

Speeding towards the Sustainable Development Goals: The Assam Case

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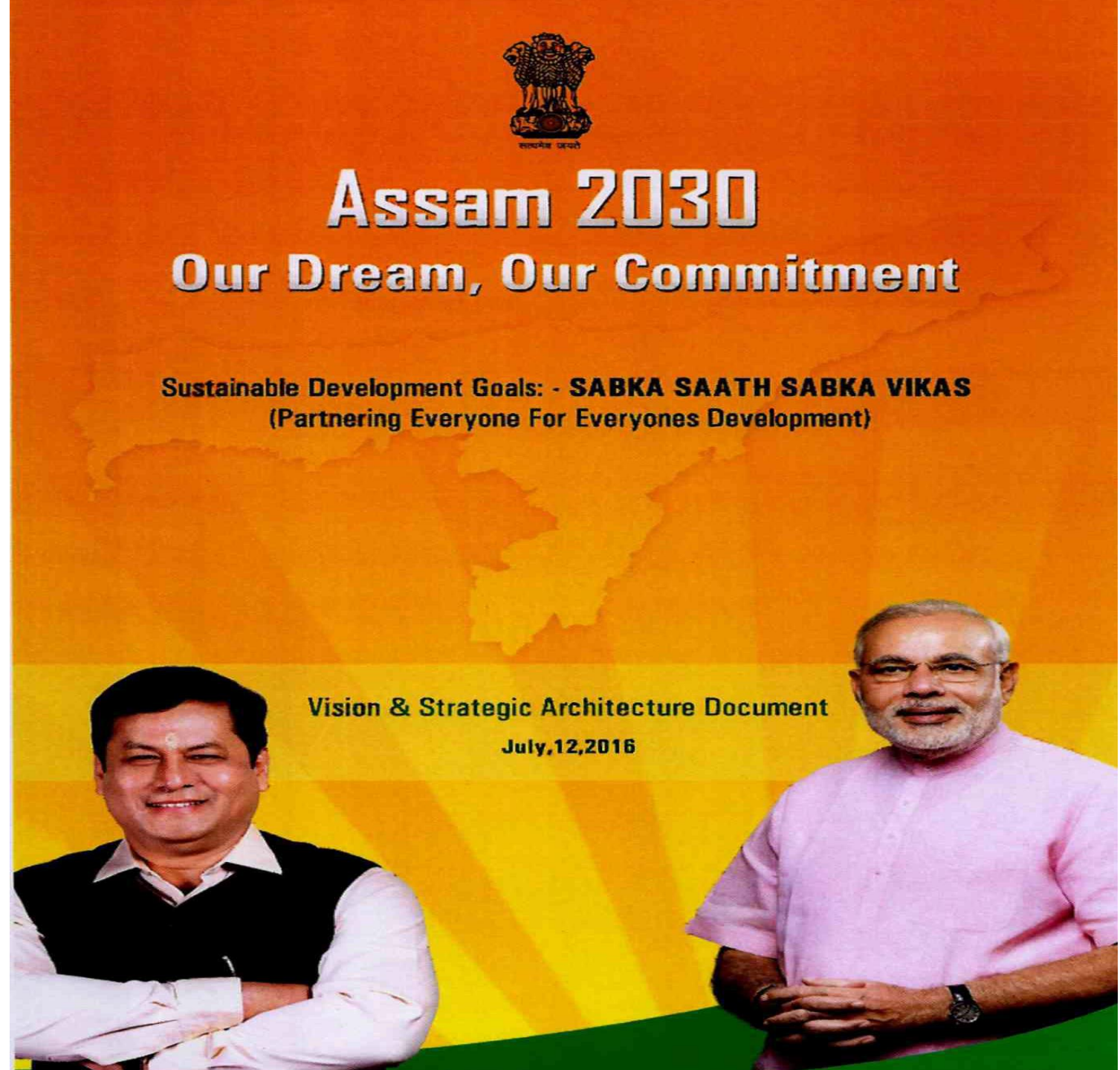
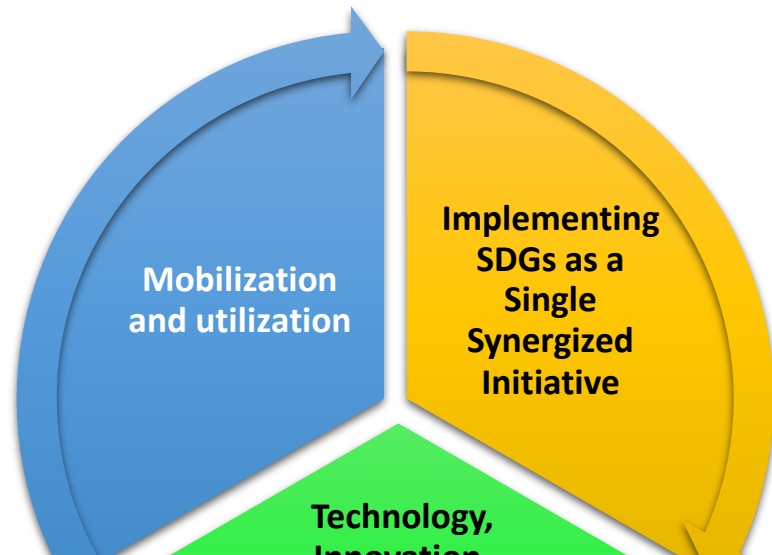
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1. Background

- Assam formally adopted the SDGs on 1 January 2016
 - Acknowledged as the first Government anywhere to adopt and implement the SDGs
 - Earlier in the UN General Assembly, in September 2015, India's Prime Minister had formally pledged to achieve the SDGs
- This coincided with Central government delegating development funds and development responsibilities to state governments after abolishing the Planning Commission and national level planning
 - Decision was therefore timely as a clear development blueprint in the form of the SDGs was available for states

2. Vision 2030

- Vision 2030 adopted by new Assam Government in July 2016
 - The earlier Government had formally adopted the SDGs in Jan 2016.



3. Strategy Formulation - Strategy Paper and Action Plan Template

A. Seven Year Strategy

1. Baselines and targets for core indicators in the sector
2. Vision for sector as in vision document
3. Main issues facing sector and how to address them including (but not limited to)
 - Increasing access to services
 - Improving efficiency of services
 - Policy, institutional and organizational changes
 - Technological improvements and innovation
 - Improving partnerships
4. Resource requirements using “back-casting” principle
 - Financial resources (with 20% reduced efficiency gains due to technology and innovation and another 20% reduced due to partnership contributions)
 - Human resources
 - Infrastructural requirements

B. Three-Year Action Plan

1. Programs, schemes, policy changes and other actions needed in the first three years

4. Achieving cross-sectoral synergies – Clustering Goals and Departments

- Clustering of departments into
 - Lead
 - Supporting
 - Cross-cutting

No.	Goal	Lead Department	Supporting Departments		Cross-cutting Departments	Oversight Departments		
			Primary	Secondary				
Group A. Poverty, Hunger and Rural Development								
1	Poverty eradication	Panchayat & Rural Development	Agriculture, Social Welfare, Industries (Small and Microenterprises)	AH & Veterinary, Dairy Development, Fishery, Sericulture, Handloom & Textile, PWD, Power	Social Welfare (Gender), WPT & BC, Tea Tribes Welfare, Minority Development, Char Areas, Hill Areas, Science & Technology Information	Planning & Development, Finance		
2	Zero Hunger	Agriculture	Irrigation, Health and FW, Panchayat and Rural Development, Food & Civil Supplies, Fishery, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	Soil Conservation, Water Resources, Revenue & Disaster Management.				
Group B. Health, Clean Water and Sanitation								
3	Good Health and Well Being	Health & Family Welfare	Education, Public Health Engineering (Water and Sanitation),	Excise, PWD (Rural Roads and Road Safety), Transport				
6	Clean water and sanitation	Public Health Engineering	Water Resources, Urban Development, Guwahati Development					
Group C. Education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary including vocational, and Higher Education)								
4	Quality Education	Education	Social Welfare (Pre-primary Education), Labour and Employment (Coordination on skills development),	Cultural Affairs, Sports & Youth Welfare.				
Group D. Gender and inequality								
5	Gender Equality	Social Welfare	Education	Home, Revenue & Disaster Management,				
10	Reduced Inequalities	Planning & Development	Social Welfare, Finance (Financial Inclusion), Revenue (inequality in land holdings)					

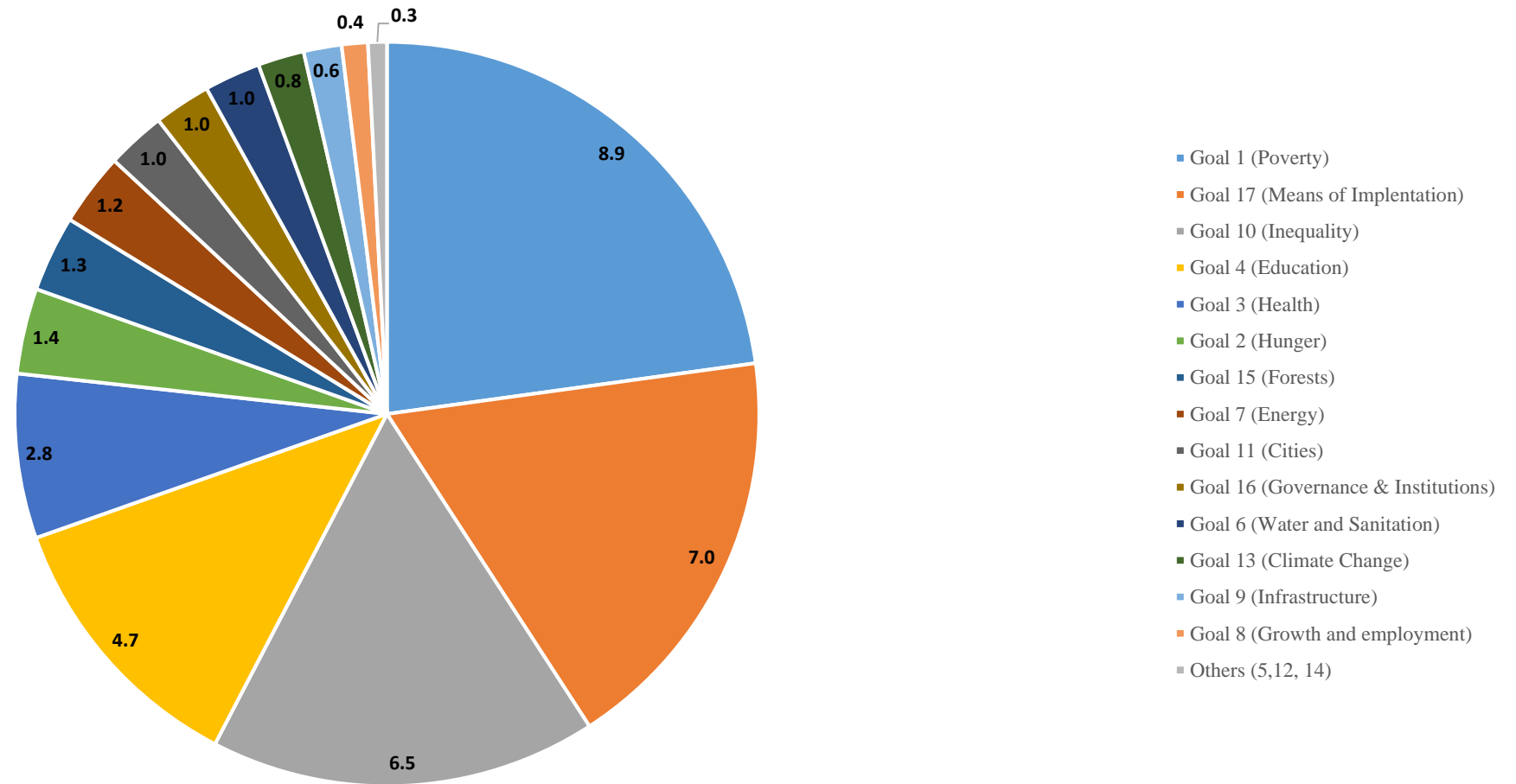
No.	Goal	Lead Department	Supporting Departments		Cross-cutting Departments	Oversight Departments
			Primary	Secondary		
Group E. Growth, Employment, Infrastructure and Industries						
7	Affordable & Clean Energy	Power	Science & Technology,		Social Welfare (Gender), WPT & BC, Tea Tribes Welfare, Minority Development, Char Areas, Hill Areas, Science & Technology, Information Technology, Information & Publicity.	Planning & Development, Finance
8	Decent work and economic growth	Labour & Employment	Industries & Commerce, Tourism, Education (Vocational Educ.), Social Welfare (ending child labour, trafficking etc.)	Cooperation, Handloom Textile & Sericulture, Transport		
9	Industry innovation and Infrastructure	Industries & Commerce	PWD, Skills Development, Labour & Employment	Power, Science & Technology		
Group F. Sustainable Cities and Urban Communities						
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Urban Development, GDD	PWD, Environment & Forest, Power	Transport, Cultural Affairs,		
Group G. Environment and Climate Change						
12	Responsible Consumption and production	Agriculture	Environment & Forests, Cooperation (cold chains etc.)	Food and Civil Supplies, Power, Mines & Minerals, Industries & Commerce,		
13	Climate action	Environment & Forests	Revenue & Disaster Management	Education (Awareness raising)		
14	Life Below Water	Water Resources	Environment & Forests, Fisheries			
15	Life on land	Environment & Forests	Soil Conservation, Water Resources,			
Group H. Good Governance, Institutions and Strengthening Means of Implementation						
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Home & Political	Judicial, Social Welfare, Administrative Reforms & Training, Urban Development/Panchayat & Rural Development (registrations of births and deaths),			
17	Means of Implementation	Finance, Science & Technology, Information Technology, Administrative Reforms & Training, P&D (Directorate of Economics and Statistics)				

4. Achieving cross-sectoral synergies - Conclaves

- Conclaves of 9 goal clusters covering the 17 SDGs are being completed
- Objectives of the conclaves are
 1. Review of the Departmental SPAPs with experts and stakeholders to see whether they can achieve the SDG
 2. Develop synergy between departments rather than working in silos to achieve the Goal/targets
 3. What coordination mechanisms must be developed to ensure that departments act in synergy?

5. SDG Oriented Outcome Budget

Figure 18. Proportion of total spending on SDGs allocated to each Goal in Budget 2017-18 (%)



6. Monitoring the SDGs - indicators

- Developing an indicator monitoring framework
 - 59 Core indicators identified
 - Baselines, Intermediate and Final (2030) targets established
 - Annual report on progress on core indicators through Assam Economic Survey special chapter
 - Next step - developing detailed monitoring framework
 - Disaggregated by districts, gender, vulnerable groups and areas
 - Data updated periodically
 - Real time dashboard with core SDG indicators is the goal

6. Monitoring – Project level monitoring and facilitation

- For each major intervention identified in SPAPs
 - Assess new and existing projects supporting intervention
 - Initiate new projects if necessary
 - Example Irrigation

Goals 1 & 2: Ending Poverty and Hunger: Summary of major interventions identified from SPAPs & Conclaves and need for new projects if any						
Intervention Areas	Existing major projects/programs	2017-18 Outlay (Rs. Cr)	Intended people benefiting	Partnership areas needing strengthening	New project needed?	
1 Irrigation improvement and expansion	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaye Yojana (PMKSY)		Agricultural Households/Farmers	Water Users' Associations (WUAs), Panchayats, R&D Institutions, Agriculture Deptt, Soil Conservation Deptt, SIRD, ICAR		
	a) Har Khet Ko Pani					
	b) Per Drop More Crop					
	c) Integrated Watershed Development programme					
	d) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme					
	State's Schemes					
	Installation of shallow tube wells					
	Completion of small irrigation schemes					
	Irrigation schemes through Deep Tubewells powered by Solar Energy					

7. Implementation at ground level

- SDGs will be made a “peoples’ movement”
- Main elements:
 - Massive awareness drive beginning with all state employees at field level
 - Prepare model SDG plans and implement them for
 - Model Block
 - Model Municipality
 - Forest community
 - Models in particularly identified deprived and vulnerable areas
 - Tea Gardens
 - Border areas
 - Char (riverine islands) areas
 - Tribal areas/councils

Thank You!

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Example: Assam School Education

Setting baselines and targets: elementary education

Indicators	Baseline (2016-17)	Target 2019-20	Target (2023-24)	Target (2030-31)	Remarks
GER (upper primary)	80.75	85.25	100.00	100.0	GER & NER of Lower Primary level has already been achieved. However, GER & NER target has been fixed for Upper Primary level.
NER (upper primary)	67.54	72.54	100.00	100.0	
Proportion of OoSC (%)	1.91		1.00	0.00	
Dropout rate		12.4	8.4	0.00	
Lower primary	15.4	8.5	6.0	0.00	
Upper primary	10.5				
Retention rate	68.75	74.75	81.75	100.0	
Lower primary	87.40	91.40	94.4	100.0	
Upper primary					
Learning outcomes (lower primary)					
L-I	53	72	100		
Math	61	72	100		
EVS	51	65	100		
Learning outcomes (upper primary)					
L-I	58	65	100		
Math	38	57	100		
Science	45	60	100		

Setting baselines and targets: secondary education

Indicators	Baseline (2016-17)	Target 2019-20	Target (2023-24)	Target (2030-31)
GER	74.62	81.82	87.12	100.00
NER	53.5	66.3	76.3	100.0
Dropout rate	17.0	12.0	8.0	0.0
Retention rate	79.4	85.2	89.6	100.0
Learning outcomes NAS 2015 Score (core subjects)	38.0	55.0	100	0
Vocational enrolment (proportion of secondary enrolment)	2.0			25.0

Assam Vision and Department's Missions

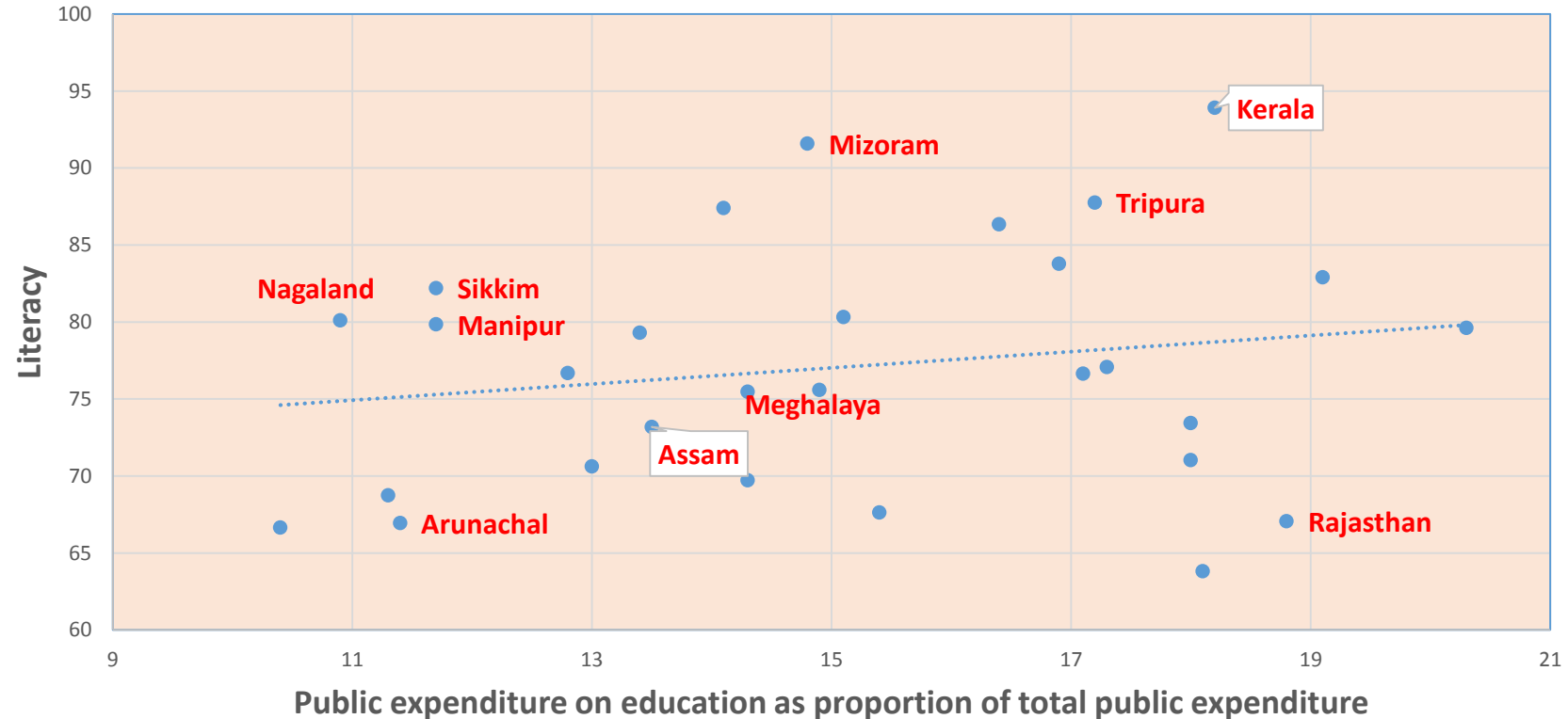
- The Assam Vision 2030 envisions that the Government will “*ensure quality education relevant to social context to all children in schools and outside schools.*”
- This vision will be implemented through four missions:
 - MISSION 1 : Ensuring that all children in all social groups are enrolled in neighborhood schools, are retained and continue education.
 - MISSION 2 : Ensuring quality of education with equity and increased learning outcomes.
 - MISSION 3 : Engaging and strengthening community institutions and structures for smooth functioning and monitoring of schools and children outside schools and enhancing their quality of education.
 - MISSION 4 : Ensuring enabling policy environment and systems for quality education.

Two major challenges

- Expanding access to all children
- Improving quality of education

Strategy: Improving efficiency in service delivery

Relationship between priority on education in public expenditures and literacy outcome



Strategy: Policy and organizational changes

- Policy and institutional changes
 - Policies to encourage private participation in general and vocational education
 - Policies to encourage schools to improve facilities and infrastructure
 - Special measures to encourage of education of SC/ST and other deprived groups
- Organizational changes
 - Better outcome based coordination across departments as better education outcomes require action by several sectors
 - Improved monitoring mechanisms for school management decentralized to panchayats and district councils

Strategy: Innovations and partnerships

- Technological innovations
 - ICT to improve content for students and teachers
 - ICT expand access by economizing on teachers
 - ICT to enable virtual classrooms and reduce infrastructure needs
- Partnerships
 - Private sector participation
 - Urban areas
 - Vocational education
 - Tea gardens
 - Community involvement

Resource constraints - Financial

Projections of financial resources needed by Government sector for school education (Rs '000 crores)

Years	2016-2017	2016-2019	2019-2022	2022-2025	2025-2028	2028-2030	Total budget required
Total budget requirement	16.8	68.4	55.4	58.0	60.9	47.5	290.3
Existing budget available	12.0	44.9	36.5	37.0	37.7	29.0	185.1
Resource gap	4.8	23.5	18.9	21.0	23.2	18.5	105.2

Resource constraints – human

	2015-16 (Actual)	2030-31	Additional Needed
Elementary teachers (Govt. & Provincialized) needed	162206	196243	34,037
Secondary teachers (including private) needed	52000	69000	17000

Infrastructure gaps

Elementary education

	2016-17	2019-20	2023-24	2030-31
New School Building (Primary)		24	0	0
New School Building (Upper Primary)		60	44	0
Residential Schools		5	4	0
Digital Schools		50	50	0
Addl. Class Room	1511	11964	16268	11000
Dysfunctional toilet-repairing		11060	0	0
Drinking water facility	0	4112	0	0
Ramp with rail	0	7936	2500	0
Boundary wall	0	10606	16000	7971
Retrofitting / Major repair	508	4500	6000	4586
Electrification (External & internal)	0	13917	14500	9500
Requirement of Desk-Bench		213003	213003	0

Secondary education

	2016-17	2019-20	2023-24	2030-31
Secondary classrooms needed	15100	16772	19652	27014
Laboratories	2124	3315	4052	5052
Libraries	980	3170	3929	3929
Vocational workshops	304	1066	3795	8713