India's preparedness for SDGs

SDG Structure of Implementation

UN agencies, technical support for dashboards, NGOs, peer learning

04 PARTNERSHIPS

01 LEADERSHIP

National level: NITI Aayog
Sub-national level: Planning departments

National level: SDG India Index and dashboard, National Indicator Framework
Sub-national level: State and District Indicator Frameworks, dashboards

03 MONITORING

02 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

National level: NITI Aayog, MoSPI
Sub-national level: Nodal departments, dedicated units, district-level structures, high-level reviews

India's SDG Preparedness

India ratified SDGs at UN Summit in **2015**

Premier think tank appointed for the coordination of SDGs

India dedicatedly aspires for holistic SDG implementation Implementation (MoSPI) responsible for M&E

Ministry of Statistics and Programme

38 central ministries assigned with roles & responsibilities

Legislative oversight by the Parliament and state legislatures

NITI-MoSPI - carried out mapping of schemes & programmes

Vision Plan **2030**: combining national planning for **15** years along with the SDGs

Seven-year strategy paper: Translating broader vision into implementable policy

Three-year action plan for translating policies into actions

SDG National Indicator Framework with **284** indicators

SDG India Index (state-wise) with **62 (2018), 100 (2019), 115 (2020)** indicators

Progress on SDG localisation

Area	Parameter	No. of States completed	No. of UTs completed
Vision/ Roadmap	SDG vision document	19	2
Coordination	Mapping of SDG targets with schemes and departments	26	3
	Mechanisms for coordination with line departments at State level	24	6
	Formation of Working Groups/ Committees/ Task Forces	15	5
Monitoring and reporting	SDG cell/ centre/ team at State level	18	2
	State Indicator Framework	19	3
	District Indicator Framework	10	1
	Block Indicator Framework	2	0
	Dashboard developed	6	1
Budgeting	SDGs linked to budget allocation	10	3
Capacity building	Capacity building/ training of officials	17	3
	Involvement of CSOs/ CSR in awareness generation and capacity building	13	2

Institutional changes for faster SDG

Dedicated institutional structures

SDG Coordination Centres/ PMU for SDGs

- Dedicated team of 5-10 personnel reporting to ACS, Planning

- Handles all SDG-related activities such as vision document, indicator frameworks, dashboard, capacity building, reports, budget linkage, coordination with departments and NITI Aayog etc.

- Examples: Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Odisha, Punjab, Nagaland, Uttarakhand

Support from NITI Aayog

- Jammu and Kashmir: Development of project for SDG Coordination Centre and facilitation of funding support through Strengthening of Statistical Systems (SSS) scheme of GoI

- Odisha: Facilitated setting up of PMU for SDGs

- Tamil Nadu: Enabling setting up SDG Coordination Centre with UNDP

- Himachal Pradesh: Facilitating funding support for SDG initiatives through GIZ-BMZ

SDG Coordination Centres

SDGCC
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
COORDINATION CENTRE

Dedicated SDG Cells/PMU
embedded in
Planning / Economics & Statistics / Finance Departments

Pillars of intervention

Awareness & Capacity Building

Integrated Planning & Implementation

Localisation

Resource Mobilization & Partnerships

Monitoring & Evaluation

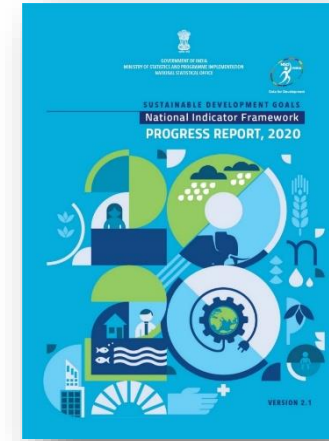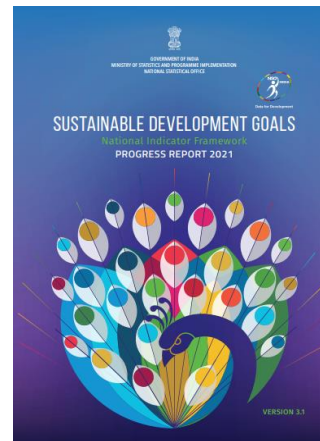States with SDG Cells/PMU – e.g. Haryana Karnataka Odisha Punjab Nagaland Uttarakhand

The principles adopted/to be adopted for the indicators selection

- *Relevancy with the target*
- *Feasibility in relation with official data*
- *Measurability in terms of statistical measurement*
- *Accessibility in terms of easy communication and easy understanding*
- *Consultation with stakeholders*

SDG Indicators: Global Vs National

SDGs	Global: 231	National: 284
Goal 1 : No Poverty	13	17
Goal 2 : Zero Hunger	14	19
Goal 3 : Good Health & Well Being	28	39
Goal 4 : Quality Education	12	19
Goal 5 : Gender Equality	14	29
Goal 6 : Clean Water and Sanitation	11	13
Goal 7 : Affordable and Clean Energy	6	5
Goal 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth	16	24
Goal 9 : Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	12	17
Goal 10 : Reduced Inequalities	14	11
Goal 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	13
Goal 12 : Sustainable Consumption and Production	13	15
Goal 13 : Climate Action	8	6
Goal 14 : Life below water	10	11
Goal 15 : Life on Land	14	14
Goal 16 : Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	24	21
Goal 17 : Means of Implementation (Partnerships for the Goals)	24	13

HOW IS NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK USED?

284 indicators
National Indicator Framework

Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

NITI Aayog

115 indicators
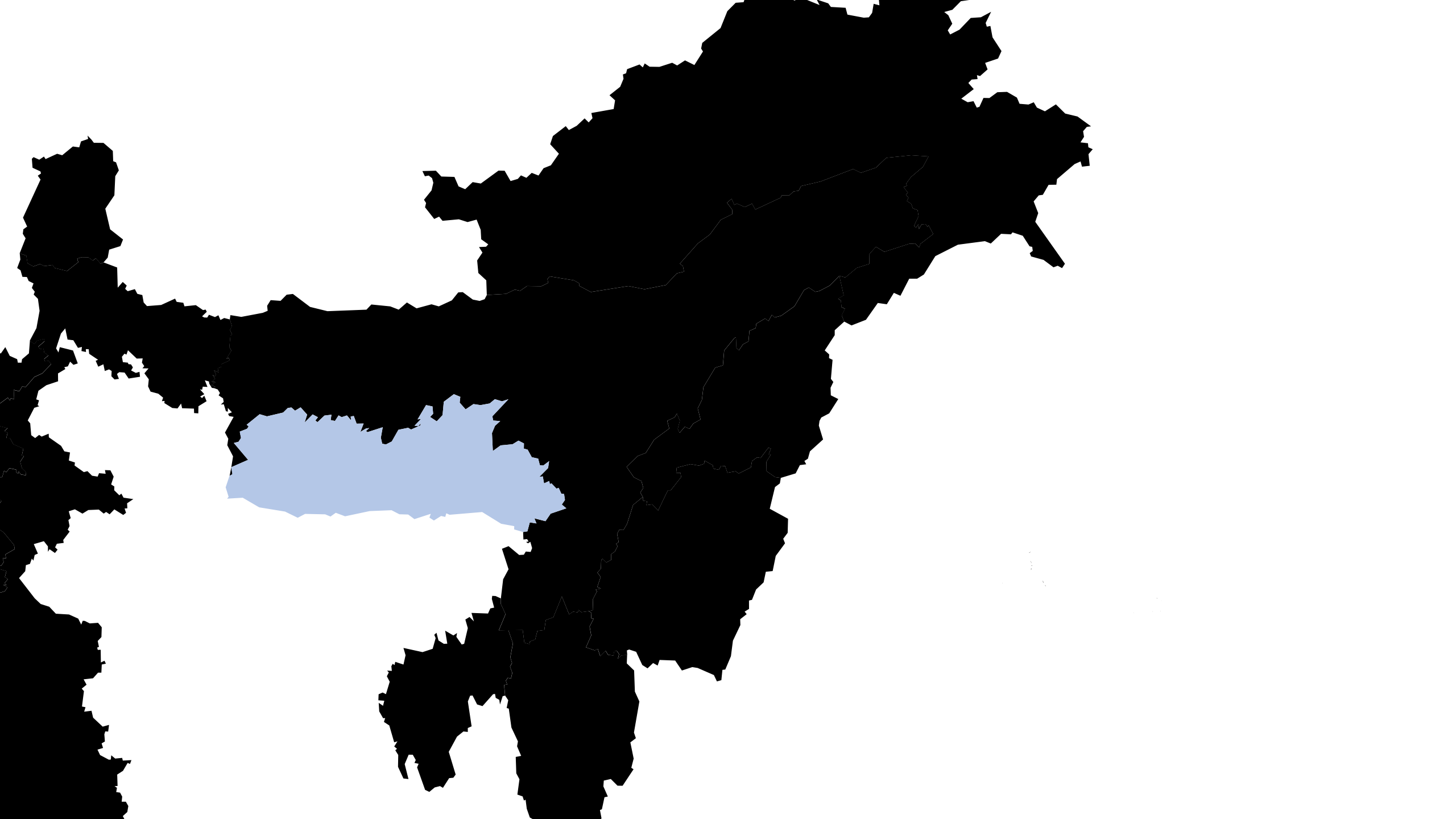**Used from NIF for SDG India Index**

State Indicator Framework

States develop SIF, aligned to NIF but more contextualized as per State needs

Ranking of states on SDGs

1. Monitoring progress on goals at state/district level and below
2. Foster peer learning and healthy competition
3. Enable Data driven decision making

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF MEGHALAYA
As per MOSPI NIF PROGRESS REPORT 2023

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER
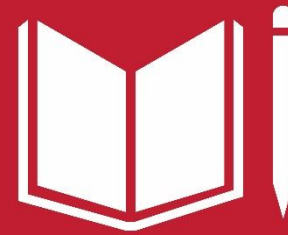
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

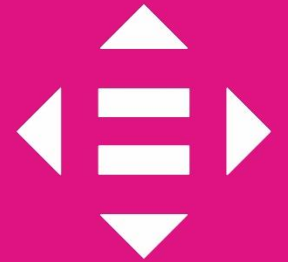**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

TARGET 1·1 — ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY

1.1.1 Poverty Gap Ratio

TARGET 1·2 — REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50%

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

TARGET 1·3 — IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

1.3.1 Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance

1.3.2 Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS, (in number)

1.3.4 Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

1.3.4 Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage, (in lakhs)

1.3.5 Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

1.3.6 Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government, (in number)

1.3.7 Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year, (in number)

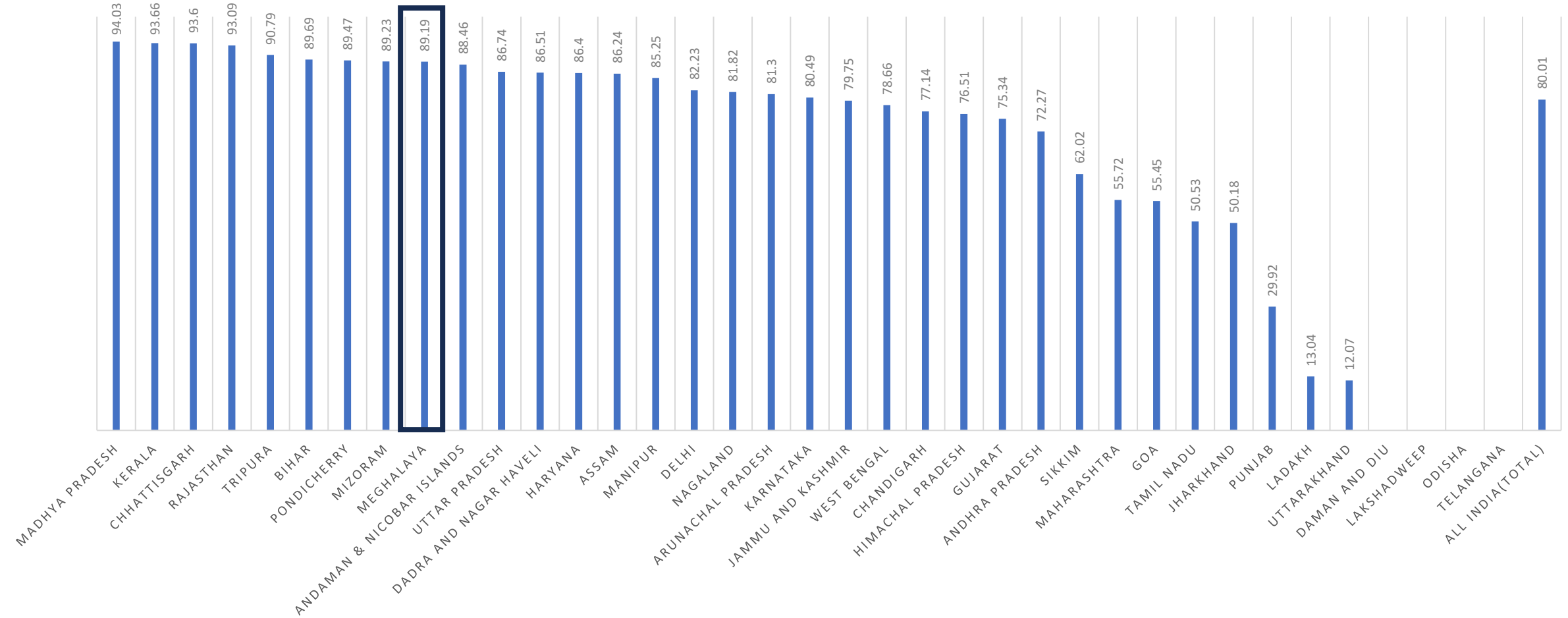1.3.8 Coverage of New Pension scheme (NPS)

1.3.1 Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance

Increased from 39.6% in 2015-16 to 69 % in 2019-21
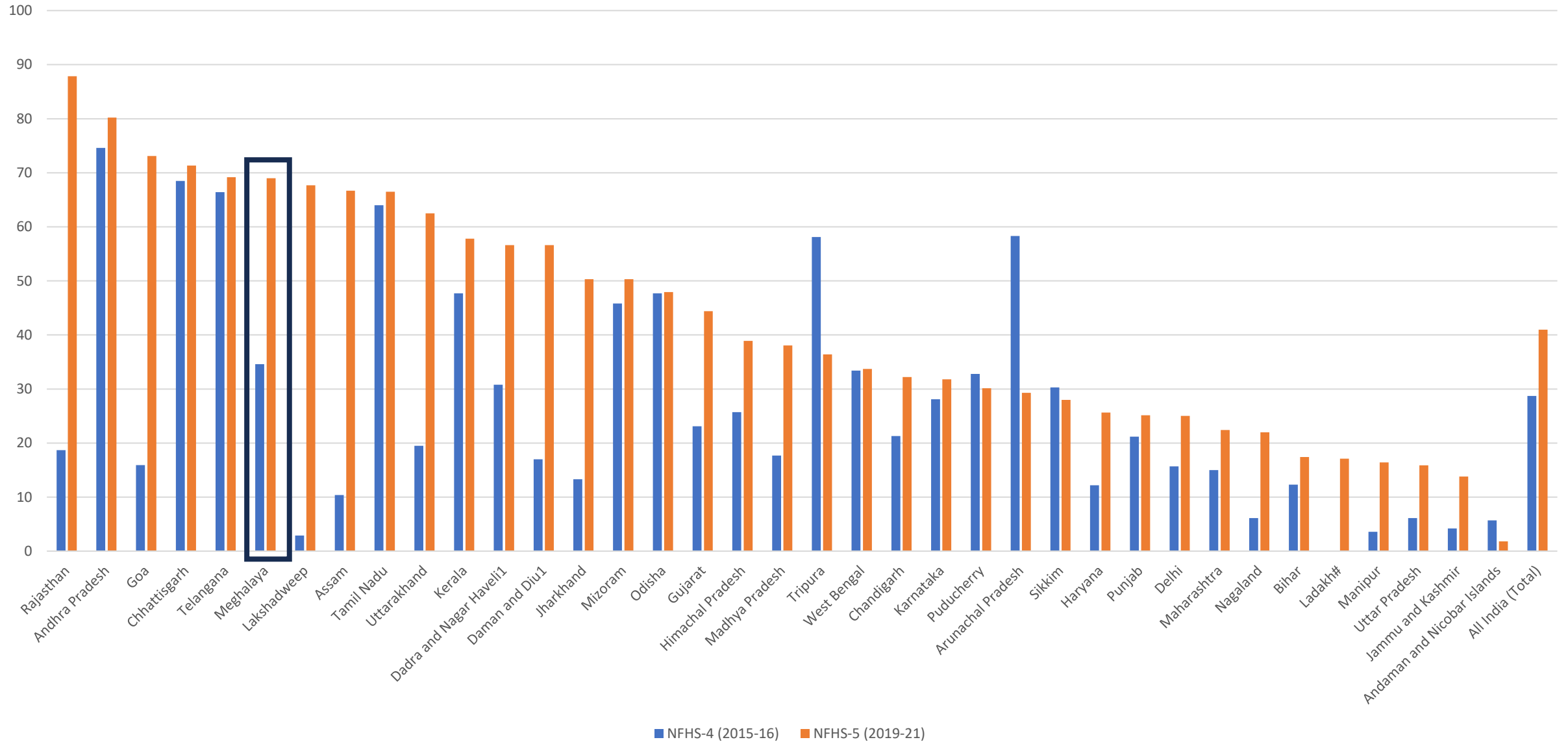
Legend: ■ NFHS-4 (2015-16) ■ NFHS-5 (2019-21)

1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)   2022-23

Meghalaya-89.19%

State/UT	Value
MADHYA PRADESH	94.03
KERALA	93.66
CHHATTISGARH	93.6
RAJASTHAN	93.09
TRIPURA	90.79
BIHAR	89.69
PONDICHERRY	89.47
MIZORAM	89.23
MEGHALAYA	89.19
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	88.46
UTTAR PRADESH	86.74
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	86.51
HARYANA	86.4
ASSAM	86.24
MANIPUR	85.25
DELHI	82.23
NAGALAND	81.82
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	81.3
KARNATAKA	80.49
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	79.75
WEST BENGAL	78.66
CHANDIGARH	77.14
HIMACHAL PRADESH	76.51
GUJARAT	75.34
ANDHRA PRADESH	72.27
SIKKIM	62.02
MAHARASHTRA	55.72
GOA	55.45
TAMIL NADU	50.53
JHARKHAND	50.18
PUNJAB	29.92
LADAKH	13.04
UTTARAKHAND	12.07
DAMAN AND DIU	
LAKSHADWEEP	
ODISHA	
TELANGANA	
ALL INDIA(TOTAL)	80.01

EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

1.4.2 Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population

MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO END POVERTY

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS

1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 1,00,000 population (similar to Indicator 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)

1.5.3 Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to Indicator 11.b.1 and 13.1.2)

1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to Indicator 11.b.2 and 13.1.3)

CREATE PRO-POOR AND GENDER-SENSITIVE POLICY FRAMEWORKS

1.b.1 Proportion of budget earmarked under gender budget

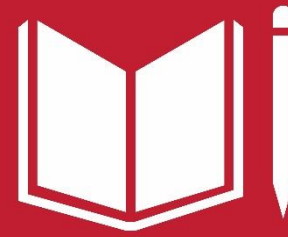| 1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

TARGET 2·1

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

2.1.1 Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight

2.1.2 Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013

TARGET 2·3

DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS

2.3.1 Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice, (in kg per hectare)

2.3.2 Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker, (in Rs.)

2.3.3 Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output

TARGET 2·2

END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION

2.2.1 Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status

2.2.4 Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal,

2.2.5 Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)

TARGET 2·4

SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

2.4.1 Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land

2.4.2 Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card

2.4.3 Percentage of net area under organic farming

	Meghalaya	India
2.1.1 Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight (2019-21)	26.6	32.1
2.1.2 Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013 (2022-23)	100	98.48
2.2.1 Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	46.5	35.5
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Wasting-12.1 Overweight-4	Wasting-19.3 Overweight-3.4
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status	53.8	57
2.2.4 Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal,	10.8	18.7
2.2.5 Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	45.1	67.1

TARGET 2·1

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

TARGET 2·2

END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION

TARGET 2·1

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

2.1.1 Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight

2.1.2 Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013

TARGET 2·3

DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS

2.3.1 Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice, (in kg per hectare)

2.3.2 Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker, (in Rs.)

2.3.3 Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output

TARGET 2·2

END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION

2.2.1 Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status

2.2.4 Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal,

2.2.5 Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)

TARGET 2·4

SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

2.4.1 Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land

2.4.2 Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card

2.4.3 Percentage of net area under organic farming

x2

	Meghalaya	India
2.3.1 Agriculture productivity of rice, (in kg per hectare) (2022)	2741	2798

2.4.1 Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land (2019)	25.24	77.73

TARGET 2·5

MAINTAIN THE GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FOOD PRODUCTION

2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
2.5.3 Conservation of fish genetic resource, (in number)

TARGET 2·A

INVEST IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND GENE BANKS

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
2.a.2 Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product (R&D) in agriculture to GVA in agriculture

TARGET 2·C

ENSURE STABLE FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS AND TIMELY ACCESS TO INFORMATION

2.c.1 Percentage of agriculture mandis enrolled in e-market
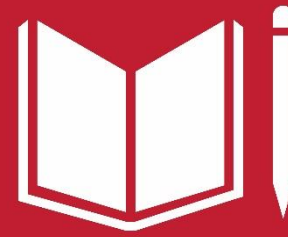
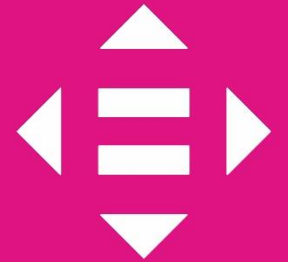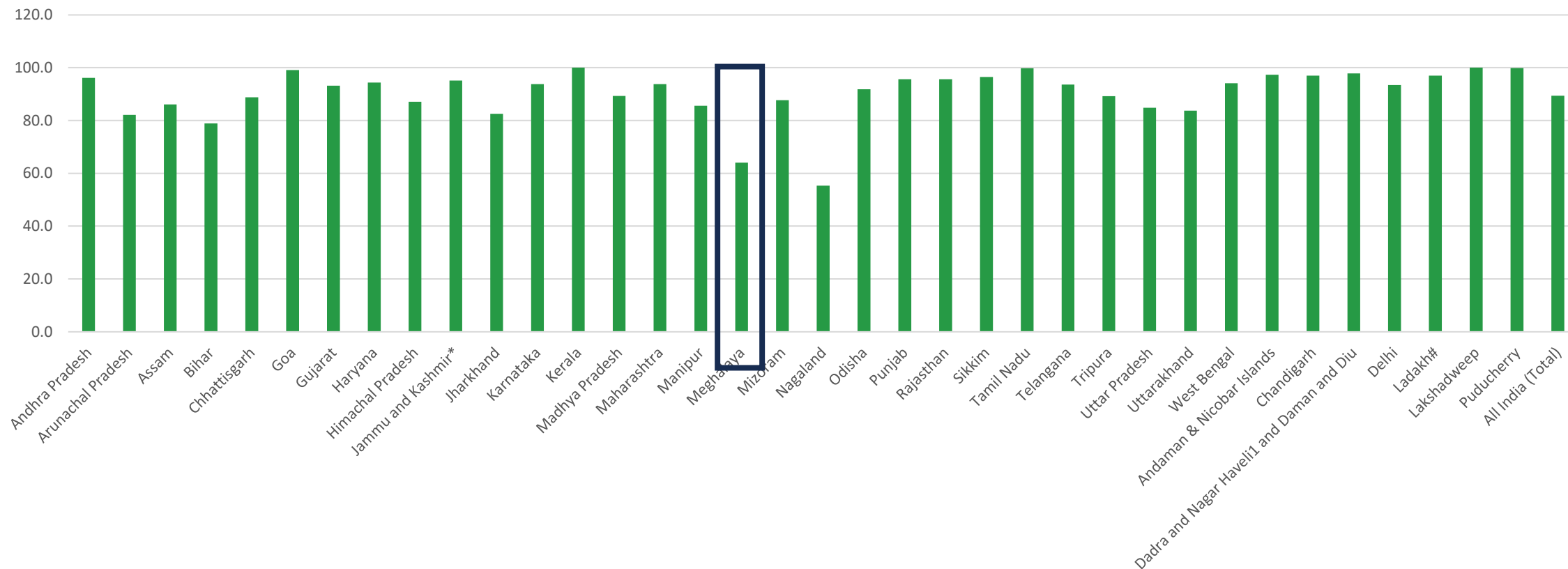| 1 | NO POVERTY |
2	ZERO HUNGER
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4	QUALITY EDUCATION
5	GENDER EQUALITY
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES

3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel
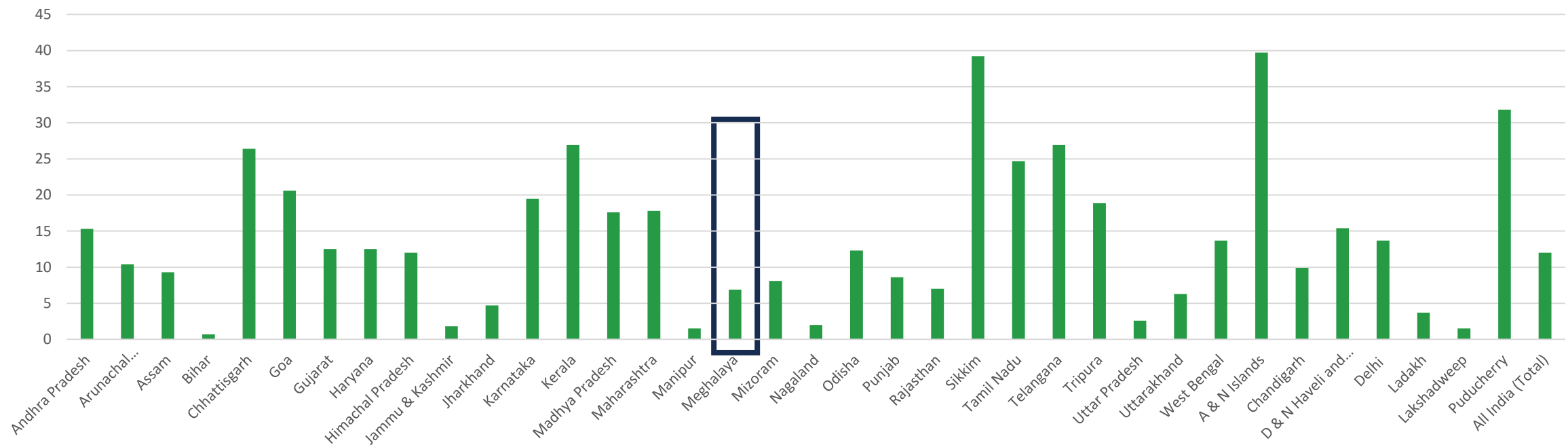**(NFHS 2019-21)**

India: 89.4
Meghalaya :64

3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population)
(NCRB 2021)
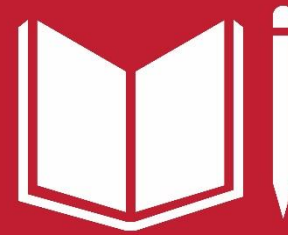
India: 12
Meghalaya : 6.9

| **1** | **NO POVERTY** | **2** | **ZERO HUNGER** | **3** | **GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING** | **4** | **QUALITY EDUCATION** | **5** | **GENDER EQUALITY** |

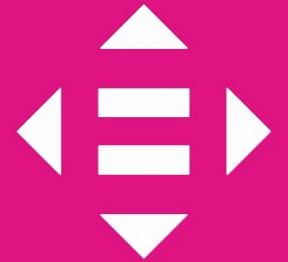| **6** | **CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION** | **7** | **AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY** | **8** | **DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH** | **9** | **INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE** | **10** | **REDUCED INEQUALITIES** |

4.1.1: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5 and 8 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 above grades

TARGET 4·1

FREE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Meghalaya

21% of Class 8 students have basic language
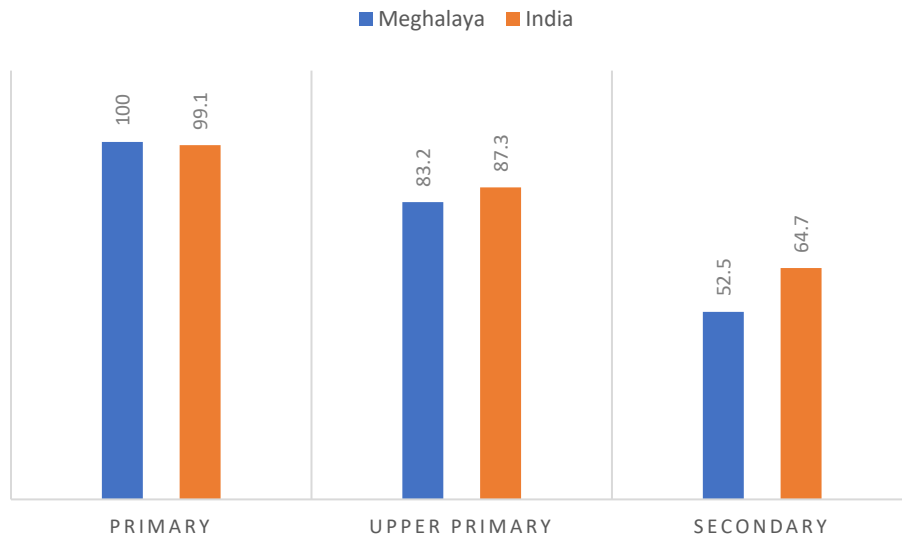
7% have numeracy skills (NAS 2021)

India
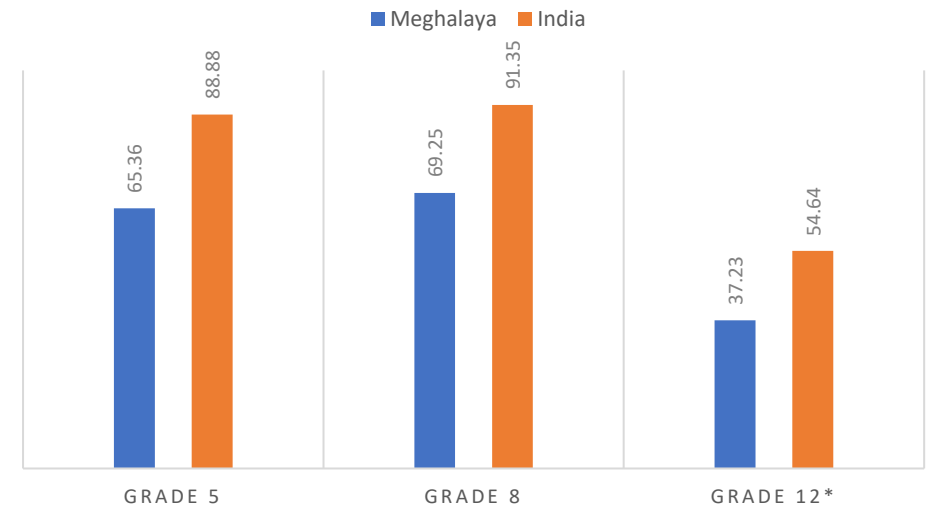
43% of Class 8 students have basic language

27% have numeracy skills (NAS 2021)

4.1.5: Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education (2021-22)

4.1.2: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 10 (2021-22)

Legend: ■ Meghalaya ■ India

	Meghalaya	India
PRIMARY	100	99.1
UPPER PRIMARY	83.2	87.3
SECONDARY	52.5	64.7

	Meghalaya	India
GRADE 5	65.36	88.88
GRADE 8	69.25	91.35
GRADE 12*	37.23	54.64

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

11.2.2 People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar Indicator to 3.6.1)

Meghalaya

7.98 injuries per 1 lakh population

5.67 deaths in road accidents per 1 lakh population (NCRB 2021)

India

27.2 injuries per 1 lakh population

11.38 deaths in road accidents per 1 lakh population (NCRB 2021)

TARGET 11·2

AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

11.3.1/ 11.a.1 Proportion of cities with Master plans (similar to Indicator 11.a.1)
11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 13.1.1)

12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of central/states pool stocks of wheat and rice

Meghalaya

0.05 storage losses (2021-22)

India

-0.22 storage loss (2021-22)

12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

SPCBs/PCCs have not provided revised inventory for 2021

12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed

Meghalaya

0(MoHUA 2023)

Arunachal Pradesh

1

UP

341

12.5.2: Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation

Meghalaya

47(MoHUA 2023)

India

89

16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population – 2022
Sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts (As on 01.04.2023)

	Sanctioned Strength	Mid-year projected population (in lakh)	Indicator Value
Meghalaya	99	33.26	2.98

16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population - 2021 (as on 01.01.2022)

	Sanctioned Strength	Mid-year projected population (in lakh)	Indicator Value
Meghalaya	99	33.26	2.98

16.5.1: Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per 1,00,000 population

Meghalaya	0	India	**0.3**

SDG India Index 2020-21

Snapshot of National & Meghalaya's performance

Monitoring progress of localisation: SDG India Index

First comprehensive measure of SDG performance and localisation with national and State/UT ranking

Goal-wise ranking of States/ UTs and overall ranking based on performance on all goals

Promotes competition among the States/ UTs in line with NITI Aayog's approach of competitive federalism

Enable States/ UTs to learn from peers

Supports States/ UTs in identifying priority areas

Highlights gaps in statistical systems

Baseline report – 2018	V2.0 report – 2019-20	V3.0 report – 2020-21
13 goals	16 goals + qualitative analysis on goal 17	16 goals + qualitative analysis on Goal 17
39 targets	54 targets	70 targets
62 indicators	100 indicators	115 indicators
Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs	Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs + State/ UT profiles	Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs + State/ UT profiles
Preceded National Indicator Framework (NIF)	Aligned with NIF: 68 indicators completely aligned, 20 refined, 12 new to cover goals 12, 13, and 14	Aligned with NIF: 76 indicators completely aligned, 31 refined, 8 in consultation with the line ministries

Monitoring progress of localisation: SDG India Index

First comprehensive measure of SDG performance and localisation with national and State/UT ranking

Goal-wise ranking of States/ UTs and overall ranking based on performance on all goals	Promotes competition among the States/ UTs in line with NITI Aayog's approach of competitive federalism	Enable States/ UTs to learn from peers
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Monitoring progress of localisation: SDG India Index

Based on globally accepted SDSN methodology

SDG India Index
Methodology

01 Identification — Identified indicators from NIF based on data availability; data sourced from central ministries

02 Normalisation — Rescaled each indicator; 0 denoting the worst performance and 100 denoting target achievement

03 Weightage — Adopted equal weights for each indicator in line with the internationally accepted practices

04 Individual Goal Score — Computed each State's aggregate score by calculating arithmetic mean of normalised values of all indicators.

05 Composite Score — Aggregated States' overall SDG Index score by averaging all Goal Scores

Treatment of Indicators and Data Sources (2020-21)

1

The indicators must be aligned with Global Indicator Framework (by UN) and National Indicator Framework (by MoSPI)

To align with the global and national priorities and data systems, the SDG India Index uses GIF and NIF as the universe of indicators from where those with State-level figures are adopted

2

Only national-level data sources have been used, for uniformity of methodology of data collection and inter-State comparability

Sources used: National survey reports, MIS portals of ministries, index reports by ministries

State departments are urged to update/ reconcile data in their corresponding Union Ministries' dashboards/ portals

State DES can play an important role in reconciling State-level data in the various ministries' survey reports

3

88% of indicators used in 2020-21 are outcome-based; only 12% are scheme-related

Only 14 out of 115 indicators are related to various central schemes. The others are outcome indicators such as "percentage of HHs with at least one member covered by health insurance", "percentage of HHs living in katcha houses" etc.
Flagship schemes covered: MGNREGA, PMMVY, NFSA, SBM (U), SBM (G), Saubhagya, PMJDY, Ujala

40

Treatment of Indicators and Data Sources (2020-21)

4

81% of the indicators used in 2019-20 have been retained in 2020-21

Out of the 100 indicators used in 2019-20, 81 have been used in 2020-21. Some indicators have been added, based on new data availability at State level, for more comprehensive coverage. As a result, the number of global targets covered has increased from 54 to 70.

5

Data for 80% of the indicators are sourced from last three years (since 2018-19)

Some latest national-level survey reports could not be used as they cover only a limited number of States.

6

SDG India Index is not a State Government scorecard but emphasizes on a whole-of society-approach of government, civil society, private sector and citizens

The Index is not a reflection of a State Government's performance or performance of any one department. It underscores how achieving the Global Goals requires a multisectoral approach which is not only whole-of-the-government but also whole-of-society, including the private sector

India's Index Score: State/UT Performance (2018 to 2019)

In 2019, 3 states moved from being Aspirants to becoming Performers
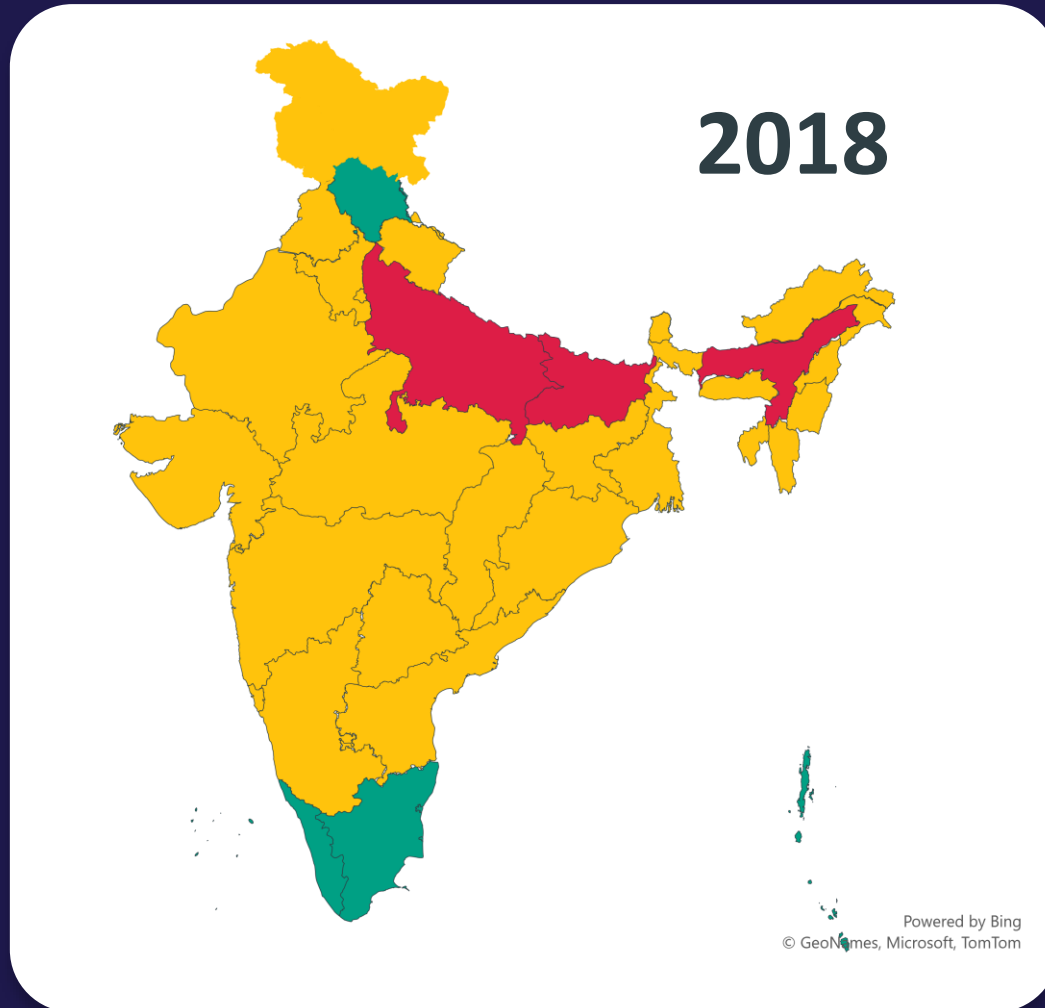
2018

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2019

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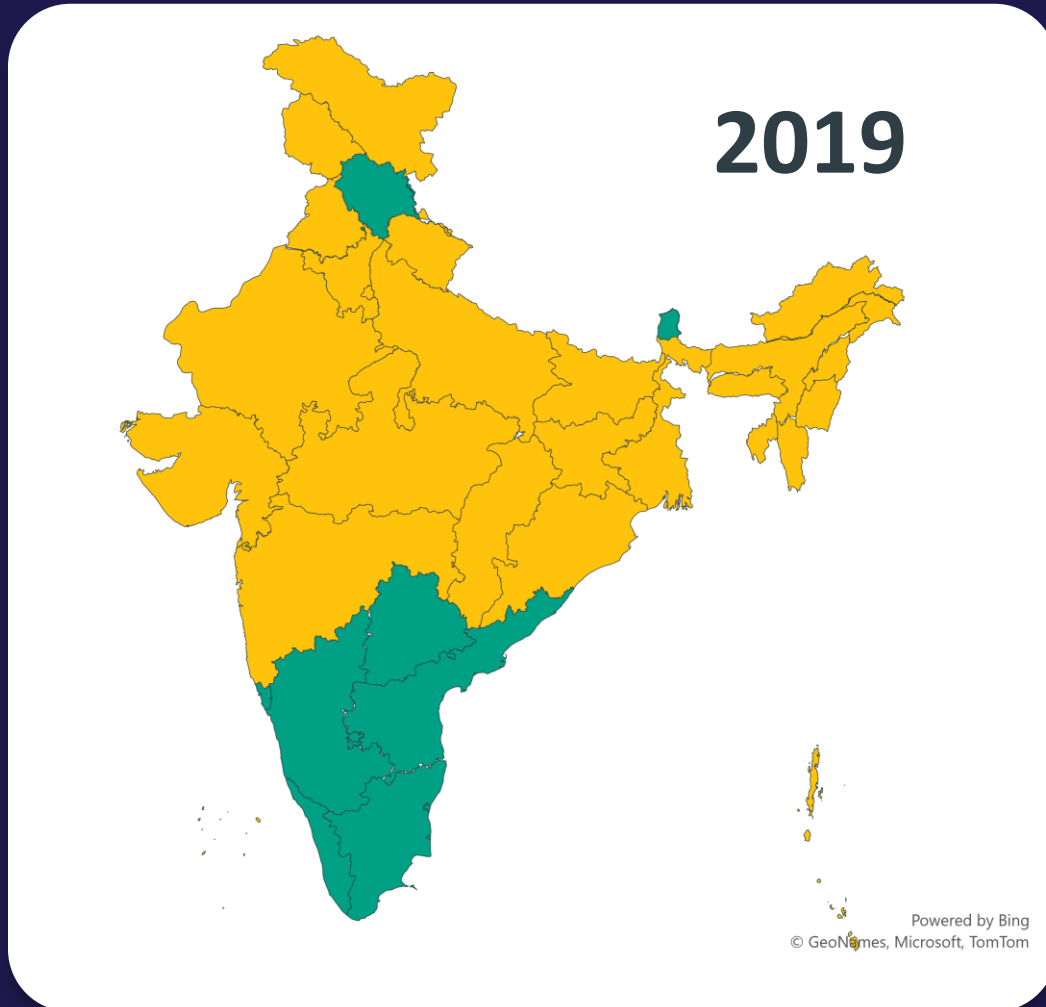Achiever (100) Front Runner (65-99) Performer (50-64) Aspirant (0-49)

India's Index Score: State/UT Performance (2019 to 2020)

In 2020, 12 States/UTs joined the category of Front Runners

2019

2020

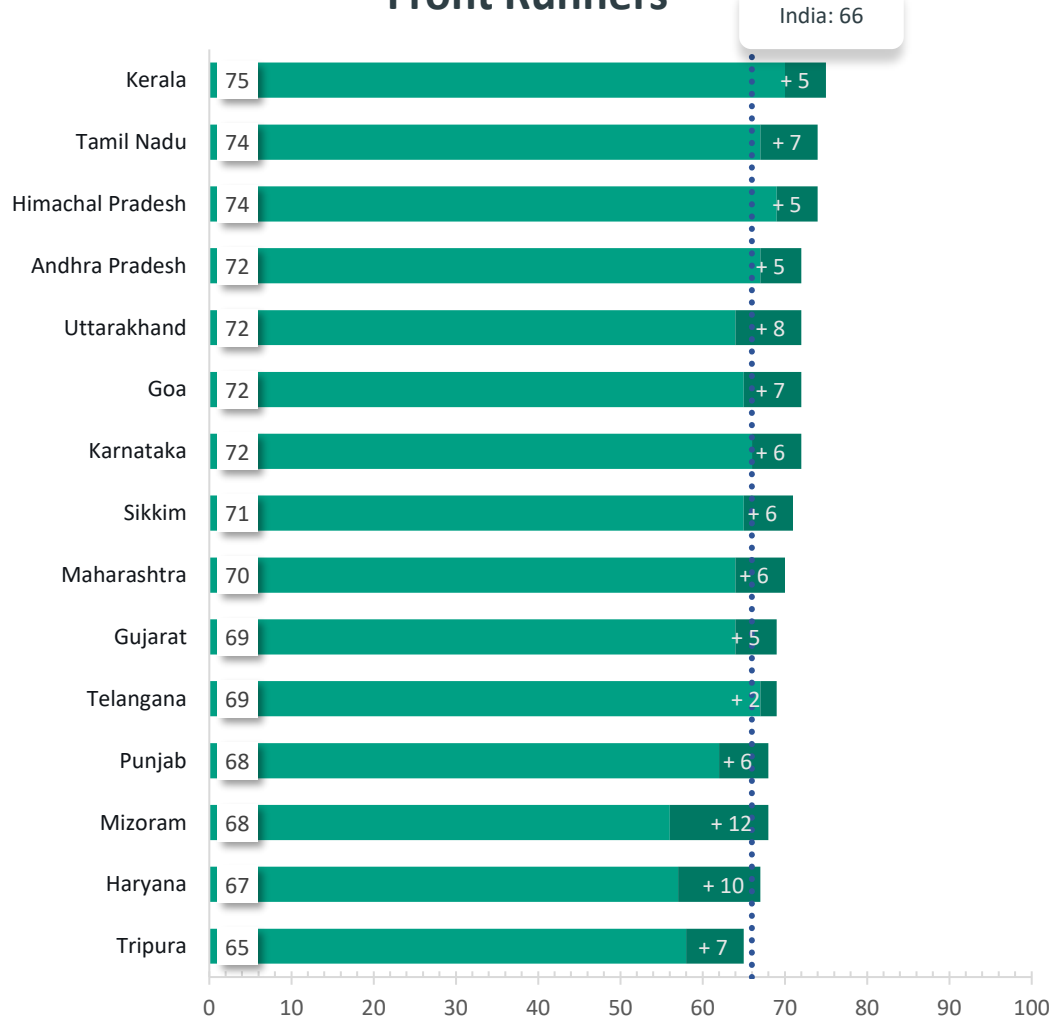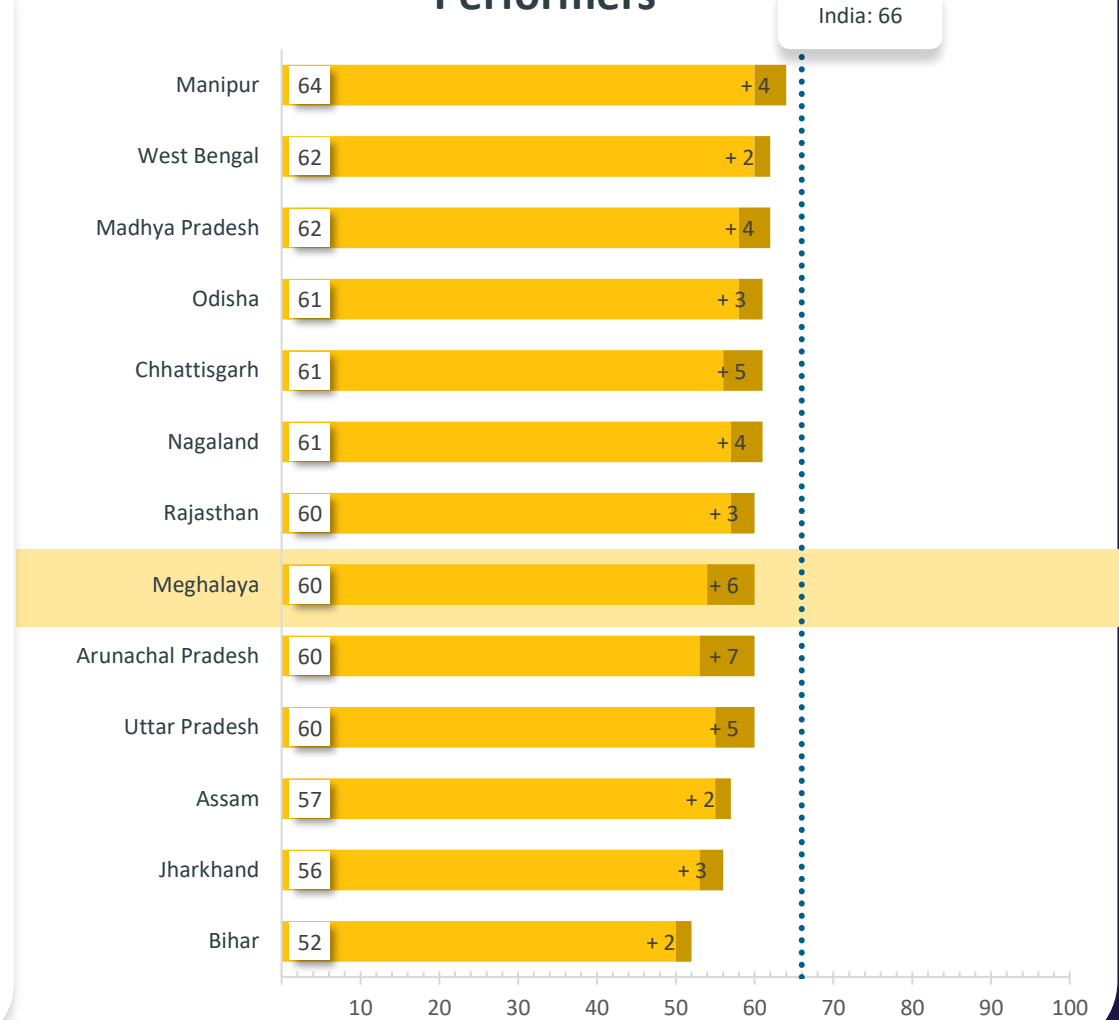Achiever (100) Front Runner (65-99) Performer (50-64) Aspirant (0-49)

Overall Score 2020: By States

ML's Composite Score: 60 (Rank: 22) in 2020 | 54 (Rank: 25) in 2019 | 52 (Rank: 21) in 2018

Front Runners

India: 66

State	Score	Change
Kerala	75	+ 5
Tamil Nadu	74	+ 7
Himachal Pradesh	74	+ 5
Andhra Pradesh	72	+ 5
Uttarakhand	72	+ 8
Goa	72	+ 7
Karnataka	72	+ 6
Sikkim	71	+ 6
Maharashtra	70	+ 6
Gujarat	69	+ 5
Telangana	69	+ 2
Punjab	68	+ 6
Mizoram	68	+ 12
Haryana	67	+ 10
Tripura	65	+ 7

Performers

India: 66

State	Score	Change
Manipur	64	+ 4
West Bengal	62	+ 2
Madhya Pradesh	62	+ 4
Odisha	61	+ 3
Chhattisgarh	61	+ 5
Nagaland	61	+ 4
Rajasthan	60	+ 3
Meghalaya	60	+ 6
Arunachal Pradesh	60	+ 7
Uttar Pradesh	60	+ 5
Assam	57	+ 2
Jharkhand	56	+ 3
Bihar	52	+ 2

Legend: Achiever (100) | Front Runner (65-99) | Performer (50-64) | Aspirant (0-49)

India's Index Score: SDG-wise

Overall Composite Score: 66, from 60 in 2019

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	60	47	74	57	48	83	92	61	55	67	79	74	54	66	74
2019	50	35	61	58	42	88	70	64	65	64	53	55	60	66	72

Achiever (100) Front Runner (65-99) Performer (50-64) Aspirant (0-49)
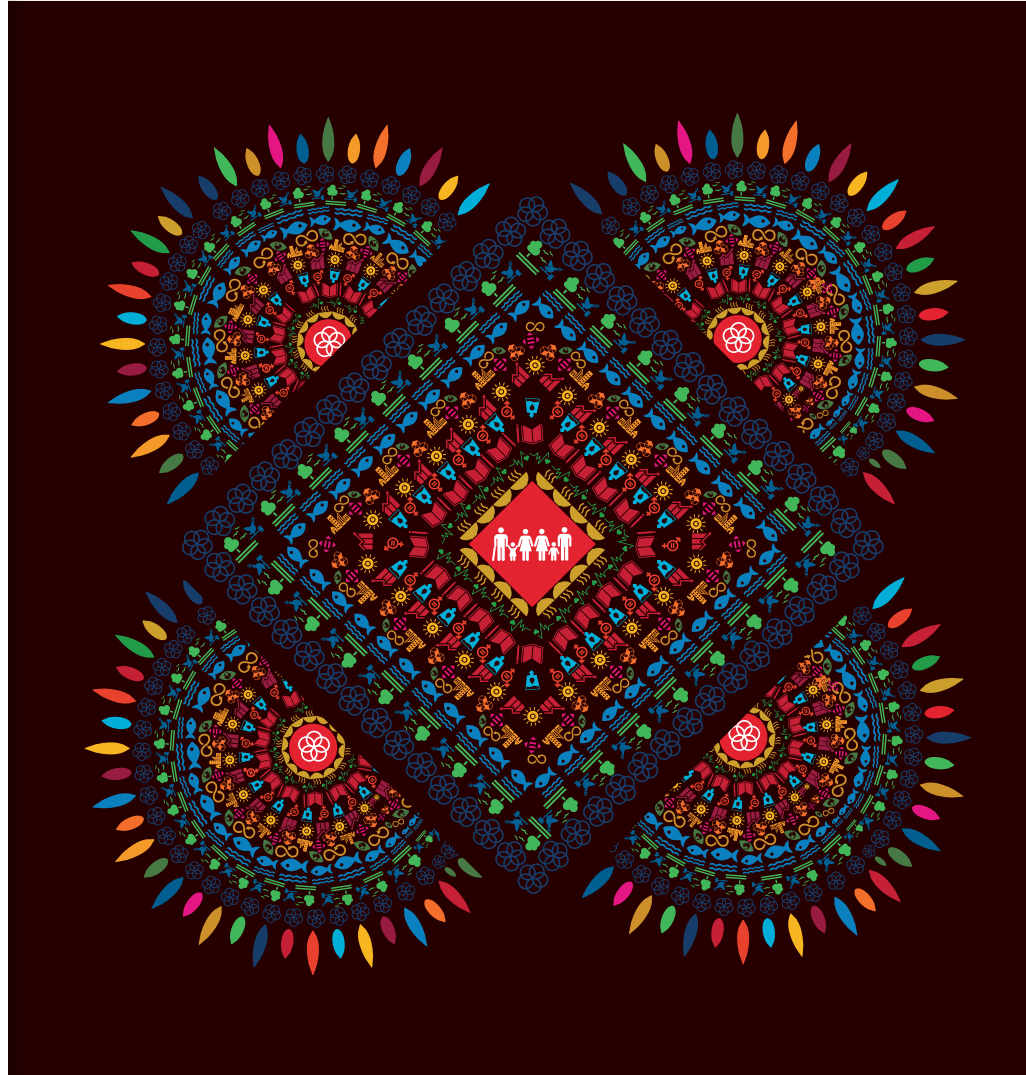
SDG Division – NITI Aayog

45

Meghalaya's Index Score: SDG-wise

ML's Composite Score: 60 (Rank: 22) in 2020 | 54 (Rank: 25) in 2019 | 52 (Rank: 21) in 2018

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	77	37	70	48	51	75	50	63	25	88	51	73	62	64	72
2019	68	35	53	55	34	70	52	65	22	76	22	60	36	99	59

Legend:
- Achiever (100)
- Front Runner (65-99)
- Performer (50-64)
- Aspirant (0-49)

SDG India Index Dashboard

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SDG India Index 4.0

Provisional indicator list

SDG 1 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Head count ratio as per the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)	32.67	Headcount ratio as per National Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index, NITI Aayog (Baseline Report based on NFHS-4)	2015-16
Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	63.50	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]	2019-21
Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	98.26	Ministry of Rural Development [MGNREGA Progress Report]	2020-21
Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	79.11	Ministry of Women & Child Development	2020-21
Percentage of households living in katcha houses	4.6	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21

SDG 2 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	100	Department of Food & PD, MoA&FW [Sourced from MoSPI NIF PR 2020 V2.1]	2020-21
Percentage of children under five years who are underweight	26.6	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Percentage of children under five years who are stunted	46.5	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	45	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Percentage of adolescent females aged 15–19 years who are anaemic	52.50	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	2730.83	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, MoA&FW	2019-20
Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	0.55	MoSPI GSVA / NSVA database and Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2020, MoA&FW	2019-20
Percentage of women (aged 15-49) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5	10.80	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Millets and oilseeds produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	1040.17	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, MoA&FW	2019-20
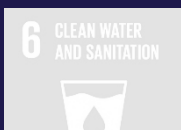
SDG 3 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	SRS 2016-18	2016-18
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	108.78	MoHFW	2020-21
Percentage case notification rate of Tuberculosis against target	69.2	Central Tuberculosis Division, MoHFW	2021
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.23	India HIV Estimations Report 2019, NACO, ICMR	2019
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	6.90	Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India, NCRB	2020
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	4.23	Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India, NCRB	2020
Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	59.39	MoHFW	2020-21
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	10.70	Longitudinal Aging Study in India 2020, National Programme for Healthcare of Elderly & IIPS, MoHFW	2017-18
Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	32.11	National Health Profile 2020, MCI+CBHI, Directorate General of Health Services	2019

SDG 4 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)	100	UDISE, MoE	2019-20
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	22.24	UDISE, MoE	2019-20
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	43.36	UDISE, MoE	2019-20
Percentage of students in grade VIII achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade	64.5	Dept of School Education. Sourced from MoSPI NIF Progress Report 2020 V2.1	2017-18
Percentage of persons completed diploma/certificate course/graduation/post-graduation and above	6.6	PLFS 2019-20	2019-20
Percentage of persons with disability (15 years and above) who have completed at least secondary education	12.3	NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India	Jul-Dec 2018
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	1.16	AISHE 2019-20, Dept of Higher Education	2019-20
Percentage of persons (15 years and above) who are literate	92.20	PLFS 2019-20	2019-20
Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	16.60	MoE	2019-20
Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	39.90	MoE	2019-20
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	11.50	UDISE, MoE	2019-20
Percentage of schools with computer	13.63	UDISE, MoE	2019-20

SDG 5 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Sex ratio at birth	Null	SRS 2016-18	2016-18
Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	0.67	MoSPI, PLFS 2019-20	July 2019-June 2020
Percentage of ever married women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual)	16	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	0.63	MoSPI, PLFS 2019-20	July 2019-June 2020
Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	125	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	2020-21
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by any modern methods	41.4	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Operational land holding gender wise (percentage of female operated operational holdings)	34.32	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Agriculture Census – 2015-16]	2015-16
Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions	92.3	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21

SDG 6 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	26.27	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, MoJS	2021
Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	100	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation,MoJS	2021
Percentage of population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (both exclusive and shared access)	89.9	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	100	SBM(G)	2021
Percentage of schools with functional girl's toilet	67.05	UDISE, MoE	2019-20
Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability	4.22	Central Ground Water Board	2020
Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited	0	Central Ground Water Board	2020
Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies	0.00	MoSPI - National Indicator Framework	2020

SDG 7 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Population living in households with electricity	91.9	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Households using clean fuel for cooking	33.7	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21

SDG 8 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Annual real growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita	3.96	MoSPI GSVA / NSVA database	2019-20
Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	2.8	MoSPI, PLFS	2019-20
Labour force participation rate (%) (15-59 years)	61.5	MoSPI, PLFS	2019-20
Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	42.1	MoSPI, PLFS	2019-20
Percentage of households with any member with a bank or post office account	90.00	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Number of Functioning Branches of Commercial Banks per 1,00,000 population	11.53	RBI	As on September 2021
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	13.32	RBI	As on September 2021
Percentage of women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use	70.4	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21

SDG 9 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	68.77	PMGSY, Ministry of Rural Development	2021
Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	8.34	MoSPI GSVA / NSVA database	2019-20
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	2.74	PLFS 2019-20	2019-20
Percentage Share of GVA in services to total GVA (current prices)	63.29	MoSPI GSVA / NSVA database	2019-20
Service sector employment as a percentage of total employment	28.36	PLFS 2019-20	2019-20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.15	India Innovation Index	2020
Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	2.51	LEADS Report 2021	2021
Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone	87.4	NFHS-5	2019-21
Percentage of inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage	62.56	Dept.of Telecommunications	2021

SDG 10 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles *	65.9	NFHS-5	2019-21
Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	Null	MoPR	2021
Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies **	91.67	ECI	2021
Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	1.33	5th Employment-Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment	2016
Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0	NCRB 2020,MHA	2020
Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0	NCRB 2020,MHA	2020
Percentage of female workers to male workers working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers for each State / UT	51.7	MoSPI,PLFS	2019-20

SDG 11 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses	2.1	MoH&FW, NFHS-5	2019-21
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	7.15	Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, NCRB, MHA	2020
Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U))	30.89	SBM-U, MoHUA	2021
Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (Urban) (both exclusive and shared access)	97.90	MoH&FW, NFHS-5, State Report	2019-21
Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	0.00	SBM-U, MoHUA	2021
Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	28.46	SBM-U, MoHUA	2021
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas	0.00	CPCB, MoEFCC	2019
Percentage of urban households with drainage facility	75.8	MoSPI, NSS 76th Round, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing Conditions in India	July 2018 to December 2018
Percentage of Individual Household Toilets Constructed Against Target SBM (U)	31.66	SBM-U, MoHUA	2021

SDG 12 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	110.1	MoPNG	2020-21
Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	Null	Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2020, MoA&FW	2019-20
Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Null	CPCB,MoEFCC	2020-21
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.56	Implementation of plastic waste management rules, 2011 Census population projections	2019-20
Percentage of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	100.00	CPCB,MoEFCC	2019
Installed capacity of bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	4.19	MNRE(Physical progress Report)	As on 31.10.2021
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	96.95	CPCB,MoEFCC	2022

SDG 13 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	28.13	MoSPI EnviStats 2021 - Disaster Management Division,2011 Population Projections	2018-19
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50	Disaster Risks & Resilience in India - An analytical Study, MHA-UNDP	2019
Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	74.03	CEA	As on 31.10.2021
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1798	India: Health of the Nation's States 2017 (The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative), MoHFW-ICMR,PHFI & IHME	2016
Percentage of projected area of climate hotspots in forest cover	0	Forest Survey of India 2021	2021

SDG 15 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	76	Forest Survey of India 2021	2021
Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area	3.11	Forest Survey of India 2021	2021
Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	0.05	MoSPI EnviStats 2021	2018-19
Percentage of degraded land over total land area	28.38	National Remote Sensing Centre (Sourced from EnviStats 2021)	2015-16
Percentage increase in area of desertification	12.67	MoEFCC, Desertification & Land Degradation Atlas of India – Space Applications Centre, Indian Space Research Organization	2018-19
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	562.00	WCCB, MoEFCC	2020
Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover	1.34	Forest Survey of India 2021	2021
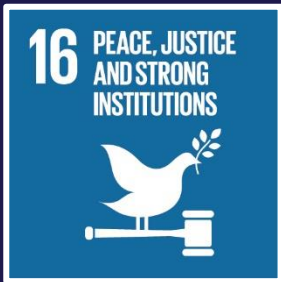
SDG 16 Indicators

Indicator	Meghalaya	Data Source	Data Period
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.4	MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2020	2020
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	30.1	MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2020	2020
Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.61	MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2020	2020
Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	3.19	MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2020	2020
No. of courts per 1,00,000 population	2.97	MoSPI-National Indicator Framework	2020
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	2.45	MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2020	2020
Percentage of births registered	100	MHA, ORGI, Vital Statistics of India based on Civil Registration System 2019	2019
Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	53.75	Unique Identification Authority of India	Oct-21
Charge sheeting rate of IPC Crime	18.1	MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2020	2020

How to improve localization?

Awareness development on SDGs:

Sensitizing elected representatives and officials at the state/district/local levels, as well as civil society organizations and communities.

Aligning local development plans with SDGs:

Local governments – both rural and urban – are best placed to 'put people first' and ensure 'no one is left behind' and can prioritise and align their development plans with SDGs

Identifying the State-specific indicators for monitoring of the SDGs :

Based on the National Indicator Framework, States can identify indicators that are unique to them for monitoring the SDGs.

'Leave No One Behind':

States can conduct surveys for vulnerability mapping, and start special initiatives to address the needs of the vulnerable population groups

Aligning the State budgets with the SDGs:

Aligning budgets with SDGs facilitates identification of resource gaps and preparation of multipronged strategies to rationalize expenditure prioritization, augment revenue and improve resource efficiency.

Building partnerships:

States are increasingly building partnerships with various stakeholders, such as multi-lateral organizations, academia, civil society organizations, and private sector to achieve the whole gamut of development targets.

Thank You!