



District SDG Localisation and Integration Manual



District SDG Localisation
and Integration Manual
Government of Nagaland

SDGCC Nagaland

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LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



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FOREWORD

In September 2015, world leaders from 193 countries unanimously adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the United Nations General Assembly. The SDGs are a set of 17 ambitious goals that have the power to end poverty, fight inequality and address the urgency of climate change. Guided by these goals, it is now up to all of us to work together to build a better future for everyone.

Nagaland formally adopted the SDGs in 2019, with the formation of the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) under the Nodal Department of Planning & Coordination which was set up in technical partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the High Level Steering Committee is also constituted and headed by the Chief Secretary.

In order to holistically integrate the SDGs at the local level, this District SDG Localisation and Integration Manual aims to guide and empower all relevant functionaries at the district and sub-district level in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of local development interventions. This Manual has been prepared with support from the SDGCC, Department of Planning & Coordination and is guided by valuable inputs from all departments of the Government of Nagaland as shared in the SDG Vision 2030 document.

I am certain that this Manual will go a long way to enable local stakeholders in order to inclusively incorporate the SDGs across all developmental efforts on-ground.



Shri J. Alam, IAS
Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner
Government of Nagaland
Kohima, Nagaland

Navigation

The District SDG Localisation and Integration Manual has been created in order to guide the district administration on clear steps as to how to integrate and localise the SDGs at the district level. This section covers details on the key questions addressed in each core section of this document in order to serve as guidance on how to go about using this Manual most effectively.

Introduction

- What is the District SDG Localisation and Integration Manual?
- How will it be helpful?
- Who is it designed for and why is it needed?

Sustainable Development Goals

- What are the SDGs?
- Who created/signed up for the SDGs?
- Who are the SDGs created for and why are the SDGs important?

Process

- How does one go about aligning existing projects or implementing new projects which are SDG aligned?
- Key steps of the process: Assess → Prioritise → Pilot → Map Partnerships and Schemes → Implement → Monitor & Evaluate

Institutional Arrangement

- What are the responsibilities of different institutional actors at the district, block and village level?

SDG-wise Guidance

- For each SDG, the following is covered:
- What is the Global Statement and Nagaland's Vision 2030?
- What is the process in order to effectively plan for and implement integration and localisation of the SDG?
- A relevant case study
- What are Nagaland's 2030 targets?

Holistic Implementation Guide

- What are the criteria to be considered for holistic implementation of any programme at the district level?
- Summary of responsibilities of district and village level stakeholders

Monitoring & Evaluation

- How should one effectively monitor and evaluate progress of the SDGs at the district level?

This Manual also contains relevant annexure documents: District Indicator Framework and Timeline of key initiatives for integration of the SDGs in Nagaland

Introduction

This section gives an introductory glance to the reader about the District SDG Localisation and Integration Manual, how it can prove to be useful for planning and implementing the SDGs, which stakeholders it is designed for and why it is needed.

What is the District SDG Localisation and Integration Manual?

The District SDG Localisation and Integration Manual is aligned closely to the Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 document. Contextualising the global goals to local needs, it is a guide to help identify, examine and select available solutions and possible pathways for policy objectives to achieve the SDGs at the local level. In order to achieve the SDGs in the state, there is a need to create clear means of engagement for all stakeholders at all levels.

How will it be helpful?

This Manual provides fundamental knowledge and know-how for localising SDGs. The local actors and stakeholders have a major role in the adoption of Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 for the implementation of SDGs. This Manual is useful as a guide during the process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of SDGs at the district level.

Who is it designed for?

This District SDG Integration and Localisation Manual is designed for:

- Government departments at the district, block and village level
- Elected representatives
- Local government institutions (LGIs) such as village councils, village development boards
- Local stakeholders including CSOs, private sector, academia, development partners and citizens
- Financial institutions

Why is it needed?

While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend on our ability to make them a reality locally, in our cities, towns and villages. All the SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local governments, particularly to their role in delivering basic services. That is why this District Manual is needed as a guideline for fostering engagement of multiple local level stakeholders (all government departments, local bodies, development partners, academia, etc.).

Achievement of SDGs globally depends on

Achievement of SDGs in India, Which depends on

Achievement of SDGs in Nagaland

State Level --> District Level --> Block Level --> Village Level

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

This section provides a brief snapshot about the SDGs, who signed up for the Goals and created them, who are the Goals created for and why are they important.

What are the SDGs?

The SDGs are a collection of 17 global goals that are: 1. No Poverty, 2. Zero Hunger, 3. Good Health and Well-Being, 4. Quality Education, 5. Gender Equality, 6. Clean Water and Sanitation, 7. Affordable and Clean Energy, 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 10. Reduced Inequalities, 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12. Sustainable Consumption and Production, 13. Climate Action, 14. Life Below Water, 15. Life on Land, 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, 17. Partnerships for the Goals, which are designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The SDGs were created in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly through participatory involvement by 193 member nations and are intended to be achieved by 2030.

Who signed up for them?

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, the world leaders adopted the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including the SDGs. The SDGs are an ambitious set of 17 global goals and 169 targets that were defined and developed through dialogue among United Nations member states (including India), local authorities, civil societies, the private sectors and other stakeholders.

The Earth Summit in 1992, recognised that achieving sustainable development would require active participation of all sectors of society and all types of people. Agenda 21, formalised nine sectors of society as the main channels through which board participation would be facilitated related to sustainable development. These are officially called 'major groups' and include, Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs, Local Authorities, Workers and Trade Unions, Business and Industry, Scientific and Technological Community and Farmers.

The Rio+20 Conference outcome document, 'The Future We Want' highlights the role that the 'major groups' can play in pursuing sustainable societies for future generations. In addition, other

stakeholders, including local communities, volunteer groups and foundations, migrants and families, as well as older persons and persons with disabilities were invited to participate in the UN processes related to sustainable development, which can be done through close collaboration with the 'major groups'.

Why have the SDGs been created?

The SDGs aim to 'leave no one behind' and to 'reach the furthest behind first'. Hence, they have been created for everyone, right from citizens to representatives of civil society, local authorities, including local communities, volunteer groups and foundations, migrants and families, as well as older persons and persons with disabilities and national governments, non-profits, academia, etc.

Why are they important?

SDGs are important as they promote a long-term approach to addressing global challenges through joint action. The SDGs are a universal call to take action in order to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Inclusion is the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Everyone can contribute to achieving SDGs and every contribution small or big will make an impact on our world.



The Government of Nagaland has engaged all departments in a dialogue on the SDGs through the 'State level workshop on building capacities for taking forward SDGs'. The state has mapped all flagship schemes, state schemes and projects to the SDGs. The state has also finalised the State Indicator Framework (SIF) and District Indicator Framework (DIF) in line with the National Indicator Framework (NIF). The State SDG Vision 2030 document is also in place. This document will help the government to prioritise the sustainable development agenda at the state and local levels, to mainstream the agenda into development plans, strategies and budgets, and create the basis for a locally relevant and accountable development framework.

Process

This section contains a simple matrix to understand the six-step process: **Assess**→**Prioritise**→**Pilot**→**Map Partnerships and Schemes**→ **Implement** →**Monitor & Evaluate** on how to integrate the SDGs locally and the following aspects are covered under each of those steps:

- **Key aim:** What is the main objective?
- **Expected outcome:** What is the key outcome that is expected as a result of conducting this step?
- **How to conduct this step:** What are the key knowledge documents, tools and actions expected in order to conduct this step?

In this section, each of the steps is explained with supporting exercises that can be conducted in order to carry out these steps with greater effectiveness.

Step 1: Assess Key aim: Analyse the current environment in the defined area (district/block/village) basis which, the main objective is to identify the key challenges.	
Expected Outcome	How to conduct this step?
Top three challenges depending on the intensity of the challenge and its negative impacts	• Knowledge: Latest available census, Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 document, Nagaland Statistical Handbook, Nagaland Economic Survey, Administrative Report, etc. • Tools: Systems mapping and stakeholder consultation with all relevant stakeholders – local government administration, NGOs, civil society, academia, etc. • Actions: List out the top three challenges on the basis of intensity (through knowledge) and negative impacts on stakeholders (through tools).

Please write below the relevant information:

- Knowledge documents referred to: e.g., Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 document

- Tools used: e.g., Systems mapping and inter-linkage to other goals

- Actions: The top three challenges identified are:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Step 2: Prioritise Key aim: Rank the top three challenges identified in Step 1 , in order of priority to be addressed, and target one key challenge.	
Expected Outcome	How to conduct this step?
One most pressing local level challenge to be addressed urgently ¹	• Knowledge: Basis information identified in Step 1: Assess. • Tools: Systems mapping and stakeholder consultation • Actions: List out the top key challenge basis Step 1.

Please write below the relevant information:

- Knowledge documents referred to: _____

- Tools used: _____

- Actions: The key challenge identified is:

Step 3: Pilot Key aim: Pilot a new intervention or relook at innovative ways to implement existing ones to address the challenge in Step 2.	
Expected Outcome	How to conduct this step?
Pilot programme design, plan of action with outputs and timelines Implementation of the pilot by local stakeholders	• Knowledge: Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 document, sector-wise best practices shared by NITI Aayog or via publications by local/national level organisations. • Tools: Intervention design framework; Holistic Implementation guide • Actions: 1. Identify the existing intervention that could deliver greater outputs if implemented in an innovative way (through knowledge). Or 1. Through knowledge, identify a new pilot intervention that would be locally relevant. 2. Implement the identified existing or new intervention at a pilot stage.

Please write below the relevant information:

- Knowledge documents referred to: _____

¹Basis intensity of the challenge and interconnectedness with other SDGs.

• Tools used:

• Actions:
Existing intervention identified that could deliver greater outputs if implemented in an innovative way:

Or

• New pilot intervention that would be locally relevant:

Use a part of the intervention design framework to note the details below for the pilot intervention:

Programme Snapshot

- Write the name of the pilot programme:
- Objective:
- Aligned SDG(s): | • Aligned targets:
- Aligned Nagaland 2030 targets:

Challenge

- Challenge 1:
- Challenge 2:

Intervention

- Describe the intervention in brief:
- Stage of intervention: (Write whether 'pilot' or 'full-scale implementation')
- Partners: | • Roles and responsibilities of each partner:
- Targeted beneficiaries:
- Target location:
- Plan of action:
- Outcome expected:
- Timeline:

Step 4: Map Partnerships and Schemes | Key aim: Map key stakeholders and forms of partnerships, as well as state and national level government schemes to address the challenge in Step 2, as well as to supplement the pilot programme identified in Step 3.

Expected Outcome	How to conduct this step?
List of relevant partners and forms of partnership	• Knowledge: District Indicator Framework, Nagaland SDG Vision 2030, sector-wise best practices shared by NITI Aayog or via publications by local/national level organisations. • Tools: Intervention design framework; Holistic implementation guide; systems mapping

List of schemes mapped against the challenge and pilot programme identified	• Actions: 1. Identify the existing partners which are locally relevant, and most suitable forms of partnerships through best practices which are linked directly to the challenge under discussion and the pilot programme identified in Step 2 and 3. 2. Ensure that stakeholder identification and engagement are undertaken in a manner to develop fruitful forms of partnership in order to implement the programme effectively. 3. Identify relevant state and national level government schemes which can be leveraged for maximising reach and effectively achieving outcomes.
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Please write below the relevant information:

• Knowledge documents referred to:

• Tools used:

• Actions:
1. Names of the existing local level partners (such as line departments, NGOs, civil society, academia, etc.):

Fruitful forms of partnerships basis best practices (such as Public-Private partnership, trilateral CSR funded-NGO implemented partnership with the Government partnership, etc.):

The below table would be useful to help identify potential partners:

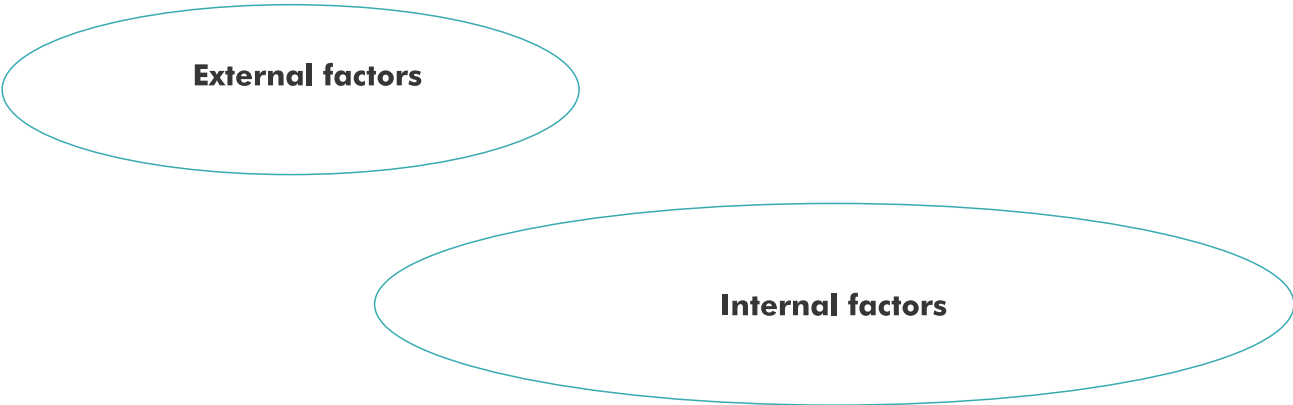
S. No.	Potential Partner	Expertise (1-low:5-high)	Potential Contribution	Obstacles	Incentives/ conditions required for effective partnership
1					
2					
3					

2. Stakeholders identified: _____

Use the following methods to help identify the relevant stakeholders:

a) Systems Mapping: A systems map is created by first identifying the environment within which we are trying to solve the targeted challenge(s) in the previous step.
Discussion: 30 mins.
Instructions: Form groups and select key challenges (not repetitive) to be discussed by every group. The key aim is to identify the environment in which the respective challenge is to be solved by building linkages with other related SDGs. One team member should write down three key ideas coming out of the group discussion.

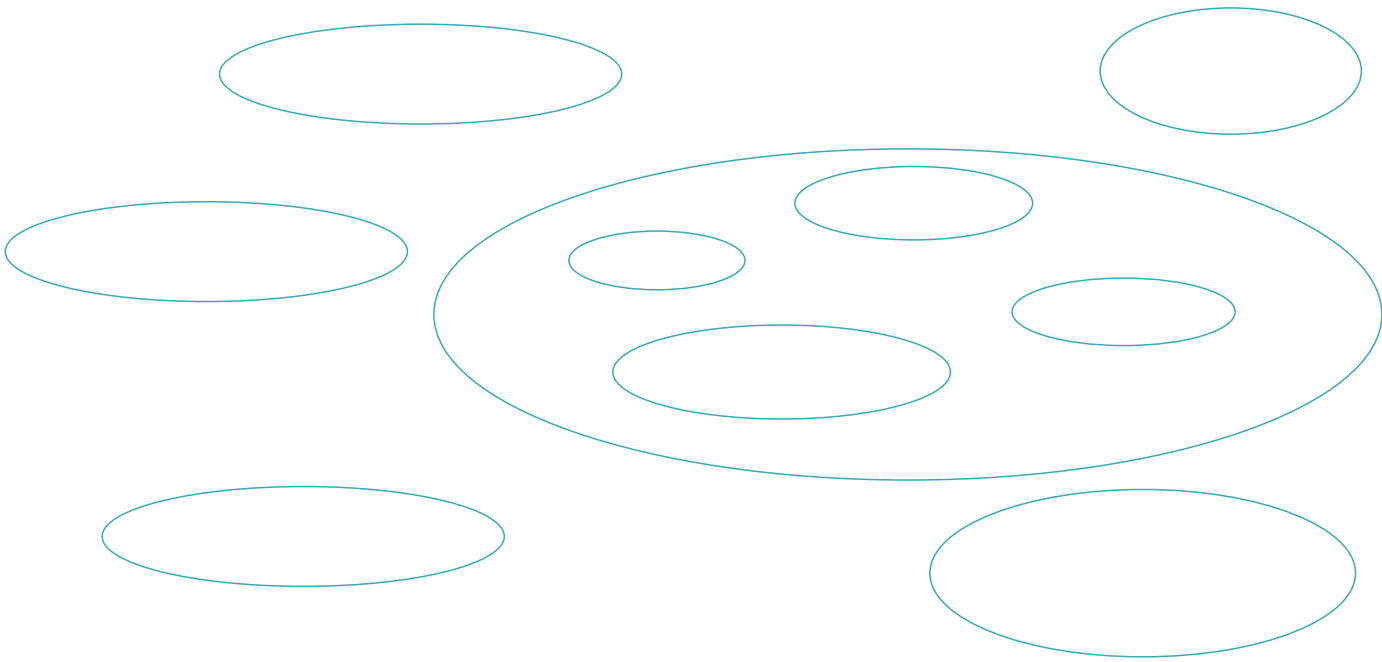
Challenge under discussion: _____



Linked SDGs: _____

b) Stakeholder Listing on the Map
Discussion: 60 mins.
Instructions: In the same groups as above key stakeholders need to be mapped by every group. The key aim is to identify those stakeholders (that are affected and that affect) the challenge to be solved, both internally and externally. One team member should write down three key ideas coming out of the group discussion.

Challenge under discussion: _____



Additional notes: _____

Stakeholder engagement forms identified (such as one-on-one interviews, focus group discussions, etc.)

Depending on the key stakeholders identified, the engagement forms need to be mapped for each of those stakeholders.

Stakeholder Identified	Stakeholder Engagement Form
E.g., Village Council	Focused group discussions/interview

3. State and national level government schemes identified basis the challenge under discussion:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Step 5: Implement – full scale Key aim: When the pilot is successful, focus on full-scale implementation across the state/district/block.	
Expected Outcome	How to conduct this step?
Programme design, plan of action with outputs and timelines Implementation of the programme by the relevant local stakeholders	• Knowledge: Basis measured output and performance of pilot intervention • Tools: Plan of action, outputs and timelines along with achievement of the pilot intervention; Holistic implementation guide; Intervention design framework • Actions: 1. Measure the output against the plan of action of the pilot intervention. 2. If the pilot is successful, create a plan of action with defined outputs and timeline for full-scale implementation (state/block/district level). 3. Implement the targeted programme with relevant local stakeholders.

Please write below the relevant information:

- Knowledge documents referred to: _____
- Tools used: _____
- Actions:
 1. Output achieved against the plan of action identified in Step 3: _____
 2. Factors to be considered for creating the action plan: _____

S. No.	Expected output to be achieved	Timeline
1		
2		
3		
4		

3. Implementation plan for full-scale programme to be implemented with the targeted stakeholders.

Use the intervention design framework to create an implementation plan:

- Discussion:** 90 mins.
- Instructions:** Divide into two groups with two different challenges to be addressed in order to devise a solution to the respective challenge. After the discussion and filling the below programme snapshot, one member from the group can present a snapshot in 3-5 mins.
- Supporting Materials:** Flip charts and rough paper in order to support note making to fill the below framework.

Programme Snapshot

- Write the name of the pilot programme: _____
- Objective: _____
- Aligned SDG(s): _____ | • Aligned targets: _____
- Aligned Nagaland 2030 targets: _____

Challenge

- Challenge 1: _____
- Challenge 2: _____

Intervention

- Describe the intervention in brief: _____
- Stage of intervention: (Write whether 'pilot' or 'full-scale implementation')
- Partners: _____ | • Roles and responsibilities of each partner: _____
- Targeted beneficiaries: _____
- Target location: _____
- Plan of action: _____
- Outcome expected: _____
- Timeline: _____

Step 6: Monitor and Evaluate Key aim: Engage in continuous monitoring and evaluation of the intervention being implemented.	
Expected Outcome	How to conduct this step?
Finalised indicator framework to engage in continuous active monitoring of outcomes Periodic course-correction/ review of performance based on monitoring of outcomes	• Knowledge: Nagaland SDG Vision 2030, Nagaland SDG Dashboard, latest available NITI Aayog's SDG Index • Tools: DIF and SIF • Actions: 1. Ensure timely measurement of performance basis DIF/SIF. 2. Carry out course-correction activities, if required, basis monitored data through DIF/SIF.

Please write below the relevant information:

- Knowledge documents referred to: _____
- Tools used: _____
- Actions:
 - 1. Periodicity for Measurement: Indicators identified for the challenge under discussion and the intervention being implemented:

S. No	Indicator	Periodicity (monthly/quarterly, etc.)
1		
2		
3		

Refer to the DIF for detailed indicator list along with periodicity and include the same above.

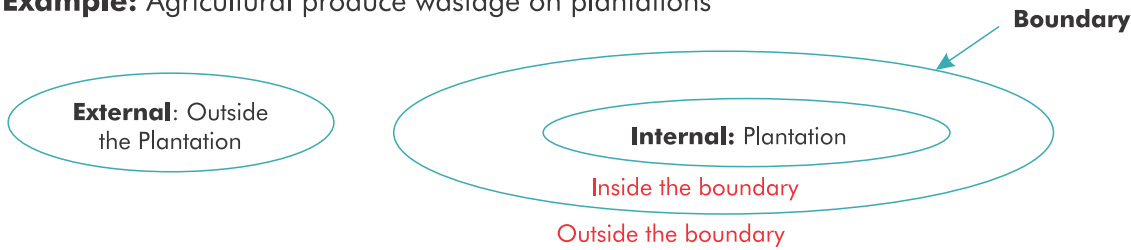
2. Course-correction Periodicity Decided for the Programme (such as half-yearly, etc.):

In order to guide the local stakeholders, the below section highlights the **group exercises** and **supporting tools** that would be suitable enablers to help implement each of the above steps.

Tools for Group Exercises

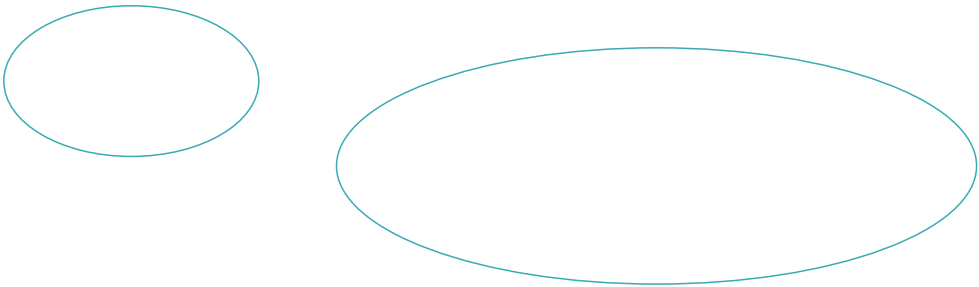
1. Systems Mapping: Systems mapping is a tool used in order to create a clearer understanding of any challenge especially to identify relevant stakeholders that may be directly or indirectly related to the problem in question. The first step here is - **System boundary formation**. A systems map is created by first identifying the environment within which we are trying to solve the targeted challenge(s) in the previous step. For example – agricultural produce wastage on plantations. The immediate environment is the 'plantation', hence, a circular boundary of the plantation is essential to be formed (refer to the diagram below). Following this, there will be factors outside of the plantation that will be affecting agricultural produce wastage. Hence, drawing the clear boundary to distinguish stakeholders and factors that affect this challenge is key.

Example: Agricultural produce wastage on plantations



From the above example, now decide about the relevant systems boundary for the particular challenge being discussed.

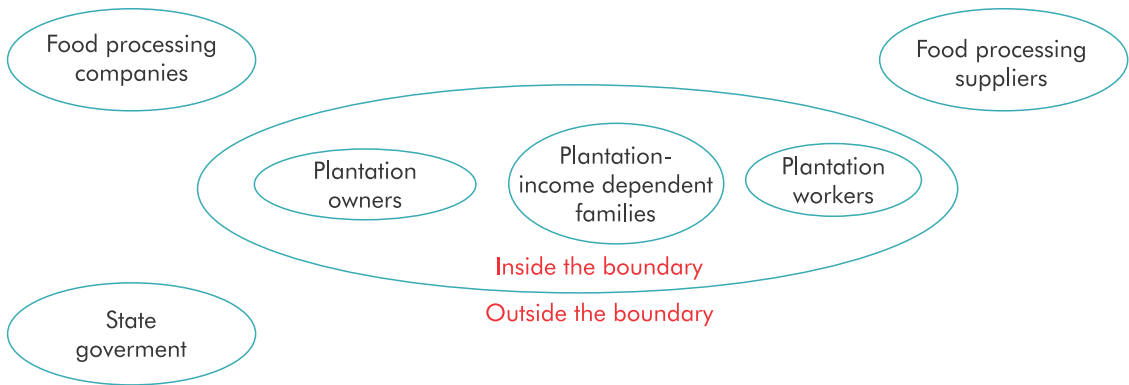
Challenge under discussion: _____



Additional notes: _____

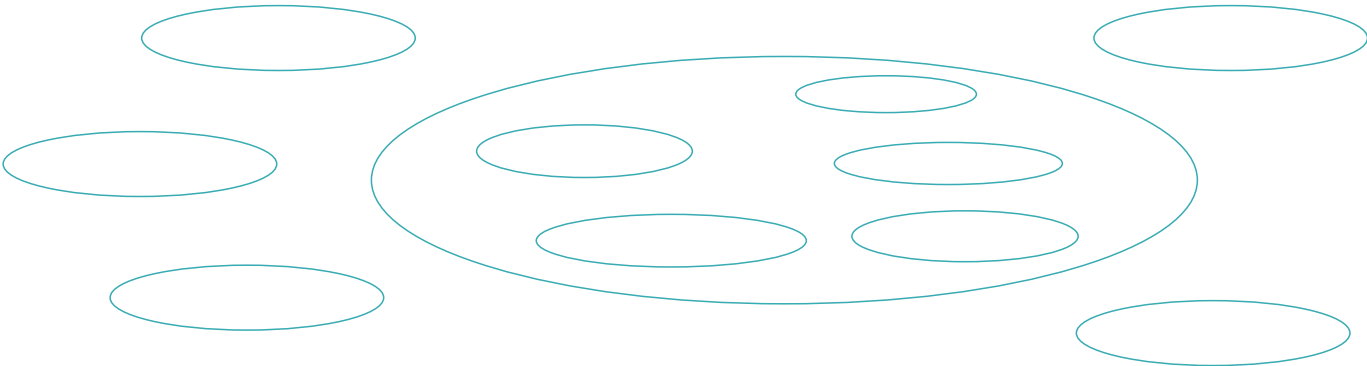
2. Stakeholder Listing on the Map: On the map developed in the previous step, list the relevant stakeholders that affect or are directly affected by the targeted challenge inside the boundary and outside of it. Taking the previous example of food wastage on plantations, below are a few listed stakeholders – within the plantation, for instance, plantation owners, plantation-income dependent families and plantation workers would be affected due to wastage leading to loss of income, effort and productive time.

Example: Agricultural produce wastage on plantations



Now, map the relevant stakeholders below, for the challenge under discussion.

Challenge under discussion: _____



Feel free to add more circles in the above diagram.

Additional notes: _____

3. **Stakeholder Consultation:** Stakeholder consultation involves identification of trends and emerging challenges that may be currently impacting or may, in future, negatively impact the society or the environment. Feedback from stakeholders can serve as valuable inputs to inform programme design and implementation, apart from helping to identify challenges, needs and expectations. Stakeholders may be consulted in the following ways:
- **One-on-one interviews:** If in-depth information is required for a particular challenge, interviews with relevant local stakeholders may be carried out.
 - **Focused group discussions** bringing together several stakeholders, who can share insights across multiple levels are useful to create inter-linkages between challenges and their impacts.
 - **Observation** while conducting interviews and focused group discussions such as non-verbal cues or reactions may help in further informing the researcher during consultations.

- Guidance points when conducting stakeholder consultations:
- Pre-set the objective of the specific interview
 - Maintain good eye contact with the subjects
 - Observe the subject's non-verbal cues
 - You may like to ask the same question in two different ways in order to ensure sanctity of the response being received
 - Avoid any distractions such as cell-phone rings/have the engagement in a quiet place
 - Ensure that the subject(s) are asked permission before revealing their personal details and recording their interview/stakeholder discussion
 - During group consultations, ensure to moderate the discussion in a way that all subjects contribute
 - Do not ask any questions/encourage discussions in favour of/in opposition of any particular community, religion and/or political group and/or any other controversial topics.

Additional notes: _____

4. **Intervention Design Framework:** This framework aims to help local administration to design programmes that are aligned to the SDGs, results-driven and sustainable.

Programme Snapshot

Write the name of the pilot programme: _____

- Objective: _____
- Aligned SDG(s): _____ | • Aligned targets: _____
- Aligned Nagaland 2030 targets: _____

Challenge

- Challenge 1: _____
- Challenge 2: _____

- Intervention
- Describe the intervention in brief: _____
 - Stage of intervention: (Write whether 'pilot' or 'full-scale implementation')
 - Partners: _____ | • Roles and responsibilities of each partner: _____
 - Targeted beneficiaries: _____
 - Target location: _____
 - Plan of action: _____
 - Outcome expected: _____
 - Timeline: _____

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

- Tools to be used for M&E: _____
- Periodicity of tracking indicators and course-correction/review: _____
- Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders who will conduct M&E/review: _____

Additional notes: _____

Supporting Tools

The District SDG Localisation and Integration Manual contains a few supporting tools that will supplement the group exercises and allow for more effective planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs locally.

- **Holistic Implementation Guide:** The Holistic Implementation Guide includes the criteria to be considered for implementation of any programme at the district level. This guide also includes the responsibilities of district and village-level stakeholders. This guide is available in this Manual on page 53.
- **State SDG Vision Plan:** The Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 document serves as a strategic development plan for all government departments to work coherently towards the achievement of the SDGs in the State. The focus is on bringing forth the convergence between departments and highlighting innovative means to achieve the ambitious targets through systematic planning. The document comes out with clear strategies for resource mobilisation and monitoring the progress of implementation through identified indicators using advanced technology. The Vision highlights the following under each of the SDGs: State Vision, Nagaland Today, Focus for Tomorrow, Current Interventions, Challenges and Strategies for Success.
- **District Indicator Framework (DIF):** The DIF is based on the SIF and has been created taking Kiphire (Aspirational District of Nagaland) as the pilot district and developed in consultation with the district administration and all relevant departments. The framework includes details such as: District Indicator, Periodicity, Baseline (2015–16), Progress (2018–19), Target (up to 2022–23), Target (up to 2025–26), Target (up to 2030). The DIF is available in this Manual in Annexure II.
- **Scheme Mapping:** All the schemes and projects are mapped against each goal and associated targets. It is aligned to all indicators in the DIF in this Manual.

Institutional Arrangement

A robust institutional arrangement forms the foundation of successful implementation, monitoring and review of the SDGs at the district, block and village level.

A **District SDG Coordination Committee** can be established at the district level for providing continuous guidance, overseeing implementation and monitoring for ensuring a coordinated action on SDGs. The committee would be chaired by Deputy Commissioner of the District and comprising all the relevant department heads.

Institutional Arrangement

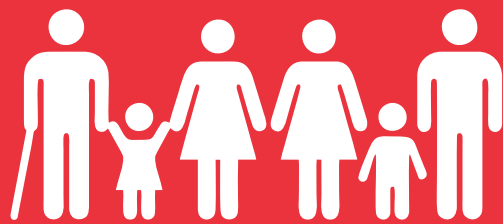
Deputy Commissioner	• District SDG Coordination Committee chaired by the Deputy Commissioner will also head the SDG Cells of all relevant departments • Deputy Commissioner's role as the head of the SDG Cells of all relevant departments is to ensure that the district level departments have their Action Plans aligned in accordance with the State Vision Plan, Goals, Targets, etc., and reports to the state level mechanism on a regular basis
All Relevant Departments at the District Level	• District officials' role is to act as catalysts by ensuring participatory planning and providing suggestions to the state on policy frameworks which will encourage the state to undertake its own visioning exercise, strategy development and implementation of schemes and programmes to achieve the SDGs
Block Level	• At the block level, the Block Development Officer (BDO) is the concerned authority • The role of the BDO is to ensure that the block(s) under consideration are implementing best practices and programmes effectively, tracking indicators as per the DIF and reviewing as well as regularly reporting progress to the district level
Village Level	• At the village level, the Village Development Board (VDB) and the Village Council (VC) are the key institutions • The role of the VDB and the VC is to ensure that the respective village(s) are implementing programmes effectively, tracking indicators and reviewing as well as regularly reporting progress to the block level

The multi and cross-sector nature of the SDGs covering multiple policy areas, requires strong collaboration among all levels of the government, along with all relevant institutions, development partners, business sector, CSOs, to ensure effective implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs.

In the next part of the District Manual, each SDG has been covered including the State Vision, the process involved, a relevant case study and Nagaland 2030 Targets.

SDG 1: No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere.



To eradicate extreme poverty for all people by ensuring sustainable livelihoods, income opportunities and providing easy access to health, education, housing and basic services.

Process

Assess	• Action: List top three key challenges in your district basis secondary data and current status. • Example: Limited basic infrastructure, lack of access to health, education and basic services, and high employment rate
Prioritise	• Action: From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the top challenge that must be addressed on priority. • Example: Lack of access to health, education and basic services
Pilot	• Action: Ensure to keep the list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a pilot plan. • Example: Village Vision Cells is a best practice model being implemented in rural Nagaland to tackle lack of access to health, education and basic services. Please refer to the Case Study section below.
Map Partnerships and Schemes	• Line departments, NGOs, CSR, EAP, NSRLM, NHM, AB-HWC, SBA, MGNREGA, Jal Jeevan Mission, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district.
- **Example:** Village Vision Cells must be strengthened and implemented across the state in all villages.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Measuring progress through the DIF

Case Study: The Village Vision Cells aims to address some of the challenges at the village level, like lack of access to health, education, housing and basic services. This model creates change through two-pronged operations:

- Facilitating the use of available physical resources judiciously based on priorities identified for sustainable development in consultation with the Village Development Board or other departments
- Sensitising villagers through workshops/seminars regarding areas such as sanitation, healthcare, education, housing, career counselling and so on
- Programme Cycle

Conceptualisation of the programme

Verification of projects

Awarding of financial assistance

Sensitisation at local level

Submission of projects

Implementation of projects

Formation of VVC

Prioritisation of schemes

Define scope and function of VVC

VVC adoption at Panchayat level

Nagaland 2030 Targets

- Eradicate extreme poverty by 2030
- Ensure 100 percent financial inclusion
- Ensure health, education, housing and basic services for all

SDG 2: Zero Hunger



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Nagaland Vision



End hunger, increased food production and attain food security for all.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Lack of enabling infrastructure, low agricultural productivity and fragmented land holding

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Lack of enabling infrastructure

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** Integrated Intensive Inclusive Agricultural Clusters (IIICs) is a good model with a potential to expand across the state. Please refer to the Case Study below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, NGOs, CSR, DoNER, EAP, National Food Security Mission, RKVY, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Machinery, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district.
- **Example:** The IIIACs may be implemented in all districts.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Measuring progress through the DIF

Case Study: Integrated Intensive Inclusive Agriculture Clusters (IIIACs) aim to address the issue of low agricultural productivity and ease the problems of marketing and secure economic returns through two ways:

- **Identifying growth clusters**, i.e., IIIAC, where priority must be given in the allocation of resources and inputs.
- **Constraints** of absence of linkages between producing centres and markets can be decimated by locating these growth nodes at strategically advantageous points on the existing network of highways, rural roads and approved highways.

Nagaland 2030 Targets

- Attain the status of a state that has surplus food production by 2030
- Zero malnutrition amongst children and women
- Increase rice productivity per hectare from 2 metric tonnes to 4 metric tonnes by 2030
- Increase food grains production from 7,38,260 metric tonnes to 9,91,180 metric tonnes

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.

Nagaland Vision



By 2030, Nagaland will ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages by providing equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services to the people of the state.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Lack of access to healthcare, lack of medical colleges, shortage of human resource

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Lack of access to healthcare across the district

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centre (AB-HWCs), to provide outreach services in rural and remote areas in the district. Please refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Private Sector, CSR, EAP, NHP, AB-HWC, NHM, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district.
- **Example:** Mobile Medical Unit can be launched in the district in partnership with NGOs, corporate sectors and private enterprises to improve the healthcare facilities in the district.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: In order to ensure community involvement and ownership for Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) from the beginning, the state and district officials of Nagaland with support from Maternal and Child Survival Program (MCSP) led by Jhpiego oriented the village leaders on the concept of comprehensive primary healthcare and the expanded range of services at AB-HWCs with emphasis on community participation. The community leaders then took this initiative ahead by forming village health committees to oversee the upgradation of existing facilities to AB-HWCs. These committees mobilised funds and ensured transparency by closely monitoring the construction work of AB-HWCs. They also contributed in construction of one community kitchen adjacent to AB-HWCs which will benefit the community during their stay at AB-HWCs. As of September 2019, 19 HWC-SHCs out of 49 operationalised AB-HWCs have conducted 54 institutional deliveries by Community Health Officers (CHOs). The presence of the community kitchen at AB-HWCs has further promoted institutional deliveries to some extent. This initiative has helped in strengthening the commoditisation act and increased community ownership for ensuring health services.

Nagaland 2030 Targets

- Reduce the total number of maternal mortality to half of the current level
- Reduce the preventable deaths of newborns to <5 per 1,000 live births and children under 5 years of age to <25 per 1,000 live births from the current level
- Reduce by one third (1/3), premature mortality due to non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being
- Eliminate the diseases related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases

SDG 4: Quality Education



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Nagaland Vision



By 2030, eliminate gender and other disparities at all levels in education and ensure equal access to affordable and quality education as well as vocational training for all.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Teacher absenteeism, lack of student awareness about SDGs, poor learning outcomes

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Lack of student awareness about SDGs

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, local partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** Adopting the SDGs aligned curriculum. Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, CSR, NGOs, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day Meal, Swachh Bharat Mission, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district.
- **Example:** Start by primary school level integration of relevant SDGs in the curriculum. Refer to the Case Study below.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create, if required, **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.

Case Study: On the occasion of Children's Day in 2019, Sikkim launched a first-of-its-kind initiative to offer textbooks for primary levels of government schools which focuses on Education on Sustainable Development (ESD) along with local contextualisation.² The UNESCO Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (MGIEP) and the Human Resource Development Department of Sikkim signed a 'Partnership Agreement' for the project to embed concepts of Peace, Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship in textbooks of core subjects for the schools of Sikkim. The implementation is being done by the State Council of Education, Research and Training (SCERT) and a third party partnership with Ajim Premji University, Bangalore. After this agreement, Sikkim became the first state in the country to have school ESD and Global Citizenship Education (GCED).

Nagaland 2030 Targets



- 100 percent literacy rate
- 100 percent enrolment in primary education
- 0 percent or near drop-out rate at school level
- 100 percent or near cent percent pass for primary education
- Accreditation of every higher education institution in the state with a minimum score of 2.5 Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)
- Upgradation of existing Polytechnics to Degree College after obtaining Accreditation through National Board of Accreditation (NBA)

²<https://www.eastmojo.com/sikkim/2019/11/15/sikkim-govt-schools-get-indias-1st-textbooks-with-local-connect/>

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.



Nagaland Vision



Improve the socio-economic status of women as well as provide support services to the mainstream and balance the gender divide, uplift women and facilitate their self-dependency.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status .
- **Example:** Poor socio-economic status, lack of support services, limited sensitisation and awareness

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Socio-economic status of women across the district

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** Myki project model as a best practice to improve the economic status of women (refer to the Case Study section below).

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- TLI, RDPW, PWIEP, CSR, NGO, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district.
- **Example:** The Myki model can be implemented in the district to improve the economic status of women and then scaled up to the blocks of the district.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring through DIF, holding a survey among women Self-help Groups (SHGs) in order to understand the improvements in their economic income.

Case Study: The Myki model is an innovative common platform developed to facilitate the marketing needs of women. This model creates change in three ways:

- **SHG:** Socio-economic upliftment of women through SHG movement and livelihood activities.
- **Training:** Imparting training on processing and production of locally available fruits and vegetables to the SHG members.
- **Marketing:** Market linkages outside the state are being surveyed and tie-ups with reliable up-linkages are being negotiated. These Myki products are sold in leading outlets/stores within and outside the state.

Nagaland 2030 Targets



- Establish Women Resource Centres in all districts of Nagaland by 2030
- 3,500 women farmers to be benefitted for sustainable livelihood activities under Resource Development Programme for Women (RDPW)
- Train at least 1,000 young women and school dropouts for self-employment under Multi Training Centre (MTC)
- Train more than 1,500 school dropout girls and young women to promote entrepreneurship and self employment under Integrated Development cum Resource Centre (IDRC)
- Train 2,000 women on various short term vocational courses and skill development under the Women Resource Centre (WRC)

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Nagaland
Vision



To provide adequate and sustainable drinking water supply and environmental hygiene for all to improve the quality of life.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Lack of awareness, scarcity of surface water, depletion of water

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Lack of awareness among the rural population

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** Water and Sanitation Support Organization (WSSO) as a best practice to tackle sanitation and awareness among rural masses. Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Swachh Bharat Mission, WATSAN, CSR, NGOs, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district.
- **Example:** The WSSO can be implemented in all the villages to develop the importance of sanitation in rural habitations to achieve Open Defection Free (ODF) status.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: The Water and Sanitation Support Organization (WSSO) aims at achieving Open Defecation Free status and ensuring the ultimate goal of good community health. This model creates change in three ways:

- **Extensive publicity on awareness generation:** Implements sanitation and awareness campaigns in rural habitations.
- **Workshop/Seminars in convergence mode:** Conducts ample seminars and workshop to educate the rural masses on the importance of sanitation.
- **Facilitating agency:** It acts as a bridge between the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and the community to assist the Village Council/Local Government Institutions in various activities.

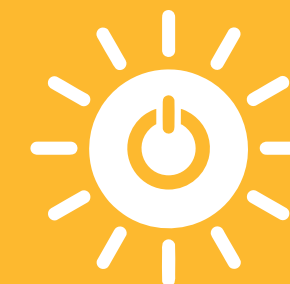
Nagaland 2030 Targets



- Achieve 100 percent universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water
- Achieve 70 percent of the developed Irrigated Command Area brought under Water Users Associations (WUAs)
- Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes by 50 percent

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



Nagaland Vision



By 2030, provide universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy while substantially increasing the share of renewable energy.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** High cost of implementation, lack of access to infrastructure, natural disasters

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** High cost of implementation

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** The 'Startup Grand Challenge' invited start-ups in order to generate innovative ideas on sustainable energy and develop innovative ways to develop affordable renewable energy projects. Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, CSR, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana, Smart Grids, Integrated Power Development Scheme, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district. Alternately, it could also be implemented across the district and cited as an example to scale up throughout the state.
- **Example:** The 'Startup Grand Challenge' can be implemented across the district and if successful, can be scaled up across Nagaland.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India's 'start-up Grand Challenge'³ was held in 2019, in order to invite start-ups and innovators to join the journey towards a future of sustainable energy, accepting proposals for innovative solutions in the space. The National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency, 'Invest India' was the strategic partner for this programme. Proposals were invited from individual/academic institute/research lab/start-up applicants, developing an innovative and affordable product, service or business model which should be in the prototype stage, feasible for deployment. The aim of this challenge, was to give impetus to healthy competition for the best ideas to emerge, in order to find innovative and cost-effective pathways for increasing the share of renewable energy in total energy consumption.

Nagaland 2030 Targets

- Provide state-wide access to clean energy for all
- Increase renewable energy share in total energy consumption
- Improve energy efficiency at the state level
- 100 percent households using clean cooking fuel by 2030

³<https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/sih/en/ams-application/challenge.html?applicationId=5d4d45f0e4b0d334677ebd62>

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Nagaland Vision



To ensure equal and equitable access to skill development for youth and promotion of entrepreneurs.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** High unemployment rate, poor financial linkages and poor infrastructure

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** High unemployment rate among young people

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** The Department of Labour has taken several initiatives to promote indigenous work force and equal opportunities for all districts work forces. Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- PMKVY, DDU-GKY, SANKLAP, Social Security and Welfare Scheme, NBOCW, DoNER, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district.
- **Example:** The Department of Labour has taken several initiatives to promote indigenous work force and equal opportunities for all districts work forces. This can be scaled up in the district by training local workers and encouraging them to take up construction trade as their full time career.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: Nagaland Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

(NBOCWFB): The construction sector is a key area where the state is experiencing progress both in the government as well as private sector. The Department of Labour with the objective to promote indigenous workforce and calibration of workforce has been able to provide different benefits to many registered members and their families. The department also envisages to develop a construction workers bureau, to calibrate and exactly ascertain the skill level of workers and provide licences accordingly as well as train 15,000 youths by 2030.

Nagaland 2030 Targets



- Increase workforce participation rate for women
- Promote start-ups by women entrepreneurs in the state
- Increase skilled labour force in the state
- All workforce of the state shall be covered by social security and welfare schemes

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.



Nagaland Vision



To develop quality and reliable infrastructure across the state to provide an enabling economic environment for the promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialisation that fosters innovation.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Lack of proper transport network, financing issues, and poor ease of doing business ranking

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Lack of proper transport network

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** The Nagaland State Transport Department has taken several initiatives to help improve transport connectivity especially the network via road transportation systems. Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, DoNER, EAP, PMGSY, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district.
- **Example:** The Nagaland State Transport department is implementing programmes more effectively and has recently begun upgrading road connectivity and supporting infrastructure such as inter-state bus terminals and complexes, across more interior districts such as Mon and Longleng. Similarly other programmes can also be scaled up across the state.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: Nagaland State Transport Department - Roadways: The Government of Nagaland is focusing now on providing standardised and efficient passenger bus services within the state as well as inter-state services to Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura as well as to Myanmar for strengthening the socio-economic relations with neighbouring states and countries. The department has come up with the acquisition of fleet, conversion of existing State Buildings to Commercial Complexes and construction of Inter-state Bus & Truck Terminals. There are special efforts for staff training. For example, the Staff Training Institute which is now combined with the Drivers Training Institute, Virazouma, Dimapur is running along with Tata Motors Ltd. and imparts training to 20-30 staff in a year and 350-400 driver trainees of both light and heavy vehicles including lady trainees which is running successfully.

Nagaland 2030 Targets

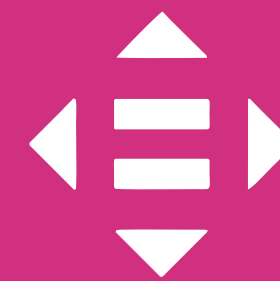


- Make air transport accessible to all
- Establish around 500 start-ups recognised under start-up Nagaland
- Establish 11 Mini Industrial Growth Centres and 5 Border Trade Centres⁴
- All Government to Citizen (G2C) services shall be electronically/IT enabled
- Broadband optical fibre cable connectivity to every village in the state

⁴ Nagaland Vision 2030, Government of Nagaland

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries.



Nagaland Vision



Focus on the marginalised section of the society, providing equal opportunities in all spheres of life and establish a socially secure and just environment for all.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Lack of community participation, financial gap, lack of infrastructure

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Lack of community participation

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** The Gilead Special School Model-School for Children with hearing impairment. Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- IGNOAPS, ICDS, CSR, NGOs, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district.
- **Example:** Community run schools for differently abled such as for those children who have special needs, can be implemented in the district.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, identifying the member of community based interventions and the number of beneficiaries availing the community based assistance may be useful.

Case Study⁵: The Gilead Special School Model: Spastics Society of Mizoram (SSOM) which was established in 1989, has 120 children of which 52 hearing impaired children are on the rolls of Gilead Special School. It was the first centre in Mizoram to offer services to children with multiple disabilities. Over the years, the SSOM has conducted several Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) camps, set up parents' organisations or associations and done some training for caregivers. In the school, most of the children are mentally challenged but they have a special section for hearing impaired children. They have a total intake of 24 children who are under the care of 3 teachers and 2 caregivers. They offer training in block making, tailoring and paper plates and conduct workshops for parents of the children. They are expected to spend one week at a time in the classroom to understand the children better.

Nagaland 2030 Targets



- Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- Establish community owned old age home day care centres in every district to cater to the needs of the elderly population
- Establish a District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) in all districts

⁵<https://vaanideafchildrensfoundation.files.wordpress.com/2012/03/status-of-deaf-children-in-mizoram-a-report.pdf>

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Nagaland Vision



Develop smart, safe and sustainable urban centres and communities that provide affordable housing with high quality basic services like adequate water and power supply, accessible public transport, effective sanitation and solid waste management systems as well as robust IT connectivity.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Resource constraints, natural hazards and disasters, poor solid waste management system

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Natural hazards and disasters

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** Ensuring preparedness in case of natural disasters, considering Nagaland under Seismic Zone V and is prone to all kinds of natural disasters like earthquakes, hailstorms, flash floods, landslides, thunderstorms and forest fires, disaster risk reduction planning is essential. Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority (NSDMA) has engaged in disaster preparedness at the district and village level as well. Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, private sectors, Mitigation project, ADB funded programmes, EAP, Sendai Framework, PMAY, Smart City Mission, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district. Alternately, it could also be implemented across the district and cited as an example to scale up throughout the state.
- **Example:** The NSDMA has system of disaster preparedness and the 'Community First Respondents' model can be scaled up across the state to help improve disaster responsiveness.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): In order to provide adequate safety to citizens and mitigate risks caused either by natural or manmade disasters, the Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority (NSDMA) and Home Department has established Disaster Management Institutions at the state, district and village level. A State Disaster Response Force with support from Home Guards and Civil Defence Department, has trained over 2,000 volunteers as Community First Responders, established extreme weather alerts as well as early warning systems and built synergies between emerging technologies towards disaster risk reduction. NSDMA also supports the District Disaster Management Authorities in identifying the backward districts in taking measures for DRR as per the provision of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Further, the NSDMA provides capacity building and training activities for effective preparedness and response measures.

Nagaland 2030 Targets



- Construct 35,000 dwelling units for EWS households across the state
- Cover all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with septage and waste management
- Provide 100 percent individual toilet coverage and adequate public/community toilets across all ULBs
- 100 percent coverage of hospitals with bio-medical waste segregation
- Align district plans in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005, Sendai Framework and State Plan.

SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Nagaland Vision



To sustainably manage the state's rich biodiversity resources and protect its environment for providing better livelihoods and ecosystem services.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Climate change issues, increase in incidences of insects and pest attacks in agricultural produce and excessive logging/ other malpractices

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Excessive logging as an unsustainable production and consumption habit leading to loss of forest cover and greater susceptibility to loss of biodiversity.

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** Taking stringent steps in order to control excessive timber logging in a resource-rich state like Nagaland is essential. Please refer to the Case Study below for more information.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, NGOs, Civil Society, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district and/or throughout the state.
- **Example:** The Department of Forests, Government of Nagaland has taken action to control excessive logging of timber.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented is essential.

Case Study: Controlling Timber Operations: The ban on 'Free Permits' on timber is a continuous effort by the Department of Forests, Government of Nagaland⁶. In 1998, there was a High Power Committee (HPC) formulated, to take stock of inventories of timber and timber products in all forms lying in various parts of the state through the State Level and District Level Committees. These inventories have since then been submitted to the HPC for obtaining the clearances, many of which have received the same as well. The state government has constituted committees on (i) Pricing, (ii) Preparation of working plans and (iii) Notification of industrial estates in order to control usage of timber. The HPC at the Centre is dissolved now. However, the efforts towards controlling timber operations continue.

Nagaland 2030 Targets

- Alleviate economic status of rural population and decrease dependence on subsistence agriculture
- Provide ecosystem services through forests
- Restore degraded forests and overexploited underwater ecosystems
- Increase efficient usage of the state's natural resources to 42.68 percent by 2030, up from 8.3 percent in FY 2018/2019

⁶<https://forest.nagaland.gov.in/forest-operation>

SDG 13: Climate Action



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.

Nagaland Vision



To sustainably manage the state's rich biodiversity resources and protect its environment for providing better livelihoods and ecosystem services.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Loss of forest cover leading to climate extremities. Changing climate is adversely affecting food and water availability and climate change results in high intensity rainfall in the state causing major damage to roads and affects public transport.

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Loss of forest cover leading to climate extremities

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** Loss of forest cover can negatively impact climate conditions. Urgent action is needed to engage in activities that help improve forest cover and in turn, help combat climate change. Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, NGOs, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, EAP, ADB, Climate Change Adaptation Programme, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district. Alternately, it could also be implemented across the district and cited as an example to scale up throughout the state.
- **Example:** If programmes can be scaled up across Nagaland to other districts as well, it will go a long way to help combat climate change.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: Leveraging Tourism to Combat Climate Change: Certain programmes have been organised by the Nagaland Government's Department of Tourism to protect the environment from climate change.

- Naga Heritage Village at Kisama has been declared as a 'plastic free zone'
- During World Environment Day, a Cherry tree plantation drive was initiated along the stretch of Naga Heritage Village, Kisama in June 2018
- On 15 August 2018, the Dzukou Guide Association, Southern Angami Youth Organisation and the Department of Tourism successfully conducted the 'Clean Dzukou' campaign under the theme of 'Beat Plastic Pollution'. As part of this event, 70 volunteers and 25 tourist guides from Kohima and Dimapur joined the cleanliness drive to create awareness on responsible trekking
- On World Tourism Day, 27 September 2018, the Department of Tourism organised an inter-school painting competition on the theme 'Global Warming' at Zunheboto district where 18 participants from 9 schools took part

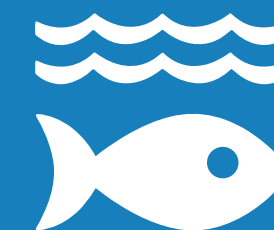
Nagaland 2030 Targets



- Alleviate economic status of rural population and decrease dependence on subsistence agriculture
- Provide ecosystem services through forests
- Restore degraded forests and overexploited underwater ecosystems
- Increase efficient usage of the state's natural resources to 42.68 percent by 2030, up from 8.3 percent in FY 2018/2019

SDG 14: Life Below Water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.



Nagaland Vision



To sustainably manage the state's rich biodiversity resources and protect its environment for providing better livelihoods and ecosystem services.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Polluted water bodies, overfishing, poor infrastructure

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Overfishing

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** In Zunheboto district, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) helped devise strategies to conserve not only the rich biodiversity of Nagaland but also the associated traditional knowledge. This led to the formation of Tizu Valley Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Network (TBCLN) – a joint initiative undertaken by 3 villages that have set aside 15 sq. km piece of land, known as a Community Conserved Areas (CCAs). Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, TERI, EAP, ADP, CSR, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district. Alternately, it could also be implemented across the district and cited as an example to scale up throughout the state.
- **Example:** Such Community Conserved Areas can be scaled up across Nagaland.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: Using Traditional Knowledge to Conserve Life Below Water: In 2015, the Sema communities of Sukhai, Ghukhuyi and Kivikhu villages in Zunheboto district realised that overfishing is putting local biodiversity in danger. River Tizu, which is considered to be the lifeline for these three villages, as it provides them fish, was left with no fish bigger than the size of a palm. The river also used to be the site where the villagers used to conduct community fishing, a unique practice of the Sema community, wherein local people would gather and beat a root of a tree in a synchronised manner. The roots release a certain toxin which temporarily paralyses the fish, enough for the community to catch them for consumption. Such traditional practices used to be sustainable. The village councils realised that they had to take some serious decisions to restrict hunting and fishing to an extent. It is then that the communities collaborated with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) to devise strategies to conserve not only the rich biodiversity of Nagaland but also the associated traditional knowledge. This led to the formation of Tizu Valley Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Network (TBCLN) – a joint initiative undertaken by the 3 villages that have set aside a parcel of land of about 15 sq. km, known as a Community Conserved Areas (CCAs). Rules have been set for the CCA as well as for the village area, which impose a complete ban on hunting and fishing. Anyone breaking the rules is fined heavily by the village council.

Nagaland 2030 Targets



- Alleviate economic status of rural population and decrease dependence on subsistence agriculture
- Provide ecosystem services through forests
- Restore degraded forests and overexploited underwater ecosystems
- Increase efficient usage of the state's natural resources to 42.68 percent by 2030, up from 8.3 percent in FY 2018/2019

SDG 15: Life on Land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managed forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



Nagaland Vision



To sustainably manage the state's rich biodiversity resources and protect its environment for providing better livelihoods and ecosystem services.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Loss of forest cover, unique land ownership system, forest fires/natural disasters

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Loss of forest cover

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** The Joint Forest Management Committees Programme has gone a long way to improve forest cover. Refer to the Case Study section below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, Green India Mission, National Afforestation Programme, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem; External Funding, CSR, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district. Alternately, it could also be implemented across the district and cited as an example to scale up throughout the state.
- **Example:** These Committees have been scaled up across Nagaland in order to ensure conservation of forests is in the hands of the local people.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: The Joint Forest Management Committees Programme in Nagaland, has allowed for community forest committees to be formed across several forest divisions of Nagaland. This programme has gone a long way to help control removal of forest produce from forests by making the community responsible for monitoring removals and at the same time, it has provided sustainable and assured employment opportunities to the communities as well. In fact, the Old Jalukie Joint Forest Management Committee was awarded the India Biodiversity Award, in 2014. Such Committees ensure community participation for controlling unsustainable consumption/usage of natural resources.

Nagaland 2030 Targets

- Alleviate economic status of rural population and decrease dependence on subsistence agriculture
- Provide ecosystem services through forests
- Restore degraded forests and overexploited underwater ecosystems
- Increase efficient usage of the state's natural resources to 42.68 percent by 2030, up from 8.3 percent in FY 2018/2019

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Nagaland Vision



By 2030, reduce all forms of violence and violent deaths as well as ensure equal justice for all.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** Lack of community participation in reducing crime, long-pending court cases, lack of gender balance in police and judicial system.

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Lack of community participation in reducing crime.

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** The 'Nagrik Samiti' model in Assam have worked well as an institutional mechanism under the Police system in order to develop a state-wide community policing network.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, Civil society participation, NGOs, Paralegal volunteers, NALSA Sponsored Legal Aid Fund, etc.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district. Alternately, it could also be implemented across the district and cited as an example to scale up throughout the state.
- **Example:** The 'Nagrik Samiti' model can be implemented across the district and if successful, can be scaled up across Nagaland.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF, engaging in surveys relevant to track progress and developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented by tracking crime rates, community institutions participation level, etc., may be useful.

Case Study: The Nagrik Samiti (Citizen Committee)⁷ model is being implemented in Assam. It was first implemented by Guwahati Police in 1996⁸ and slowly spread to all police stations across the state. The key aim of the Nagrik Samitis is to involve the public in preventing crime, strengthen police-public relationship and to ensure public participation in law and order with respect to celebrating major events and festivals. This model has proved to be effective in developing a locally relevant institutional mechanism that builds a better security system in every locality. This Samiti also appoints volunteers if required, to assist traffic police for maintenance of traffic. It can settle minor community disputes and offences of petty nature.

Nagaland 2030 Targets



- Reduce the proportion of crime against women against total crime reported to 2 percent by 2030
- Reduce the proportion of crime against children to 0.16 percent per 1,00,000 population by 2030
- Reduce number of murder cases significantly by 2030
- Reduce cases of corruption

⁷https://police.assam.gov.in/sites/default/files/swf_utility_folder/departments/assampolice_webcomindia_org_oid_8/this_comm/nagarik_committee_english.pdf
⁸<https://police.assam.gov.in/portlet-innerpage/nagarik-committees>

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Nagaland Vision



By 2030, Nagaland will increase state level income and reduce fiscal deficit while aligning state level expenditure to Vision 2030.

Process

Assess

- **Action:** List **top three key challenges** in your district basis secondary data and current status.
- **Example:** High fiscal deficit, lack of state level self-sufficiency, low private sector involvement

Prioritise

- **Action:** From the list created in Stage 1 - 'Assess', identify the **top challenge** that must be addressed on priority.
- **Example:** Lack of state level self-sufficiency

Pilot

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **list of government schemes currently implemented, relevant partners and best practices** that will help target the priority area identified in Stage 2 - 'Prioritise'. Create a **pilot plan**.
- **Example:** The best practice of an international collaboration in Mizoram of a regional agricultural centre aims to benefit the farmers of not only the state but the North East Indian region as a whole. Please refer to the Case Study below.

Map Partnerships and Schemes

- Line departments, Public-Private Partnership, CSR, Specific relevant schemes to the particular SDG related programme identified.

Implement

- **Action:** Basis the pilot programme/local partner identified, **implement the programme(s)/collaborate with the local partner(s)** in one village/a group of villages of the district and **if successful, scale** this programme across the district. Alternately, it could also be implemented across the district and cited as an example to scale up throughout the state.
- **Example:** The Agricultural Centre in Mizoram which focuses on citrus fruit processing is an example of how partnership can drive greater efficiencies and bring about societal benefits.

Monitor & Evaluate

- **Action:** Ensure to keep the **DIF handy** and create **specific time-bound indicators** in order to measure progress of the programme(s) identified/local partner(s) collaborated with.
- **Example:** Apart from measuring progress through the DIF and developing relevant indicators to the programme implemented.

Case Study: International Collaboration – Regional Agricultural Centre, Mizoram: In a first-of-its-kind attempt, a regional agricultural centre for North East India, based in Mizoram was launched in March 2018.⁹ This centre focuses on exclusively processing citrus fruits. This project is a collaboration between the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers, Government of Israel and Mizoram government. Expertise, knowledge and professional support to this centre is provided by Israel and through this collaboration, farmers of the North East region will benefit greatly in the long run.

Nagaland 2030 Targets



- Reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)
- Increase state level income generation to empower self-sufficiency

⁹<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/agri-centre-with-israeli-collaboration-to-come-up-in-mizoram/articleshow/63016645.cms>



Holistic Implementation Guide

The achievement of the SDGs depends on the ability of local and regional governments to promote integrated, inclusive and sustainable development. Planning for achieving the SDGs is an integral part of the District's planning process. It should be integrated with the District Planning and Development Board (DPDB), for a holistic District Plan with a long term perspective and strategy. Achieving effective development outcomes requires synergies between various government departments, schemes and initiatives, for a holistic inter-sectoral approach in terms of planning and implementation. This section highlights some suggestions on how holistic implementation can be carried out on-ground.

In this process, promoting local ownership of national strategies is vital. If local and regional governments have a sense of ownership of the SDGs and a role in determining their roles and responsibilities, their involvement in implementation will be greater.

Every district has a DPDB with similar approaches. Based on this perspective, suggestions on how to engage in holistic implementation on-ground are as follows:

- **District SDG Cell/Committee:** This Cell/Committee on SDGs can be set up under the chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner.
- **Conducting Situational Analysis:** This is the first step which involves considering the various themes of the SDGs, which are of high priority in the district. Please refer to each of the SDGs in this District Manual for more information about the process. The Cell/Committee can then prepare a baseline in order to assess the current situation.
- **Awareness Generation:** Introducing the SDGs and all relevant themes to the government departments, various other stakeholders and the Village Council is essential.
- **Goals/Targets:** The following steps are important herein:
 - In order to contribute to the **Nagaland SDG**

Vision 2030 and Targets 2030 (baseline at 2015–16) which are outlined for each goal as well as the DIF to understand the metrics to be tracked, relevant local level targets and milestones could be formed

- **Thematic working groups** can be identified to prepare a plan and strategies, based on the goal and targets identified
- **Learnings:** There are two steps herein:
 - Assess, in case **learnings can be taken from other programmes and schemes** which could potentially be tapped/converged, supplemented and/or complemented to address the relevant SDGs
 - **Leveraging various other resources and activities** – institutional, schematic, departmental, voluntary and/or local, to be incorporated in the district/village level plan.

Roadmap for Implementation

Step 1: Building Awareness: Ensuring that there is adequate awareness about the SDGs at all levels.

Step 2: Advocacy: Including state perspectives in SDG strategies.

Step 3: Prioritise relating to the 17 SDGs based on local contexts, needs and resources to be established for implementation. Formulating programme targets and goals.

Step 4: Monitoring: Evaluating and learning from experiences and making relevant course-correction.

For more information on a detailed outline to plan for and implement each SDG, please refer to the relevant SDG in this District Manual. For example, SDG 1 – No Poverty is on page 18-19 and so on.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Apart from having a holistic implementation plan and execution, a very important aspect for achieving and measuring results is M&E. This section gives information about why M&E is important and what are the recommendations on how it can be done effectively on-ground.

Importance of M&E

- To monitor the SDGs and its associated targets using the DIF for measuring outcomes and impact of policies and programmes in order to conduct course-correction where needed
- To assess the quality of activities being conducted
- To provide appropriate direction to the policy makers and implementers of various schemes and programmes.

Recommendations on effective M&E

- **Governance:** The M&E process must be conducted under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner and must be in line with the DIF in order to track the relevant indicators selected at the district level for the specific SDGs.
- **Tool – DIF:** Keeping the DIF handy is useful in order to monitor effectiveness of programmes being implemented basis targets. The DIF is

available in Annexure II of this Manual.

- **List of activities** to be conducted under each identified programme basis local priorities, are essential. Along with that, the following information should also be recorded and tracked regularly:
 - Involved relevant stakeholders
 - Clear timelines
 - Allocated budgets
 - Goals and targets along with identified milestones
 - Relevant localised indicators additional to those in the DIF, where required
- **Review:** Quarterly review to measure the progress of programmes in line with the milestones, DIF targets and goals. All government departments, elected members, development partners and other stakeholders should participate in review of state plans.
- **Reporting:** The DIF should formulate the base for reporting achievements and progress of the programmes. Annually, dissemination of best practices can also go a long way to identify scalable and sustainable programmes.





Conclusion

The Manual aims to be a 'one-stop shop' with as many supporting tools as possible, for guiding district and sub-district administration in order to contextualise the SDGs to local needs, challenges and opportunities. Being closely aligned to the Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 document gives this Manual an edge in order to empower those working tirelessly on-ground, to make the SDGs a reality in Nagaland, linking it to the state-wide targets and focus for tomorrow. It is not only essential to have supporting tools and guidance on processes for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs, but also important to have open lines of communication and engagement with all relevant stakeholders at all levels. This will allow varied perspectives through a host of experiences and contributions alongside leveraging strengths of each of the involved partners in this collective effort towards achieving Agenda 2030 for Nagaland.

In order to provide further support readers as well as relevant stakeholders should involve in on-ground planning, implementing and monitoring SDGs locally. The Manual contains the following annexures:

- **Annexure I – List of Abbreviations:** All abbreviations mentioned in this document are included in this annexure.
- **Annexure II – DIF:** This document contains all relevant indicators that need to be monitored across the district, periodically according to each goal. The district and sub-district administration has the autonomy to track and report on any additional indicators apart from those mentioned in the DIF.
- **Annexure III – Timeline of key initiatives for integration of the SDGs in Nagaland.**

The process of localisation may be time-consuming and tedious but in order for it to be sustainable, it is essential that the district and sub-district administration is fully prepared and equipped. Contribution towards Agenda 2030 for Nagaland will depend upon the government machinery and its capability to empower all other relevant stakeholders to join hands together, for achieving the SDGs in the coming decade.

Annexure I: List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BCG	Bacille Calmette Guerin
BDO	Block Development Officers
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CCA	Community Conserved Areas
CGPA	Cumulative Grade Point Average
CHOs	Community Health Officers
CIC/SIC	Central Information Commission/ State Information Commission
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDRC	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
DES	Department of Economics and Statistics
DIF	District Indicator Framework
DoNER	Department of Development of North Eastern Region
DPDB	District Planning and Development Board
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DUDA	Department of Under Developed Areas
ESD	Education on Sustainable Development
EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
G2C	Government to Citizen
GCED	Global Citizenship Education
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPC	High Power Committee
HWC-SHCs	Health and Wellness Centre-Sub Health Centres

IDRC	Integrated Development cum Resource Centre
IIACs	Integrated Intensive Inclusive Agriculture Clusters
INR	Indian Rupee
IT	Information Technology
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MA	Municipality Affairs
MCSP	Maternal and Child Survival Program
MGIEP	The UNESCO Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Tonne
MTC	Multi Training Centre
NALSA	National Legal Services Authority
NBA	National Board of Accreditation
NBOCWBB	Nagaland Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHP	Nagaland Health Project
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India
NSDMA	Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority
NSRLM	Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PWIEP	Promotion of Women in Innovative Enterprises Programme
RD	Rural Department
RDPW	Resource Development Programme for Women
RTI	Right to Information
SANKALP	Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendants
SBM (U)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
SCERT	State Council of Education, Research and Training

SDGCC	Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHG	Self Help Group
SIF	State Indicator Framework
SSOM	Spastics Society of Mizoram
TBCLN	Tizu Valley Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Network
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
TLI	Transformative Livelihood Intervention
UD	Urban Development
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VC	Village Council
VDB	Village Development Board
VWSC	Village Water & Sanitation Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSSO	Water and Sanitation Support Organization
WATSAN	Community Water and Sanitation Committees

Annexure II: District Indicator Framework (DIF)

This Annexure contains all the major indicators for each SDGs, which are to be tracked at the district level. The table contains vital information:

- **Schemes aligned:** This includes the central/state government scheme(s) that best aligns to the specific SDG target and indicator.
- **Periodicity:** This means, the frequency with which the data is to be updated (e.g., quarterly, annually)
- **Source/Department:** The data source or the respective state government department that is responsible for the particular indicator.

SDG 1: No Poverty

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
1	Number of public distribution system (PDS) beneficiaries/ ration card holders	NRLM ¹⁰ NULM ¹¹ MGNREGA ¹²	Quarterly	Food & Civil Supplies
2	Number of beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)		Quarterly	SW
3	Person-days generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (in lakhs)	MGNREGA	Annually	RD
4	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA		Annually	RD
5	Number of SHGs formed and provided bank credit linkage		Quarterly	RD/ DUDA/ NULM
6	Number of women receiving aids/benefit under any maternity related benefit (in lakhs)	RCH-JSY ¹³ , JSSK ¹⁴ , PMMVY ¹⁵	Quarterly	SW
7	Number of persons provided Social Assistance Programme	IGNOAPS ¹⁶ IGNDPS ¹⁷ IGNWPS ¹⁸	Annually	SW
8	Number of widows provided with Family Benefit Scheme		Annually	SW
9	Percentage of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing against the state target (Rural)	PMAY	Annually	RD
10	Number/percentage of rural household served by PHED (water supply)	Jal Jeevan Mission	Annually	PHED
11	Number/percentage of urban household served by PHED (water supply)	Swachh Bharat Mission (G) - World Bank funding	Annually	PHED
12	Proportion of homeless population to total population		Annually	Home
13	Percentage of household with bank accounts	PMJDY ¹⁹	Quarterly	Lead Bank

¹⁰National Rural Livelihood Mission

¹¹National Urban Livelihood Mission

¹²Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

¹³Janani Suraksha Yojana

¹⁴Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram

¹⁵Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

¹⁶Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

¹⁷Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

¹⁸Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

¹⁹Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
14	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight	National Nutrition Mission	Annually	SW
15	Ratio of rural households covered under PDS to rural households	Public Distribution System	Annually	Food & Civil Supplies
16	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted	ICDS ²⁰ National Nutrition	Annually	SW
17	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are wasted		Annually	SW
18	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15–49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	RCH-Anaemia Mukh Bharat/ VHND ²¹	Annually	CMO Office
19	Percentage of children aged 6–59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)		Annually	CMO Office
20	Productivity of cereals, fruits, vegetables and pulses (yield per hectare)	National Food Security Mission; EARS ²² Input Survey; RKVY ²³ Sub-Mission on Agricultural Machinery Farm Mechanisation; MOVCD-NER ²⁴ MIDH ²⁵	Annually	Agri
21	Total area under cultivation of cereals, fruits, vegetables and pulses		Annually	Agri
22	Number of Soil Health Card distributed	Soil Health Card	Annually	Agri
23	Percentage of net area under organic farming	MOVCD-NER	Annually	Agri
24	Species of indigenous animals for germ-plasm conservation in the district (in number)	NLM ²⁶ , RKVY, EDEG ²⁷ , RGM ²⁸ , NCDC ²⁹ , DoNER, EAP ³⁰	Annually	Annual Study by Veterinary Department

²⁰Integrated Child Development Services²¹Village Health and Nutrition Day²²Establishment of Agency for Reporting of Statistics²³Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana²⁴Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region²⁵Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture²⁶National Livestock Mission²⁷Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation²⁸Rashtriya Gokul Mission²⁹National Cooperative Development Corporation³⁰External Aided Project**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being**

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
25	Number of maternal mortality	RCH-Laashya/ Dakshata/SBA/JSY/ JSSK/AB-PMJAY ³¹ / HDU ³² /PMSMA ³³ / Quality ANC	Quarterly	CMO Office
26	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel in the calendar year		Quarterly	CMO Office
27	Percentage of institutional deliveries		Quarterly	CMO Office
28	Percentage of pregnant women registered in first trimester		Quarterly	CMO Office
29	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth, for last birth who received antenatal care four times or more (5 years/1 year)		Quarterly	CMO Office
30	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	National Health Mission, Immunisation Programme, Mission Indradhanush	Quarterly	CMO Office
31	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Quarterly	CMO Office
32	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months fully immunised (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine) in the calendar year		Quarterly	CMO Office
33	Number of new HIV infections in the calendar year	NSACS ³⁴	Quarterly	CMO Office
34	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	RNTCP ³⁵	Quarterly	CMO Office
35	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	NVBDCP ³⁶	Quarterly	CMO Office
36	Viral Hepatitis (including A&B) incidence per 1,00,000 population	NVHCP ³⁷	Quarterly	CMO Office
37	The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of leprosy		Quarterly	CMO Office
38	HIV Prevalence Rate	NSACS	Quarterly	CMO office
39	Number of deaths due to cancer during the calendar year	Non-communicable Diseases	Quarterly	CMO Office
40	Percentage of adults (15+ years) who have had at least 60 millilitre or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly (approximately equivalent to standard alcoholic drinks)		Quarterly	CMO Office

³¹Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana³²High Dependency Unit³³Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan³⁴Nagaland State Aids Control Society³⁵Revised National TB Control Programme³⁶National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme³⁷National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme

41	Number of persons treated in de-addiction centres	OST ³⁸	Quarterly	SW/CMO Office
42	Death rate due to road traffic accident per 1,000 population during the calendar year	Grant-in-Aid	Quarterly	Home
43	Percentage of currently married women (15–49 years) who use any modern family planning methods	Road Safety & Awareness Programmes (MoRTH ³⁹), Sate & District Road Safety Committee	Quarterly	CMO Office
44	Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who were already mothers or pregnant		Quarterly	CMO Office
45	Suicide mortality rate		Annually	Home
46	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	AB-PMJAY	Quarterly	CMO Office
47	Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV	NSACS	Quarterly	CMO Office
48	Proportion of population in age group 15–49 years who are currently taking antihypertensive medication among age group 15–49 with systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg, or with diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg		Quarterly	CMO Office
49	Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma 15–49 years		Quarterly	CMO Office
50	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	NHM ⁴⁰	Quarterly	CMO Office

³⁸Opium Substitution Therapy
³⁹Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
⁴⁰National Health Mission

SDG 4: Quality Education

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
51	Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan: Mid-day Meal; Pre-matric Scholarships and stipends; Minority Scholarship	Annually	School Education/UDISE
52	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in elementary (Class 1–8) and secondary (Class 9–10) education		Annually	School Education/UDISE
53	Gross Enrolment Ratio in secondary education		Annually	School Education/UDISE
54	Percentage of students in grade 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of the above grades		Annually	School Education/UDISE
55	Gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary)		Annually	School Education/UDISE
56	Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/secondary levels		Annually	School Education/UDISE
57	Approximate out of school ratio (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary)		Annually	School Education/UDISE
58	Number of Mid-day Meal Kitchens in schools as a proportion of total number of schools in the district		Annually	School Education
59	Enrolment Rate of children with disabilities	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	Annually	School Education
60	Male:Female ratio for Primary /Secondary		Annually	School Education
61	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/disabled friendly ramp and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)		Annually	School Education

62	Percentage of teachers in i) primary, ii) upper primary and iii) secondary education who have received at least the minimum qualification (DIET/ B.Ed.) required for teaching at the relevant level of education		Annually	School Education
63	Percentage of primary, upper primary and secondary schools with Pupil Teacher Ratio less than/equal to 25		Annually	School Education
64	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	Swachh Bharat Mission	Annually	School Education

SDG 5: Gender Equality

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
65	Rate of crime against women per 10,000 of female population	Women Police Stations in all districts; Sakhi One-stop Centre	Annually	Home
66	Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1,000 male)		Annually	Population Census
67	Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the district during the calendar year		Annually	Home
68	Proportion of sexual crime against women to total crime against women during the calendar year		Annually	Home
69	Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year		Annually	Home
70	Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year	AHTU ⁴¹ in all districts	Annually	Home
71	Percentage of ever-married women aged 15–49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence		Annually	Home
72	Wages of casual labourers (skilled, semi- and unskilled)		Annually	Labour

⁴¹Anti-Human Trafficking Unit

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
73	Percentage of population having safe drinking water within their premises	Jal Jeevan Mission	Annually	PHED/NFHS
74	Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)		Annually	PHED
75	Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)	Swachh Bharat Mission	Annually	PHED
76	Percentage/Number of village habitation achieving ODF target		Annually	PHED
77	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls		Annually	School Education
78	Per capita storage of water (m3/person)	Jal Jeevan Mission	Annually	PHED
79	Per capita availability of water (m3/person)	Jal Jeevan Mission	Annually	PHED
80	Percentage area of river basins brought under integrated water resource management	National Hydrological Project	Annually	Water Resource
81	Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)		Annually	PHED

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
82	Percentage of Households electrified	DDUGJY ⁴² / Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana/ Smart Grids/ Integrated Power Development Scheme	Annually	Power
83	Number of hours provided electricity in a day		Annually	Power
84	Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel (LPG)		Annually	NFHS/Forest

⁴²Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic GrowthF

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
85	Total area brought under organic certification	MOVCD, MIDH	Annually	Agri & allied
86	No. of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar registration	NHDP ⁴³ , MSME ⁴⁴	Annually	I&C Dept.
87	No. of beneficiaries under PMEGP		Annually	I&C Dept.
88	Number of start-ups recognised under Startup India	Startup India	Annually	I&C Directorate
89	Unemployment Rate (Registration of job seekers)		Annually	Employment, Skill Development and Entrep.
90	Number of youth trained under skill development training	PMKVY, SANKALP, DDU-GKY	Annually &	Employment, SD Entrepreneurship; RD
91	Percentage of youth placed under skill development training	PMKVY, SANKALP, DDU-GKY	Annually &	Employment, SD Entrepreneurship; RD
92	Number of workers covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act	ESI ⁴⁵	Annually	Labour
93	Percentage of households with a bank account	PMJDY	Quarterly	Lead bank
94	Number of banking outlets per 10,000 population		Annually	Lead bank

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
95	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	PMGSY ⁴⁶	Annually	PWD
96	Length of the road upgraded annually in kilometre	PMGSY	Annually	PWD
97	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density)		Annually	Population census

⁴³National Handloom Development Programme
⁴⁴Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
⁴⁵Employees State Insurance
⁴⁶Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
98	Proportion of seats held by women in Local Self-government		Annually	RD

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
99	Number and Percentage of EWS households covered through formal/affordable housing against the number of applicants received (Urban)	PMAY-HFA (U) ⁴⁷	Annually	RD/UD
100	Percentage of wards with 100 percent door to door waste collection	SBM (Urban), ADB Funded Programmes	Quarterly	UD/MA
101	Number of deaths and directly affected persons attributed to disasters during the financial year	Mitigation	Annually	Disaster Management
102	Number of Urban local bodies/ town committees with waste recycling plants installed (solid waste management)	SBA (Urban) and ADB Funding	Annually	UD
103	Number and percentage of hospitals with bio-medical waste segregations	Nagaland Health Project	Annually	CMO office
104	Number of Urban local bodies/ town council with septage management	ADB Funding/ MoHUA ⁴⁸	Annually	UD
105	Adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies at the district (Yes/No)	Sendai Framework	Annually	Disaster Management

⁴⁷Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban)
⁴⁸Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
106	Per capita food availability (rice)		Annually	Agri
107	Percentage of wards with 100 percent sources segregation		Quarterly	UD/MA

SDG 13: Climate Action

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
108	Number of climate adaptation project undertaken	Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, External Funding, Climate Change Adaptation Programme	Annually	Forest Dept.
109	Number of climate resilient infrastructures constructed		Annually	Forest Dept.
110	Number of sectors covered under the climate change action plan	Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, External Funding; Finance Commission Award, Green India Mission, National Afforestation Programme, CSR	Annually	Forest Dept.

SDG 15: Life on Land

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
111	Number and area of wildlife habitats	CSS, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem, External Funding, CSR	Annually	Forest - wildlife
112	Forest Cover as a percentage of total geographical area		Annually	Forest Dept.
113	Area under forest cover	Finance Commission Award, Green India Mission, National Afforestation Programme, External Funding, CSR	Annually	Forest
114	Density of forest cover		Annually	Forest
115	Conversion from wastelands to open forests		Annually	Forest
116	Increase in forest/vegetative cover in mountain areas	Finance Commission Award, Green India Mission, National Afforestation Programme, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem; External Funding, CSR	Annually	FSI Report
117	Number of community reserves		Annually	Forest Dept.
118	Establishment of number of Community Conservation Area/ Biodiversity Conservation Area/ Community Wildlife Sanctuary Area		Annually	Forest Dept.
119	Number of wildlife crimes registered and prosecuted		Annually	Forest - wildlife

S. No.	Indicator	Schemes Aligned	Periodicity	Source/ Department
120	Number of victims of intentional homicide		Annually	Home
121	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months		Annually	Home
122	Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year (Per 10,000 children)		Annually	Home
123	Number of missing children		Annual	Home
124	Number of Lok Adalats held during the calendar year	NALSA Sponsored Legal Aid Fund	Annually	Law & Justice
125	Number of cases under the Arms Act		Annually	Home
126	Number of government services provided online to citizens		Annually	NIC
127	Percentage of birth registration		Quarterly	DES
128	Percentage of death registration		Quarterly	DES
129	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar		Quarterly	Home
130	Percentage/Number of RTI queries responded and disposed		Annually	CIC/SIC

Annexure III: Timeline of Key Initiatives for Integration of the SDGs in Nagaland

Timeline for 2018 and 2019

November 2018	State level workshop conducted by Government of Nagaland - Planning & Coordination Department in collaboration with UNDP, engaging all Departments of the State in a dialogue Planning & Coordination Department as the nodal department for overall coordination of SDGs in the State - SDG Cells set up with Nodal Officers in all relevant Departments
August 2019	All flagship schemes, state schemes and projects are mapped with SDG targets
September 2019	Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) under Planning & Coordination Department with technical assistance from UNDP, headed by Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner is set up State Indicator Framework finalised
October 2019	High Level Steering Committee constituted and headed by the Chief Secretary for monitoring, policy review and course-corrections

Timeline for 2020 and 2021

