सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

सत्यमेव जयते

Panchayati Raj

KILA

Regional Workshop on PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT INDEX (PDI)

4th July, 2023
9.30 am to 4.00 pm

Proceedings of the Regional Workshop on Panchayat Development Index (PDI)

Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, Kerala

Proceedings of the Regional Workshop on Panchayat Development Index (PDI)

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Mulamkunnathukavu P.O, Thrissur, Kerala, India - Pin: 680581
Phone : 0487 - 2207000, 2201312, 2200244
Fax : 0487 - 2201062
E-mail : info@kila.ac.in - Website : www.kila.ac.in

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Abbreviations

ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activist
ATIS	:	Administrative Training Institution
BP	:	Block Panchayat
CM	:	Chief Minister
DES	:	Department of Economics and Statistics
DPO	:	District Planning Officer
GoI	:	Government of India
GoK	:	Government of Kerala
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	:	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IKM	:	Information Kerala Mission
ISTM	:	Institute of Secretariat Training and Management
KILA	:	Kerala Institute of Local Administration
LIF	:	Local Indicator Framework
LSG	:	Local Self Government
LSGD	:	Local Self Government Department
LSGI	:	Local Self Government Institutions
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MOA	:	Ministry of Agriculture
McDW&S	:	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MoEF&CC	:	Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change
MoH&FW1	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MOHRD	:	Ministry of human Resource Development.
MOPR	:	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MORD	:	Ministry of Rural Development
MOSPI	:	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MOSJ&E	:	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
MoWCD	:	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NEUPA	:	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration
NFI	:	National Foundation for India
NIC	:	National Informatics Center
NIFT	:	National Institute of Fashion Technology
NRLM	:	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
PDI	:	Panchayat Development Index
PTIS	:	Property Taxation and Information Systems
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RGSA	:	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RONIYD	:	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
SCPRI	:	Strengthening Capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
ULB	:	Urban Local Body

Preface

The regional workshop on Panchayat Development Index is an exceptional opportunity to foster collaboration and knowledge exchange among professionals, experts, and stakeholders in the realm of local self-governance. The workshop took place at the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) headquarters, a well-equipped and conducive environment for knowledge sharing and networking. This program was aimed to delve into the latest advancements in the field and explore innovative approaches to assessing the development and progress of Panchayats across Kerala.

The key objectives behind this workshop were:

- Introducing the concept of Panchayat Development Index and its significance in local self-governance.
- Understanding the Local Indicator Framework and its practical application in measuring development parameters.
- Discussing best practices and success stories from different Panchayats in Kerala.
- Identifying challenges and opportunities for enhancing local governance in the region.
- Strengthening networks and collaborations among attendees for future development initiatives.

The "Panchayat Development Index" (PDI) is a methodology used in India to evaluate and track the general development advancement of panchayats, which are rural or village-level local self-government entities. The Panchayat Development Index seeks to assess both the socioeconomic progress made in these areas and the efficiency of local government. The Panchayat Development Index evaluates how well panchayats perform in several development-related areas by taking into account a number of factors and indicators. Infrastructure development, access to healthcare, education, sanitation, possibilities for employment, social inclusion, and financial management are only a few examples of these criteria. The PDI offers a thorough knowledge of the development status and advancements achieved in each panchayat by analysing these variables.

A specific application of the Panchayat Development Index at the state level is the Local Indicator Framework (LIF) for the development of panchayats in Kerala. Kerala, an Indian state, is renowned for its decentralized administration and focus on neighborhood-level planning and development. The LIF offers a more specific and localized way to monitoring development progress and is created to fit the specific circumstances and needs of the state. To appropriately evaluate the performance of each panchayat in the area, the LIF for Kerala would probably integrate state-specific metrics and data sources. The aims and strategies of the Kerala state government may also be taken into consideration, allowing development efforts to be coordinated with the unique requirements and difficulties experienced by various Panchayats. Overall, the Local Indicator Framework and the Panchayat Development Index are instruments that assist local governments in monitoring, assessing, and planning for sustainable development in their region, with a concentration on the grassroots level. In order to effectively execute development programmes for the benefit of the local communities, these frameworks are necessary for identifying the advantages and disadvantages of local government.

Dr. Joy Elamon
Director General
Kerala Institute of Local Administration
(KILA)

About the Workshop and Organizers

1.1 About the Workshop

Consistent monitoring and measurement is central to achieving transformative developmental transitions. Statistical measurement of developmental indices through various parameters and sub-parameters clearly define the growth trajectory across sectoral areas particularly in the case of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Panchayat Development Index (PDI) has been developed as a comprehensive computational score measuring the progress of Panchayats in India. It aims at promoting outcome-oriented development, encouraging healthy competition and facilitating evidence-based planning for Gram Panchayats.

The vitality of PDI in bridging the developmental deficit at the lowermost level of human settlement in rural India – Gram Panchayats (GPs), for achieving SDGs is unmatched. Successful implementation of the index can be achieved only through seamless convergence across all departments and between all tiers of the government. In order to facilitate this, KILA in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj organised a one-day regional workshop at Kerala Institute of Local Administration headquarters.
The regional workshop was a perfect platform for the exchange of ideas, knowledge and insights on PDI between experts from various departments and tiers of the Government. It proved to be an efficient arena for all stakeholders involved to discuss the various challenges and roadblocks in the existing structure as well as to brainstorm possibilities and future prospects through presentations and highly interactive group discussions.

1.2 About the Organizers

About KILA:
Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) is an autonomous organisation working under the Local Self Government Department, Govt. of Kerala. It has been primarily engaged in the Capacity Development Programmes for the staff and elected representatives of the Local Self Government Institutions. Along with that, KILA is actively involved in action-research, publications, seminars and workshops, consultancy, documentation, hand holding and information services.

About MoPR :

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is a branch of the Government of India looking after the ongoing process of decentralisation and local governance in the States.

In India, the powers and functions of the government are divided among the Union Government and the various State Governments. However, with the passage of 73rd and 74th amendment act of the Constitution of India, in 1993 the division of powers and functions have been further trickled down to Local Self Governments (Panchayat at Village levels and Municipalities and Municipal Corporations in towns and large cities). As such India now has not two but three tier of Governments in its federal setup.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj looks into all matters relating to the Panchayati Raj and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

1.3 Objectives

The National Workshop is expected to:

- Evolve framework on Capacity Building for Implementation of PDI.
- Evolve Responsibility Mapping for CB & T institutions.
- Orient the Participants regarding the PDI
- Equip the Participants to develop State roadmaps for successful implementation of PDI

1.4 Participants

The workshop was attended by key officials from MoPR & LSGD, officials from Stats & Economics Depts, Planning Officers from all districts, Directors & district level officials from Health, Education, agriculture Departments, Representatives from all districts and various states, District level facilitators, RGSA coordinators, 139 thematic experts and KILA officials.

Programme Schedule

Sl.No.	Program	Speaker / Resource Person
Registration and High Tea		
Technical Session : I		
1	Welcome Speech	**Dr. Joy Elamon** Director General, KILA, Kerala
2	Key Note address on Panchayat Development Index (PDI) on Outcome- Oriented development goals at Panchayats through convergence mechanism	**Smt. Sarada Muraleedharan** Additional Chief Secretary Local Self Government Department Kerala
3	Panchayat Development Index (PDI): Outline of the Report of PDI and Road Ahead	**Shri. Vikash Anand** Joint Secretary Ministry of Panchayati Raj
4	PDI Computation and Data Validation Mechanism for PDI	**Dr. Sanjay Kumar** Director Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and, Member of the PDI Committee
5	Significance of PDI in preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan	**Shri S.M. Vijayanand** Former Secretary Ministry of Panchayati Raj
6	Architect of PDI Database Management System for building Robust Review and Monitoring System	**Shri Sunil Jain** DDG NIC
7	LIF and Role of Stakeholders	**Smt. Smitha Dayal** Consultant Ministry of Panchayati Raj
8	State Initiatives: Development of Local Indicator Framework for actualisation of Sustainable Development Goals at Local level	**Dr. Bharat Rout** Consultant, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Tea Break		

Technical Session : II		
9	Mission Antyodaya Data : How Kerala collected Mission Antyodaya Data	Shri. Sreekumar. B Director Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES)
10	Panchayat Development Index (PDI) & Departmental Convergence	Smt. Josephine, Chief, Decentralised Planning Division, Kerala State Planning Board
11	Experiences of Kerala in LSDG Dash Board and Strategies on Integration of SDG dashboard for building PDI	Smt. Sukanya K.U, Coordinator KILA Centre for SDGs and Local Governments
12	Facilitation for formation of Working Groups	Dr. Joy Elamon Director General KILA
13	Group 1 :- Strategies & Road Map on Sharing of Data from Departments' Portal/MIS/ Dashboard, Data Formats (source wise) Group 2 :- Capacity Building of the Key Stakeholders: CB&T Strategies	Group 3 :- Strategies on Baseline Data for Panchayat Development Card Group 4:- Institutionalization Mechanisms for building Robust Mechanism Group 5 :- Significance of PDI and Road Map
Lunch Break		
14	Presentation of the Working Groups	
15	Summing Up: Strategy for implementing PDI in Kerala and Way Forward	Smt. Sharmila Joseph Principal Secretary Local Self Government Department Kerala
16	Vote of Thanks	Smt. Josnamol. S., Joint Director, Local Self Government Department

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Panchayati Raj

KILA

Regional Workshop
on
PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT INDEX (PDI)

Sessions

4th July 2023, Tuesday

3.1. Inaugural Session

Welcome: Dr. Joy Elamon, Director General, KILA

In his welcome address, Dr. Joy Elamon expressed his pleasure on behalf of Kerala Institute of Local Administration in being able to organise the Regional Workshop on PDI in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. He spoke about the importance of PDI as a matrix to monitor the incremental progress towards achievement of SDGs. The active participation from different states, districts and departments in the conference was lauded. The presentations and group discussions of the workshop would provide a basis for evolving PDI as a strong foundation for evidence-based policy making at all levels of development & strengthen grassroots democracy.

3.2. Keynote Address:

Smt. Sarada Muraleedharan, Additional Chief Secretary, Local Self-Government Department

In the keynote address, Smt. Sarada Muraleedharan addressed the urgent need to think beyond narrow, short-term projects and to focus on the bigger picture of achieving sectoral objectives. She cited the example of the need to shift focus towards reducing the disease incidence in a given Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) or Urban local body (ULB) instead of short term projects like setting up a Primary Health Centre. Problems such as splintered efforts due to balkanisation within a PRI/ULB and lack of a goal oriented approach were underscored.

The speaker noted that PDI is an ideal tool to streamline efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. She also stated that PDI should be dovetailed into the development agenda of the State. The need to prioritise data to achieve set goals and monitor the growth so far was highlighted.

3.3. Panchayat Development Index (PDI): Outline of the Report of PDI and Road Ahead

Shri. Vikash Anand Joint Secretary Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Shri Vikas Anand provided a comprehensive overview of PDI and discussed measures to be taken in the road ahead. He highlighted the need for recognizing Gram Panchayats (GPs) as effective units of governance and the importance of localising SDGs in Panchayats. The speaker also discussed the scope of PDI for incentivization and the involvement of multiple stakeholders in its implementation.

The need for evidence-based assessment and planning, setting ambitious targets, and incentivizing developmental progress was emphasised. He also comprehensively outlined the strategy for implementing PDI, including data collection & validation, data sharing, capacity building & training. The collaborative nature of the PDI involving various ministries, departments, and government agencies in achieving its goals was also highlighted in the presentation.

3.4. PDI Computation and Data Validation Mechanism for Panchayat Development Index

Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Director, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Member of the PDI Committee

In the session, Dr. Sanjay Kumar discussed the nuances of computation of PDI, Local Indicator Framework (LIF) and Data Validation Mechanism for Panchayat Development Index. He explained the Local Indicator Framework including 577 indicators prepared based on suggestions by an Expert Committee for the localization of SDGs through the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The various stages of PDI including the compilation of raw values, assigning weightage to indicators, normalising raw values, and calculating theme-wise scores for Gram Panchayats were explained. PDI is computed by taking the geometric mean of the nine thematic scores. The speaker also discussed the data validation mechanism deployed to ensure data accuracy and quality of PDI. Data validation for PDI involves careful transmission and validation of data at the panchayat, block, district, state, and central levels. He underscored the need to utilise various data sources, deploy data entry alerts and efficient analytical tools to ensure data quality.

3.5. Significance of PDI in preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan

Shri. S.M. Vijayanand IAS (Retd.) , Chairman KILA

Shri. S.M. Vijayanand comprehensively discussed the significance of PDI and its implication on the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in this session. He shed light on the observed deficiencies of GPDP including the lack of a proper database and an efficient monitoring system. The speaker observed the need to analyse spatial patterns of data and overlay each theme to develop solutions. PDI would be an ideal tool to facilitate such efficient data collection. Such geographical categorisation of data within each Gram panchayat was noted to be essential to identify the shortfalls of each department.

The speaker highlighted the need to democratise data so that people can understand the progress and the roadblocks in the system. Additionally, planning must focus on efficient processes and not on meeting numeric targets. He stressed on the importance of nudging the panchayats instead of punishing them in order to achieve the goals of PDI. He closed the session by stating that PDI should align with the goal of the Bern Data Compact for the Decade of Action on the Sustainable Development Goals - “A World with Data We Trust".

3.6. Architect of PDI Database Management System for building Robust Review and Monitoring System

Shri.Sunil Jain - DDG, NIC

In this session, Shri. Sunil Jain outlined the framework and components of the Panchayat Development Index (PDI) digital ecosystem and portal. The PDI digital ecosystem consists of a database, an API gateway for seamless data sharing, a unified portal for stakeholders, monitoring dashboards, information dissemination, and data gathering through a mobile app. The proposed data sources for generating the PDI include pulling data from ministry applications, data entry at the Gram Panchayat level, and field surveys. Ministries are expected to share data using APIs, ensuring secure and automated data exchange, while the PDI portal's primary users include GP secretaries, facilitators, block and district administrators, ministries, and various government departments.

He discussed how the portal allows for data entry, review, validation, and submission, as well as monitoring progress and accessing PDI scores at different levels. The portal serves as a unified platform for stakeholders across levels to collaborate, enter data, review progress, and access PDI scores, thus promoting transparency and efficiency

3.7. Local Indicator Frameworks (LIF) and Role of Stakeholders

Smt. Smita Dayal, Consultant, Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Smt. Smita Dayal, Consultant, Ministry of Panchayati Raj explained the Local Indicator Frameworks (LIF) and Role of Stakeholders in this session. LIF is a localised version of the Global Indicators Framework (GIF) and consists of 577 indicators across 9 themes, developed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) due to the limitations of the National Indicator Framework (NIF) at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level.

PDI is calculated based on Local Indicator Framework (LIF) across 9 thematic areas:

- Demography and Social Inclusion
- Rural Infrastructure
- Agriculture and Allied Activities
- Education and Skill Development
- Health and Nutrition
- Water and Sanitation
- Livelihoods and Employment
- Governance and Institutional Capacity
- Environment

Stakeholders involved in PDI implementation include the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, other line ministries, PRIs, multilateral agencies, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).The state's role in PDI involves estimating progress at the state level based on GP scores, creating a data repository, considering equal weightage for each dimension, and implementing improvements like monitoring strengthening, replicating the initiative, designing state-specific indices, and establishing a statistical unit for better data management.

3.8. State Initiatives: Development of Local Indicator Framework for actualisation of Sustainable Development Goals at Local level

Dr. Bharat Rao - Consultant, MoPR

Dr Bharat Rao discussed several initiatives taken up by different states in India to develop Local Indicator Frameworks for implementing Sustainable Development Goals at local level. West Bengal adopted participatory planning processes and shifted to theme-based indicators. Karnataka computed a localised development index and incorporated LSDGs into an online portal. Tripura conducted a pilot project and suggested additional indicators. Jammu and Kashmir developed indicator frameworks, and Uttar Pradesh focused on themes like Child Friendly Panchayat. These efforts aim to strengthen governance, involve local communities, and align their plans with sustainable development goals.

3.9. Mission Antyodaya : How Kerala collected Mission Antyodaya Data

Shri. Sreekumar B Director, Department of Economics & Statistics, Kerala

Mission Antyodaya is a convergence and accountability framework that aims to bring optimum use and management of resources allocated to ministries and departments of the Government of India under various programmes for the development of rural areas. It is envisaged as a state-led initiative with Gram Panchayats as focal points of convergence efforts.

The primary objective of Mission Antyodaya is to survey and collect village infrastructure and services data for nearly 600,000 villages in the country. The data collected from the villages are aggregated to rank GPs.

In Kerala, the survey is conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES). The DES has established a state-level coordination committee and district monitoring committees to oversee the survey. Statistical Investigators/Assistants of the Department are assigned to each and every GPs of the state as Cluster Resource Persons. The speaker discussed the challenges during the implementation in Kerala including data collection difficulty and issues in mapping of the GPs.

Despite these challenges, Kerala has been successful in completing the Mission Antyodaya survey in all years without compromising the quality of data.

3.10. Panchayat Development Index (PDI) & Departmental Convergence

Smt. Josephine, Chief, Decentralised Planning Division, Kerala State Planning Board

In this presentation, Smt. Josephine discusses the Panchayat Development Index (PDI) and departmental convergence in its implementation. The PDI is a composite score that reflects the overall development status of Gram Panchayats (GPs) based on local indicators across 9 thematic areas of sustainable development. Each GP is ranked and categorised into four grades based on their scores. Those with scores under 40 per cent fall in grade D, 40-60 per cent in grade C, 60-75 per cent in grade B, 75 to 90 per cent in category A, while those scoring above 90 per cent will be categorised as A+.

She discussed how departmental convergence plays a crucial role in aligning schemes, programmes, data sources, and local targets with the nine thematic areas.Considering the existing capacity of the staff in Local Governments a team with a nodal officer in-charge at the state, district and block levels has to be set up for mainstreaming the themes into local Plans and also for supporting the LGs in computing PDIs of respective sectors. The speaker also stressed on the importance of Capacity Building and training to ensure smooth departmental convergence. A core group to pilot the data collection work needs to be first trained. This would be the main group that will do all the groundwork and become the Master trainers for the State. She also opined that comprehensive training Manuals need to be written for this and all other concerned training program.

3.11. Experiences of Kerala in LSDG Dash Board and Strategies on Integration of SDG dashboard for building PDI

Sukanya K U, Coordinator, KILA Centre for SDGs and Local Governments

In this session, Ms. Sukanya discussed how Kerala has been using the SDG Dashboard to track the progress of its SDG goals at the Gram Panchayat levels and shared how Kerala's proactive approach in leveraging the SDG Dashboard enabled an efficient platform to monitor progress, plan interventions, and integrate relevant data for the successful implementation of the Panchayat Development Index.

The dashboard has been used to track the status of SDG indicators and helps assess the performance of GPs on a range of indicators and will help GPs to set goals and targets, track their progress, to identify areas where they need to improve and implement follow-up actions. Most of the PDI indicators are aligned with the SDG Dashboard data.

To ensure relevance at the local level, the concept of local indicators is introduced, allowing modifications and additions to the main list of indicators. The SDG Dashboard serves as a web-enabled training toolkit for local governments, improving data quality, reliability, availability, and comparability. It aids stakeholders in creating their own database and helps local governments plan, review, analyze, and modify their SDG and indicator status.

The experience of Kerala's Gram Panchayats in data compilation and validation was outlined, where sectoral offices and officers provide the required data for the SDG Dashboard based on meetings convened by the Panchayat Committee. The integration of the SDG Dashboard with the PDI was highlighted, as many indicators align together. The integration of the SDG Dashboard with the PDI for GPs is a promising step towards achieving the SDGs in India, as was proven by Kerala's experience.

14. Facilitation for formation of Working Groups

Dr. Joy Elamon, Director General, KILA

Dr Joy Elamon, Director General, KILA formulated Working Groups for the upcoming discussions in five major areas listed below.

Group 1 :-
Strategies & Road Map on Sharing of Data from Departments' Portal/MIS/Dashboard, Data Formats (source wise)

Group 2 :-
Capacity Building of the Key Stakeholders: CB&T Strategies

Group 3 :-
Strategies on Baseline Data for Panchayat Development Card

Group 4:-
Institutionalization Mechanisms for building Robust Mechanism

Group 5 :-
Significance of PDI and Road Map

Group 1 comprised of state level officers from all the Departments (other than economics and statistics planning and LSGD), Mr. Balraj, Joint director and Mr. Binuraj, KILA joined the group to guide and coordinate the working group.

Group 2 was on capacity building of the key stakeholders, and district facilitators, RGSA coordinators, and thematic experts sat in 14 District groups separately and Dr Amritaraj Coordinated the working group.

Group 3 dealt with strategies on Baseline data for panchayat development card. District level officers of economics and statistics from Kasaragod to Palakkad Districts, LSGD District officers JDs or DDSs from Thrissur to Trivandrum Districts, and Planning board officers from Kasaragod to Palakkad Districts joined the group, and Mr Sunil coordinated the group.

Group 4 entailed institutionalization mechanism for building robust mechanisms. Officer from LSGD, PIMD, DES, and State team of the planning board constituted the working group and Mr. Hari Kumar coordinated the team. Concerned seniors in the these departments directed who will represent the department in the group

Group 5 was on the significance of PDA and roadmap and officers from PIMD Team, LSGD representatives, DES, and planning board constituted the working group.

4.1. Group 1 : Strategies & Road Map on Sharing of Data from Departments' Portal/ MIS/Dashboard, Data Formats (source wise)

The group highlighted the need to identify, sort and standardise data. They focussed on the need to develop a data sharing policy between departments and tiers of the government. Monitoring mechanisms of data management must be robust and thorough training should be provided for all stakeholders involved.

4.2. Group 2 : Capacity Building of the Key Stakeholders: CB&T Strategies

Several nuanced suggestions were presented by the group for Capacity Building and Training of the Key Stakeholders. They include:

1. A common portal or reporting system should be developed for the PRIs and aligned with requirements of the line department for PDI to prevent additional burden of data entry.
2. Drill down data collection to the ward level with the help of ICDS, Ward member, Kudumbashree & ASHA workers to better consolidate and vet data.
3. Data collected can be vetted by the Panchayat Secretary which can then be vetted and ratified by the suitable officers/experts of the line departments.

Concerns regarding the 577 indicators across different thematic areas were raised including whether they can be customised to adapt to Kerala scenario.

4.3. Group 3 : Strategies on Baseline Data Development for Panchayat Development Card

The group made several excellent suggestions on Baseline Data Development for the Panchayat Development Card including collection of data by a professional agency to ensure more objectivity. They also suggested the creation of a unique ID for households and buildings so that future bifurcation or delimitation of LSGIs won't affect the data collection. The possibility of utilising Kudumbashree workers as a source for data collection was also discussed by the group.

4.4. Group 4 : Institutionalisation Mechanisms for building Robust Mechanism

The group started the presentation by discussing the issues that currently plague the institution mechanism such as the lack of data availability, especially the need to check availability of data for each of the 577 indicators. They suggested the several measures for the creation of a robust institutional mechanism including:

1. Creation of a well structured monitoring mechanism with committees at various levels, starting from a committee headed by ACS LSGD at the State-level to committees at each GP.
2. Technical committees to be set up with officials from the Department of Planning, DES and District Planning Officers at each district.
3. A Technical committee comprising of an IKM official and statistical investigator at the LSGI level was also suggested.
4. PRI officials must be thoroughly trained

4.5. Group 5 : Significance of PDI and Road Map

The group discussed the importance of PDI in objectively identifying the development status of Gram Panchayat. It was stated that PDI will create an arena for highly competitive PRIs by highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of Panchayats.

The roadmap presented included several relevant suggestions such as:

1. Appointment of DES as nodal body for data collection to ensure precision.
2. Creation of a steering committee at all levels with members from all admin depts and line depts to prevent administrative silos which arise due to the distinct 9 themes.
3. A district steering committee can be created to provide leadership to all the committees; DPO can be entrusted with the duty of appraisal & monitoring of PDI.
4. Awareness among all stakeholders and social audit by the public.
5. Customization of data at PRI level is of utmost importance.

4.6. Comments in response to the presentations

Shri Vikas Anand, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Shri. Vikas Anand lauded the efforts made by all the groups and noted that some of the suggestions are worth including in PDI when need based modifications are done.

He addressed the query regarding how PDI can be adopted at ULBs with required modification of indicators and that individual states can decide the course of action. He cleared the concern regarding the difficulty of data porting. If any difficulty is seen in porting through API, excel or CSP format can be used. He also assured that the indicators will be vetted to ensure that the scores reflect reality.

He stated that states can decide the course of data collection and the Statistics Department ought to verify all data. Inter state comparison would be done only on common points. The District Planning Committee (DPC) has a key role in implementation of PDI but the State will have discretion to decide who will oversee as functioning as the relevance of DPC differs from State to State. He concluded the discussion by suggesting that a dedicated cell can be set up for data validation at block level as it will help reduce the burden of work at district level.

5. Summing Up: Strategy for implementing PDI in Kerala and Way Forward

Smt. Sharmila Mary Joseph IAS, Principal Secretary LSGD, Kerala

In her address, Smt. Sharmila Mary Joseph provided a brief overview of the status of progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Kerala. The State is at the forefront among Indian states vis-à-vis goals and targets of SDG index as per NITI Aayog and MoSPI data.We have been able to achieve this only because of efficient coordination and collaboration between all departments. 27.14% of plan funds have been earmarked for the LSGIs and Annex 4 of state budget clearly prescribes outlay of each LSGIs meticulously, It is an unparalleled feat which no other state has achieved yet. This year, the Panchayat awards were based on the criteria drawn up based on the 9 localised themes – 5 of the awards were won by Kerala.

The speaker also discussed the way forward for implementation of PDI. The goal is to achieve all development indicators listed under PDI and individual departments have to work towards achieving these targets. She opined that today's workshop will immensely help in creating a roadmap on how to take it forward. PDI framework books and reading material provided by MOPR will serve as a guideline for implementation. She held that this workshop is only the beginning of this extensive exercise. Detailed meetings should be held on how these broad ideas can be fitted onto individual departments. Smt. Sharmila concluded her address by thanking all participants for their active involvement.

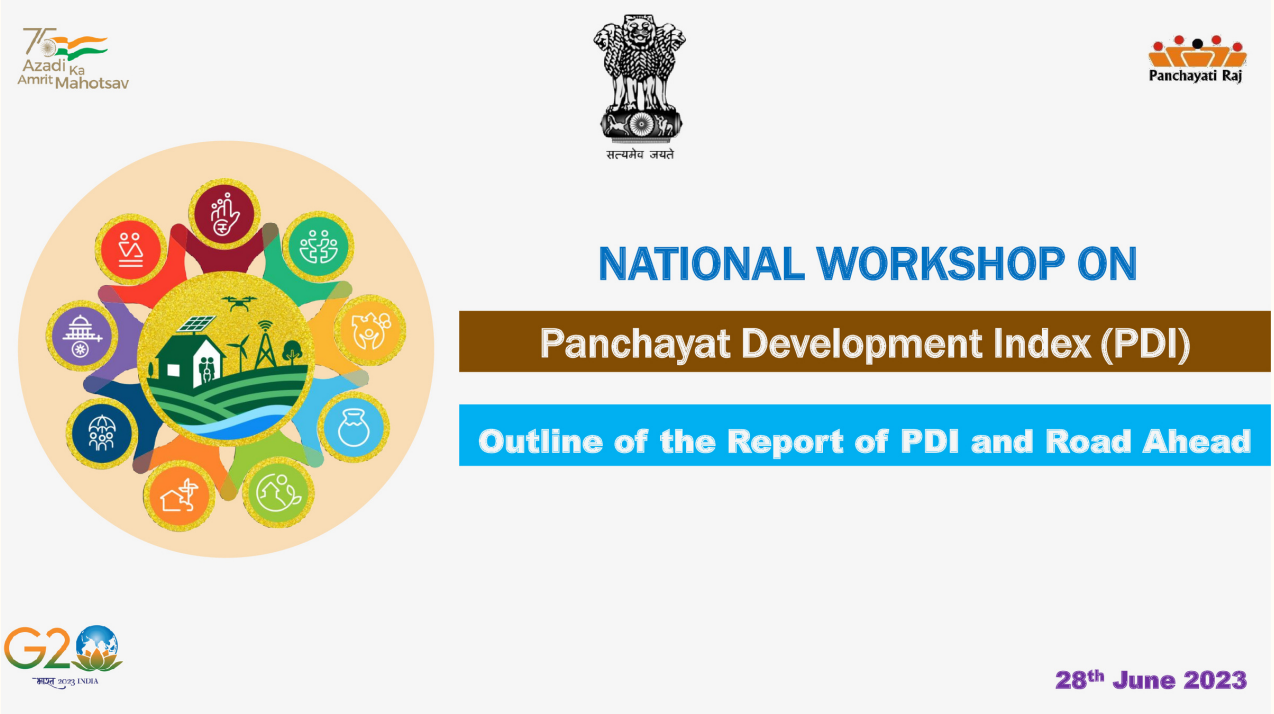
6. Vote of Thanks

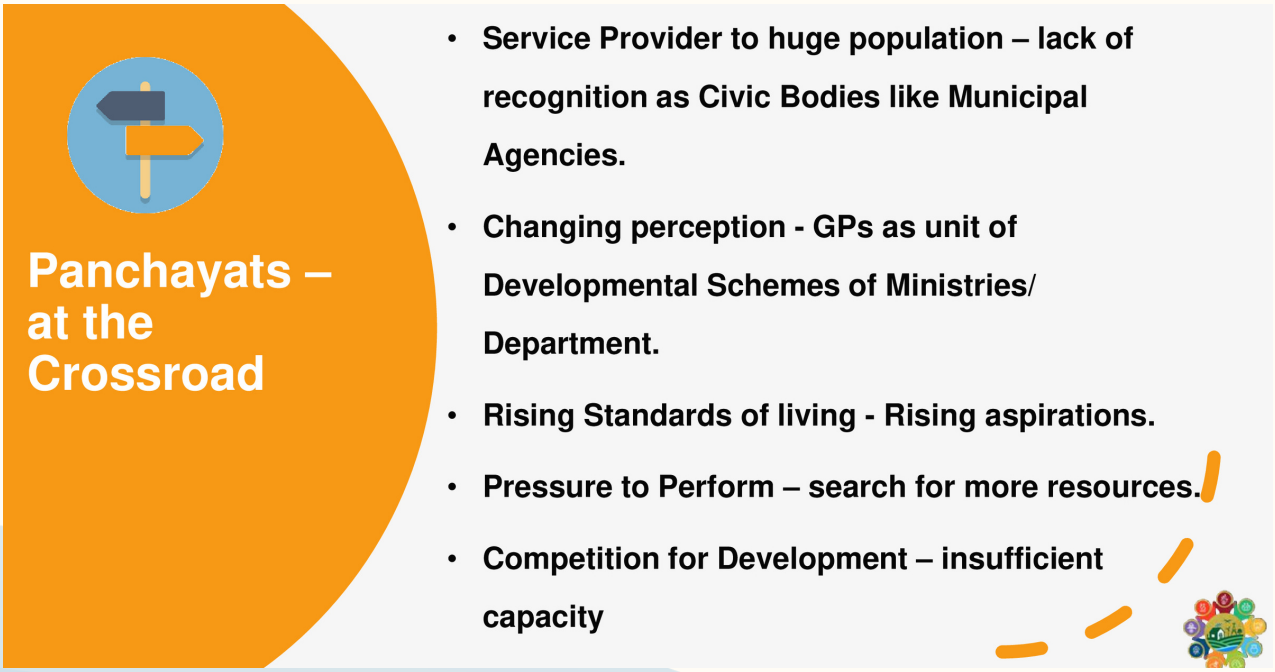
Smt. Josnamol. S., Joint Director, Local Self Government Department

Smt. Josnamol. S, Joint Director, Local Self Government Department delivered the vote of thanks. She began by thanking the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for helping Kerala Government organise the first State-level workshop on PDI. Participating officials from Statistics & Economics Department, LSGD, Planning Officers from all districts, Directors & district level officials from Health, Education, Agriculture Departments were thanked for their active involvement. She also thanked representatives from various states and all districts in Kerala, District level facilitators, RGSA coordinators and thematic experts for their enthusiastic participants. She also thanked KILA for organising and facilitating this regional workshop on PDI successfully.

Appendix 1 - Presentation by Shri. Vikash Anand, Joint Secretary Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Overview of Panchayat Development Index Report and Road Ahead for Institutionalization of PDI





Imperatives

- ✓Need for Recognizing GPs as RLBs an effective units of Governance
- ✓GPs as unit of Planning and execution of schemes – Hon'ble PM launched TB Mukt Panchayat.
- ✓Better quality of service delivery
- ✓Optimum Utilization of resources
- ✓Informed Strategies for attaining SDGs
- ✓Need for Evidence Based -
  1. Assessment of Performance of GPs
  2. Assessment of Progress of Developmental Efforts
  3. Achievement Gaps
  4. Planning – for Quality GPDP
  5. Allocation of resources – FFC & other resources

Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Panchayats

- National Commitment to achieving SDGs by 2030 involving NITI Aayog, MoSPI, Union Ministries, State Department and PRIs
- Panchayats are pivotal in attaining the 2030 Agenda of SDGs
- MoPR taking forward the goal of attaining SDGs with PRIs through Localization of SDGs through 9 themes
- Thematic approach of LSDGs resonates with the Panchayats to achieve global goals at local levels

सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

Measurement of Development Transitions - SDG

- To measure the progress of country/state towards reaching economic, social, environmental goals & targets
- SDGs are measured at Global Level using global targets & indicators to monitor the progress across the countries using statistical methods
- SDG India Index developed by NITI Aayog, measures SDGs progress across the States, rank them using select indicators from National Indicator Framework (NIF)
- Enable mid-course correction both in policy and in action
- Principal tool for monitoring SDG progress at the national & the sub-national level.

Panchayat Development Index - Rationale

सशक्त पंचायत सतत विकास

- Measure the progress of LSDGs in Panchayats
- Scale up the visibility of development levels in rural India
- Identifying deficit at the last miles for achieving SDGs
- Ministry constituted an Expert Committee to develop mechanisms for computation of PDI to pave outcome-oriented development goals at Panchayats
- Committee suggested mechanisms of PDI computation based on local indicators to measure incremental progress through scores achieved by Panchayat and grade them based on their performance towards the achievement of LSDGs
- Also discussed the initiatives of some of the States

Objective of PDI

- Provides a basis for evidence-based policy making at all levels of development & strengthen grassroots democracy
- Torchbearer for estimating GP level performance based on local indicators of 9 themes & trigger a spirit of competition among the Gram Panchayats
- Matrix to monitor the incremental progress towards achievement of SDGs
- Baseline to analyze the current status & set local targets on actionable points with measurable indicators for Panchayats

सशक्त पंचायत सतत विकास

SDGs to LSDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL
NIF
SDG II

सशक्त पंचायत सतत विकास

Themes
LIF
PDI

Pragmatic Approach to attain SDGs

SDGs	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	17 Goals 169 Targets 231 Indicators
SDG India Index		17 Goals 75 Targets 118 Indicators
PDI	सशक्त पंचायत सतत विकास	9 Themes 144 Targets 577 Indicators

सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

Architect of Local Indicator Framework

Local Indicator Framework	Common Indicators	Specific Indicators	Repeat Indicators	Unique Indicators	Data Points
577	444	133	66	496	688

PDI

सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

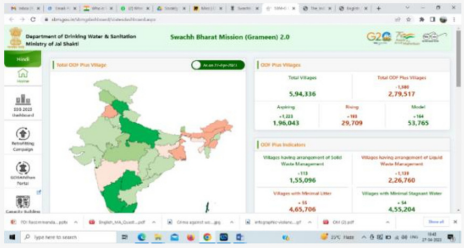
Data Source

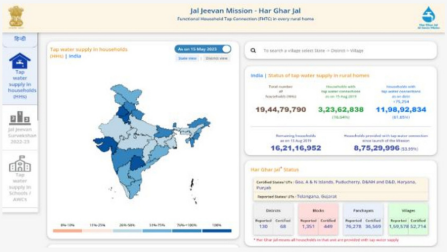
- Indicators to be captured from other Ministries
- Indicators to be collected from field survey/GP records

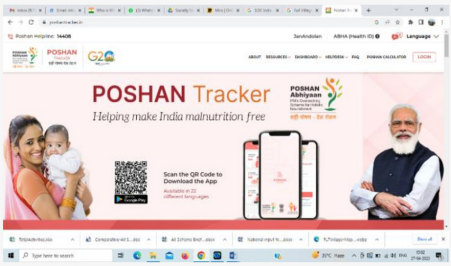
सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

Ministry wise Data source wise list of indicators

MoE	16
DDWS	15
MoWCD	5

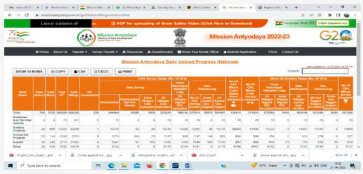


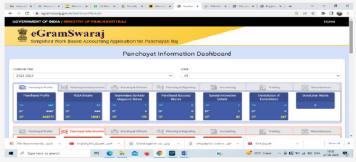




Ministry wise Data source wise list of indicators

MoRD	135
MoPR	55
DoLR	1





PDI Computation

1 Data cleaning and rectification	To clean conceptually wrong entries and invalid entries anomalies
2 Indicator value calculation & normalization	LIF indicator values were derived from clean data and normalized on a 0-100 scale
3 Thematic score	Average of the normalized indicator values was calculated to determine thematic score of a GP
4 PDI score	Geometric mean of all 9 thematic scores was calculated for arriving at PDI score of a GP

PDI Computation

Assignment of weights 5 — All LIF themes and indicators within a theme assigned equal weights

6 Block & State PDI — Weighted arithmetic mean of GP PDI and Block PDI were considered for Block & State PDI respectively

Measuring of Performance

- A positive shift in the composite score from the baseline score indicates improvement in overall performance of that GP
  1. %age Change from baseline
  2. %age Progress towards target
  3. %age Change from previous year
- Committee not in favour of Rankings but grades like in SDGII
- Annual Exercise

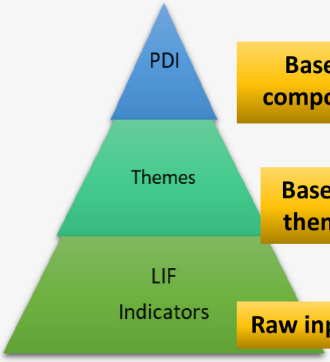
Block, District and State aggregation of GP PDI

- The LIF presently is of Indicators at GP level
- The outcomes can be enhanced by support from BP, ZP, District administration and State.
- How well the GPs are placed in the Block and District can be reflected in the Block and District level aggregation of PDI score

Grading : SDG India Index vs. PDI

SDG India Index		PDI	
Achiever (100)		A+	Achiever (90)
Front Runner (65 - 99)		A	Front Runner (75-90)
Performer (50 - 64)		B	Performer (60-75)
Aspirant (0 - 49)		C	Aspirant (40-60)
		D	Beginner (0-40)

PDI – LIF-Theme



- PDI: Based on thematic score, composite index is estimated
- Themes: Based on indicators' value, thematic score is obtained
- LIF Indicators: Raw inputs for PDI statistical model

LIF	PDI
Unidimensional	Multidimensional
Provides 9 Thematic score	Provides composite score
Provides theme specific progress	Provides overall progress

Why PDI?

- Evidence Based Assessment – realistic assessment of Progress
- Evidence Based Planning leading to better GPDP preparation
- Help in setting ambitious targets if GPs are nearing achievement of National / State targets
- Better method for Incentivization on developmental progress
- No Inter-State comparison planned as of now
- States/Districts can compare GPs on LSDG (thematic) and composite PDI scores – prioritizing the sectors and GPs for development
- States can compare District/Blocks for prioritizing development

ROAD AHEAD

- Strategy to implement and overcome challenges
- Data Collection & Validation
- Data Sharing
- Incentivization & CB&T

Strategy

- MoPR NIC Online Database Management Application for PDI will be in place by August 2023
- Need based modification in indicators
- Use of Validated database of Ministries/Department
- MoPR to coordinate with partner Union Ministries for available data
- State Department of Planning and Statistics to facilitate sharing of data already being collected by any State Department
- GPs can start with lesser number of Indicators and increase progressively
- Indicators already being collected by Ministries/ Department will form the base for PDI computation

Data Collection & Validation

- No duplication of efforts in data collection
- Collection of new data points at GP level by GP Officials from FLWs
- All Departments to facilitate data collection by GPs
- First validation at Block level and then by District and State under the supervision of Department of Planning & Statistics
- Creation of dedicated cell for data validation at Block level
- Department of Planning and Statistics at State level to act as custodian of data and its validation
- Ministries & Departments to collect LGD local body seeded data in future for ease of sharing

Incentivization and CB&T

National Panchayat Awards

- PDI will be used as a tool for incentivization exercise by MoPR
- States can also use this evidence-based system for incentivization of Panchayats

Capacity Building & Training for PDI

- Intensive CB&T Exercise through network of SIRDs/PR Institutions
- To start with, YASHDA to train the SLMTs

PDI Data Sharing

- Though MoPR is leading and anchoring PDI, but it is a Common Property Resource.
- Data contributing Ministries/ Department can get a dedicated login to view & download.
- The data generated on PDI Portal can be used by any Govt. Agency
- Requests for data sharing from Ministries/State Departments will be considered on priority and NIC will endeavour for seamless online data sharing.

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

THANK YOU

Appendix 2 - Presentation by Shri. Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Director, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and, Member of the PDI Committee

Stages of PDI Computation and Data Validation Mechanism for PDI

Panchayat Development Index

सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

PDI Computation and Data Validation Mechanism

Dr. Sanjay Kumar,
Director, MoSPI

Stages of PDI Calculation....

Step 1: Compilation of raw values on the indicators

- Compilation of raw data on the LIF indicators
  Conversion of Binary Indicators (Yes/No) into numeric value

Step 2: Weightage of indicators

Ascertaining weights at different level
Equal weights have been considered up to GP level
Population weight have been taken above GP level
Block / District/ State

Stages of PDI Calculation....

Step 3: Normalization of raw values

Rescaling the raw values into score between 0 to 100

Why normalization

Percentage of maternal death to live birth	6 per 100 live births
Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel or institutional delivery	80%
Per lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year	350 per 1 lakh women
Under-five mortality rate of girl children per 1,000 live births	18 per 1000 live girl child birth
Total number of homeless population	12
Whether the GP ensures social inclusion	YES

Stages of PDI Calculation...

Step 3: Normalization of raw values

Positive Indicators:

- Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel or institutional delivery
- Percentage of Functional Household Water Tap connections

$$x' = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} \times 100$$

Negative Indicators:

- Percentage of maternal death to live birth
- Percentage of unemployed persons

$$x' = \frac{\max(x) - x}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \text{ X100}$$

Where, x = raw data value
min(x) = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset
max(x) = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset
x' = normalised score after rescaling

Stages of PDI Calculation...

Step 3: Normalization of raw values

Indicator	Raw value	Normalized score
Percentage of maternal death to live birth	6 per 100 live births	10
Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel or institutional delivery	80%	75
Per lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year	350 per 1 lakh women	16
Under-five mortality rate of girl children per 1,000 live births	18 per 1000 live girl child birth	8
Total number of homeless population	12	16
Whether the GP ensured their social inclusion?	YES	100

Step 4: Calculation of theme-wise GP's score

Arithmetic Mean of the indicator values for arriving at Thematic score of a GP

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	**Theme score**
Score	88	72	81	65	96	80.4

Step 5: Computation of PDI for GP

Geometric mean of the nine thematic scores to reach PDI of the GP

Theme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	**PDI**
Score	81	95	75	86	78	69	82	86	79	81

Data Validation Mechanism for PDI

- Data validation i.e. ensuring accuracy and quality of data before processing it for PDI calculation
- A large data set would be required for PDI compilation
  - 2.69 lakh Gram Panchayats
  - 416 LIF Indicators and 161 sub-indicators
  - 688 data points
- Data validation will play a crucial role in establishing the quality and usability of PDI

Data Validation for CPI by MoSPI

- MoSPI releases All India Consumer Price Index and corresponding inflation rate every month
- Monthly data is collected from around 2,300 villages/urban markets
- Around 5.5 lakh data points are validated every month for Index calculation

Data Validation

- Data is entered by primary workers (JSO) from field offices across the country
- The data is entered into the CPI Portal developed by NIC
- NIC Portal has several data entry alerts
- Supervisory officers (SSO) have to compulsorily validate the data
- MoSPI at central level uses different diagnostic tools for data validation before calculating CPI

Data Validation for PDI

- Data validation for PDI compilation would require at various level
- **Panchayat level**

  Panchayat level data need to be carefully transmitted into the NIC portal
- **Block level**

  Block level officer need to validate data of all the Panchayats under his/her jurisdiction before sending it to District level
- **District/ State level**

  District/ State level officer need to validate data of all the blocks
- **Centre level**

  Finally, the PDI compilation team would have to use analytical tools to ensure the data quality

THANKS!

Appendix 3 - Presentation by Shri Sunil Jain, DDG, National Informatics Center

Architect of PDI Database Management System for building Robust Review and Monitoring System

Panchayati Raj

National Workshop on

Panchayat Development Index (PDI)

PDI Digital Ecosystem &

PDI Portal

PDI Database Management System & Robust Review & Monitoring System

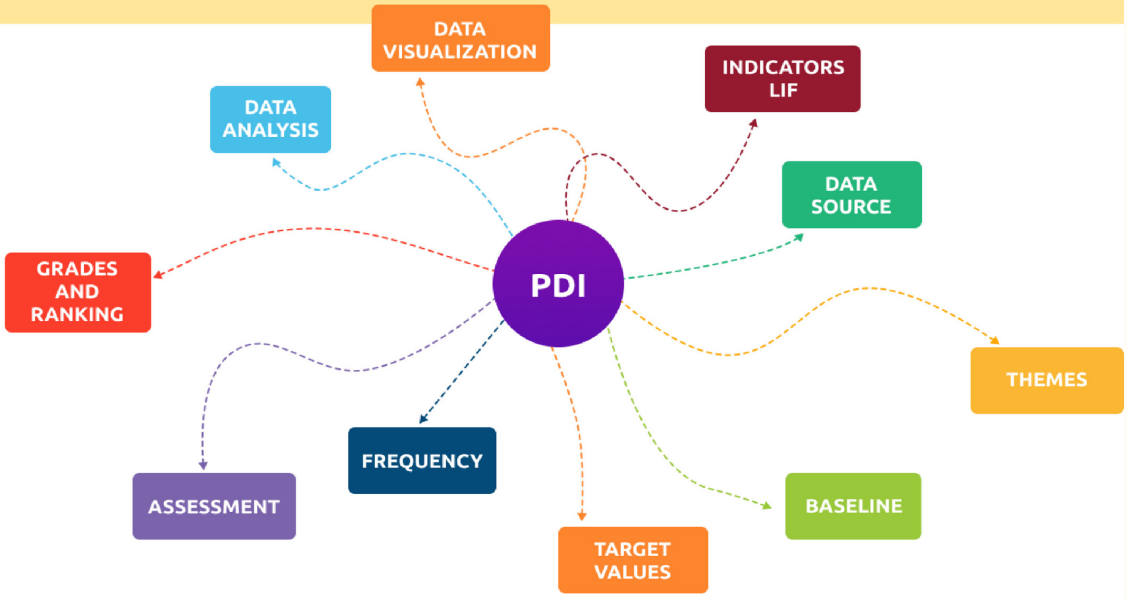
PDI Digital Eco-system - Expectations

- Capture / gather Complete & Validated data required for PDI for all Gram Panchayats
- Ownership of authenticity and completeness of data by GP & Source.
- Generation of PDI score in a transparent and rule based manner
- Acceptance and Ownership of PDI score by all stakeholders
- Focussed Remedial action in identified areas, domains

PDI Digital Eco-system

- **PDI Database / Unified Repository of Data from various sources.**
- **PDI API Gateway – for Seamless and Automated data Pulling and sharing**
- **PDI Portal – Unified Application Platform to facilitate**
  - Collaboration & Workflows amongst various Users and Other stakeholders
  - Collection, Validation, Publication & Management of data
  - Collection of authentic data from directly from GP
  - Monitoring Mechanisms
  - Information Dissemination
  - Analytics & PDI Generation
- **PDI Mobile App**
  - Collection of authentic data from directly from field offices.
  - Collection of Geo-fenced, Geo-tagged Data.

PDI Framework



Proposed Sources of Data for Generation of PDI

1. Data Pulled from applications of ministries.

2. Data Entry @ GP
   - Data NOT available in any MIS but available with GP

3. Data to be collected by field survey
   - Data not available with MIS of ministry
   - Available with field offices of different departments

Data sharing by Ministries

- Data Pull mechanism shall be implemented using APIs
  - PDI system shall pull the data in a.
    - Secure, Seamless & automated manner
  - Protocol to be finalized after mutual consultation with Ministry teams.
- Expectations from Data Contributing Applications
  - Ministry to **confirm the existence** of the proposed data points in their MIS.
  - Data to be **Fully LGD compliant**
    - Upto GP level
  - Complete Data of ALL GPs has to be provided on a cut-off date.
  - Data to be Authoritatively correct & Updated .

Data sharing by Ministries

- Data Ownership
  - Data shared by Ministry shall continue to be owned by the concerned ministry
  - Pulled Data shall be READ ONLY at PDI portal.
    - Shall NOT be allowed to be edited by any of the PDI users.

Proposed Users of the PDI Portal

- Primary Users
  - GP Secretary – Data owners
    - Facilitators – Field level
  - Block / District Admin
    - Data Verifiers
  - Ministries
    - Shall provide data using APIs in a automated manner
- Monitors – Progress Monitoring, Data Review
  - Ministry users
  - State users
  - State departments
  - District users
  - District department users
- NIC State and District level teams
  - Technical support to local users
  - Capacity building, program implementation, coordination

Gram Panchayats - Functions

- Shall view the data pulled from
  - Portal / Applications of line ministries.
- Shall enter the data items not available online.
- Shall review the data captured by the facilitators using mobile App.
- Shall submit the data for validation and final submission to higher office.
  - Digitally sign based submission
- Shall view the scores and index of GP.
  - Over all score.
  - Thematic score.

Facilitator - Functions

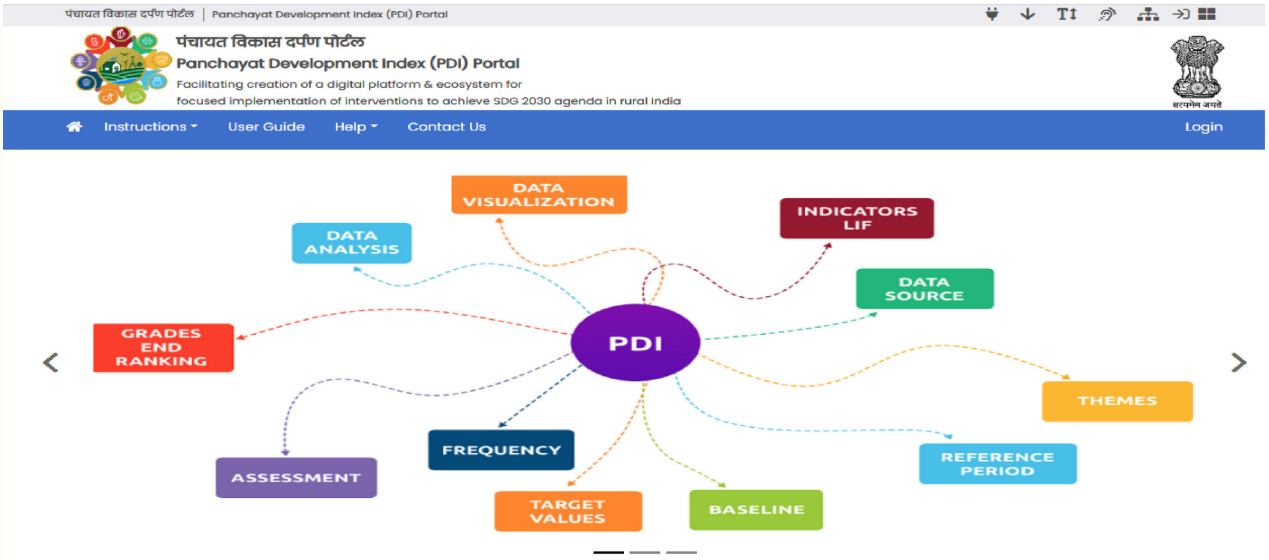
- Take printout of data format from GP
- Shall download the App
- Register on App
- Visit field office
- Seek data related to the concerned field office
- Enter the data on paper format, get it stamped by concerned officer.
- Enter the data on App
- Take a geo-tagged, geo-time stamped photo of signed data format.
- Take a geo-tagged photo of office
- Submit the signed format to GP.

Block Admin - Functions

- Register facilitators.
- Assign Panchayats to Facilitators.
- Review data submitted by GPs
  - Approve, digitally sign and submit the data for PDI calculation
  - Revert back the data to GP for corrections, if any
    - Correction of data entered by GP / facilitator
  - Monitor progress using dashboards
  - View PDI scores of GPs
    - Over-all
    - Thematic

District Admin - Functions

- Monitor progress using dashboards
- View data
  - GP-wise
  - Related to a department
  - Related to a theme
  - From selected Source portal
- View PDI scores of GPs
  - Over-all
  - Thematic



About Panchayat Development Index

Committee has been constituted for Preparation of Panchayat Development Index (PDI) which includes members from different ministries/departments of Government of India and State Governments Local Indicators Framework on 9 themes of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals has been prepared for developing the measures of Panchayat Development Index and other SDGs progress. No State/ UT including Jammu & Kashmir specific local indicators are developed for formulation of PDI.

Participating Ministries

- Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- Ministry of Rural Development
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Jal Shakti
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- Ministry of Women & Child Development
- Ministry of Consumer Affairs & Food & Public Distribution
- Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare
- Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology

SDG Theme Data points

- Theme 1 - Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village
- Theme 2 - Healthy Village
- Theme 3 - Child Friendly Village
- Theme 4 - Water Sufficient Village
- Theme 5 - Clean and Green Village
- Theme 6 - Self-sufficient Infrastructure in Village
- Theme 7 - Socially Just and Socially Secured Village
- Theme 8 - Village with Good Governance
- Theme 9 - Women Friendly Village

Trainings and Workshops for PDI

- National Level workshop on PDI on 28th June 2023
- Presentations made during National Level workshop on PDI on 28th June 2023

PDI Committee Report

- PDI Report Part-I
- PDI Report Part-II
- PDI Committee Members

Analysis

- Theme-wise data Points
- Ministry-wise data Points
- Portal-wise data Points

Data Sources for PDI

- Data taken from Mission Antyodaya Survey
- Data taken from EGram Swaraj Portal of MoPR
- Data taken from Portal of Different Ministries
- Data to be Gathered using Field Survey
- Data from Gram Panchayat Office

Status of import of data from portals of Different Ministries

- Data taken from Mission Antyodaya Survey

Use of Local Government Directory Codes of Panchayats for Data Exchange

- What are LGD codes
- Use LGD codes by API
- Use Download LGD codes
- LGD Portal

Appendix 4 - Presentation by Smt. Smitha Dayal, Consultant, Ministry of Panchayati Raj

LIF and Role of Stakeholders

Local Indicator Frameworks (LIF) and Role of Stakeholders

Smita Dayal, Consultant,

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)

Background

Global Indicators Framework (GIF)

- UN General Assembly approved the global indicator framework In July 2017
- 232 indicators divided across 17 goals ; co-related to corresponding targets

National Indicator Framework (NIF)

- Based on GIF, India has developed National Indicator Framework (NIF) which consists of 306 indicators.
- SDG India Index- State level Ranking based on state performance

Local Indicator Framework (LIF)

- Localization of SDGs
- All indicators in NIF are not applicable and/or available at GP level
- Based on NIF, MoPR developed Local Indicator Framework (LIF) containing 577 indicators across 9 themes.
- Panchayat Development Index- GP level ranking based on GP performance

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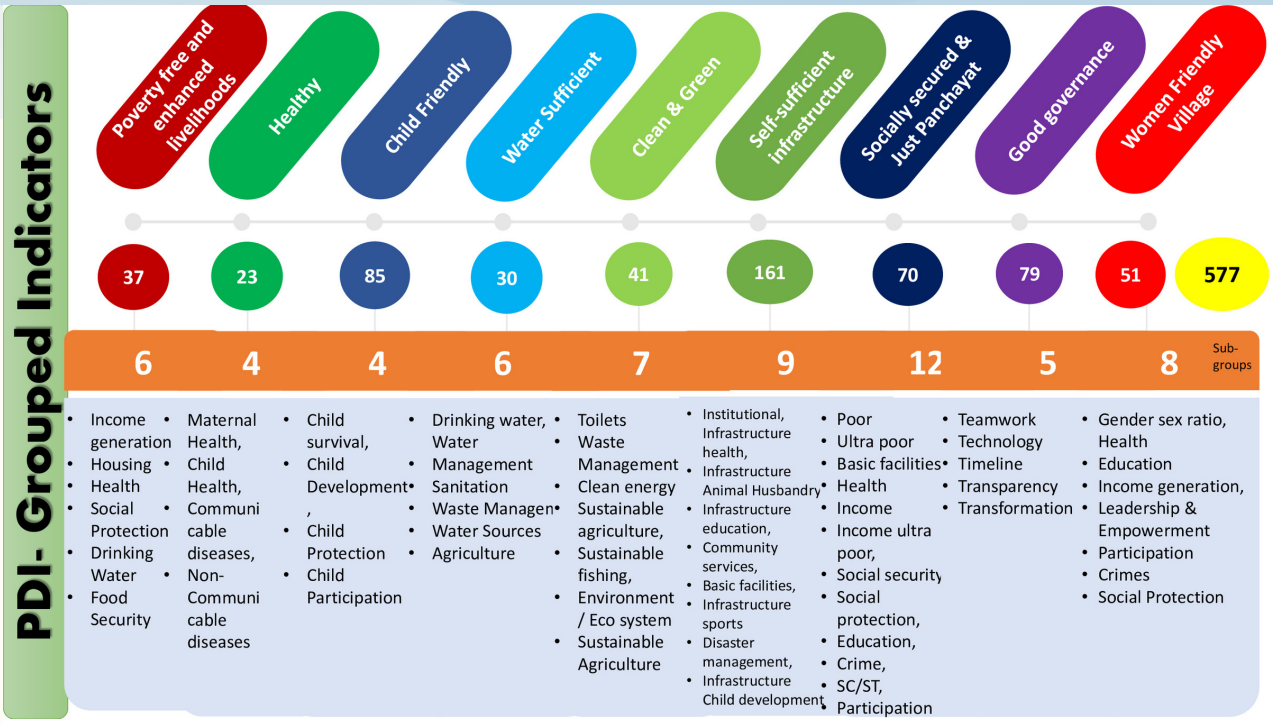
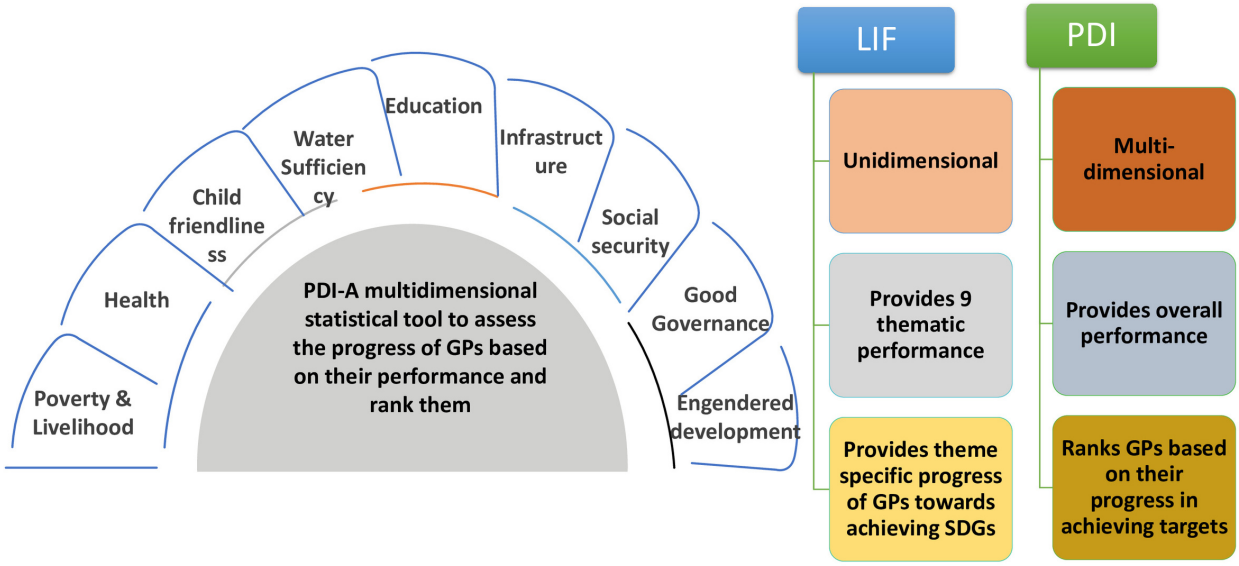


Panchayat Development Index (PDI)



Panchayat Development Index (PDI)

- To capture the development and movement in development at the grass root level.
- To ensure rapid transformation of Panchayats by focused intervention in key areas.
- Aims to generate positive competition among Panchayats.
- Strengthening PRIs by participatory approach in Planning process
- Strengthening capacity of BDC chairpersons/Sarpanchs; sensitizing them about other key areas of development viz. Health, Education, Agriculture, Skill etc instead of Rural Development sector only.
- To adopt multi-sectoral approach through convergence, integration, and focused attention.

S. No	Theme	Total Indicators	Information available at GP/Village Level	Mission Antyodaya	eGram Swaraj	Poshan Tracker (WCD)	JJM	SBM	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	UDISE
1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village	37	24	23	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	Healthy Village	23	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Child Friendly Village	85	37	36	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	Water Sufficient Village	30	18	5	1	0	7	4	1	0s
5	Clean and Green Village	41	14	9	1	0	0	4	0	0
6	Village with Self Sufficient Infrastructure	161	32	16	7	0	0	0	0	0
7	Socially Just and Socially Secured Village	70	22	21	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	Village with Good Governance	79	48	6	42	0	0	0	0	0
9	Women Friendly Village	51	20	11	0	2	0	0	0	7
	Total	**577**	**225**	**136**	**55**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**1**	**16**

225

PDI Life-cycle Development

LIF
Local indicator framework has been developed based on indicators from NIF modified as per the relevance to rural India

DATA MAPPING
Available data points have been mapped according to different source ministries.

INDEX DESIGN
Review of methodology adopted for different indexes

FINALIZATION OF PDI
Based on the review, methodology of PDI was finalized

DEVELOPMENT OF PDI
Calculation and analysis

VALIDATION OF THE PDI INDEX
Through PoC and field data collection done in Maharashtra

RELEASE OF PDI COMMITTEE REPORT AND NATIONAL WORKSHOP

STATE
Consultations/ workshops

DATA SHARING
Through API by 6 Ministries

July 2022 — **June 2023**

1. PDI Portal by NIC – 31st July
2. PDI to form the basis of National Panchayat Awards by next year

Stakeholders – Core of PDI

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

- To standardize the assessment of all Gram Panchayats with respect to Panchayat Development Index under 9 Themes
- Actively monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Panchayat Development Index

Other Line Ministries including NITI Aayog

- Capturing development at the State, District and Block levels.
- Reforms for focused intervention in key areas.
- Localizing SDGs with the PRIs through achieving the 9 Thematic Goals of the Panchayats.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

- Setting targets, identifying priorities, time frame, monitoring and reviewing progress, ensuring correct capturing of data and data validation required for monitoring of parameters, open, participative, and transparent functioning, and deepening the PDI implementation to hamlet and household levels.

Others

- Multilateral Agencies, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs),
- Capacity building and handholding support at the Grassroot level on the implementation of the index and across key development areas

Central initiatives in PDI

1. Estimation of Index score at different administrative level based on GP level value

- Weighted average of GP scores is considered as Block level score
- Weighted average of Block scores are considered as District level score
- Weighted average of Block scores are considered as State score
- The weight in this is taken as Unit Weight.

2. Development of a Multidimensional Index

- 9 dimensions are considered in the Index to assess the overall progress of a GP towards SDG saturation

3. Coordination with different stakeholders

- Coordination with different line ministries to **develop an inter-ministerial data sharing strategy through API.**
- Coordination with Gram Panchayats for data validation and capacity building of the GPs to make an appropriate Gram Panchayat Development Plan based on their requirement

4. Collection of Primary data

- Non-availability of data at GP level is the major hindrance in the process of developing PDI.
- To overcome the challenge, the Ministry is planning to collect primary data at GP level which are not being recorded in any portal

State role in PDI

Existing system

Robust estimation of progress at State level

- The GP level score is extrapolated to estimate the state score. Hence it is more exact estimation of state progress considering the rudimentary level of administration.

Development of data repository

- The Ministry is working on creating a single portal as data repository for GP level data.
- All primary and secondary data can be recorded and synchronized in the portal

Equal weightage for each dimension

- The Ministry considers equal weightage to all the themes to give equal importance to all aspects of development

Capacity building at regional level

- The Ministry is working on capacity building at state level in data validation and data management.

Suggestive improvements

State can use the estimation to strengthen monitoring

- State can compare their status in term of SDG saturation with other states.
- State can identify the districts/blocks/GPs which need special support

State can replicate the initiative at their level

- Data repository can be developed at state level for recording GP level data to strengthen the monitoring
- State can capture the non-available data and develop a data sharing strategy in coordination with the Central Ministry

State can design their own development index

- Based on the score estimated by the Ministry, State can identify their priority areas
- State can device their own index considering different weightage based on their priority and need

State can create a statistical unit at State level to

- Enhance state capacity in data management
- Strengthen data validation mechanism

Proposed Framework for PDI calculation

Step 1

Indicators selection from LIF based on the following criteria:

- Availability of recent data
- Data should be available for at least 50% of the states
- Data points should not be regional-specific(like cyclone –center)
- Data points considered in National level SDG indicators
- Relevance to the localized concept
- Data points must not be endogenous

Step 2

Dimensionality reduction technique- Correlation coefficient will be estimated. Highly correlated indicators with correlation coefficient 0.95 or above will be removed since some indicators can be trivially related together.

Step 3

Selected indicators' value will be normalized using maximum and minimum observed value of the indicators
.

Step 4

9 Thematic scores for each GP will be estimated as the simple arithmetic mean of the indicator's values belong to that theme

Step 5

The composite indicator PDI will be estimated as the geometric mean of the 9 thematic scores for each GP

Appendix 5 - Presentation by Dr. Bharat Rout, Consultant, Ministry of Panchayati Raj

State Initiatives on Development of PDI and Challenges of PDI

States' Initiatives : Development of Local Indicator Framework for Actualisation of Sustainable Development Goals at Local Level (1/5)

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

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

5 States initiatives:

J&K, Karnataka, Tripura, UP and WB

States' Initiatives on LSDG and Development of LIFs (2/5)

West Bengal

Participatory and theme-based planning processes adopted :

- 'Para Baithak' for data validation and participatory planning for GPDP
- Introduced Digitization of primary data system captured in Peoples' Plan Campaign for GPDP
- Real data of stages of participatory planning will be captured through Mobile-Application
- Dedicated Banglar Para Baithak Portal is used for preparation of Baithak Calendar, theme-wise Data capturing etc.
- 9 LSDG themes mapped with corresponding Standing Committees/Sub-Committees of Panchayats
- Shifting from Sector based Indicator to Theme based Indicator which have also been mapped with existing Sector and Sthayee Samiti (Standing Committees)

West Bengal

- **Broad steps involved/to be involved in the Participatory Planning Process through Para Baithak :**

  1. Preparation of Baithak Calendar (Neighborhood Level Meeting Schedule)
  2. Invitation of citizens to attend Hamlet Meeting
  3. Capture Theme-wise GP Level Indicator
  4. Hamlet Level Meeting (Para Baithak) on scheduled date
  5. Verification of data at Gram Panchayat level
  6. Monitoring of Theme-wise issues raised by Villagers at Hamlet Meeting
  7. Analysis of Theme-wise report, identifying the gap and ranking of Gram Panchayat
  8. Proposed activity entry
  9. Report on Theme based Local Indicator and Draft Plan

- **Outcome of the Para Baithak-based Participatory Plan Process:**

  1. Identification of local development index and setting the target of GPDP in tune with LSDGs
  2. Development of GP-wise HDI reports
  3. Preparation of more need based GPDP in compliance to LSDGs with focus on human and social development
  4. Reduction in cost of time to capture and compile the data
  5. Strengthening of the good governance system of PRI
  6. Strengthening the process of transparency and accountability of planning process through Gram Sansad Sabha (Ward Sabha) and Gram Sabha
  7. Analyzing baseline situation for preparation of GPDP based on digitalization of data

Karnataka

- Computed Localised Sustainable Development Index at Gram Panchayat level in tune with the activities of the state ; pilot taken up in 31 GPs one from each district
- LSDGs were incorporated into State's online portal 'Panchatantra' for monitoring the process of preparation of plans and the same has been developed and incorporated in Panchatantra 2.0.

Tripura

- As a pilot exercise, 5 GPs from different Block taken for Gap analysis
- Gram Panchayat level Micro Team for Data Collection developed
- After the analysis 52 Additional indicators suggested with total LIFs to be taken into account is 415
- State is putting in place local action plans involving the local communities with training for local government officials and staff

J&K

- Framework of 206 indicators covering 81 targets prepared (includes 23 UT specific/localized indicators)
- Following this, District Indicator Framework (DIF) covering 15 Goals, 62 Targets and 166 Indicators developed in consultation with the NITI Aayog/MoSPI
- Panchayat level indicator framework being developed
- Two workshops on SDGs organized in Srinagar
- Draft document SDG Progress Report 2022, has been shared with all the stakeholders/ Administrative Departments for vetting of Data and bridging gaps
- Preparation of Panchayat Indicator Framework in process

Uttar Pradesh

- Selected themes of priority : Child Friendly Panchayat and Women Friendly Panchayat
- Directions from PR Department given for 100% participation of women elected representatives and at least 50 percent beneficiaries under POSHAN Abhiyan in Mahila Sabhas & Bal Sabhas.
- Mandatory participation of Anganwadi worker (ICDS), representatives from Education and other concerned line departments.
- Discussion on Mahila & Bal Sabha related panchayat 'Sankalp' in the Gram Sabha meetings.
- Also, 100% participation of Self –Help Groups and invite Panchayat Samiti members as special invitees have been directed.

PDI – Challenge and Limitation

New paradigm in thinking

Data and indicators

Analysis

Interpretation and Use

Not a panacea for all ills

Works along with, not instead of

PDI (with the Thematic LIF) - a challenge for all
PDI Limitations - can be overcome – GPs in the forefront

"There is no 'Plan B' because we do not have a 'Planet B.' We have to work and galvanize our action." – UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon

At a glance

LSDG Themes	9
Targets	149
LIF Indicators	416
Indicators including Sub Indicators	577
Sub-Indicators	161
Common Indicators	444
Specific Indicators	133
Repeated indicators including Sub-indicators (number of repetitions)	147
Repetitive indicators	66
Unique indicators	496
Total Data Points	843
Repeated data points	241
Unique data points	688

Unique Indicators including Sub-indicators in LIF

A	Total number of Indicators and Sub-indicators in LIF	577
B	Number of repetitions of Indicators including Sub-indicators	147
C	Number of Indicators including Sub Indicators repeated in different Themes	66
D	Indicators including Sub-indicators not repeated and Unique in each Theme (A-B)	430
E	Unique Indicators including Sub-Indicators in LIF (C+D)	496

577 Indicators including sub-indicators – 688 data points

Data Points

Data Points	Total Numbers	Repeated	Number of repetitions	Unique
Numerator	577	43	104	516
Denominator	266	43	137	172
Total Data Points	843	86	241	688

Data Sources

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Total
1	Department of Food and Public Distribution	3
2	Department of Land Resources	1
3	Department of School Education & Literacy	17
4	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare	3
5	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	8
6	Ministry of Home Affairs	13
7	Ministry of Jal Shakti - JJM	7
8	Ministry of Jal Shakti - SBM	8
9	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	55
10	Ministry of Rural Development	135
11	Ministry of Women & Child Development	5
	Total from Administrative and existing sources	255
12	Gram Panchayat	322
	Total Indicators	577

GP Data includes Data from Survey , data with GP, and Data to be collected by GP

Appendix 6 - Presentation by Shri. Sreekumar. B, Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES)

How Kerala collected Mission Antyodaya Data

MISSION ANTYODAYA

- Adopted in Union Budget 2017-18.
- Mission Antyodaya is a convergence and accountability framework aiming to bring optimum use and management of resources allocated Ministries / Department of the Government of India under various programmes for the development of rural areas.
- It is envisaged as state-led initiative with Gram Panchayats as focal points of convergence efforts.
- Annual survey in Gram Panchayats across the country is an important aspect of Mission Antyodaya framework

Mission Antyodaya- Annual Surveys

- Annual Survey in Grama Panchayaths
- So far conducted 2017-18, 2019, 2020 and 2022-23
- The Annual survey of Mission Antyodaya 2022-23 is a village level survey that captures data of 216 indicators and it is being conducted in all rural districts of the nation.
- The primary objective of Mission Antyodaya is to survey and collect village infrastructure and services data for nearly 600,000 villages in the country. The data collected from the villages are aggregated to rank GPs.
- DES is the nodal department for Data Collection and uploading

The broad Sections of the Questionnaire include:

1. Basic Parameters (these are location details of the GP and its constituent villages)
2. Good Governance - GP Infrastructure & services (only for the Panchayat Village)
3. Agriculture and Land Development, fuel and fodder
4. Animal Husbandry
5. Fisheries
6. Rural housing
7. Water and environmental sanitation
8. Roads and communication
9. Conventional and non-conventional energy
10. Financial and communication infrastructure
11. Market and fairs
12. Public distribution system
13. Libraries
14. Recreation and sports
15. Education/ vocational education
16. Health, Nutrition, Mother & Child Development & Family Welfare
17. Welfare of Weaker sections
18. Poverty alleviation Programmes
19. Khadi, village, and cottage industries
20. Social Forestry
21. Small-scale industries

Institutional Framework - State LevelCoordination Committee

- Principal Secretary, LSGD (Chairperson)
- Representative of Additional Chief Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department
- Principal Director, LSGD
- Chief (DPD), Planning Board
- Commissioner of Rural Development
- Director, Department of Economics & Statistics (Convener & State Nodal Officer)
- Director of Panchayats
- Mission Director, MGNREGS
- Executive Director, Suchitwa Mission
- Executive Director, Kudumbashree
- Director KILA

Institutional Framework - District Monitoring Committee

- District Panchayat President - Chairperson
- District Collector
- District Planning Officer
- Project Director, PAU, District Panchayat
- Deputy Director, Panchayat Department
- Deputy Director, Department of Economics & Statistics (Convener & District Nodal Officer)
- District Women and Child Development Officer
- District Mission Coordinator, Kudumbashree
- Joint Programme Coordinator (JPC), MGNREGS

District Nodal Officer

Deputy Director, Economics & Statistics Department

Responsibilities

- District Level Activities for Timely Completion of Survey
- Conduct Training to data collectors (CRPs) and Supervisors
- Create the user name and password for CRPs officer and Supervisor
- Facilitate data collection mechanism
- Monitor & Report district level progress to DES

Block Nodal Officer

Block Development Officer

Responsibilities

- Assess the progress of data collection activities
- Report progress to District Nodal Officer
- Verify and approve the information collected by Gram Panchayat Level Investigator (CRP)
- Verify and approve the data uploaded by the CRP

Cluster Resource Person (CRP)

- *Statistical Investigators/Assistants* of the Department are assigned to each and every GPs of the state as CRPs (Cluster Resource Persons).
- CRPs are responsible for the
  - collection, comparison and Data entry of data.
  - geo tagging of the specified institutions.
  - Get the approval to the filled in survey schedules, from Gramasabha/ Council/Secretary of the GP.
  - Upload the Data and pdf copy of Certified filled in Survey schedules in to MA Portal
  - Uploading of Video of Gramasabha/ Governing Body meeting where declaration about survey is read and approved, to the MA Portal

Roles of Statistical Officers

- *Statistical Investigators/Assistants* of the Department is assigned to each and every GPs of the state as CRP's (Cluster Resource Person).
- Extension Officer (P&M) of the department, sitting at BDO, is designated as Block level Admin, who will examine and approve the Data of each and every GPs under his block, uploaded by the CRPs.
- Deputy Director will have the full responsibility of successful completion of the Annual Survey in the district
- Director of DES is the state admin and he will supervise overall activities of the process.
- Kerala's position is First, in Completing the survey in all years. Not merely completing, but completing with quality data

Challenges

- Areas where there are part villages occurs, collecting and allocating data is very difficult
- As the average of part-village scores is taken for ranking, it adversely affects the panchayat ranking
- Instead of calculating the average scores of the villages/part villages of a Grama Panchayath, considering the grama Panchayath itself as the Data collection unit, it will be more realistic.

Challenges -Example

Pandanad GP in Alleppey District consists of one full village and two part villages, namely Pandanad, Ennakkad and Thiruvandoor.

The total population of the GP is 11489, out of which 93.37% is from Pandanad village, 0.44% from Thiruvandoor village and 0.19% from Ennakad village. The scores obtained for the villages in MA survey are respectively 68, 43 and 37. Thus the average score obtained for the GP is 49. But actually that GP should have scored 68 as per the ameneties existing in the GP.

Challenges

- **Part villages is not mapped properly in some panchayats.**
- **There are 7 to 9 villages in a Panchayat in some districts. Eg. Mangalpady , Puthige panchayats in Kasaragod district.**
- **There are 941 panchayats in our state. But in Mission Antyodaya's portal it shows as 943. In Malappuram and Palakkad districts number of panchayts higher by one each.**
- **Requested to the Principal Director, LSGD to resolve the mapping issue, but it still persists .**

Appendix 7 - Smt. Josephine, Chief, Decentralised Planning Division, Kerala State Planning Board

Convergence of various departments in developing PDI

PANCHAYATH DEVELOPMENT INDEX (PDI)

&

DEPARTMENTAL CONVERGENCE

JOSEPHINE .J
CHIEF DECENTRALISED PLANNING
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Panchayatat Developmen Index -Background

India is a signatory to the United Nation 2030 Agenda for achieving inclusive; people centric and holistic Sustainable Development through 17 Goals.

MoPR has initiated thematic approach through aggregating 17 SDG goals into 9 broad themes for Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) each of these themes covering several SDGs.

Adopting a thematic approach will enable easy understanding; acceptance & implementation by Panchayats with community involvement.

People's Plan Campaign (PPC) for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).In PPC–2022, paradigm has been shifted to preparation of thematic Panchayat Development Plans converging all flagships schemes & resources to saturate SDGs by 2030. Gram Panchayats are directed to prepare holistic Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) through the lens of 9 themes

GPDP-Themes &Permissible activities

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	Total No. of Activities
1	Theme 1 - Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village	42
2	Theme 2 - Healthy Village	60
3	Theme 3 - Child Friendly Village	65
4	Theme 4 - Water Sufficient Village	64
5	Theme 5 - Clean and Green Village	82
6	Theme 6 - Self-sufficient Infrastructure in Village	135
7	Theme 7 - Socially Just and Socially Secured Village	42
8	Theme 8 - Village with Good Governance	54
9	Theme 9 - Women Friendly Village	50
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		594

WHAT IS PANCHAYATH DEVELOPMENT INDEX (PDI)?

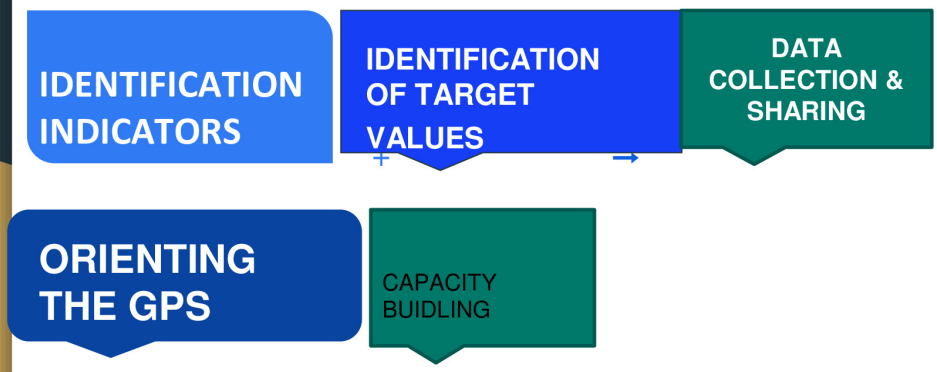
A composite score namely Panchayat development Index (PDI) to fetch a reflection of the level/status of overall development of the GP based on the local indicators on all the 9 themes of development as mentioned in LIF.

- Panchayat Development Index (PDI) Report has come with 144 local targets, 577 local indicators and 688 data points on 9 themes of LSDGs.
- The PDI ranks panchayats on the basis of scores, and categorises them into four grades. Those with score under 40 per cent fall in grade D, 40-60 per cent in grade C, 60-75 per cent in grade B, 75 to 90 per cent in category A, while those scoring above 90 per cent will be categorised as A+
- PDI score at the unit level is to be constructed first for each theme at GP level. The thematic score will be used for developing a PDI value for the GP. The GP score will then be used to develop Block, District and State level scores for each theme as well composite PDI score

APPROACH FOR PDI

1. Identify common indicators for inclusion in assessment of GPs
2. Identify indicators applicable specifically based on situation of the GP
3. Collection of data for preparing baseline for computation of PDI
4. Decide the methodology for computation of PDI
5. Assign Weightages
6. Identify Target Values
7. Formulation of Theme-wise GP Score
8.. Computation of PDI

DEPARTMENTAL CONVERGENCE in PDI



ROLE OF DEPARTMENTS /AGENCIES

Each department will identify the schemes, programmes, institutions involved, data sources and local targets to align with the nine SDG thematic areas.

Considering the existing capacity of the staff in Local Governments a team with a nodal officer in-charge at the state ,district and block levels has to be set up for mainstreaming the themes into local Plans and also for supporting the LGs in computing PDIs of respective sectors .
This will also help the LGs in data analysis and interpretation

Also taking into account the issues specific to each sectors ,department officials have to play a key role in orienting the local govts in taking up activities under each theme as well as setting targets and indicators

Leveraging the strength of the gram panchayat development plans, whereby all departments will come together to converge all their resources and infrastructure in setting local development agenda to find solutions for nine thematic areas

Setting INDICATORS (priority & mandatory)

- At Gram Panchayat level 'Indicators' are effective tools to measure progress and performance.
- Out of the 577 Indicators some of these indicators are repeated in more than one Theme. The unique indicators come to 361.
- Target value refers to that value or goal post that is set to be reached, from the current level.Panchayats should be free to set their targets and departments should guide them in setting the target values for each indicators
- ***Departments should come together in setting the indicators (priority and mandatory)for each of the thematic area***

DATA COLLECTION & SHARING

- Data - Data is at the very foundation of the PDI.
- The entire computation exercise requires collection and maintenance of datasets. For evidence-based planning, each Gram Panchayat must invariably maintain village level statistics and have a continuous flow of data.
- Some data sources suggested by PDI committee is MA Survey, National Family Health survey, National Crime Records Bureau
- There is a heavy reliance on data from multiple sources due to the wide range of indicators required to cover the LSDGs.
- ***The role of line departments is crucial in data collection and data sharing, checking its accuracy and reliability***

TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING

- A core group to pilot the data collection work needs to be first trained. This would be the main group that will do all the groundwork and become the Master trainers for the State. Training teams for subsequent levels ie; District, Block and GP level has to be mobilised.
- Training Manuals need to be written for this and all other concerned training.
- All departmental officials as well as the Planning Department, the Economics & Statistics Department, and are to be actively involved

ISSUES in the computation of PDI

- Few issues in the implementation of GPDP have come up which may ultimately result in the state scoring low score in PDI . They are as follows:
- Kerala has already achieved the targets of most of the activities envisaged in the 9 theme and the departments already taking up activities .
- The option of community service is disabled in most of the sectors.
- Most of the activities in beneficiary assistance are asset orinted and hence cannot be included in the action plan
- The mandatory provisison that each GP has to take up atleast 50 percent of the activities under sankalp theme have forced the GPs to take up activities that are mostly saturated.
- It is said that in the computation of PDI, priority indicators are to be set by the GP. Here the GP may be able collect data on transferred ibnstitutions. But other sectoral data will be available with the departments.

Appendix 8 - Presentation by Smt. Sukanya K.U, Coordinator, KILA Centre for SDGs and Local Governments

Experiences of Kerala in LSDG Dash Board and Strategies on Integration of SDG dashboard for building PDI

CONCEPT OF SDG DASHBOARD

- GPDP process has Situational analysis
- Consider all the various SDG themes
- For every SDG, the Gram Panchayat can prepare a base scenario

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SDG PLANNING PROCESS

- Working groups based on the relevant SDGs, if possible
- Each group can come up with the Gram Panchayat specific goals and targets, as we discussed earlier
- While preparing the plan, see how activities/ projects can address SDGs and targets
- Many actions leading to SDGs which do not require funds or are low cost
- How other programmes and schemes can be tapped /converged / supplemented / complemented to address SDGs

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Monitoring SDGs

01 Activities with timeline

03 Targets

02 Financial aspects

04 Goals

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MONITORING SDGS – AT THE DESK

- Prepare sheets for each goal, with provision for targets with timeline
- Include milestones
- See how far have we reached nearer to the targets and goal
- If things not happening, review and identify the barriers.
- Follow up actions
- To monitor the targets and goals and not each activity

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HOW TO MONITOR THE SDGS AND TARGETS IN GRAM PANCHAYATS

We have set the goals and targets for the village

Ensure that the targets also have the timeline

If these are to be achieved in stages, identify milestones for each stage

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Why these Indicators?

Enable these levels of institutions, countries and states to

Plan for | **Implement for** | **Monitor for**

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Achieving SDGs

Global but Local

- GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS ARE THE SAME
- MANY OF THE ACTIONS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL
- INDICATORS AND TARGETS SIMILAR
- APPROACHES AND STRATEGIES ARE DIFFERENT
- VARIES FROM PLACE TO PLACE

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TOWARDS LOCAL INDICATORS

- A few from the main list
- Few indicators to be modified
- A few Indicators to be added
- A few to be deleted
- Status to be mapped
- Gaps to be identified
- Targets to be set
- Milestones to be decided
- All lead to achievement of different Goals

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INDICATORS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Might not be applicable locally

Do not match local realities

Definitions do not Fit

Non availability of data

Inaccessible data

Validity and Reliability questions

Cannot be computed

Cannot be disaggregated

Cannot be even understood

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However, many targets achieved locally together lead to SDGs

LOCAL INDICATORS FRAMEWORK

Tried to consider National, State and Local contexts

Provision for local governments to modify, delete or create

A few examples

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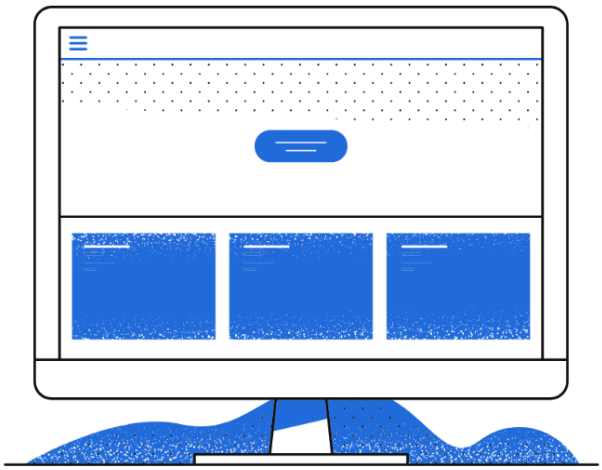
SDG Dashboard



SDG DASHBOARD

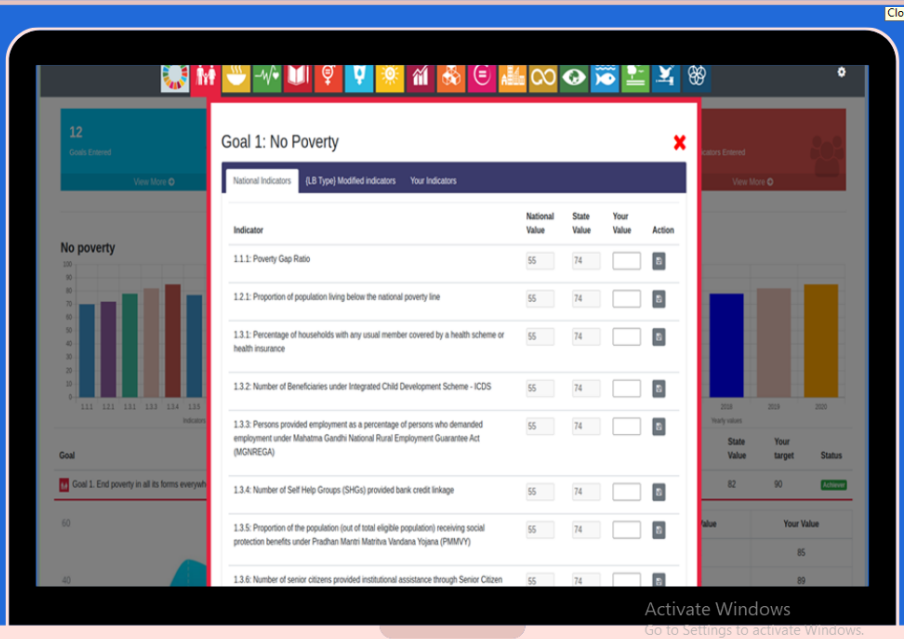
1. SDG Dashboard is a Training tool kit
2. Web enabled
3. Can be used at various tiers of local governments
4. Improves the quality, reliability, availability and comparability of data
5. Helps all stakeholders to create their own data base in their respective area
6. Helps the local governments to plan, review, analyze and modify their SDG as and indicator status
7. Helps to identify gaps in each goal and plan accordingly

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

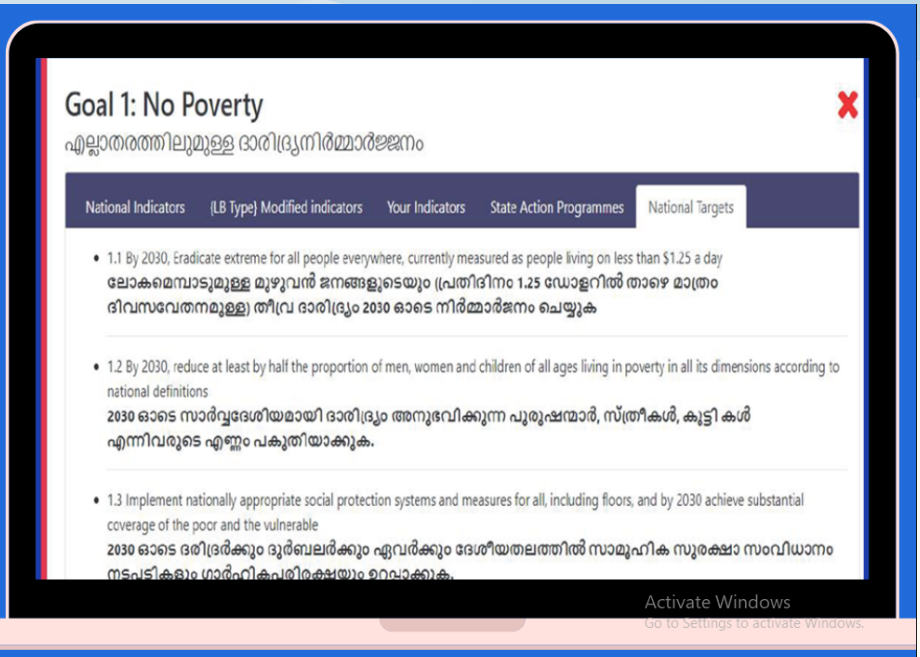
Dashboard on Planning and Monitoring SDGs

Dashboard on Planning and Monitoring SDGs- Expanded View

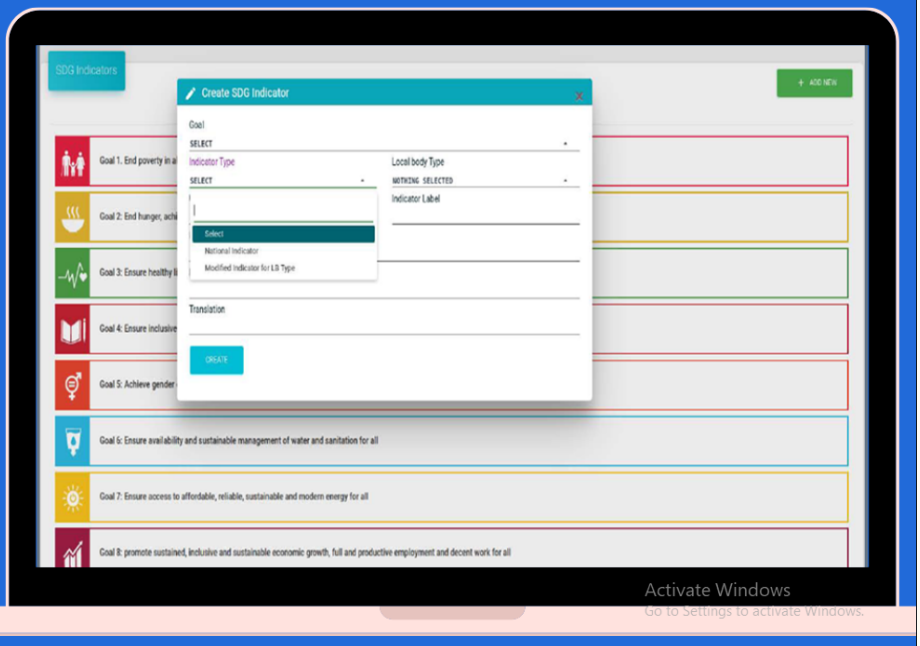
Goal with National Indicators



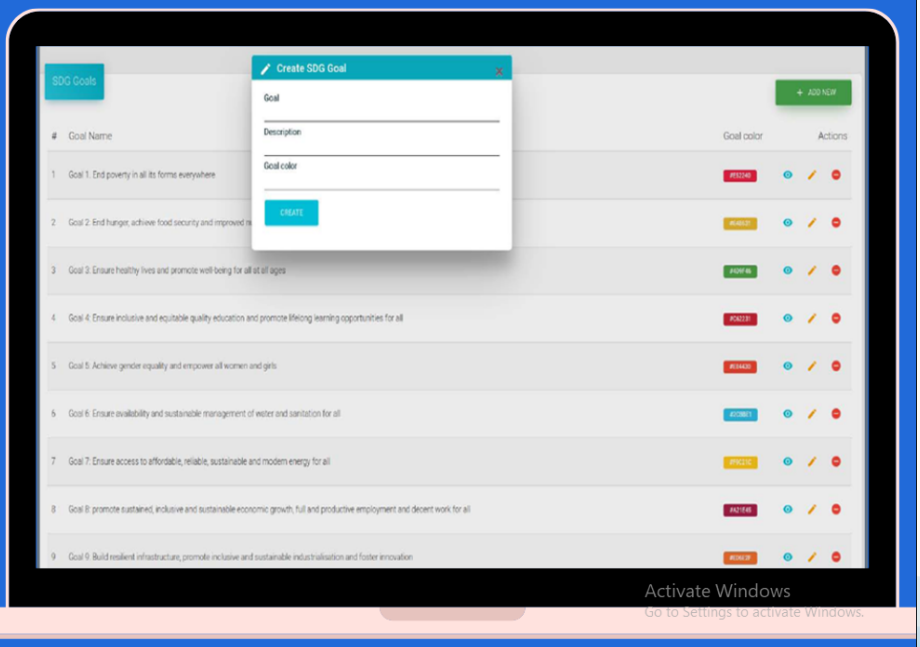
National Targets



Creation of SDG Indicator

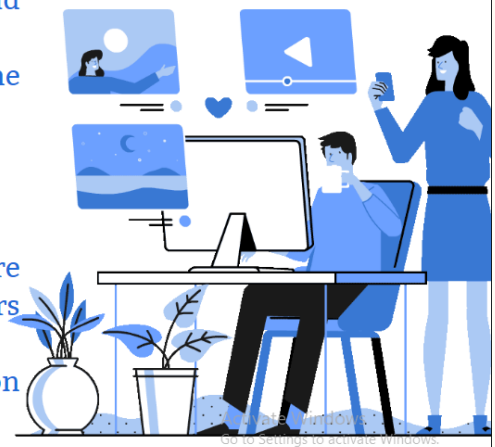


Creation of SDG Goal

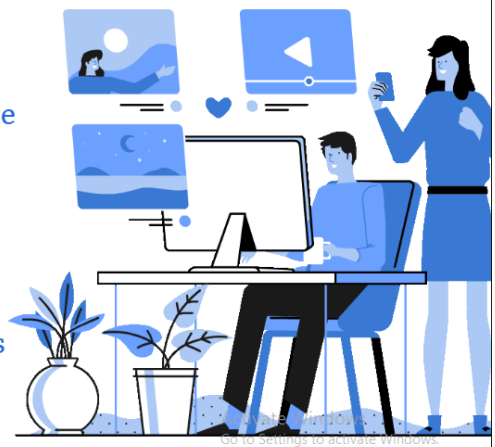


How the GPs did it

- Most of the sectoral offices/institutions and officers are transferred to the Panchayats
- They are the implementing officers of the Panchayats
- They are the convenors of the Working Groups
- They prepare the Status report
- They collect and collate data
- Thus, the required data for SDG dashboard were provided by them based on the meetings of officers convened by the Panchayat Committee
- Experience of Mission Antyodaya data compilation was also useful



- Those which are not available with the sectors are available in the Panchayat which the Secretary provides.
- Working groups and Standing committees validate the data
- Targets are finalised by the Standing committees and the panchayat committee
- Dashboard is populated with these data by the Technical Assistant or Plan Clerk
- Support by Block level Thematic experts, other RPs
- Trainings have been conducted at various levels
- 375 GPs have already completed
- Others are working on it



INTEGRATION WITH PDI

- Most of the PDI indicators are aligned with the SDG Dashboard data
- Many others are covered in the Mission Antyodaya data
- Implementing officers and GP offices can find out most of the data not compiled so far
- TAs, Project Assistants and Plan Clerks are trained on this
- Thematic experts can provide support
- Using the SDG Dashboard data, MA data and other compiled data, the GPs will be able to complete the PDI

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Mulamkunnathukavu P.O, Thrissur, Kerala, India - Pin: 680581
Phone : 0487 - 2207000, 2201312, 2200244
Fax : 0487 - 2201062
E-mail : info@kila.ac.in - Website : www.kila.ac.in

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