchayat& Rural Development, Assam for preparation of GaonPanchayat Development Plans (GPDP) in all the GaonPanchayats of the state and local bodies of autonomous districts in a mission mode.GPDP undertaken on mission mode from 12th May to 12th June' 2017, inclusive of 13 participatory steps undertaken in a sequence in 30 days.Most of the steps have inbuilt methods and techniques to mobilize maximum number of people and facilitate their active participation in the planning process.Participatory exercises undertaken as part of the drive across 22000 wards include PRA exercises, Focus Group Discussion, Group Discussion, etc. aimed at facilitating the rural people to identify their problems and felt needs and select schemes for solutions.Around 13000 facilitators have been trained up in the state to facilitate the process in the wards. Massive awareness campaigns were conducted in each and every village for social mobilization, geared upon various information, education and communication techniques.

After the field exercises, ward level sabhas are conducted in each and every ward for consolidation and prioritization according to the resources available for the year.Plan document prepared by each ward are consolidated into GaonPanchayat Draft Plan document for placing in Gram Sabhas, initially for prioritization of schemes at the GP level and subsequently for finalization of the plan. Segregation of annual plans for MGNREGA, 14th FC etc. is also ensured and the remaining plans are consolidated as perspective plan document of each GP. The plan outputs are uploading in the PlanPlus application and relevant district level MIS programmes.

The thirteen steps of the GPDP process include the following:

- *Step – 1. Panchayat Sitting*
- *Step – 2. Organizing Ward wise campaign for environment generation among the people*
- Step – 3. Secondary Data collection from Census 2011, SECC 2011, PRA exercises
- Step – 4. PRA Exercises
- Step – 5. Interactive sessions and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) in the wards
- Step – 6. Transect Walk
- Step – 7. Ward Sabha for Consolidation
- Step – 8. 2nd Panchayat Sitting for consolidation of Panchayat DSR
- Step – 9. Gram Sabha for prioritising of activities
- Step – 10. Draft Plan Preparation
- Step – 11. 3rd Panchayat Sitting for approval of Annual Action Plan
- Step – 12. Gram Sabha for approval of Annual Action Plan
- Step – 13. Preparation of Final GPDP

During the year 2017-18, altogether 22000 ward sabhas and 4400 Gram Sabhas have been conducted within 30 days across the state covering all the GaonPanchayats. Gram Sabhas were conducted at VCDC/VDC level in 527 local bodies of autonomous districts as well. Overall, around 35000 PRA exercises, 30000 Focus Group Discussions have been conducted during 30 days in different villages, culminating in selection of around 29 lakhs schemes related to provisioning of basic amenities and around 39 lakhs schemes for individual beneficiaries.

The data captured by P&RD and SIRD for a few Panchayats have been analyzed at the P&RD Department and plans have been prepared and are under execution by the P&RD alone. The engagement of other departments in this process has been low because of their non-involvement at the planning stage of the developmental needs pertaining to other departments are not being attended and the objective behind the collection of data in not likely to be achieved.

Moreover, the developmental needs captured by P&RD/ SIRD through discussion with ward committees/ panchayat functionaries reflect mostly limited needs not the overall to achieve all the SDG development indicators particularly relating to major issues like nutritional deficiencies, social issues like early marriage, witch-hunting, crimes against women, children trafficking, and major environmental concerns like floods, erosion and other natural disasters etc.

The data collected by P&RD/SIRD is very helpful in formulating economic developmental part of the SDG centric plan. Integrating into this the social and environmental aspects and significance of a holistic SDG centric plan can be prepared to achieve all the objectives set in the above 12 points (stated in section 5.5).

A team of Officers at Block level in consultation with concerned departmental officers must formulate the GPDP/VDP which clearly indicate the developmental works to be undertaken by:

a) Panchayat itself from its own resources
b) State Government Departments under Central Sector/ State Schemes with clear cut earmarking's for each department
c) Corporate Social Responsibility Funds
d) MP/ MLA Local Area Funds
e) Private Partnerships
f) Other sources and community participation with a definite framework

The Plan so prepared will be discussed in Gram Sabha and approved with modifications if any and submitted to DLC.

5.3 – Who would coordinate the activities in the Blocks?.

The Block Development Officer will coordinate the activities in the Block level. The Blocks will be the coordinating agency between the Districts and preparation of the GPDP /VDP. The Blocks will ensure the passage of information between the Districts and coordination of the activities at the Panchayat level.

5.4 – Who would coordinate the activities in the at the GaonPanchayat Level?

The activities at the Panchayat level will be coordinated by the GaonPanchayat Level committee under Chairmanship of the GP President. The GaonPanchayat Level committee will take the information provided from the Blocks and hold Panchayat level meetings to fill the GPDP.

5.5 – What is the framework given from Blocks for developing the GPDP ?.

The framework given to the Blocks which will be further disseminated to the Panchayats will be based on the experiences from the 'Amar Gaon Amar Asoni' experience. The framework would create a direct linkage between the work being already through Amar Gaon Amar Asoni, which reflects the needs of the people along with further developing linkages with the concerned departments with which the demands and needs are connected to.

Box 5.1 – Visioning framework for a district / block

Sectors	**Relevant statistics indicating current situation**	**Variations within a district / block**	**Comparative status –** (Good / Average / Bad)	**Essential initiatives for improving the current situation**	**Vision for future**
Agriculture and relevant allied sectors **(SDGs 1, 2, 12)**					
Availability and development of water resources **(SDGs 6, 14)**					
Urban development **(SDG 11)**					
Industries – especially traditional, small industries including food processing **(SDGs 8, 9, 12)**					
Infrastructure including power **(SDG 9)**					
Drinking water and sanitation **(SDG 6)**					
Literacy, school education and higher education **(SDG 4)**					
Health and medical facilities **(SDG 3)**					
Poverty reduction and basic needs **(SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11)**					
Development of women and children **(SDG 4, 5, 16)**					
Social Justice – SC/ST, Persons with disability etc. **(SDG 10, 16)**					

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6. Capacity Building for identifying SDG priorities and human resource development at Districts, Blocks, Panchayats/VCDC/VDC and Constituencies

6.1 – How can capacity building in Districts, Blocks and Panchayats/VCDC/VDC equip individuals with skills, information and knowledge to prioritise on SDGs at all levels?

Develop effective and targeted capacity at all levels of governance, i.e. Districts, Blocks and Panchayats,to assist in developing district level plans to implement all the sustainable development goals. Within the 2030 Agenda, capacity-building is also mentioned by target 17.8 in the context of promoting environmentally sound technology, science and innovation.

The scope of capacity building in the context of Districts, Blocks, Panchayats and Councils is not just in terms of upgrading knowledge and developing new skills and abilities but also technical assistance which will include elements of sustainable education, innovation, upgrading existing systems, coaching and networking.

SDG based capacity building will result in better outcome based decision making processes, creating strategies which will result in long-term sustainability, create awareness and more linkages between the Districts, Blocks and Panchayats/VCDC/VDC. It will result in improving existing mechanisms and resource maximisation, thus resulting in stronger institutions and better equipped human resource.

6.2 – Who can assist in develop capacities at these levels?

Capacity building can be best done through partnerships and collaborations with specialized institutions based on the needs examined. There are many training agencies who are responsible for the capacity building in the state, some of them are stated below;

- **Centre for SDGs, Assam Administrative Staff College:**Driving the SDGs in the state and has conducted SDG-centric trainings and developed knowledge products;

- **SIRD:** The State Institute of Rural Development, Assam is the apex body in the broad field of training and research in rural development. They develop content and conduct regular courses in the broad field of panchayati raj & rural development for officials, elected representatives and NGOs;[2]

- **OKD Institute:**Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development which is an autonomous research institute of ICSSR and Government of Assam does research and conducts workshops and trainings on issues around regional development, health, education, governance, livelihood, environment, peace and conflict and gender, among others[3].

6.3 – What sort of capacity building trainings can be taken up in the Districts, Blocks and Panchayats/VCDCs/VDCs?

[2]For more information: https://sird.assam.gov.in/about-us/detail/what-we-are

[3]For more information: https://www.okd.in/

Certain elements which can be covered under the various capacity building trainings are as follows;

i. Improving specialisations of departments;
ii. Increasing efficiency and systems for faster processing of information;
iii. Research based upgradation of planning tools and methodologies;
iv. Engagement tools for generating data based at a disaggregate level;
v. Analysis of policies and strategies which do and don't promote sustainable development;
vi. Innovation as a driver for social change;
vii. Understanding best practices and good governance reforms from around the world;
viii. Financial planning and management for all projects and programmes;
ix. Consultative trainings defining roles and responsibilities for governance systems;
x. Strengthening governance systems by working in conjunction with all levels of governance.

7. Resource mapping and partnerships for ensuring 'no-one is left behind'

7.1 –How can partnershipswith businesses/PSU's/ NGO's/ academic institutions assist in developmental planning? Involvement of multiple stakeholders is a key imperative of the process of integration of SDGs in development interventions in Assam, for achieving synergy in actions and speedier results. The process of integration of SDG in activities of planning and implementation at district level has the scope of involving many more stakeholders. In particular, corporate bodies, INGOs, academic institutions and private sector could be roped in to a much greater extent in processes of identification of priorities at the district and sub-district levels, along-side industry partners and academicians. The District Level Committee on SDGs must actively engage with all important non-public stakeholders in a district, in receiving support in processes of attaining relevant SDGs and to reciprocate with tangible contributions as well.

If private sector and other non-government entities share responsibilities to deliver services, then the costs to the public sector would fall. For instance, for strengthening processes and arrangements secondary education and vocational education, significant parts of the cost burdens can be shared with communities and private sector. A district should discuss strategies to achieve greater participation (for example of private sector participation and participation with communities, panchayats, autonomous hill councils etc.), aim at realistic increases and monitor them.

7.2 – Who can a district partner with?The District Level Committee on SDGs can partner with a wide range of stakeholders at the district level, including government agencies as well as non-government entities having the requisite capabilities (Annexure: **Prototype of a Memorandum of Understanding)**. Key district level government bodies associated with important programmes and schemes that the Sub-Committee can partner with include the District Health Society, the District Programme Office on ICDS and District SSA Mission Office, besides other bodies associated with various flagship programmes. Entities such as ZillaParishads and urban local bodies located within a district can also be potential partners in realization of an SDG agenda. Partnerships with such district level institutions can be instrumental in mobilization of resources for addressing issues of high relevance and also contribute to enhancement of performance and accountability of district level programmes. Among non-government entities, the Committee can explore partnerships with corporate houses, NGOs and other private entities having relevant experiences and capacities to contribute to any specific agenda related to SDGs.

7.3 – Can 'Public-Private Partnership' collaborations help in taking forward SDGs?In situations where an intervention needs to ensure 'value for money' and 'efficiency', e.g. in case of public services of high sensitivity, The PPP route is a more pragmatic option of entering a collaboration. Such interventions should be backed by thorough assessment of feasibility and bankability of outcomes and robust legal and regulatory frameworks; should be in line with government policies and priorities, and be favoured by political leadership. Choice of a partner for such collaboration needs to be based on open, competitive bidding and should be guided by the advise of a credible 'transaction advisor' to preempt undesired scenarios. Large scale infrastructure projects, e.g. construction of bridges over rivers, should be based on such arrangements.

7.4 – What is the need for consolidating multiple planning entities for macro-level interventions?Consolidation of interventions at district level needs to be take into account the common functional responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions in the process of stock-taking, visioning and the rural and urban planning. Formulation of sector-specific plans need to involve decentralized governments together at higher levels, i.e. at the level of the AnchalikPanchayat, ZillaParishad or municipalities for macro–planning of interventions that cannot be entirely planned at the level of any specific locality, village or panchayat. Planning in the following areas might need such coordination and consolidation under the stewardship of the District Level Committee:

(a) Highway and transport linkages to maximise connectivity;

(b) Planning of water resources, covering issues of sharing of resources, rights over resources, distribution responsibilities, user charges, planning for growth and addressing environmental impact;

(c) Protection of rural water bodies and agricultural land from urban sewage and toxic waste;

(d) Waste disposal, landfill locations and their management, drainage;

(e) Land-use zoning in rural areas for growth of urban areas, industrial allocations, acquisitions, SEZ allocations that protect multi-crop land, ecological vulnerable areas;

(f) Environment protection of lakes, tanks, wetlands, forest areas, agricultural land, flora and fauna;

(g) Electricity supply.

7.5 – How can the District Manual be used as an advocacy tool among all partners?Disseminating the SDGs to all at all levels is an important aspect for achieving the goals by 2030. The SDGs can be taken as the world's largest lesson for achieving a just, free, equal and sustainable world for all. This District manual can not only be taken as a guide for Government organisations but can help create priorities at all levels, thus leading to more partnerships, investments and prioritization from the grass-roots to the highest levels.

8. Monitoring the District Priorities within Assam Agenda 2030 and GPDP/VDP

8.1 – How to undertake monitoring of SDGsin a district? Monitoring of SDGs at District level would need to be undertaken under the stewardship of the DLC constituted in the district, under the Chairpersonship of the Deputy Commissioner of Plain Districts and Principal Secretaries of the Councils for districts under the respective Councils. Monitoring of progress vis-à-vis various SDGs would need to be undertaken with an eye on expected outcomes (indicators) as well as critical success factors that have a bearing on realization of various SDGs. Given that the periodicity of availability of data from standard sourcesvaries, as illustrated in Box 8.1, data would need to be collected from varying sources at different points of time.Wherever the patterns of temporal data on relevant indicators in a district show trends of concern, essential corrective actions would need to be taken under the leadership of DLC. As a matter of fact, already 19 specific indicators have been shortlisted for use in assessing the standing of districts vis-à-vis 7 specific SDGs, as a tool to identify priority issue to be taken up for intervention at district level. Data generated for the shortlisted indicators would depict the performance status of districts in comparison to the corresponding status at state level, which would lead to identification of priority areas for intervention.

Box 8.1 – SDG Indicators with varying periodicity of data available from standard sources

A sample of SDG indicators (illustrative)	SDGs	Baseline	n1	n2	- -	2030
Periodicity of Data: 3 months						
• Annual Rate of Growth of SGDP (constant prices) (%)	SDG 8					
Periodicity of Data: 1 year						
• Average Yield of Rice (kg/ha) of land cultivated	SDG 2					
• Child (under 5) mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	SDG 3					
• Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	SDG 3					
• Number of allopathic doctors (Government and NHM) per 100,000 population	SDG 3					
• Fatalities from road accidents (per 10,000 km of roads)	SDG 3					
• Net Enrolment Ratio at primary level (Upper Primary) (%)	SDG 4					
• Net Enrolment Ratio at secondary level (%)	SDG 4					
• Net Enrolment Ratio at higher secondary level(%)	SDG 4					
• Net enrolment rate at pre- primary (ECD) level (%)	SDG 4					
• Dropout rates at primary level (%)	SDG 4					
• Dropout rate at secondary level (%)	SDG 4					
• Ratio of vocational enrolment to total secondary enrolment (%)	SDG 4					
• Proportion of renewable energy to total annual energy production by installed capacity (%)	SDG 7					
• Proportion of transmission and distribution loss to total energy produced (%)	SDG 7					
• Total Unemployment Rate usual status (ps) (per 1000 population)	SDG 8					
• Total length of surfaced road (NH, SH and PWD) per 100 sq. km area	SDG 9					
• Total length of surfaced roads (NH SH & PWD) per 100,000 population	SDG 9					
• Total telephone connections per 100 population	SDG 9					
• Share of manufacturing sector in GSDP (at 2011-12 constant prices, %)	SDG 9					
• Share of manufacturing sector employment in total employment (%)	SDG 9					

• Ambient Air Quality Index of Guwahati (PM10) average for Guwahati monitoring stations (in µg/m3)*	SDG 11					
• Proportion of cropped area affected by flood to the total cropped area (annual average) (%)	SDG 13					
• Proportion of people affected by flood (annual average) (%)	SDG 13					
• Mean of range of total coliform levels of Dhansiri at Golaghat (MPN/100 ml)	SDG 14					
• Mean of range of total coliform levels of Bharalu at Guwahati (MPN/100 ml)	SDG 14					
• Mean of range of total coliform levels of Disang at Dillighat (MPN/100 ml)	SDG 14					
• Mean of range of total coliform levels of Kharsang before confluence with Buridhing (MPN/100 ml)	SDG 14					
• Mean of range of total coliform levels of Barak at D/S of Silchar (MPN/100 ml)	SDG 14					
• Proportion of area under forest cover (%)	SDG 15					
• Growing stock of timber in notified forests and trees outside forest (million cubic meters MCuM)	SDG 15					
• Total area protected (national parks and wildlife sanctuaries) (sq. km)	SDG 15					
• Number of tigers in the wild	SDG 15					
• Total violent crimes (all forms) per lakh population	SDG 16					
• Murders per lakh population	SDG 16					
• Cases of human trafficking per lakh population	SDG 16					
• Crimes against children (all forms combined) per lakh children	SDG 16					
• Cases reported of crimes against women per lakh female population	SDG 16					
• Pendency of trials of IPC cases at courts (%)	SDG 16					
• State's own tax revenue collection as a ratio of the state's Gross State Domestic Product (%)	SDG 17					
• Share of SDG goals 1-17 in total expenditure budget (%)	SDG 17					
Periodicity of Data: 5 years						
• Proportion of seats in the state assembly occupied by women (% to total elected members)	SDG 5					
Periodicity of Data: 10 years						
• Poverty Head Count Ratio	SDG 1					
• Ratio of female to male literacy (15-24 years)	SDG 5					
• Ratio of female to male work participation rate	SDG 5					
• Proportion of households using electricity as the primary source of lighting (%)	SDG 7					
• Ratio of average size of holdings of small and marginal farmers to semi-medium, medium and large farmers (%)	SDG 10					
• Proportion of total urban population living in slums (%)	SDG 11					
Periodicity of Data: No standard periodicity prescribed						
• Proportion of children within the age 5 who are underweight (%)	SDG 2					
• Proportion of women within age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	SDG 2					
• Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	SDG 3					
• Proportion of births attended by trained medical personnel (%)	SDG 3					
• Proportion of women within 20-24 years getting married before the age of 18 (%)	SDG 5					
• Proportion of women within 15-19 years who are mothers or pregnant (%)	SDG 5					
• Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water (%)	SDG 6					
• Proportion of households without access to sanitation (%)	SDG 6					
• Gini co-efficient of inter- district DGDP	SDG 10					
• Proportion of municipal solid waste treated to the total municipal solid waste generated in the state (%)	SDG 11					
• Proportion of area degraded and wasteland (%)	SDG 13					

Given the varying periodicity of data available from standard sources, a district may have to set in place mechanisms to collect sample-based data from time to time, availing of the support of professional research organizations in the state. The Centre for SDGs is in the process of formulating mechanisms for generating data on relevant SDG indicators from time to time, using standard sample studies. Gram Panchayats and important community level institutions, e.g. schoolsandAnganwadis, would need to be supported to keep an eye on local occurrences of incidents such as child marriages, child labour, out-of-school children, malnourished women and children, etc., in order that corresponding SDG indicators can be improved in a steady and consistent manner.

8.2 – How to determinebaselines, targets and annual achievement levels for monitoring?For each SDG Goal, all the indicators supporting it should have the 2015 baseline, the 2030 target as established in Assam Vision 2030, and the annual achievement levels of the indicators for each of the years 2016 to 2030 consistent with these two end points and increasing (or decreasing) annually to reach the target level, to be calculated and used for monitoring. The annual levels could be based on assumption of a technically-appropriate rate of change.

Consistent with the indicator levels, the target population numbers (e.g. the number of students enrolled at the early childhood level ages 3-5 years; and the secondary age group 12-18 years) has to be calculated using population tables and age structure of the target population needed. The target population could then be disaggregated according to requirement. For instance, in the case of secondary education, it can be broken up into general secondary and vocational streams on the hypothetical current baselines and assumption that by 2030 the vocational stream would consist of 25% of total secondary enrolment. This method is based on back-casting and as it sets out all the years annually till 2030, allows for rolling plans to be developed for any cluster period such as 3 years or 5 years as the case may be.

8.3 –Can there be specialized clusters for monitoring theSDGs?The DLC, has been given the scope to create specialized-committees around the nine clusters of SDG goals. Annex 4 outlines these groups for giving special attention to priority areas in the Districts.

Box 8.6: Localising Monitoring Indicators at the GaonPanchayats for developing understanding on the Progress of SDGs

Sl. No.	Indicator	GaonPanchayat (Baseline)	State Baseline (Latest Year)	India Average (Latest Year)	Target (2030)
1	Proportion of births attended by trained medical personnel (%)		74.3 (2015-16)	77.3 (2015)	100
2	Dropout rates at primary level (%)		15.40 (2014-15)	7.40 (2015-16)	0
3	Dropout rate at secondary level (%)		27.06 (2014-15)	17.06 (2014-15)	0
4	Proportion of elected women representatives in the GP (%)		NA	NA	33.3
5	Proportion of women within 20-24 years getting married before the age of 18 (%)		32.6 (2015-16)	47.4 (2005-06)	0.0
6	5.5 Proportion of women within 15-19 years who are mothers or pregnant (%)		13.6 (2015-16)	16.0 (2005-06)	halt & reverse
7	Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water (%)		85.9 (2012)	87.8 (2012)	100
8	Proportion of households without access to sanitation (%)		12.0 (2012)	43.4 (2012)	0.0 (By 2020)
9	Proportion of households using electricity as the primary source of lighting (%)		37.0 (2011)	67.2 (2011)	100 (By 2019)
10	Proportion of landless farmers in the GP (%)				Increase
11	Proportion of population without own housing (%)		4.48 (2011)	17.36 (2011)	0.0
12	Proportion of people affected by flood (annual average) (%)		11.7 (2014-15)	(not available)	0.0
14	Proportion of area under forest cover (%)		35.22 (2015)	21.34 (2015)	Increase
15	Total (%) of violent crimes reported		47.1 (2015)	26.7 (2015)	Halt and reverse
16	Murders reported (%)		4.2 (2015)	2.55 (2015)	Halt and reverse

17	Cases of human trafficking reported (%)		4.6 (2015)	0.5 (2015)	Halt and reverse
18	Crimes against children reported (all forms combined) (%)		23.8 (2015)	21.1 (2015)	Halt and reverse
19	Cases reported of crimes against women (Nos.)		148.2 (2015)	53.9 (2015)	Halt and reverse

Annexes

Annex. 1 – A Timeline of key initiatives of integration of SDGs with Assam's Development Agenda

December 28, 2015	• Government Order issued, formally adopting the SDGs in Assam Development Agenda from January 1, 2016 (No. PDP 55/2015/63 dated 28/12/2015) as a pathway for comprehensive and planned development of Assam
January 2016	• Adoption of Assam 2030 Initiative • Designating Transformation & Development Dept. as a Nodal Dept. • Formation of Center for SDGs, at Assam Administrative Staff College • Formation of 10 Departmental Working Groups for preparation of SPAP
February 2016	• Group wise discussion and presentation on SPAP under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary • A Chapter on SDGs was published in the Economic Survey of Assam 2016-17, based on 59 core indicators and targets • Release of 'Vision Assam 2030 – Everything for Everyone – Achieve Inclusive and Sustainable Development' by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam (February 29, 2016).
March 1, 2016	• Notification issued by Department of Planning and Development, notifying adoption of the Principle of Back Casting to guide SDG-centered planning in the state
July 2016	• Release of vision and strategic architecture document "Assam 2030: Our Dream Our Commitment", followed by submission of the same to NITI Aayog
July 2016 (ongoing)	• Finalization of Initial 59 SDG Indicators specific to Assam • Finalization of Monitoring, learning and Evaluation (MLE) strategy for SDGs implementation in Assam • Setting up of Innovation Lab in collaboration with UNDP
February 2017	• SDG-oriented, Outcome-focused budget presented for 2017-18, with outcomes mapped against SDG Goals and targets and budget allocated for each Goal. • Partnership Conference on SDGs organized (February 10-11, 2017, attended by representatives from various Corporate Houses, Educational Institutions, NGOs, Government Departments, Agencies and individuals.
March 2017	• Issue of Government Order by Chief Secretary for guiding implementation of SDGs by all Government Departments
April 24, 2017	• Conclave on Health, Drinking Water, Sanitation & Well-being (SDG Goals 3 and 6)
May 11, 2017	• Conclave on Synergising Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development Goals
June 1-2, 2017	• Two days training course on 'Implementing SDGs in Assam' organised at Assam Administrative Staff College, attended by representatives of 18 departments
June 8, 2017	• Conclave on No Poverty and Zero Hunger (SDG Goals 1 and 2)
June 16-17, 2017	• Conclave on Quality Education (SDG Goal 4)

July 14-15, 2017	• Conclave on Sustainable Development Goals for Environment and Climate Change: Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG Goal 12), Climate Action (SDG Goal 13), Conservation of Water Resources (SDG Goal 14) and Life on Land (SDG Goal 15)
August 5, 2017	• Conclave on Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG Goal 7), Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG Goal 8) and Industry, Innovations and Infrastructure (SDG Goal 9)
August 9, 2017	• Conclave on Sustainable Cities and Urban Communities (SDG Goal 11) • Decision take to identify model SDG Blocks/ GPs/ Villages, in a high level meeting involving Advisors to CSDG and Chief Secretary, GoA
August 24, 2017	• Identification of specific blocks, Gaonpanchayats, VDCs and villages as model SDG locations, in a meeting chaired by Additional Chief Secretary. The identified locations include one block (Balijan in Goalpara), one municipality (Nagaon), one forest village (Sopaloga in Sonitpur), one tea garden (Hatikhuli in Golaghat), one Char area GP (Mowamari in Darrang), one border area GP, one plain tribe GP (Ambikapur in Tinsukia), besides one VCDC from each of BTC area (Debargaon in Kokrajhar), DimaHasao (Dehangi village) and KarbiAnglong (Sikdamakha village) districts.
November 7, 2017	• Conclave on Gender, Inequality and Other Deprivations; No one Left Behind (SDG Goals 5 and 10)
November 9, 2017	• Conclave on Good Governance, Institutions and Strengthening Means of Implementation (SDG Goal 16)
November 20, 2017	• Conclave on leveraging innovations in processes of realization of SDGs in Assam
December 11, 2017	• Conclave to explore pathways for institutionalizing effective monitoring mechanisms for tracking the state's progress in achieving the SDGs (SDG Goal 17)

Annex. 2– State Level Core Indicators for Monitoring the Progress of SDGs in Assam

Sl. No.	Indicator	Assam Baseline (Latest Year)	India Average (Latest Year)	Target (2030)	Periodicity of State Data Source	Source of Target	Source of State Data	Source of National Data
1	1.1 Poverty Head Count Ratio	31.98 (2011-12)	21.92 (2011-12)	0	10 Years	Vision Assam 2030	http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/mdg_2july15_1.pdf	http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/mdg_2july15_1.pdf
2	2.1 Proportion of children within the age 5 who are underweight (%)	29.8 (2015-16)	29.0 (2013-14)	0	No prescribed periodicity	Vision Assam 2030	http://rchiips.org/nfhs/pdf/NFHS4/AS_FactSheet.pdf	http://wcd.nic.in/isnip/National_Fact%20sheet_RSOC%20_02-07-2015.pdf
3	2.4 Proportion of women within age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	46.0 (2015-16)		0	No prescribed periodicity	Vision Assam 2030	http://rchiips.org/nfhs/pdf/NFHS4/AS_FactSheet.pdf	N/A
4	2.5 Average Yield of Rice (kg/ha) of land cultivated	2119 (2014-15)	2390 (2014-15)	4238	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://ecostatassam.nic.in/reports/SHB2015.pdf	http://indiabudget.nic.in/es2015-16/echapvol2-05.pdf
5	3.1Maternal Mortality Rate(deaths per 100000 live births)	300 (2011-13)	167 (2011-13)	70	No prescribed periodicity	Global	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/mmr_bulletin_2011-13.pdf	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/mmr_bulletin_201 1-13.pdf
6	3.2 Child (under 5) mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	66 (2014)	42 (2015)	25	1 Year	Global	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Reports_2014.html	MoSPI
7	3.3 Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	49 (2014)	39 (2014)	18	1 Year	Based on global target for child mortality	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Bulletin_2014.pdf	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Bulletin_2014.pdf
8	3.4 Proportion of births attended by trained medical personnel (%)	74.3 (2015-16)	77.3 (2015)	100	No prescribed periodicity	Vision Assam 2030	http://rchiips.org/nfhs/pdf/NFHS4/AS_FactSheet.pdf	MoSPI

9	3.5 Number of allopathic doctors (Government and NHM) per 100,000 population	12.0 (2014)	51.2 (2011)	100	1 Year	High-level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage for India (2011)	Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam	http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/rep_uhc0812.pdf
10	3.6 Fatalities from road accidents (per 10,000 km of roads)	84.7 (2013)	317.0 (2013)	42.3 (by 2020)	1 Year	Global	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
11	4.1 Net Enrolment Ratio at primary level (Upper Primary) (%)	77.83 (2015-16)	74.74 (2015-16)	100	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-16.pdf	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-16.pdf
12	4.2 Net Enrolment Ratio at secondary level (%)	55.67 (2015-16)	51.26 (2014-15)	100	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-16.pdf	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-16.pdf
13	4.3 Net Enrolment Ratio at higher secondary level(%)	26.92 (2015-16)	32.30 (2015-16)	100	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-16.pdf	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-16.pdf
14	4.4 Net enrolment rate at pre-primary (ECD) level (%)	49.8 (2008)	42.9 (2013)	100	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Department of Social Welfare, Assam	Calculated from 12th Plan and population figures for India
15	4.5 Dropout rates at primary level (%)	15.40 (2014-15)	7.40 (2015-16)	0	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-16.pdf	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-

								16.pdf
16	4.6 Dropout rate at secondary level (%)	27.06 (2014-15)	17.06 (2014-15)	0	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-16.pdf	http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Documents/U-DISE-SchoolEducationInIndia-2015-16.pdf
17	4.7 Ratio of vocational enrolment to total secondary enrolment (%)	2.0 (2016)	(Not available)	25	1 Year	Assam Education Department	Education Department, Assam	N/A
18	5.1 Ratio of female to male literacy (15-24 years)	0.93 (2011)	0.91 (2011)	1.0	10 Years	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated from female & male literacy rates of Census 2011	Calculated from female & male literacy rates of Census 2011
19	5.2 Ratio of female to male work participation rate	0.40 (2011)	0.45 (2011)	1.0	10 Years	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated from data of Census 2011	Calculated from data of Census 2011
20	5.3 Proportion of seats in the state assembly occupied by women (% to total elected members)	6.35 (2016)	(Not applicable)	33.3	5 Years	Using norm set by National Bill	calculated	N/A
21	5.4 Proportion of women within 20-24 years getting married before the age of 18 (%)	32.6 (2015-16)	47.4 (2005-06)	0.0	No prescribed periodicity	National policy	http://rchiips.org/nfhs/pdf/NFHS4/AS_FactSheet.pdf	NFHS 3
22	5.5 Proportion of women within 15-19 years who are mothers or pregnant (%)	13.6 (2015-16)	16.0 (2005-06)	halt & reverse	No prescribed periodicity	National policy	http://rchiips.org/nfhs/pdf/NFHS4/AS_FactSheet.pdf	NFHS 3
23	6.1 Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water (%) Proportion of households without access to sanitation	85.9 (2012)	87.8 (2012)	100	No prescribed periodicity	Vision Assam 2030	http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/mdg_2july15_1.pdf	http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/mdg_2july15_1.pdf
24	6.2 Proportion of households without access to sanitation	12.0 (2012)	43.4 (2012)	0.0 (By 2020)	No prescribed periodicity	Vision Assam 2030 (National Policy by 2020)	http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/mdg_2july15_1.pdf	http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/mdg_2july15_1.pdf

25	7.1 Proportion of households using electricity as the primary source of lighting (%)	37.0 (2011)	67.2 (2011)	100 (By 2019)	10 Years	Vision Assam 2030	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data_sheet/Source%20of%20Lighting.pdf	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data_sheet/Source%20of%20Lighting.pdf
26	7.2 Proportion of renewable energy to total annual energy production by installed capacity(%)	2.5 (2015)	14.2 (2016)	15	1 Year	In line with international commitment s1	Central Electricity Authority	Central Electricity Authority
27	7.3 Proportion of transmission and distribution loss to total energy produced (%)	21.0 (2014-15)	21.46 (2016)	5.02	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://ecostatassam.nic.in/reports/SHB2015.pdf	Central Electricity Authority
28	8.1 Annual Rate of Growth of SGDP (constant prices) (%)	7.88 (2014-15)	7.3 (2014-15)	10	3 Months	Projected on current trends	MoSPI	MoSPI
29	8.2 Total Unemployment Rate usual status (ps) (per 1000 population)	61 (2015-16)	50 (2015-16)	20	1 Year	Projected on current trends	http://labourbureaunew.gov.in/UserContent/EUS_5th_1.pdf	http://labourbureaunew.gov.in/UserContent/EUS_5th_1.pdf
30	9.1 Total length of surfaced road (NH, SH and PWD) per 100 sq. km area	35.42 (2015)	35.51 (2013)	Ensure full connectivity	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Public Works Department, Assam	http://www.mospi.gov.in/statistical-year-book-india/2016/190
31	9.2 Total length of surfaced roads (NH SH & PWD) per 100,000 population	89.03 (2015)	96.45 (2013)	Ensure full connectivity	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Public Works Department, Assam	http://www.mospi.gov.in/statistical-year-book-india/2016/190
32	9.3 Total (wireless+wireline) telephone connections per 100 population	53.95 (2015)	79.4 (2015)	100	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2016/200	http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2016/200
33	9.4 Share of manufacturing sector in GSDP (at 2011-12 constant prices, %)	9.0 (2015-16)	16.05 (2015-16)	triple	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam	MoSPI, Statistical Yearbook 2016
34	9.5 Share of manufacturing sector employment in total employment (%)	4.8 (2015)	10.5 (2015)	triple	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://labourbureaunew.gov.in/UserContent/EUS_5th_1.pdf	http://labourbureaunew.gov.in/UserContent/EUS_5th_1.pdf
35	10.1 Ratio of average size of holdings of small and marginal	16.1 (2010-11)	14.2 (2010-11)	Increase	10 Years	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from	Calculated on the basis of data

	farmers to semi-medium, medium and large farmers (%)						Agriculture Census 2010-11	from Agricultu re Census 2010- 11
36	10.2 Gini co-efficient of inter-district DGDP	0.16 (2014)	(not applicabl e)	Reduce	No prescribed periodicity	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from HDR 2014	N/A
37	11.1 Proportion of total urban population living in slums (%)	4.48 (2011)	17.36 (2011)	0.0	10 Years	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from Census 2010-11	Calculate d on the basis of data from Census 2010-11
38	11.2 Proportion of municipal solid waste treated to the total municipal solid waste generated in the state (%)	6.3 (2012)	12.5 (2012)	100.0	No prescribed periodicity	Vision Assam 2030	http://cpcb .nic.in/divi sionsofhea doffice/pcp /MSW_Re port.pdf	http://cpc b.nic.in/d ivisionsof hea doffice/p cp/MSW _Report. pdf
39	11.3 Ambient Air Quality Index of Guwahati (PM10) average for Guwahati monitoring stations (in µg/m3)*	257.8 (2013)	(not applicabl e)	100.0	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030 & CPCB Air Quality Index Standar ds	Directorat e of Economic s & Statistics, Assam	N/A
40	13.1 Proportion of cropped area affected by flood to the total cropped area (annual average) (%)	8.1 (2014-15)	(not available)	Halt and reduce	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from Statistical Handbook of Assam 2015	N/A
41	13.2 Proportion of people affected by flood (annual average) (%)	11.7 (2014-15)	(not available)	0.0	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from Statistical Handbook of Assam 2015	N/A
42	13.3 Proportion of area degraded and wasteland (%)	5.83 (2010)	3.66 (2010)	Halt and reduce	No prescribed periodicity	Vision Assam 2030	http://www .icar.org.in /files/De graded-and-Wasteland s.pdf	http://ww w.icar.or g.in/files/ Deg raded-and-Wastelan ds.pdf
43	14.1 Mean of range of total coliform levels of Dhansiri at Golaghat (MPN/100 ml)	7500 (2013)		Halt and reduce significa nt ly	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from Statistical Handbook of Assam 2015	N/A
44	14.2 Mean of range of total coliform levels of Bharalu at Guwahati (MPN/100 ml)	121000 (2013)		Halt and reduce significa nt ly	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from Statistical Handbook of Assam 2015	N/A

45	14.3 Mean of range of total coliform levels of Disang at Dillighat (MPN/100 ml)	10680 (2013)		Halt and reduce significa nt ly	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from Statistical Handbook of Assam 2015	N/A
46	14.4 Mean of range of total coliform levels of Kharsang before confluence with Buridhing (MPN/100 ml)	120000 (2013)		Halt and reduce significa nt ly	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from Statistical Handbook of Assam 2015	N/A
47	14.5 Mean of range of total coliform levels of Barak at D/S of Silchar (MPN/100 ml)	11250 (2013)		Halt and reduce significa nt ly	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Calculated on the basis of data from Statistical Handbook of Assam 2015	N/A
48	15.1 Proportion of area under forest cover (%)	35.22 (2015)	21.34 (2015)	Increase	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://fsi.nic.in/details.php?pgID=sb_62	http://fsi.nic.in/details.php?pgID=sb_62
49	15.2 Growing stock of timber in notified forests and trees outside forest (million cubic meters MCuM)	176.7 (2015)	5768.4 (2015)	320.003	1 Year	Forest Departm ent, Govern ment of Assam	http://fsi.nic.in/details.php?pgID=sb_62	http://fsi.nic.in/details.php?pgID=sb_62
50	15.3 Total area protected (national parks and wildlife sanctuaries) (sq. km)	3817.9 (2014)	516584.0 (2014)	Increase	1 Yaer	Vision Assam 2030	http://fsi.nic.in/details.php?pgID=sb_62	http://fsi.nic.in/details.php?pgID=sb_62
51	15.4 Number of tigers in the wild	167 (2014)	2226 (2014)	Increase	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://projecttiger.nic.in/WriteReadData/LetestNews/Document/Tiger%20Status%20booklet_XPS170115212.pdf	http://projecttiger.nic.in/WriteReadData/LetestNews/Document/Tiger%20Status%20booklet_XPS170115212.pdf
52	16.1 Total violent crimes (all forms) per lakh population	47.1 (2015)	26.7 (2015)	Halt and reverse	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%203.1.pdf	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%203.1.pdf
53	16.2 Murders per lakh population	4.2 (2015)	2.55 (2015)	Halt and reverse	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%203.1.pdf	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%203.1.pdf

54	16.3 Cases of human trafficking per lakh population	4.6 (2015)	0.5 (2015)	Halt and reverse	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%206A.1.pdf	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%206A.1.pdf
55	16.4 Crimes against children (all forms combined) per lakh children	23.8 (2015)	21.1 (2015)	Halt and reverse	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%206.1.pdf	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%206.1.pdf
56	16.5 Cases reported of crimes against women per lakh female population	148.2 (2015)	53.9 (2015)	Halt and reverse	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%205.1.pdf	http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%205.1.pdf
57	16.6 Pendency of trials of IPC cases at courts (%)4	83.9 (2015)	85.8 (2015)	Reduce	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://ncrb.nic.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%204.5.pdf	http://ncrb.nic.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Table%204.5.pdf
58	17.1 State's own tax revenue collection as a ratio of the state's Gross State Domestic Product (%)	5.79 (2013-14)	7.74 (2013-14)	Increase	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	http://planningcommission.nic.in/data/datatable/data_2312/DatabookDec2014%20166.pdf	http://planningcommission.nic.in/data/datatable/data_2312/DatabookDec2014%20166.pdf
59	17.2 Share of SDG goals 1-17 in total expenditure budget (%)	55.6 (2017-18)	Not Availabl e	Increase	1 Year	Vision Assam 2030	Assam Budget 2017-18	N/A

Annex 3:

Institutional Arrangements at District Level for coordinating actions on pertinent SDGs

District Level Committeefor SDGs
(Chaired by **Deputy Commissioner of Plain Districts and Principal Secretaries of Districts under Council Areas**)

- Sub-committee on **Poverty, Hunger and Rural Development** (Goals 1 and 2): **Convener**: District Agricultural Officer
- Sub-committee on**Health, Clean Water and Sanitation** (Goals 3 and 6): **Convener**: District Programme Manager, NHM
- Sub-committee on**Education** (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary including vocational, and Higher Education) (Goal 4) **Convener**: District Education Officer
- Sub-committee on**Gender and inequality** (Goals 5 and 10) **Convener**: District Welfare Officer
- Sub-committee on**Growth, Employment, Infrastructure and Industries** (Goals 7,8, and 9) **Convener**: Assistant Labour Commissioner / Labour Officer
- Sub-committee on**Sustainable Cities and Urban Communities** (Goal 11) **Convener**: Chief Executive of Municipal Board or Town Committee
- Sub-committee on**Environment and Climate Change** (Goal 12, 13, 14 and 15). **Convener**: DFO/DCF/DAO
- Sub-committee on**Good Governance and Institutions** (Goal 16). **Convener**: Deputy Development Commissioner
- Sub-committee on**Strengthening Means of Implementation** (Goal 17). **Convener**: Deputy Commissioner

Annexure 4 – Modalities of formalizing partnerships: The District Level Sub-Committee can enter partnerships with various competent agencies in its drive for realization of SDGs based on different kinds of arrangements. One of the popular instruments guiding such partnerships is a 'Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)' signed between the District Administration and other agencies, which can entail clear terms of agreement and expected roles of collaborating parties. Box 9.1 outlines a template for formulating anMoU.

Box 6.1 – Prototype of a Memorandum of Understanding signed between District Administration and any suitable Agency for collaborating to achieve SDGs in a district

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Between
District Administration, Name of District and Name of Agency

For
Objective of Partnership

Background

The Government of Assam, vide a GO issued on December 28, 2015, has resolved to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, by implementing the Assam Agenda for 2030. As part of the drive to realize SDGs in Assam, Name of district has planned to achieve Description of an intended transformation, where significant contributions can be made by Name of Agency in terms of providing Broad description of services or resources that the Agency can provide. This Memorandum of Understanding outlines the role of the agency and the district administration in collaborating to achieve the aforesaid transformation.

Expected outcomes of the collaboration

Description of outcomes, outputs and milestones to be realized from the collaboration

Role of Agency

Detailed description of the role of agency, along with standards and measures of performance

Role of District Administration

The kind of support expected from district administration in enabling the agency to play the intended role

Timeframe

Specific particulars of the time-frame within with various milestones under the collaboration are to be realized

Modalities of reporting and quality control

The mechanism proposed by District Level Sub- Committee on SDGs for ensuring execution of the role of the agency as per the proposition in the MoU, meeting expected standards of quality

The District Administration, Name of District and Name of Agency hereby affirm to make the proposed collaboration a success.

This MoU is being signed in presence of Name of a senior authority, Designation.

Signatories

Deputy Commissioner
Name of District

Name of Representative of Agency
Designation

Signed on

Date

Annex. 5 – Recommended readings

- '**Managing Diversities, Achieving Human Development**' – Assam Human Development Report 2014, Prepared by OKD Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati and Institute for Human Development, New Delhi, on behalf of Department of Planning and Development, Govt. of Assam, with support from UNDP.

- '**AamarGaonAamarAchoni**' – Planning Manual for GaonPanchayat Development Plan (2015-16 to 2019-20 under 14th Finance Commission) in accordance with the State guidelines, produced by State Institute of Rural Development, Assam, for the Panchayat and Rural Development Department with support from Unicef, 2015.

- **Statistical Handbook**, Assam, 2015; produced by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Assam.

- Draft **Orientation Package on Sustainable Development Goals**, Government of Assam, April 2016.

- '**Assam 2030: Our Dream, Our Commitment**', Vision and Strategic Architecture Document, July 2016, Government of Assam.