Samagam 2023

Reports on LSDGs and PDI: At a glance

Anode Governance Lab Nov 9th 2023





This document captures the highlights of Volumes I and II of the Panchayat Development Index Committee Reports, 2023, by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India with a view to providing a broad understanding and towards aiding discussions during Samagam. We have quoted liberally from the reports – both text and figures, as the intent has been to capture the essence of the vast work achieved by the Committee's. We have taken care to be loyal to contents of the reports, to the extent possible. Any additions are to enable further clarifications and reflections.

We gratefully acknowledge valuable inputs from PRADAN, in particular from Shri S.M. Vijayanand Sudhir Sahni, Sukanta Sarkar, Sarbani Bose and Souparno Chatterjee. The summary documents are the result of a collaborative effort between Anode Governance Lab, and MXV Consulting, comprising Sonali Srivastava, Padma Bareddy, Devyani Tuli, Krishti Das, and Shalabh Agarwal.



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Localisation of SDGs and Panchayat Development Index (PDI): A monumental effort

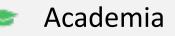




NITI Aayog Oversee the adoption and monitoring of the SDGs in the country

Civil Society Organisations

击 Corporates



🗰 Citizens



Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) Associate Ministry to NITI Aayog for localization of SDGs



Ministries, Departments and State Governments

Support the integration of SDGs into ongoing national and sub-national policies and programs

India is a Signatory to the 2030 Agenda of Strategic Development Goals





17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- ✤ 169 Global Targets
- 231 Distinct Global Indicators





How is India Performing on SDGs

• On track in 2 SDGs Moderately Improving in 9 SDGs □ Stagnating in 4 SDGs Downward Trend in 2 SDGs



SDG Dashboards and Trends

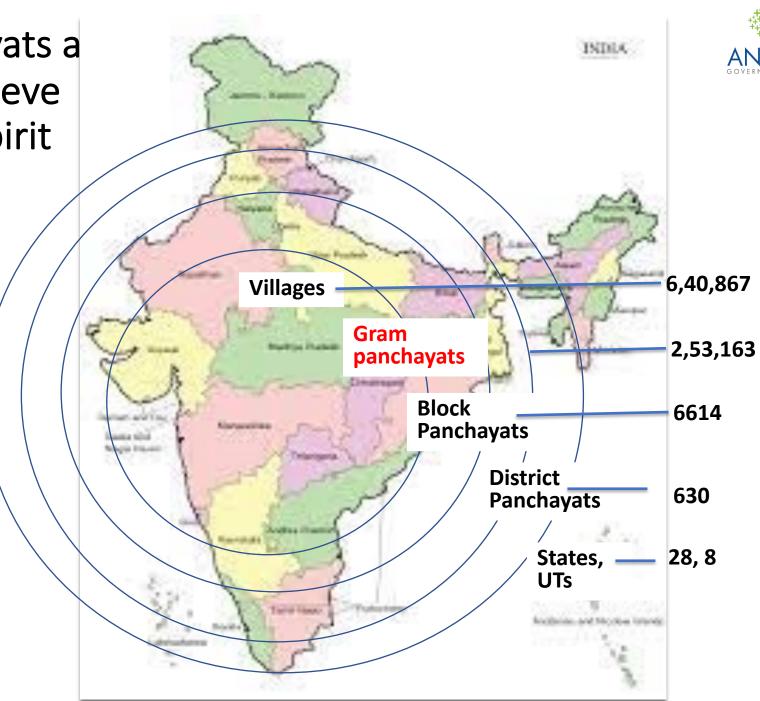
Click on a goal to view more information.



Data as per survey conducted in Feb 2023

Participation of Panchayats a significant initiative achieve SDGs in numbers and spirit

- Units of local self government, for Populations ranging from 1000 to 50000
- Entry of 30,00,0000
 Elected members politics and governance
- Equal representation of men and women



Panchayats entrusted with 29 subjects



Agriculture, incl. extension		torestry		Minor irrigation, An water management Watershed development		dai	l husbandry, rying and poultry	Cultural activities
Health and sanitation hospitals. Primary health centers, Dispensaries			Minor f Prod			d	Maintenance of community assets	
Education, including primary and secondary schools		Drink wat	•	alleviat	Poverty alleviation programmes		Public Dis Syst	
Welfare of the weaker sections, in particular of SCs and STs		На	Social Welfare, Welfare of Handicapped and mentally retarded			li	Land improver and reforms, cons soil conservat	olidation
Technical training vocational education			f	ds, culverts, b erries, waterv neans of comm	vays		Adult and r educa	
Non- conventional energy sources	Markets and Fairs	Khad	di, village indus	and cottage tries	Libra	ries	Rural housing	Fuel and fodder
Fisheries Family welfare			ind	Small scale ustries, food ssing industrie	25		Rural electrific distribution electricity	of

Source: Covid Documentation PRADAN, GPOD intervention in Jharkhand

Can impact rural development expenditure of Rs. 400,000 crores

Key Central Sector Schemes (CSS) in 2023-24 budget	Rupees in crores
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program	60000
National Social Assistance Program	9636
National Health Mission (Urban and Rural not segregated)	36960
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000
Swachch Bharat Mission (Grameen)	7192
Jal Jeevan Mission	69684
PM Poshan (Midday meals in schools)	11600
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	37453
PM Awas Yojna	54487
PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana	8587
PM Kisaan Samaan Nidhi	60000
Total	374599











Localisation of SDGs (LSDGs): Explained



17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- ✤ 169 Global Targets
- ✤ 231 Distinct Global Indicators

National Indicator Framework (NIF)

- ✤ 169 National Targets
- 286 Indicators

Local Indicator Framework (LIF)

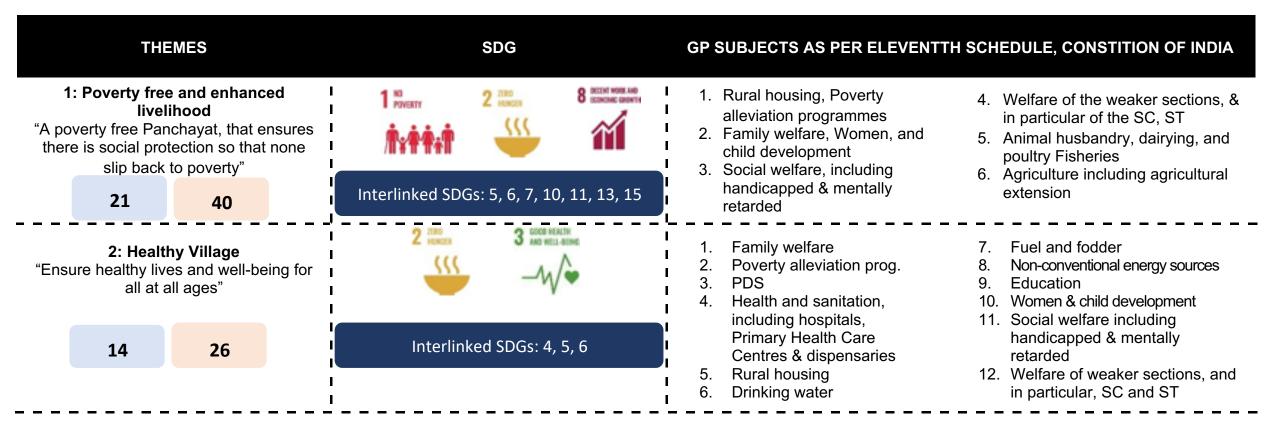
- 9 Themes
- 168 Targets
- ✤ 389 Indicators



9 Themes of the LIF

LIF aligns with 29 Subjects entrusted to Panchayats





LIF Components

Theme

Theme Vision

Modified GP Targets

GP Indicators, which GP can act on

Founded on

- **Linked SDGs**
- National Targets
- National Indicators
- □ Alignment with GP Subjects

Supported by

- Government schemes mapped
- Data from Ministries/ Departments
- Many Stakeholders

THEME 4: WATER SUFFICIENT VILLAGE



SDG 6,15



GP SUBJECTS

V

- 1. Drinking water (SDG 6)
- 2. Minor irrigation, water management, and watershed development (SDG 6, 8)
- 3. Agriculture (SDG 2, 8, 12)
- 4. Fisheries (SDG 8, 14)
- 5. Maintenance of assets (SDG 9, 16)
- 6. Health and sanitation (SDG 3, 5, 6)

VISION

U

A village with Functional House Tap Connections to all, withtargeted standard of quality water supply, good water management and abundant water availability for agriculture and all needs, and conserving its water ecosystem

15 ON LAND

TARGETS 1	10	NATIONAL INDICATORS	GP INDICATORS	31	
Providing access to clean Water to all HH and public buildings villages by 2024.		Getting safe and adequatedrinking water within premises through Pipe Water	Percentage of Functional Household Water Tap		
Provide access to Sanitation in the villages.		Proportion of households having access to toilet facility	Percentage of functional IHHL toilets		
Per capita availabilit water villages	y of	Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability	Per capita supply of water LPCD in the village (Target 55 LPC as per JJM norms)		



For LSDGs , Theme based GPDPs to be prepared by GPs

Clean and Green Village: Sample activities

- Construction of public toilets for improved sanitation
- Formation of Farmers cooperative in collaboration with National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) to support local agricultural initiatives.
- Distribution of dry and wet garbage bins to each household.
- Plantation of trees and greenery to enhance the villages greener.

Challenges of Panchayats in implementation of LSDGs

Power and resources to implement most rural development schemes lie with Ministries/ Departments



Inadequate Devolution of 3Fs Panchayats do not gain capacities Limited Lack of local due to lack of empowerment, Capacities of level data for information and citizen mistrust Panchayats planning Weak citizen engagement

Panchayats do not have access to status of Programme and Scheme at GP level

Trust deficit between citizens and GPs due to lack of information and structured implementation

Panchayat Development Index (PDI) fills a critical gap



Gram Panchayats need data at village, ward and habitation levels to plan and implement effectively.

- How many handpumps are working effectively in each ward of the GP?
- How may Persons with Disabilities are yet to receive Disability Pension?
- How many subsistence farmers have timely access to seeds?

Opinion based decision making

Dominant groups may prevail

Eligible and needy may be left out Low priority on low cost, high impact plans Panchayat Development Index is to provide disaggregated data to Panchayat on 577 development indicators

Will bridge the critical gap of data deficiency in Panchayats

To focus on LSGDs, PDI is mapped to the Local Indicator Framework



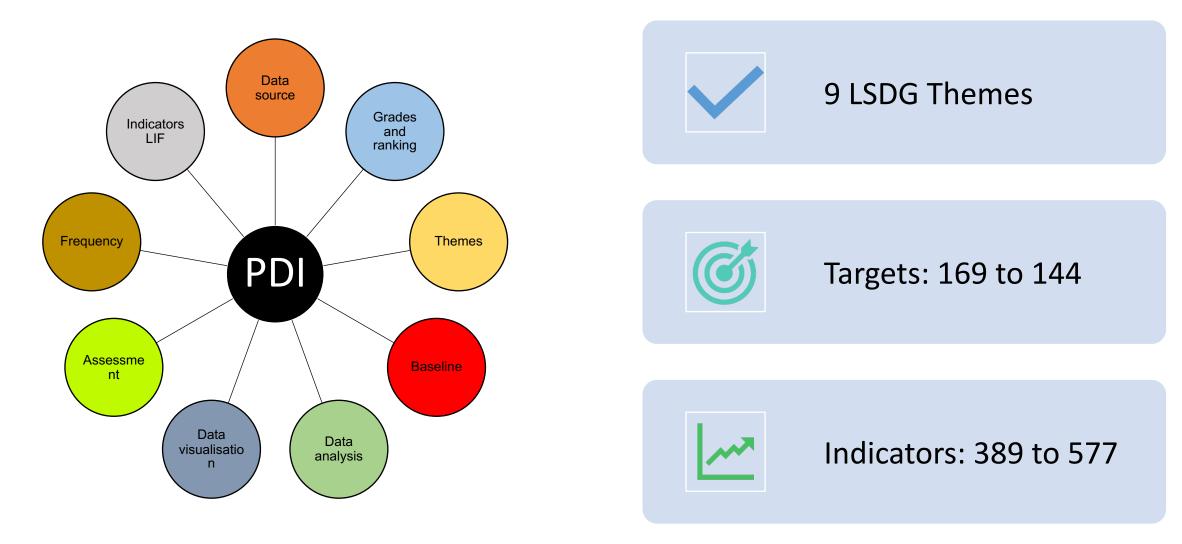
Sl.No.	Themes	Local Targets	LIFs
1	Poverty Free and enhanced Livelihoods in village	16	37
2	Healthy Village	10	23
3	Child friendly village	17	85
4	Water Sufficient Village	11	30
5	Clean and Green Village	13	41
6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in Village	11	161
7	Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat	21	70
8	Village with Good Governance	25	79
9	Women Friendly Village	20	51
	Grand Total	144	577

Source: "Table 4", PDI Report Vol - 2

PDI at Gram Panchayat level is an aggregation of developmental performance parameters/indicators based on thematic areas and the Local Indicator Framework.

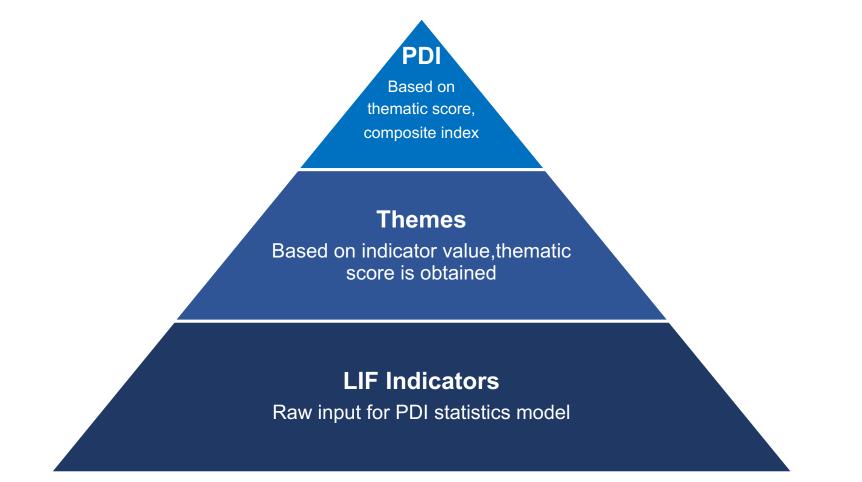
PDI Components





Calculation of PDI





Source: "Section 5", in PDI Report Volume – 1, 62.

PDI is computed based on Arithmetic Mean of nine Thematic scores, whereas the Thematic score is an Arithmetic Mean of the number of indicators within the Theme.

Categories of Indicators in PDI

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577 Indicators: Common (444) and Specific (133) Indicators

> Priority Indicators National, State, District, Block, GP

Possible sources: MA (157), NRA (90) and GPDP (181)

Mandatory Minimum number of Indicators to be taken up by GP

As a local self government, **Panchayat to** decide on **Priority Indicators and** number of indicators they would taken up



PDI of Pargaon GP, Maharashtra



Name of Gram panchayat	Block	District	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods	Healthy Panchayat	Child Friendly Panchayat	Water Sufficient Panchayat	Clean and Green Panchayat	Self Sufficient Infrastruct ure Panchayat	Panchayat	Govern ance	ered Develo	PDI
Pargaon	Khandala	Satara	67.4	91.2	50.7	35.1	73.3	69.5	58.7	79	56.3	62.5
Total Targets			16	10	17	11	13	11	21	25	20	144
Indicators			37	23	85	30	41	161	70	79	51	577

Theme 7

Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat

□ % of Eligible Receiving SSS-Elderly Pension;

% of Differently abled persons/Women/Elderly persons/SC/STs provided with Assistive devices

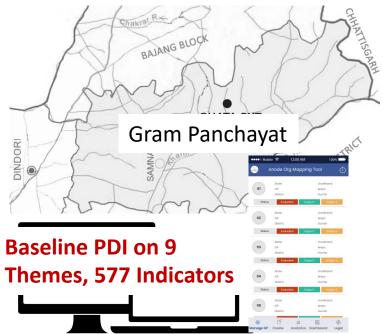
Source: PDI Score from Proof of Concept in Maharashtra

Theme 10

Engendered Development in Panchayat

- **Girls Transition Rate Primary to Middle School**
- Percentage of poor women in SHGs as under PHH & AAY category etc.

Localisation of PDI at GP





Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha view their PDI status and arrive at priorities



Plan Implementation at GP



GPDP prepared based on Priorities of GP/GS

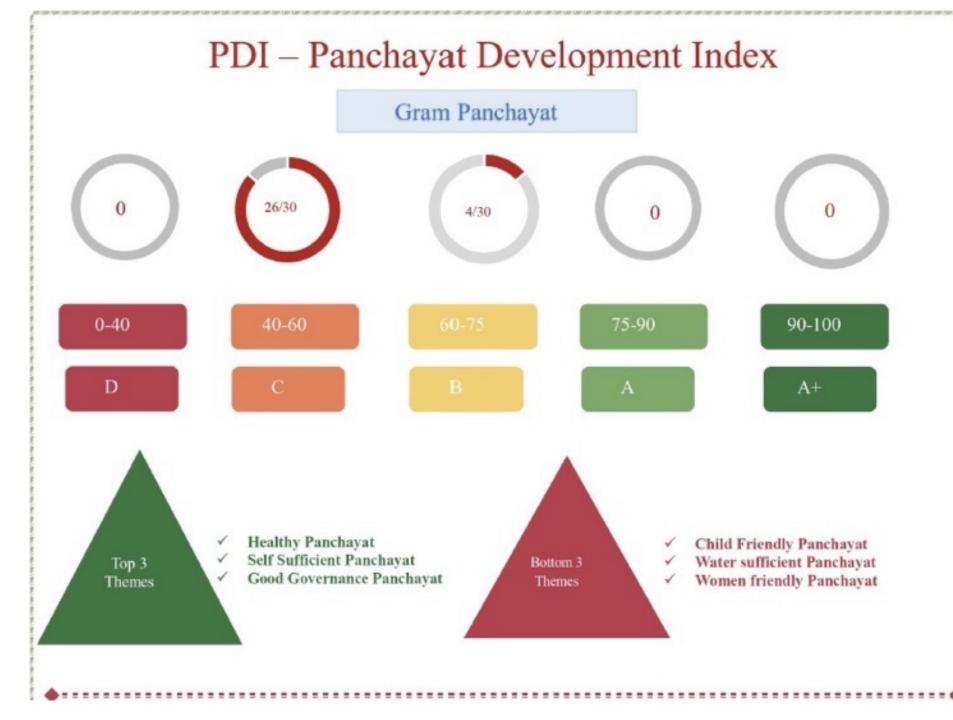


Grading of Panchayats

For Panchayats:

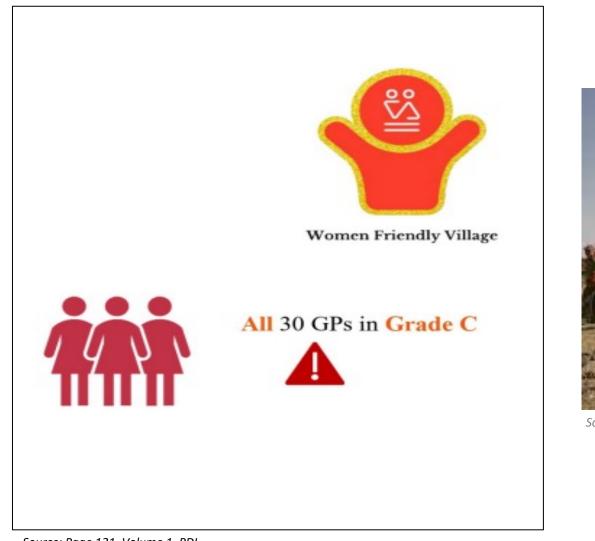
Grading will serve as triggers to celebrate/prioritise,

For other users: Ministries/ Departments/CSOs and CSRs, it is input for targeted interventions



Theme wise Grading will serve as inputs for reflection and dialogue





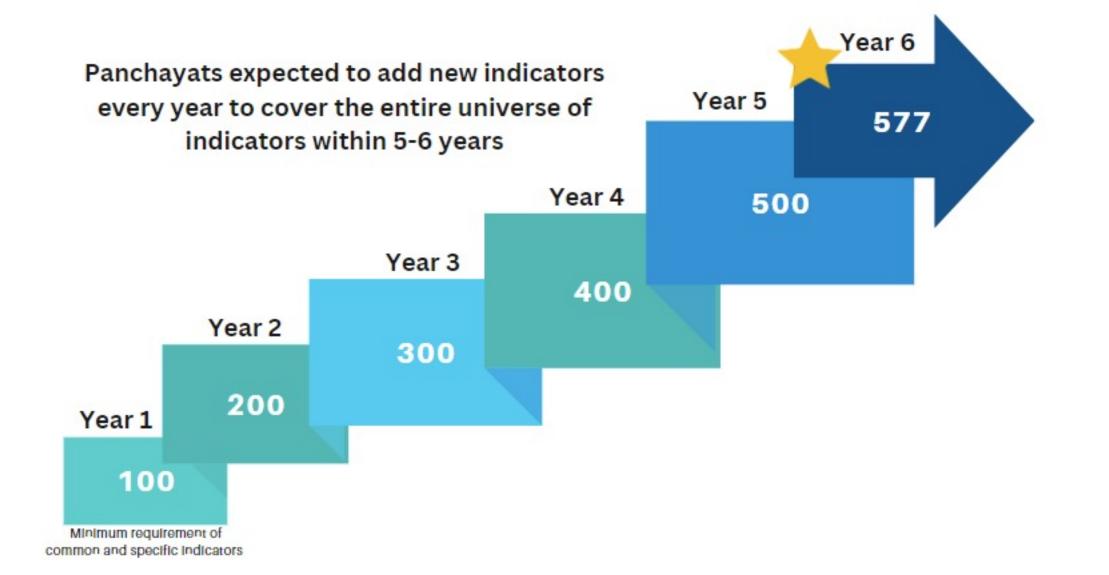


Source: Newsclick

Source: Page 121, Volume 1, PDI



Panchayat Journey envisaged for achievement of LSDGs



Data for PDI: Sourcing Strategies



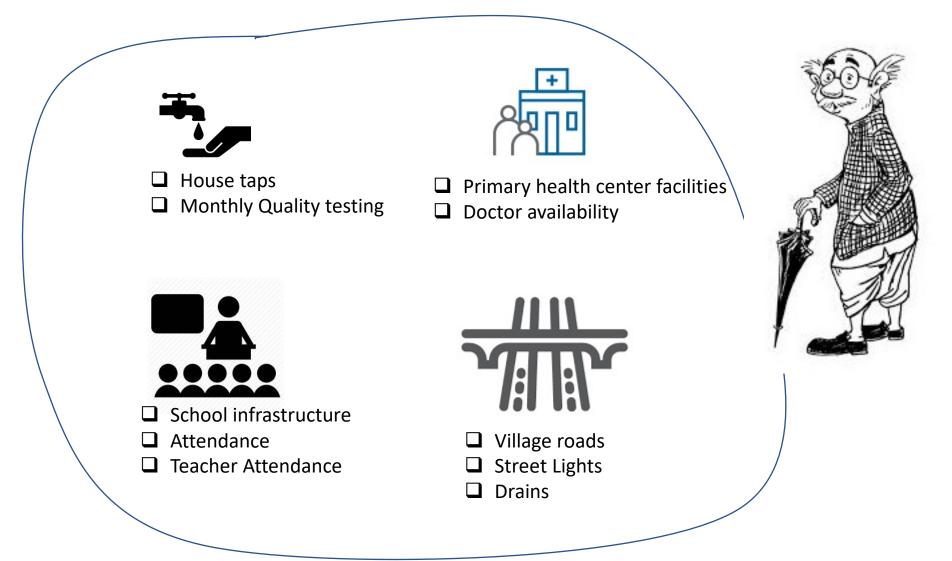
Data Available for GP as a Unit	Digitization GP Registers on Property Tax, Water Tariff, Audits, Funds	API Linkage of Ministry Dashboards with PDI MGNREGA, NRLM, PMAY (Gramin), Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission.	577 Indicators 688 Data
Data Not Available for GP as a Unit	Surveys Data with courts, police, stations, citizens	Local Code Seeding Standardization of basic dat NSAP: Beneficiaries ICDS: Aanganwadis SSA: Schools PDS: Household	Points
	Not digitized	Digitized	

Not digitized

Digitized

Quality of data is an issue: Will improve when GP and common man have access



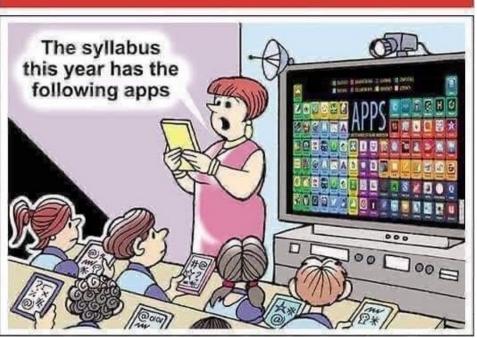




To yield results..

Belief in the Primacy and Capacities of Panchayats and Communities





Source: Sunil Agarwal and Ajit Ninan, Times of India

Making technology accessible and understandable

Capacity building to be be planned for many stakeholders

Govt. Departments:

Schemes of Line Departments in mapping the activities in the GPDP / Panchayat Development Plan through convergence models

Local institutions:

Primary Health Sub Centres, ICDS, Block Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Schools, Wellness Centre, Anwesha Clinic, Rural Hospital, SHG / Federation

Local Committees & CBOs:

GPFT, Village Level Child Protection Committee, Village Health & Sanitation Committee, Village Water & Sanitation Committee, Anganwadi Monitoring Committee, Bio-Diversity Management Committee, Disaster Management Committee, Water & Sanitation Committee (WATSAN), School Management Committee Kanyasree Club, Adolescent Clubs (Sabala), NGOs, Local Clubs, Corporates, Farmers Club, Children's Parliament / Cabinet As per the report:

RGSA Capacity Building Budget: ₹ 850 crores

With convergence from Ministries/ Departments for trainings on localization of SDGs: ₹ 10000 crores



Analysis for reflection – Glimpse into the SWOT

STRENGTH

WEAKNESS

THREAT

- 1. Holistic metric to capture SDGs at village level
- 2. Ease in assessment across states and GPs through a composite index measure
- 3. GP's autonomy upheld as a local self-government, with discretion of target and indicator selection resting with them
- 1. Availability of GP wise data in all departments
- 2. Targeted interventions based on status of GPs
- 3. Improvement in quality of data, with greater visibility to elected members and community

- 1. Elected members and communities are **not data savvy**.
- 2. Lack of real time data: PDI data used for decision making will be of the previous year
- **3. A single PDI:** Common pool of indicators to assess GPs across geographies
- **4. Weightage taken as equal**: Equal indicator weights inaccurate measurement of progress
 - 1. Exclusion of ERs and Community
 - 2. How is the PDI to **integrate with state level systems** and methods.
 - **3. Data primacy:** Volume of numbers: 688 data points, 577 indicators
 - **4.** Limited capacity to analyse and interpret data.





Thank you