

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR MIZORAM



GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT

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MIZORAM SDGs MONITORING FRAMEWORK

1. Introductory Note

1.1 The 70th Session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly held on 25th September, 2015 adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs seek to address not only the root causes of poverty but also the universal need for development to provide a life of dignity to all.

1.2 The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national level with regard to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets over the next 15 years.

1.3 The goals chart out a universal, holistic set of objectives to help set the world on a path towards sustainable development, by addressing all three dimensions of economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

1.4 Each Goal is broken down into a range of targets, with a total of 169 targets spread out across the 17 goals. According to these targets, indicators are being established for monitoring and evaluating progress on each SDG in order to ensure high transparency and accountability within the 2030 Agenda.

1.5 Being one of the signatories of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, India is committed to achieving the SDGs and this requires close and effective monitoring of the progress made.

Monitoring is usually defined as a process of measuring, recording, collecting, processing and communicating information to assist policy makers and project management to take right decision in a given situation. Monitoring is essentially a functional tool to understand the flow character of a programme or a scheme right from the time of its commencement. It helps to locate the gaps or deficiencies and be in a position to suggest right prescription for course correction.

1.6 Monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a complex process that includes a wide range of activities, from data collection and infrastructure to data transformation and analysis to inform and drive policy change.

1.7 Three layers of Monitoring Committees have been constituted:

- State Level under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning and Programme Implementation Department.
- District Level Monitoring Committee under Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner.
- Village/ Local Level Monitoring Committee under President or Chairman of the Village Council or Local Council.

1.8 As each State can select those domains that best suit their priorities and needs and use them to build their own monitoring frameworks or models, SDG cell (P&PI Dept.) is now developing an integrated indicator and monitoring framework for the SDGs to facilitate a robust monitoring and review mechanism to ensure that commitments are translated into time-bound results.

1.9 Monitoring will enable the state government and the stakeholders to accelerate progress toward the goal for a better and sustainable future for the state. Effective monitoring will also nudge the state to develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly, and serve as a report card to measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs

2. National Indicator Framework (NIF)

2.1 To monitor and measure progress towards achieving SDGs and its associated targets, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Department (MoSPI) has prepared the National Indicator Framework (NIF) with the baseline report for the year 2015-16. It comprises of 306 indicators for monitoring SDGs in India. On 31st March, 2020, MoSPI published the updated National Indicator Framework (NIF V.2) comprising of 296 indicators for monitoring SDGs. These indicators are also used by NITI Aayog for preparing the annual SDG State Rankings.

3. SDGs Monitoring in the State of Mizoram

3.1 India being a signatory to the resolution of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development, it is obligatory on the part of the State Government to adopt the 17 SDGs and ensure that the implementation of SDGs in the State is judiciously prioritized and adopted in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resource available.

3.2 Monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a complex process that includes a wide range of activities, from data collection and infrastructure to data transformation and analysis to inform and drive policy change.

3.3 The use of monitoring and indicator domains is flexible. As each State can select those domains that best suit their priorities and needs and use them to build their own monitoring frameworks or models, or overlap them with existing frameworks or models, the present Framework therefore, sets out the priority areas to guide action over the coming years up to 2030.

4. Purpose of Monitoring SDGs

4.1 The aim of monitoring of SDGs is to be able to ensure that progress reflects the state's own socio-economic and environmental profile, health system, and level of economic development, as well as the demands and needs of the population. Monitoring will also enable the state government and the stakeholders to accelerate progress toward the goal for a better and sustainable future for the state. Effective monitoring will also nudge the state to develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly, and serve as a report card to measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs.

5. Indicators for monitoring

5.1 Within each of the 17 SDGs are a range of targets. Progress towards these targets will be measured through a set of **indicators** for monitoring performance. Indicators will be the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the local and state levels. Selected Indicators relevant for the State against each goal and target would be the basic tools for monitoring the implementations of SDGs in Mizoram.

5.2 As National Indicator Framework (NIF) is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national level so also State Indicator Framework (SIF) would serve as the backbone of monitoring progress towards achievement of SDGs at the state level and provides appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes. The indicator framework will also turn the SDGs and their targets into a **management tool** to help develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly. It will also serve as a **report card** to measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs.

6. State Indicator Framework (SIF)

6.1 The State Indicator Framework is based on the indicators identified for the National Indicator Framework for monitoring SDGs. Those deemed to be relevant for the State are identified and compiled for State level indicators in consultation with various State government departments and other stakeholders. This is followed by

Technical Committee consultations for prioritization exercise and fine tuning for the state. The final selected indicators for the state are processed for approval for inclusion as the main component for State Indicator Framework (SIF).

6.2 Common indicators, with nationally agreed definitions are to be selected as far as possible which allows comparison, both within and across states, and also across different district within the State. The State Indicator Framework is made up of 17 goal domains, currently comprising a total of 196 indicators.

7. District Indicator Framework (DIF)

7.1 District indicator framework is also prepared based on the SIF. Depending upon the availability of reliable data with sound collection methodology, Indicators relevant for the district level that are best suited to track its own progress towards sustainable development are selected for monitoring at the district level. As many as 166 District Indicator has been developed for monitoring SDGs at District level.

7.2 Districts should use these indicators as a reference for their own regular monitoring and review, guided by the national/state policies, priorities, strategies and capacity to implement monitoring activities.

Each concerned Nodal Department for SDGs is expected to use these indicators as a reference to undertake its own regular monitoring and review process, guided by the state government policies, priorities and strategies, and making best use of its internal monitoring capacity. The advantage of this type of framework is that each department can identify the monitoring and indicator domains that are relevant to its own context, and can use them to build up its own monitoring framework or models.

8. Baseline Data

8.1 In order to measure the progress of SDGs a baseline data along with its reference year will be identified for each indicator. The reference year for these baseline data would preferably be 2015-16 which commensurate with the commencement year of the adoption of SDGs. However, if data for this year is not available the data for the year nearest to 2015-16 may be selected.

9. Development of new indicators

9.1 There are some areas in the framework where indicators have not been proposed. This may be because data are not currently collected or because further work is needed to develop or select an appropriate indicator. Over the next few years, additional indicators may be explored using existing data sources and added in thesis as found relevant.

10. Sources of information

10.1 There could be many sources of information, each with strengths and weaknesses. The scope and availability of each source may vary. Effective SDG monitoring requires the state to make the best use of reliable official data source collected through censuses, surveys, administrative statistics which are collected and collated through qualitative methods.

10.2 Each concerned Departments/agencies for every goal and targets will be responsible for providing regular aggregated and disaggregated information to the nodal department i.e. Planning & Programme Implementation Department on the identified indicators at required intervals. Actions at the state level to monitor progress under SDGs will require quality, accessible and timely data.

11. Implementation Report

11.1 Based on the statistical indicators provided by concerned department/agencies, the nodal department will bring out state reports on the implementation and achievement status of SDGs. The Report will facilitate the assessment of progress, identify challenges and give recommendations for follow up at the state level.

12. Dashboard for monitoring

12.1 The Government has been developing a State level Dashboard wherein the system will synchronize relevant secondary and primary data from the different sources to monitor the overall progress of the SDGs and track SDG indicators related to government schemes. The departmental monitoring systems and existing MIS of the government departments will be the primary source of data input to the state SDG dashboard. Efforts are on to understand the functional status of existing data collection, MIS system, periodicity etc. of various Departments and developing an integrated common platform. The mapping will be done for schemes/programmes against the set of SDG indicators which have a definite impact on the targets and Goals set under SDG.

12.2 SDG monitoring needs to operate on an annual cycle. Ensuring annual and up-to-date data will be a major step towards achieving a data revolution for development. Annual monitoring on progress does not necessarily mean that new data need to be produced every year. For a number of indicators this may be impossible or inadvisable. In such cases producing data every two to three years and doing robust projections, extrapolations or modelled estimates may be sufficient.

13. Levels of monitoring

13.1 The focus of SDG monitoring will be at the state level. Complementary monitoring will occur at District level and if possible, at Block and thematic levels. Such thematic monitoring and review will be an important complement to official monitoring and review at state level. Based on the identified indicators for each goal SDGs will be monitored at regular interval at disaggregated levels.

State level monitoring:

13.2 State level monitoring is the most important level of monitoring and will rely on the defined sets of indicators i.e. State Indicator Framework (SIF). State monitoring needs to respond to state as well as national priorities and needs. State monitoring of the SDGs would be based on existing national mechanisms and processes, with broad, multi-stakeholder participation.

13.3 At the State level, the **High Level Monitoring Committee** under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary will monitor and review at regular interval the progress made for the SDGs. The State level monitoring committee will conduct a review meeting at least twice in a year (half yearly) to take stock of the status and achievements of SDGs and to suggest corrective measures and line of action for improvements to achieve the targets across various SDG Goals within the stipulated timeframe. State level monitoring and accountability will play a critical role in fostering the performance of the state (Mizoram) at the national level of monitoring and reports.

13.4 The **Technical Committee on SDGs** is also formed at the state level under the Chairmanship of Director, Economics & Statistics Department where all Nodal Officers of Line Departments are members. The Committee will identify the relevant indicators for the State and examine any technical issues that may arise.

District level monitoring:

13.5 District Planning Committee (High Powered Committee, in case of Lung lei District) will be responsible for monitoring SDGs at the District level. Based on the District Indicator Framework (DIF) DPC under the chairmanship of Deputy

Commissioner will monitor and review the progress of implementation of SDGs at regular interval and also bring out a report. The report would mainly be on the assessment of the progress and implementations of SDGs, identification of challenges, and recommendations for further development in various field of activities towards achieving the SDG goals.

13.6 Based on the state level indicators the State Government has also adopted 152 indicators for monitoring and tracking the implementations of SDGs at every district level.

Village Level Monitoring:

13.7 Village Level Monitoring Committee, under Chairmanship of President/Chairman of Village Council or Local council, is the bottom layer of monitoring framework in Mizoram and will be responsible for monitoring SDGs implementation at village level. Since, members of Village Level Monitoring Committee are not accountable to the Government of Mizoram unlike Government Officials; Block Development Officer within their respective area will direct and guide the Village Level Monitoring Committee. Village Council President or Chairman of the Local council may be member secretary where members will be drawn from NGO's and prominent citizens.

13.8 The purpose of monitoring SDGs in every village is to ensure that the implementation of SDGs in Block level and Village level or Local level is effective and efficient and this will results in SDGs implementation at local level thereby meeting the purpose of SDGs localizing.

Internal Monitoring

13.9 The line departments will monitor the progress of their respective SDGs as a reflection of their performance in the service of the public, and use the indicators to identify areas of progress and shortfalls, challenges and solutions therein. They will regularly submit a report as per prescribed format.

Thematic monitoring

13.10 To achieve the SDGs, complex challenges must be addressed across a broad range of sectors and thematic areas, such as health, education, agriculture, nutrition, the water-energy nexus, sustainable consumption and production patterns, or infrastructure. Lessons learned in one area can inform progress in other sector. Implementation challenges and technology gaps are also often common across various fields. Therefore, major thematic communities may be mobilized in support of the SDGs. These thematic or epistemic communities will focus on monitoring progress and challenges in implementation.

13.11 Thematic communities could comprise of specialised organizations, universities, civil societies, business groups etc. It will serve as a platform for bringing together various stakeholders- the implementing agencies, data producers, user, analysts for effective monitoring of the progress of implementation of SDGs across various sectors.

14. Periodicity of Data Collection and Timeline for Review Meeting

Data Collection

14.1 Data for both SIF and DIF will be collected annually by the SDG Cell for analysing and consolidation to make progress report for discussion and review at the High Level Monitoring Committee. Apart from that Half Yearly Report will also be collected from identified line Departments. The Technical Committee on SDGs will also update and revise State Indicator Framework SIF and District Indicator Framework (DIF) from time to time and examine any other technical issues as per requirement.

State Level Review Meeting

14.2 At the State level, High Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary will conduct a review meeting at least twice a year to review the progress of implementation of SDG based on State Indicator Framework (SIF). The first review meeting may be conducted in the month of June while the second review may be held in the month of November.

District Level Review Meeting

14.3 At the District level, District Planning Committee will conduct a review meeting at least twice a year (half yearly) to review the progress of implementation of SDGs and bring out a report. The District Level Review Meeting shall submit report to the State Nodal Department (i.e. PPI). The District Level Review Meeting may be held one/two months preceding to the State Level Review Meeting.

Internal Monitoring of Line Department for Implementation of SDGs

14.4 Apart from feeding the requisite data for SIF and DIF, it is the responsibility of the line departments to monitor and review the progress of their respective SDGs targets under the Chairmanship of their respective Head of Department. Each line department has to review the progress of SDG within their department and regularly submit a quarterly report as per prescribed format prepared by Planning & Programme Implementation Department.

15. Thematic Monitoring Committee

Thematic Monitoring Committee will deals with identification of thematic problems, challenges and development gaps across various fields. It will develop strategies and plans to solve the problems and focus on monitoring progress and challenges in the implementation of SDGs. Thematic Monitoring Committee will be conducted as per need and convenience. All line officers of SDGs in Planning (RDB) and consultants of SDGs may be the members under the chairmanship of Chief Consultant, SDGs Mizoram.