

Localisation of SDG by Integrating GPDP with labour Budget

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From Millennium to Sustainable Development Goals

- ❖ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), made during the UN Millennium Summit on 8 September 2000 was the first collective stand of the world leaders to rid the world of poverty and improve the lot of humanity.
- ❖ The MDGs are envisaged to be implemented for a period of 15 Years, ie, upto December 2015.

From Millennium to Sustainable Development Goals

- ❖ In September 2015 United Nations adopted the document titled ***Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*** adopting a new set of global Sustainable Development Goals for the next 15 years, ie, upto 2030.
- ❖ 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) containing 169 Targets.
- ❖ These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries (including India) alike.
- ❖ They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development viz; Economic, Social and Environmental.

An Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals



SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets

An Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals

- Sustainable Development Goals
- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- *Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

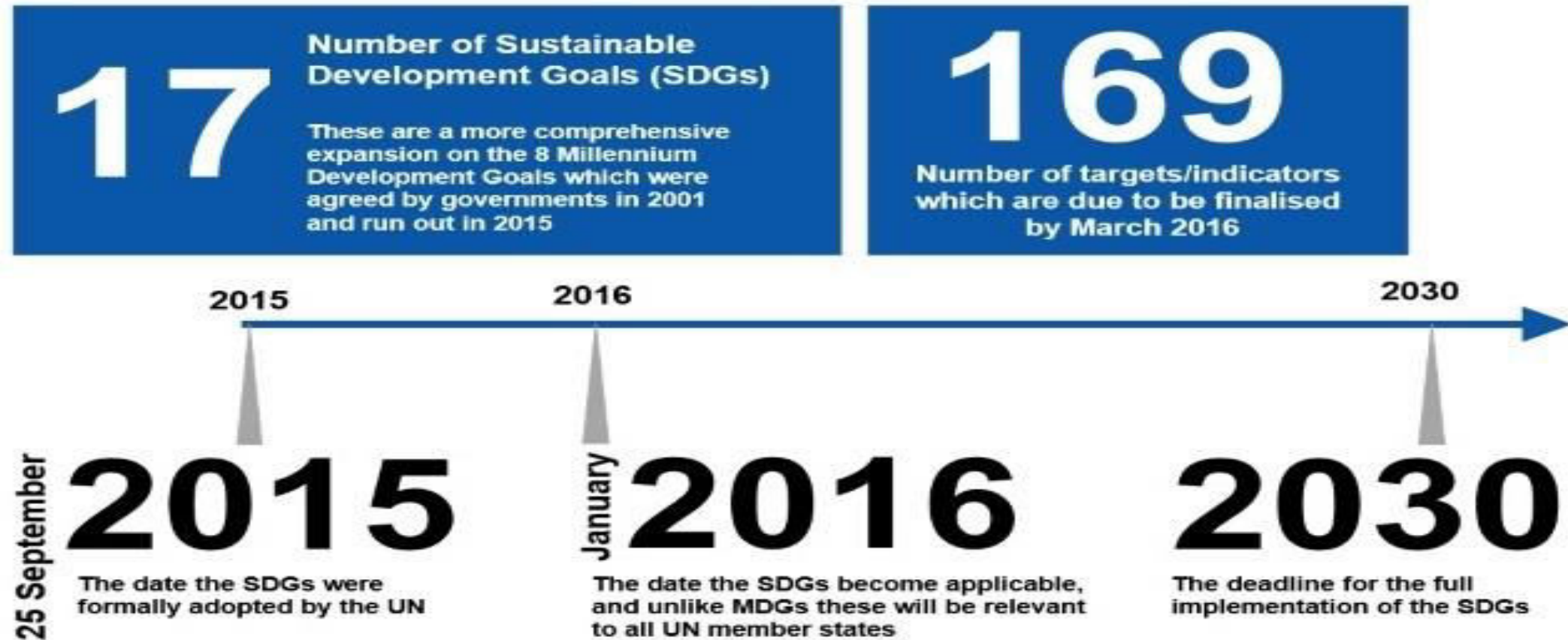
An Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals

This Agenda is called as a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.



An Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals in numbers



Why Localisation ?

Being a country of 6.4 lakh village and 833 million villagers, the success and failure of SDGs agenda 2030 largely depend on the development of rural India, particularly the area who is considered as backward and disadvantages.

The North East Region comprising eight states spread over 7.9% land of the country with 46 million population is considered as the hub of natural resources and biodiversity.

Many programmes of rural development have failed to yield as expected. People residing in region are poor and primarily rural. The land based rural economy of the region are at subsistence level.

Despite having rich natural and human resources, at present, this region is at the crossroads, in terms of socio-economic, environmental and political developments. Poverty, unemployment, food scarcity, environmental degradation and socio-political unrests are the major issues in this region that pose challenges to the development and peace of the entire region.

The Era of Change-Paradigm Shift

- End of one-size-fits-all approach
- Inclusive Growth

to

SABKA SATH SABKA VIKAS

- *Change in Budget timing March to February*
- *Five to 15 Years, Seven Years and Three Years*
- *No Special Status Provision*
- *Change in CSS- Core to Core, Core and Optional*

Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals

- The Government of India has been implementing several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the Flagships Programs for sustainable development of the country and its people in three dimensions viz. economic, social and environmental.
- These developmental schemes are mostly addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are targeted to be achieved by 2030.
- To achieve these tasks, mapping of the goals and targets as an initial step on proposed Nodal and other Ministries has been carried out in consultation with MoSPI.
- The Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), including the 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optional' Schemes being implemented by the States have been mapped alongwith some of the recent initiatives undertaken by the Central Government.
- In addition, Ministries are implementing Central Sector Schemes and States are also implementing various State Schemes aligned with one or more SDGs.

Change in Rural Development Schemes-Centrally Sponsored

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

❖ **Core of the Core Schemes**

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- National Social Assistance Programme
- Umbrella Schemes for SC/ST/OBC/Differently able and Vulnerable Group

❖ **Core Schemes**

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna
- National Livelihood Mission
- *Swachh Bharat Mission*
- *National Rural Drinking water Mission*

Change in Rural Development Schemes-Centrally Sponsored

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

❖ Core Schemes

- *National Health Mission*
- *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*
- *Mid Day Meal*
- *Integrated Child Development Services*
- *Schemes for Protection and Empowerment of Women*
- *Schemes for Green/ White/Blue Revolution*

❖ Optional Schemes

- *Boarder Area Development Programme*
- *SPM Rurban Mission*

Mapping for Localisation of Schemes under SDG

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Targets, CSS, Interventions, Nodal and other Ministries

SDG No.	SDG Description	Nodal Ministry	Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Related Interventions	Targets	Other concerned Ministries/Departments	Concerned Depts. of the State
①	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Rural Development	1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) <u>(Core of the Core)</u> 2. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) & National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) <u>(Core)</u> 3. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) <u>(Core of the Core)</u>	1) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. 2) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana 3) Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	RD, HUPA, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	
					1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	RD, HUPA Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	
					1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Social Justice & Empowerment, RD, Labour, WCD, Minority Affairs, Tribal Affairs	
					1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Agriculture & Cooperation, Land Resources, Drinking Water & Sanitation, HUPA, RD, Panchayati Raj, Urban Development	
					1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Home Affairs	
					1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	RD, HUPA	
					1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	External Affairs, RD	

Implementation of SDG in Assam

Purpose and Priorities

- The purpose is to recreate a “Xuroxhito Axom, Vikoxito Axom, Xarbasreshtha Axom” (Secure Assam, Developed Assam, Great Assam), where prosperity and well-being of all citizens is assured across Assam regardless of caste, creed, ethnicity, religion, language and gender so as to facilitate the Government to fulfil its commitment towards creating a prosperous, healthy and happy Assam, free from poverty and hunger, with opportunity, equity and access to all.

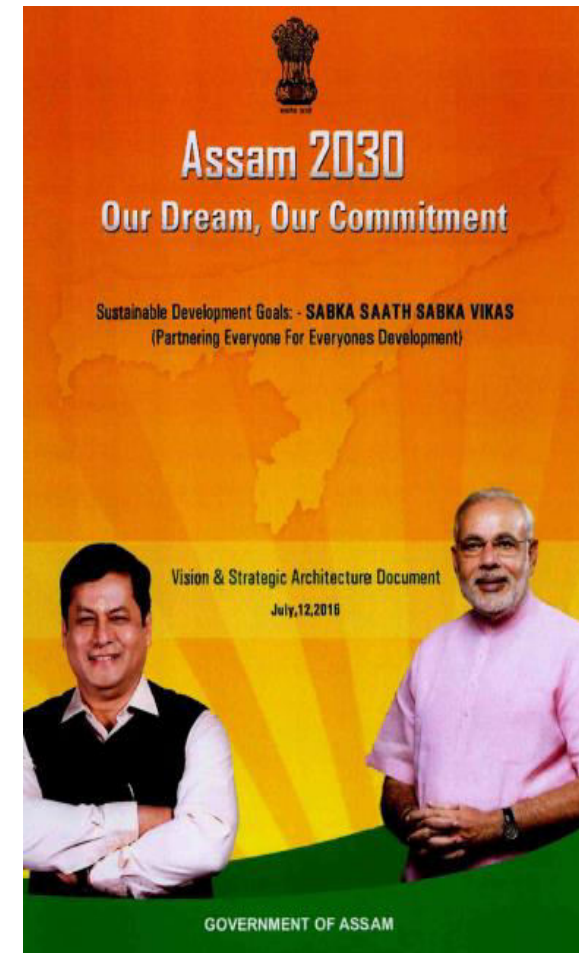
Implementation of SDG in Assam

Strategies

- Consequent to the adoption of SDGs, Planning & Development Department has been made as Nodal Department and an SDG Cell has been constituted within the department.
- Most of the SDGs relate to outcomes already accepted as desirable (including in MDGs), and are already being sought to be achieved through existing governmental programs. Hence, steps has been taken on the following:
 - Re-orient, re-align and re-prioritize the existing programs
 - Integrate, synergize and re-energize the different components of SDGs already available in State Govt's agenda
 - Redefine the structures, retool the processes and rejuvenate the people.
- Forging partnership with Civil Societies, Corporate Houses, Academia and International Bodies like UNDP, UNICEF, WHO etc. for knowledge gathering on innovation, technology, management of change etc.
- Strategy for integrating SDGs into State planning and budgeting processes

Implementation of SDG in Assam

- **Vision Document**
- The Government of Assam set out its long term development vision through the document *Assam 2030: Our Dream, Our Commitment* in July 2016, in line with the global consensus on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- **Outcome Budget**
- The Government through the Centre for SDGs carried out the mapping of Assam Budget (2016-17) Highlights in respect of the Sustainable Development Goals and found that the budget is SDGs centric.
- It has also become the input document in preparation of Outcome Budget-2017-18.



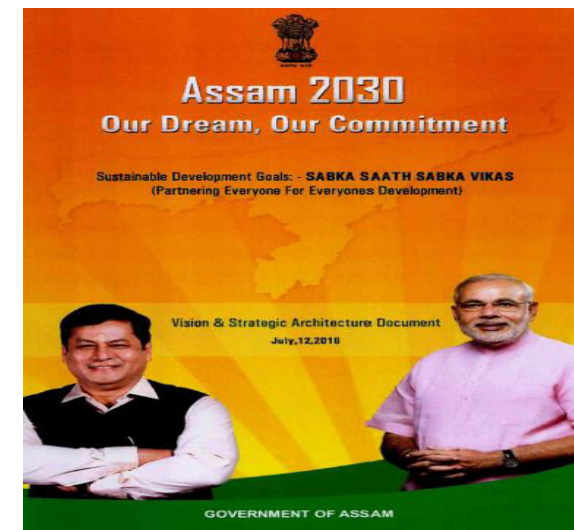
Implementation of SDG in Assam

GOAL NO.2 : ZERO HUNGER

This goal envisions achieving zero hunger, to ensure availability of nutritious and sufficient food round the year to all people, and to end mal-nutrition. This would be ensured by enhanced agricultural productivity and ensuring sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices alongside addressing issues of access by improving supply systems and ensuring proper implementation of National Food Security Act. The strategies would also look at access issues especially in children with age group from 0-6 years and young and adolescent women so as to break the cycle of malnourishment in new born babies.

This goal lays down the target to end hunger by 2030 and malnutrition by 2025. It also targets to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers like farmers, fishermen, milk producers etc. It further targets ensuring equal access to land, productive resources and inputs, financial services, market and opportunities for value addition, sustainable food production systems and access to natural genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits arising therefrom.

The strategy is common with the previous goal, and action on this goal will also benefit low income group people, in particular, those living below the poverty line, and people in most vulnerable situations like women, children and tribals in inaccessible areas, tea tribes and people living in char (river islands) areas, forest villages, interstate border areas etc.



Implementation of SDG in Assam

• Clustering of SDGs Assam

No.	Goal	Lead Department	Supporting Departments	Cross-cutting Departments	Oversight Departments
Group A. Poverty, Hunger and Rural Development				Social Welfare (Gender), WPT & BC, Tea Tribes Welfare, Minority Development, Char Areas, Hill Areas, Science & Technology, Information Technology, Information & Publicity.	Planning & Development, Finance
1	Poverty eradication	Panchayat & Rural Development	Agriculture, Social Welfare, Industries (Small and Microenterprises) , AH & Veterinary, Dairy Development, Fishery, Sericulture, Handloom & Textile, PWD, Power		
2	Zero Hunger	Agriculture	Irrigation, Health and FW, Panchayat and Rural Development, Food & Civil Supplies, Fishery, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary, Soil Conservation, Water Resources, Revenue & Disaster Management.		

Labour Budget

- LB means matching of demand and supply of work is the process of planning under MGNREGA and this is to be achieved through the preparation of a Labour Budget (LB).
- The LB thus covers two aspects viz. assessment of quantum and timing of demand for work and preparation of a shelf of projects to meet demand for works within the time prescribed in the Act.
- **A Labour Budget (LB) must, therefore, include**
- i) Anticipated quantum of demand for work;
- ii) Precise timing of the demand for work, and also;
- iii) Labour Budget (LB) entails planning, approval and funding under MGNREGA
- iv) It is mandated that LBs be prepared in accordance with the process prescribed in sections 13 to 16 of MGNREGA

Labour Budget

- Section 16.
- Responsibilities of the Gram Panchayats.—
- (1) The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for identification of the projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under a Scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and the Ward Sabhas and for executing and supervising such works.
- (2) A Gram Panchayat may take up any project under a Scheme within the area of the Gram Panchayat as may be sanctioned by the Programme Officer.
- (3) Every Gram Panchayat shall, after considering the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and the Ward Sabhas, prepare a development plan and maintain a shelf of possible works to be taken up under the Scheme as and when demand for work arises

THANK YOU