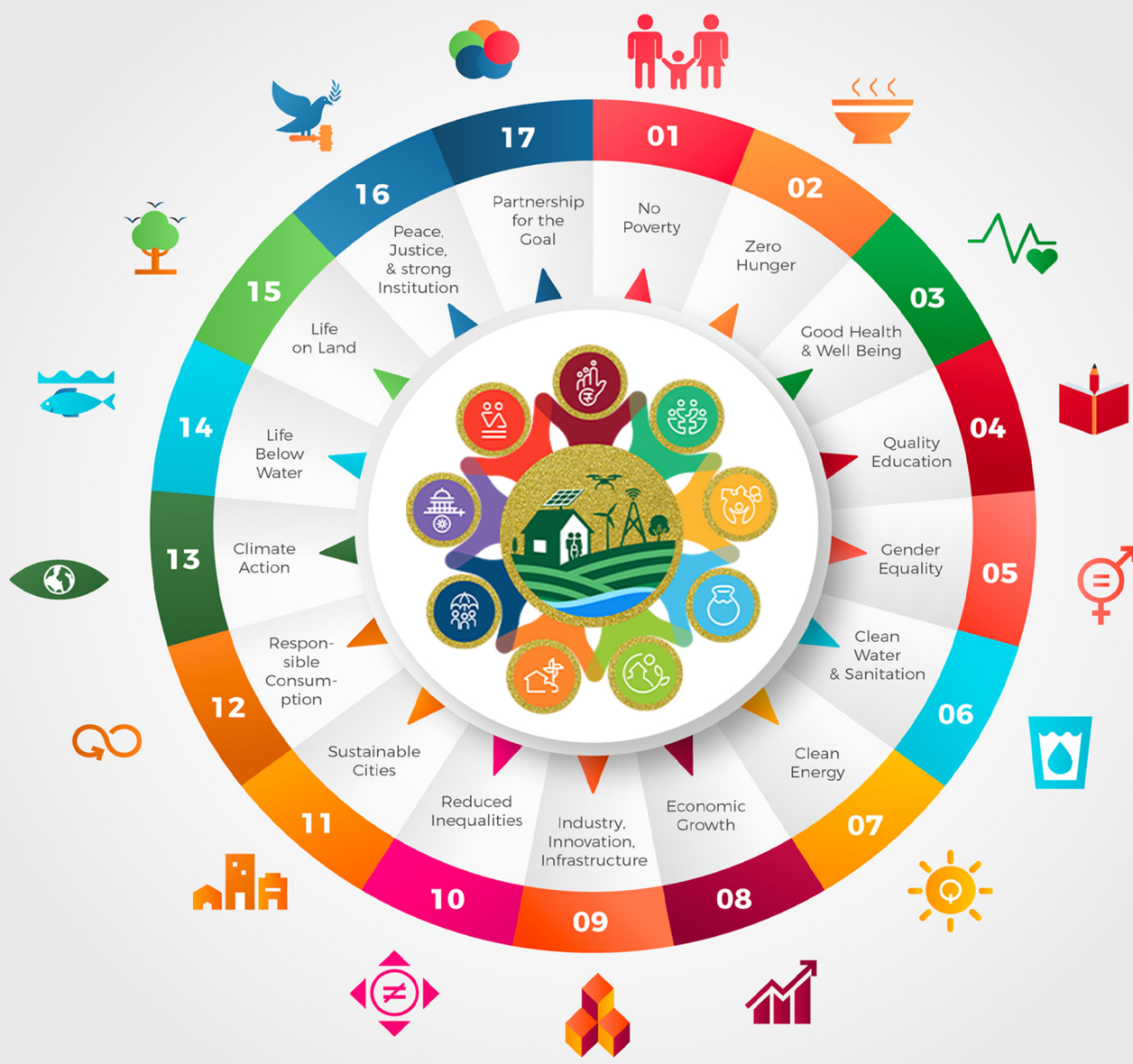




LOCALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN MIZORAM

REPORT ON VILLAGE AND LOCALITY RANKING



GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT



LOCALISATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN MIZORAM

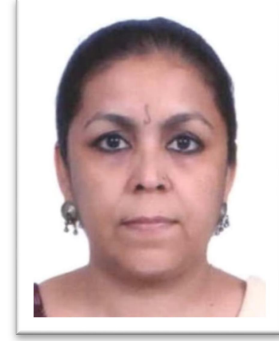
REPORT ON VILLAGE AND LOCALITY RANKING

Government of Mizoram

Planning & Programme Implementation Department



Dr. Renu Sharma
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram
& Chairperson,
State Level Monitoring Committee for SDG



message

I am delighted to present the Report on Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Mizoram, a significant milestone in our collective journey towards a more sustainable and prosperous future for our beloved state. This report embodies our unwavering commitment to localizing the SDGs, ensuring that these global goals are not just distant targets but actionable blueprints that resonate with the unique needs and aspirations of our people.

Throughout this transformative exercise, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all the stakeholders who have actively participated and contributed to this endeavour. One of the most noteworthy outcomes of this exercise is the ranking of pilot villages and localities on SDG Goals and Themes. This milestone is a testament to the commitment and dedication of our communities in embracing the SDGs as guiding principles for development. Through this ranking, we can identify areas of strength and opportunities for improvement, enabling us to channel our resources and efforts more efficiently and effectively to achieve sustainable outcomes.

I firmly believe that this report is not just a culmination but a new beginning. It outlines our progress so far and lays the foundation for a future characterized by inclusive growth, environmental stewardship, and social justice. As we forge ahead, we must remember that the journey to achieving the SDGs is a continuous and evolving process, and we must stay resolute in our determination to leave no one behind.

Let us take pride in the achievements of our pilot villages and localities while remaining steadfast in our pursuit of creating a better Mizoram for generations to come. Together, we shall build a state that stands as a shining example of sustainability, resilience, and prosperity.

Dr. RENU SHARMA



Lalmalsawma Pachuau
Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram
Planning & Programme Implementation Department

As the pilot exercise in localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Mizoram has been concluded, we at Planning & Programme Implementation Department (P&PID) feels proud to come up with this report that covers the studies and exercises that we have conducted in the past one year.

Mizoram has been identified as the most improved state in the SDG ranking published by NITI Aayog in 2020-21 when we rose from our earlier 20th position to 12th position. At this point, we at P&PID thought that our improvement in sustainable development parameters must be discernible on the ground; the common man must be able to understand the developments that are happening, how they happen, the role that each individual and institutions play to bring about these developments and how partnerships can be built to further the cause of sustainable development in Mizoram. This line of thinking has nudged us to embark on this localisation exercise.

In this localisation exercise, we have tried our best to incorporate the ideas and interests of all the stakeholders; the line Ministries in Government of India (NITI Aayog, Min of DoNER), Departments in Government of Mizoram, the District administrations, the local bodies, and the educational institutes. We have tried to capture not only the data that arises out of Government activities but also the data that arises out of the age-old practices of the community with a view to educate them about the value of their community works and nudge them further. We have also roped in the Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) to enable them to have firsthand experience on the ground through their local immersion at their adopted villages.

As this is a novel exercise which perhaps is the first of its kind in the country, there are bound to be limitations in terms of coverage, data, interpretations etc but this report is a testament to our commitment to the cause of achieving the sustainable development goals in Mizoram leaving no one behind. Towards this cause, we would invite anyone who have gone through this report to share their valuable feedback to help us improve further as we drive towards attaining the goals in the coming years. Localised SDG Dashboard is prepared in partnership of Government of Mizoram and UNDP. Through this partnership there will be a complete coverage of all villages and urban localities within Mizoram.

Lalmalsawma Pachuau

message

Acknowledgement

Localisation of SDG's in Mizoram is a joint effort of various stakeholders and as we bring out this report, we want to acknowledge the support given to us by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Pu Zoramthanga and the Hon'ble Vice Chairman, Mizoram State Planning Board, Pu H.Rammawi. It is through the funding from the Socio Economic Development Policy (SEDP) that has enabled us to embark on this exercise.

We would like to thank the respected Chief Secretary, Dr. Renu Sharma, who is the Chairperson of the State Level Monitoring Committee on SDG. Her valuable support and guidance have given us the direction and focus.

The tireless efforts and technical guidance of all the members of the State Level Monitoring Committee on SDG and SDG Core Committee are appreciably acknowledged.

Further, we would like to extend our sincere gratitude to the following Departments and entities for their collaboration in this exercise:

- 1) Local Administrative Department
- 2) Rural Development
- 3) State Institute of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development
- 4) Deputy Commissioner of all Districts
- 5) Economics & Statistics
- 6) Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre (MIRSAC)
- 7) Mizoram Science, Technology and Innovation Council (MISTIC)
- 8) Higher & Technical Education Department
- 9) Women & Child Development
- 10) Public Health Engineering Department
- 11) Health & Family Welfare Department
- 12) Commerce & Industries Department
- 13) Agriculture Department
- 14) Aizawl Municipal Corporation
- 15) Village Council and Local Council
- 16) Judges from SDG Symposium:
 - a) Dr. Lalrinchhana, Principal Adviser-cum-Additional Secretary, Planning and Programme Implementation Department
 - b) Pi Pinky Zosangpuii, Deputy Secretary, School Education Department
 - c) Pu Laltanpuia, Joint Director (QAC), Higher and Technical Education Department
 - d) Pu Joel Lalbiakkima, Scientific Officer, MISTIC
 - e) Pu Zorammawia Toehhawng, Young Indians
- 17) All the participating College Students and Faculty at Local Immersion:
 - a) Govt. Hnahthial College
 - b) Govt Hrangbana College

- c) Mizoram Christian College
- d) Govt. Serchhip College
- e) Govt. Johnson College
- f) Govt. J Buana College
- g) Govt. Lunglei College
- h) Govt. Champhai College
- i) Govt. Saitual College
- j) Govt. Hnahthial College
- k) Govt. Lawngtlai College
- l) Govt. Siaha College
- m) Govt. Khawzawl College
- n) Govt. Mamit College
- o) Govt. Aizawl College
- p) Govt. Aizawl North College
- q) Govt. Aizawl West College
- r) Govt. T Romana College
- s) Govt. J Thankima College
- t) Pachhunga University College
- u) Govt. Kamalanagar College
- v) Govt. Zawlnuam College

Lalmalsawma Pachuau
Secretary to the Government of Mizoram
Planning and Programme Implementation Department

ABBREVIATIONS

AMC	Aizawl Municipal Corporation
BDO	Block Development Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DPC	District Planning Committees
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EKC	Entrepreneurship Knowledge Cell
FY	Financial Year
GoI	Government of India
GoM	Government of Mizoram
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
HEI	Higher Educational Institutes
LAD	Local Administration Department
LC	Local Council
LIF	Local Indicator Framework
LSDG	Localization of Sustainable Development Goals
MDoNER	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
MT	Master Trainer
NEC	North Eastern Council (NEC)
NEP	New Education Policy
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NITI	National Institute for Transforming India
NSS	National Service Scheme
P&PID	Planning & Programme Implementation Department
PMJVK	Prime Minister's Jan Vikas Karyakram

PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
R&D	Research & Development
RAP	Reform Action Plan
RD	Rural Development Department
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGCC	SDG Coordination Cell
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Programme
SIRD&PR	State Institute for Rural Development& Panchayati Raj
SLMC	State Level Monitoring Committee
UIF	Urban Indicator Framework
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VC	Village Council
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIF	Village Indicator Framework
VLDP	Village Level Development Programme

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Goals	Objective	Description
Goal 1	No Poverty	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.
Goal 2	Zero Hunger	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition by 2030.
Goal 3	Good Health and Well-being	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages by 2030.
Goal 4	Quality Education	Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030.
Goal 5	Gender Equality	To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Goal 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030.
Goal 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030.
Goal 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
Goal 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation by 2030.
Goal 10	Reduced Inequality	Reduce inequality within and among countries by 2030.
Goal 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Goal 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Goal 13	Climate Action	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
Goal 14	Life Below Water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Goal 15	Life on Land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification and halt biodiversity loss.
Goal 16	Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all.
Goal 17	Partnerships to achieve the Goal	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

SDG THEMES

(Ministry of Panchayati Raj)

Theme	Description	Theme to SDG Goal Mapping
Theme 1	Poverty-free and enhanced livelihoods village	SDG 1: End poverty, SDG 2: Zero hunger, SDG 8: Decent work & Economic growth, SDG 10: Reduced inequality
Theme 2	Healthy village	SDG 3: Good Health & Well being
Theme 3	Child friendly village	SDG 3: Good Health & Well being, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
Theme 4	Water sufficient village	SDG 3: Good health & Well being, SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 15: Life on land
Theme 5	Clean and green village	SDG 3: Clean Water & Sanitation, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 15: Life on land
Theme 6	Self-sufficient infrastructure village	SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy, SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities
Theme 7	Socially secured village	SDG 10: Reduced inequality, SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institution
Theme 8	Village with Good Governance	
Theme 9	Engendering development in village	SDG 5: Gender equality



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OVERVIEW

Localization of SDGs

In 2015, the international community embarked on an ambitious journey to create a more equitable and sustainable future for our planet and its inhabitants through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Central to this transformative agenda are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 interconnected goals addressing critical global challenges, ranging from poverty eradication and environmental conservation to gender equality and access to quality education. While the SDGs have garnered widespread recognition and support on a global scale, their effective implementation remains a complex and intricate endeavour. To maximize their impact and achieve tangible results, it is imperative to recognize that the success of the SDGs depends on acknowledging and addressing the unique socio-economic, cultural, and environmental contexts of each region and community. In other words, there is an indispensable need to localize the Sustainable Development Goals.

The concept of localizing the SDGs stems from the realization that sustainable development cannot be a one-size-fits-all approach. The goals and targets established at the international level must be adapted and tailored to suit the specific needs, challenges, and aspirations of individual communities, cities, and regions. By embracing localization, we can unlock the potential of local knowledge, resources, and expertise to design context-specific solutions that are more likely to be embraced by communities and have a

lasting impact. Additionally, localization fosters active community participation, ownership, and empowerment, as it involves stakeholders at all levels in the planning and decision-making processes.

Preamble

The Government of Mizoram is deeply committed to the Localization of SDG (LSDG) in Mizoram –

- For we believe in the SDG motto: “*Leave no one behind*”; that the fruits of development should be discernibly visible and enjoyed by all individuals.
- For we believe that LSDG framework is a system through which pain points of the society can be identified so that poverty, environmental challenges and limitations of access to opportunities can be jointly tackled by the State, the Community and the Private sector.
- For we believe that we can leverage on the strong and united community in Mizoram that cares for the overall welfare of the community and the state to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels.
- For the Government is a very strong pillar in the State on whom a huge responsibility lies. The expectations that the common man has on the Government is immense. Therefore, we believe that it is the role of the Government to help realize the dreams of the common man and

enable him to aspire for more in line with sustainable development.

- For we also believe that through this LSDG framework we can bridge the gap between what the private sector can do and what the private sector has done in the state to bring about sustainable development.

Partnerships

In order to drive the localization of SDGs at the grassroots level, a Whole-of-Society approach for stakeholder consultations was adopted which involved engaging diverse stakeholders, including local communities, civil society, private sector, and academia, through various methods such as town hall meetings, workshops, and online discussions. By incorporating diverse viewpoints and local knowledge, this inclusive strategy fostered ownership, consensus-building, and collaborative partnerships, aligning development plans with community aspirations. It is hoped that the approach will strengthen accountability and ensure effective implementation and monitoring of SDG targets, driving impactful and sustainable outcomes at the grassroots level towards a more equitable and inclusive future.

Similarly, a Whole-of-Government approach was implemented for greater collaboration and coordination across departmental boundaries to create synergies for attainment of SDGs. The State Level Monitoring Committee for SDGs, chaired by the Chief Secretary having all stakeholder departments as members, played a crucial role in this regard. The success of the localization exercise owes much to the exemplary cooperation and collaboration extended by

various departments and offices, most notably the Local Administration Department, State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Department, and Offices of the Deputy Commissioners. With continued cooperation and increased coverage of the localization exercise, integration of decision-making will be attempted at various strata of administration by meaningfully involving the district administration through the District Planning Committees, Village Development Committees at the village level and Municipalities/ Local Councils at the urban local level.

The involvement and support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have been invaluable. As a global entity dedicated to advancing the SDGs worldwide, UNDP has played a pivotal role in providing technical expertise, best practices, and guidance to the nodal department, Planning & Programme Implementation Department (P&PID), and other stakeholders involved in the process. Their vast experience in SDG implementation and monitoring has been leveraged to tailor strategies and methodologies to suit the local context while aligning with global standards. UNDP's knowledge-sharing sessions have been of much help in the formulation of the local indicator framework.

Through these collaborative efforts, the localization of SDGs becomes a dynamic process driven by the collective wisdom and commitment of diverse stakeholders, leading to more impactful and sustainable outcomes at the grassroots level.

Mizoram's Perspective on LSDG

Mizoram had developed its own State Indicator Framework in as well as a District Indicator Framework in 2019. Together with the results of SDG India Index produced by NITI Aayog and the NER District SDG Index by MDoNER, it was anticipated that this corpus of SDG data would provide sufficient information for evidence-based policy making and project formulation. However, it was found that a more granular dataset was required to identify not only what needed to be improved but also where exactly the improvement was needed. The where question is what led the Government to develop a Local SDG Index that would gather information at the village level and locality level. In a happy coincidence and a meeting of minds from the Centre and the State, MoPR also embarked at this juncture to localize indexing of SDGs at the grassroots level.

Due to the demographical and geo-spatial pattern uniqueness of Mizoram's urban-rural landscape, the Local SDG Index is bifurcated into a Village Indicator Framework and an Urban Indicator Framework. These frameworks are explored in greater detail in the following sections.

Thematic Approach to Rural Village Framework

Based on the 'Expert Report of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) in PRIs' published by MoPR, the 9 Thematic categorizations of SDGs prescribed therein has been adopted to drive localization at the village level. These themes are:-

1. Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods village

2. Healthy village
3. Child friendly village
4. Water sufficient village
5. Clean and green village
6. Village with self-sufficient infrastructure
7. Socially secured village
8. Village with good governance
9. Engendering development in village

At the time composing this Report, Village Indicator Framework (VIF) covers not only the villages but also the urban towns (i.e., excluding Aizawl City) as these are still governed by the local body of Village Council.

For the purpose of ranking villages, VIF has been prepared with 100 indicators across the 9 Themes. Attempt has been made to include as many relevant indicators as possible as used by MoPR for ranking of Gram Panchayats. The indicators under these Themes have been mapped to the 17 SDGs as adopted by the UN.

Goal-based Approach to Urban Locality Framework

As hinted above, Mizoram has a distinct population distribution of very high urbanization that is concentrated in one urban centre, Aizawl City. The capital houses about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total population of the whole state. Therefore, a Local Indicator Framework that covers only the rural areas would miss out a large chunk of the populace. With Aizawl being the only urban centre with a municipality (at the time of data collection), an urban ranking with a solitary city would be pointless. Therefore, in keeping with the SDG motto

of leaving no one behind, the State decided to cover Aizawl City within the LSDG ambit, but at the locality level.

Consequently, for localization of SDGs at the Urban Local Level, 17 Goals as adopted by the United Nations (UN) was used. The Urban Indicator Framework (UIF) has been prepared with 44 indicators for ranking localities/wards within urban areas under Aizawl Municipal Corporation.

Pilot Initiative

The entirety of Mizoram is planned to be covered within the next three years. Due to the enormity of the task that would entail total coverage considering the formative stage LSDG is still in, in the initial stage LSDG has been rolled out as a pilot exercise for selected pilot villages. Thus, for the financial year (FY 2022-23), a total of 62 villages have been selected and bracketed under various categories.

Selection of pilot villages

The pilot villages have been segregated into three categories.

a) Bracket-I (26 villages)

One pilot village from each of the currently functional 26 Rural Development (RD) blocks in the State has been selected by the respective Deputy Commissioners.

In order to converge activities of various departments and agencies involved in SDGs, such as Local Administration Department (LAD) and State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR), the DCs have made the selection from within the pool of 85 villages adopted by SIRD&PR for localization of SDGs. Where no

village is adopted by SIRD&PR from any particular block, DCs exercised their discretion for selection of pilot village from that block.

b) Bracket-II (22 villages)

Involving Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) in the localization of SDG exercise can be a transformative approach to sustainable development. HEIs possess vast intellectual resources, research capabilities, and expertise across various disciplines, making them valuable partners in addressing complex challenges at the grassroots level. By engaging students, faculty, and researchers in SDG-related projects, HEIs can contribute innovative ideas and data-driven solutions, enriching the localization process. Collaborative initiatives with HEIs can foster knowledge exchange, capacity-building, and skill development, empowering local communities and government agencies to design and implement context-specific SDG strategies. Furthermore, HEIs can act as catalysts for advocacy, raising awareness about the SDGs and promoting a culture of sustainability among future leaders, ensuring a lasting impact on the journey towards achieving the 2030 Agenda.

HEIs have adopted villages under various central initiatives such as Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, NSS etc. Twenty-two HEIs have agreed to participate in LSDG wherein they have selected one pilot village as an SDG village from among their adopted villages.

HEIs are encouraged to commence their intervention through any of their

existing set up such as their respective Entrepreneurship Knowledge Cells, NSS etc. Later, SDG intervention activities could be taken up by R&D Cells once they are established as per NEP 2020 guidelines.

c) Bracket-III (15 villages)

This category includes villages already selected for special intervention by the Government.

Six pilot villages under the ongoing state project for decentralised planning named Village Level Development Programme (VLDP) are included in this category.

Also, nine Backward Villages identified under MDoNER for Mission Mode Programme of rapid improvement of selected districts are included.

As one particular village, viz. Chawngtlai, features under two categories, the total number of unique pilot villages for the FY 2022-23 comes to 62 villages. Based on the results of this pilot initiative, LSDG coverage of villages will be scaled up in the following year/s.

Selection of pilot urban localities

At the time of LSDG exercise, elected Urban Local Bodies were functional only within Aizawl city in the form of Local Councils (LC's) under the Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC). Recently, Lunglei Municipal Council has been established; however, they are not included in this Report as the LSDG exercise was conducted prior to its formation.

A healthy competition among the various LC's and among the 19 Wards under AMC is expected to not only generate awareness about SDG's but

would also encourage the local authorities to pro-actively monitor the development indicators and take up initiatives within their jurisdiction in order to achieve the SDG's.

In this pilot exercise, 1 locality was selected from each of the 19 wards by the Aizawl Municipal Corporation.

Tangible Outcomes of LSDG

The initiative of the Government towards Localization of SDGs would be an exercise in futility if it does not lead to tangible outcomes that improve people's access to essential services, bring greater economic empowerment or lead towards sustainable environmental conservation. The process for ensuring real outcomes through LSDG has been attempted by providing for –

- Performance Incentive Award for good performing villages/localities
- Reform Action Plan to address the low performing villages/localities

Performance Incentive Award

The Performance Incentive Award for good performing villages is a initiative that recognizes and rewards local communities for their exemplary efforts in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This award will be given in the form of project grant, the details of which are dealt in the forthcoming chapters. By providing incentives to well-performing villages, the programme promotes healthy competition and fosters a culture of excellence in sustainable development practices. Furthermore, it reinforces the notion that collective efforts and community-driven initiatives are instrumental in achieving positive and

transformative outcomes at the grassroots level.

The relevant local body will prepare a project for utilization of the Award grant through community engagement. The project would primarily focus on addressing the low performing LSDG indicators, although consideration can be made for other projects based on their merit, such as for helping the weaker sections of the community or generating sustainable livelihood etc.

1. Village Ranking Award

a) *Bracket-I Ranking of 26 pilot villages.*

Performance Incentive Award for best performing villages will be awarded as under:

Rank 1st = Rs.10 lakh

Rank 2nd = Rs.8 lakh

Rank 3rd = Rs.5 lakh

Recognition for special achievement of Theme (if any) = Rs.2 lakh

Total = Rs.25 lakh

b) *Bracket -II Ranking of 22 HEI.*

In order to incentivise the HEI's to have impact in their respective adopted villages, competition and ranking in this Bracket will be undertaken at two levels:(i) College Local Immersion competition (ii) Fast Mover Village.

College Local Immersion competition: Colleges will compete with each other in providing practicable solutions for community problems. The objective is to empower academia and students to drive SDGs through an experiential learning platform.

Students from HEIs will conduct local immersion exercise in their

adopted villages, study practical problems faced by the village in their everyday life or in their livelihood, and brainstorm innovative solutions during and after the site immersion exercise. Thereafter, each college will pitch the identified problem and its solution in front of an expert jury composed of Government officials, academia, NGO's and civil society.

The jury will select economically viable projects which will enter the shelf of projects. Funding for the winning project solutions will be sourced primarily from CSR fund, donations or other sources identified by P&PI Department. Project solutions will be implemented by a collaborative effort of the village council, the foster HEI and CSR funder in a manner worked out on a case-to-case basis.

Colleges that pitched the top 5 solutions will also be awarded cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh each.

Fast Mover Village ranking: The fastest movers among HEI adopted villages will also be awarded. Data collected based on the 9 LSDG Themes will be used as baseline data and villages will be assessed at the end of the next financial year on their performance in raising the score of their adopted villages.

HEI's will be expected to conduct SDG related activities in their adopted villages and extend their knowledge in improving the performance under various SDG indicators.

It is planned to award the top 5 fastest moving adopted villages with

project award amounting to Rs. 5 lakh each.

c) *Bracket-III Ranking of 15 specially identified villages*

In the case of Bracket-III villages too, the Fastest Mover Village ranking process will be applied. The data collected based on the 9 LSDG Themes will be used as baseline data and villages will be assessed at the end of the next financial year on their performance.

The respective District Commissioners will take it upon themselves to monitor and raise the performance under various SDG indicators.

Project award amounting to Rs.5 lakh is planned for the Top 3 fastest moving villages taken from the baseline data.

2. **Urban Ranking Award**

Local Councils of the urban areas will be ranked based on the results of UIF, and entail the following project awards:

Rank 1st = Rs.10 lakh

Rank 2nd = Rs.8 lakh

Rank 3rd = Rs.5 lakh

Recognition for special achievement of Goal(if any) = Rs.2 lakh

Total = Rs.25 lakh

Project award is to be utilised in the same manner as indicated for village ranking.

Reform Action Plan

While good performance must be rewarded, it is equally important to uplift the bad performers. This, data collected from the LSDG exercise using the Local

Indicator Framework (LIF) will be used to formulate a Reform Action Plan to address the low performing indicators and low performing villages. The RAP will consist of the following components.

i. SDG-GPDP Convergence:

The Local Indicator Framework data will be submitted to the Local Administration Department (LAD) and State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR) for necessary action in relation to the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). This integration ensures that the SDGs are aligned with the grassroots development planning, allowing for a more comprehensive and localized approach to development initiatives.

ii. Policy Reform and No-Cost Interventions:

The Planning Department, armed with the insights gained from the LIF data, will propose policy reform measures that can enhance the efficiency and impact of SDG implementation. These suggestions will be discussed with relevant line departments to foster collaboration and coherence across different sectors. The actionable report will then be presented before the State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) for SDGs, ensuring that the policy reforms are aligned with the broader developmental objectives of the state.

iii. SDG-CSS Convergence:

The mapped data from the LIF will be used to identify Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) relevant to low-performing indicators, enabling strategic alignment and optimization of resources. The LIF will be discussed with line departments to explore potential interventions that can be incorporated into

existing departmental schemes. An actionable report will be presented before the SLMC, and the Reform Action Plan and SLMC forum will be utilized for monitoring the implementation of CSS, ensuring effective convergence of resources and efforts.

iv. SDG-Based Shelf of Projects:

To bridge gaps and secure funding for critical initiatives, the Planning Department will suggest gap-filling interventions tailored to specific criteria such as low-performing villages, indicators, chosen thematic priorities by villages, localities with high economic potential, and areas requiring urgent intervention to prevent environmental degradation. These suggestions will be shared with relevant line departments for further collaboration and consideration. The actionable report will then be laid before the SLMC, serving as a foundation for securing funding from various sources, including the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER), North Eastern Council (NEC), Article 275(1), Prime Minister's Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK), Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, and the Prime Minister's Development Initiative for the North East (PMDevINE), among others.

The data collected from the Localization of SDGs exercise will form a comprehensive and dynamic tool that not only facilitate targeted planning but also empower policymakers to make informed decisions for sustainable development in Mizoram. The collaboration between various departments and the utilization of the SLMC platform will ensure a

coordinated and strategic approach towards achieving the SDGs, leading Mizoram towards a more inclusive, prosperous, and resilient future.

An Evolving Undertaking

The formulation and utilization of Local SDG Index for the localization of SDGs is an ongoing and evolving endeavour. As a work in progress, the index reflects the dynamic nature of sustainable development efforts at the local level. Stakeholder consultations and feedback play a crucial role in refining the index, ensuring that it remains relevant, responsive, and representative of the local realities.

In this context, mention may be made of the ongoing partnership with UNDP which has not only enhanced the credibility and rigor of the exercise but has also facilitating cross-learning and exchange of ideas with other regions engaged in similar SDG localization endeavours. An online SDG Dashboard is under preparation in partnership with UNDP which will feature a more concise and robust version 2 of the LIF.

Furthermore, due to the complexities of obtaining SDG data for the locality level of a city or town, LIF2.0 may forgo locality ranking within a municipality in favour of ranking the district headquarters as representative of urban Mizoram.

This iterative nature of the Local SDG Index may be considered to signify the Government's flexibility towards refining methodologies, enhancing indicators, and strengthening the localization process to achieve meaningful and sustainable outcomes at the grassroots level.

METHODOLOGY

The Localization of Sustainable Development Goals at the village and locality levels in Mizoram represents a pioneering effort and stands as one of the first of its kind in the country.

The Local SDG Index follows the same methodology as the SDG India Index and the NER District SDG Index. As such the processes utilised here conform to the standards of Data and Methodology Committee, chaired by MoSPI, and the methodology used by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network under the UN.

Landscape Mapping

- *Theme-to-Department Mapping:* All the Goals and Themes under the LSDG framework have been mapped to their respective Government Departments. This is to enable the Departments to know and take responsibility of their respective Sustainable Goals and Themes and strive towards achieving the goals.
- *Indicator-to-Scheme Mapping:* All indicators have been mapped with schemes of the Central and the State Governments. This will enable identification of schemes that need focus or review in order to positively affect the indicators in which the village and the local communities perform poorly.

Stakeholder Engagements

Consultations with stakeholders are vital for effective localization of SDGs at the grassroots level. Early engagement with the Village Councils started in 2019 with consultative workshops being organised in all the district of Mizoram. Representatives from all the VCs were requested to attend these consultations which saw very high turnouts. The draft Village Indicator Framework was thereafter discussed, firstly with LAD and SIRD&PR, and thereafter with all stakeholder Departments on multiple occasions.

This collaborative approach helped harness valuable insights, foster shared responsibility, helped spread awareness, ensured inclusivity and maintained relevance for the localization initiative for SDGs.

Selection of Indicators

As stated previously, the Local SDG Index has been bifurcated into two separate indicator frameworks to measure urban localities and villages. The Urban Indicator Framework takes into consideration 45 indicators covering 169 targets for 13 Goals. Goals that were considered not relevant at the locality level include 9, 14, 15 and 17. The Village Indicator Framework, on the other hand, follows the 9-Theme classification of SDGs prescribed by MoPR and is

constructed using 100 indicators under the 9 Themes that cover 14 SDG.

Relevance to the SDG targets and data availability at the grassroots level were the main criteria for identifying suitable metrics for inclusion in the Index.

LIF is composed of –

1. **Core data set:** These are the regular indicators that are recorded by various Government departments in the course of executing their mandated schemes, projects and other functions.
2. **Community Driven data set:** To leverage on the strength of the communities in Mizoram, these indicators are introduced to induce community engagement in the attainment of SDG's. Most of these can be answered with a Yes/No or with easily obtainable figures. They are mostly related to activities that are or should be conducted by the community that have a bearing on the LSDG Themes and through them, the achievement of SDG's.

Target Setting

In order to calculate score against each indicator, suitable target values were set by adopting one of these approaches:-

- i. Quantifiable target specified under the SDG framework for 2030, or
- ii. National target set by the Government of India, or
- iii. State level targets set by the Government of Mizoram, or
- iv. Scientifically accepted target or target set by technical standards, or
- v. Taking as target the value of the highest score.

- vi. For indicators measured in Yes/No, the desirable target is a Yes.

Data collection

In the LSDG Monitoring Framework, the responsibility of monitoring of SDGs at the village level has been given to the Village Development Committee. Consequently, the responsibility for collection of all data rests with the Village Council/Village Development Committee who provided first hand data or collect second hand data from relevant sources, i.e., village level Government agencies. Similarly, for localities under Municipalities, data was collected from the Local Councils. A one-time monetary support to Local Councils and Village Councils for data collection was arranged.

The order for collection of data was issued by the competent authority for village councils in Mizoram, i.e., Local Administration Department (LAD) and Aizawl Municipal Corporations in the case of Local Councils.

Periodicity of Core data was the latest data available on the date of collection of data. Periodicity of Community driven data was the end of the calendar year, i.e., as on 31st December or in accordance with the format in which village and local councils maintain records for these indicators.

The submission of data by VDC / VC was done in hard copy to the respective Block Development Officer (BDO). After due diligence, the BDOs in turn forwarded the data to the SDG Coordination Cell (SDGCC) under P&PI Department. In the case of Local Councils, the hard copy was submitted directly to SDGCC.

Normalisation of raw indicator values

The indicators used in the Index are expressed in a variety of values, ranging from percentages to per 1000 values, and from absolute values to binary yes/no values. Thus, the process of Normalisation of indicator values on a scale of 0 to 100 is essential to enable comparisons among these varied indicators. Within this normalized range, a score of 0 represents the lowest performance, while a score of 100 signifies the successful achievement of the target.

The normalization formula used here is the same used in the SDG India Index Ranking as well as NER District SDG Index Ranking.

Formula used for indicators where higher value means better performance:

$$x' = \frac{x - \min(x)}{T(x) - \min(x)} \times 100$$

Where,

x = raw data value

$\min(x)$ = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

$T(x)$ = target value for the indicator

x' = normalised value after rescaling

Formula used for indicators where higher value means lower performance:

$$x' = \left[1 - \frac{x - T(x)}{\max(x) - T(x)} \right] \times 100$$

Where,

x = raw data value

$\max(x)$ = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

$T(x)$ = target value for the indicator

x' = normalised value after rescaling

Villages/localities that have achieved a score beyond the target set are assigned the normalised score of 100.

For indicators that are valued in Yes/No, a 'Yes' is scored 100 as it indicated the achievement of the target, and a 'No' is scored 0.

Computation of composite score

The composite score for each village and locality was calculated to reveal their overall performance in attaining SDGs and to rank them against one another. The composite score is the arithmetic mean of the Goal/Theme score for all relevant Goals/Themes for a village or locality, Equal weight was assigned to each Goal/Theme. The following formula was used:

$$I_i(N_i, N_{ij}, I_{ijk}) = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} I_{ij}(N_{ij}, I_{ijk})$$

Where,

I_i = composite SDG index score of village/locality

N_i = number of Goal scores for which village/locality has non-null data

I_{ij} = goal score for village/locality under SDG j

I_{ijk} = normalised value for village/locality of indicator k under SDG j

Ranking Categorization

The various villages and localities have been classified into ranking categories in accordance with their distance from target. Here again, the categorization used by NIT Aayog in the SDG India Index Raking has been adopted. These are: -

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

Limitations of the Indices

- i. As the Local SDG Index uses two different frameworks, i.e., UIF based on UN SDG Goals and VIF based on MoPR SDG Themes, there is limited comparability between Urban and Rural data, as well as between Local Index and India/NER Index.
- ii. SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators relevant at the locality level were few. For indicators that were relevant it was difficult to obtain data of some, effectively reducing the number of indicators in the index.
- iii. Data was received from 19 villages out of 26 villages in the ranking category (Bracket-I) and from 13 localities out of 19. Therefore, only these were considered for ranking.
- iv. Discrepancies were found between department data and VC data for certain indicators. In such cases, department data were used.
- v. In cases where village/locality did not report any values for State sourced indicators with universal applicability across the board, it was assigned a normalized score of zero.
- vi. Being a collaborative effort involving multiple key departments/agencies viz. LAD (as the nodal dept. for VC), AMC (as the nodal agency for LC), RD (as the authoritative dept. for BDOs) etc., information dissemination and data submission took longer than anticipated.

LOCAL IMMERSION PROGRAMME

Local Immersion Programme for Higher Educational Institutes aims to not only drive Localization of SDGs to the village level by leveraging the knowledge of HEIs but also to empower the youth to make a difference through youth-ideated development initiatives. By simulating problem solving in communities through the lens of progressing towards the SDGs, students will be given a unique opportunity to learn and hone the skills necessary to lead change. Through its three programme components, viz.

- i. Leadership Development Training,
- ii. Local Immersion, and
- iii. SDG Symposium,

students will undergo extensive workshops in project development and implementation, community exposure, and policy formulation; skills that are relevant in participating in developing and championing sustainable interventions.

Overview

HEI-LIP will be held in the form of inter-college competition where the best solutions derived during the local immersion will be pitched by college teams before a panel of experts. The winning college will receive citation and cash award while the village of site immersion will benefit from a project that will solve some of their pertinent issues. The projects themselves will be implemented through funding facilitated

by Planning & Programme Implementation Department and will be implemented by the Village Development Committees in partnership with the respective HEIs.

Objectives

HEI-LIP aims to:

- a) Improve students' understanding of the SDGs and their role in achieving them;
- b) Build the capacity and skills of the youth in formulating and implementing projects and activities aligned to the SDGs;
- c) Create opportunities for inclusion of the youth in decision-making and implementation of the SDGs; and
- d) Provide solutions through the involvement of HEIs in line with SDGs for solving community problems. One-time monetary support to Local Councils and Village Councils for data collection will be arranged.

Components

A. Leadership Development Training

This component consists of a 1-2 days intensive leadership workshop aiming to achieve the following objectives:

- i. Improve the self-awareness of the participants – provide spaces to have necessary conversations and self-assessments, in order for the youth to discover their full-potential.

- ii. Understand the context – Participants will be able to understand the role of youth in achieving SDGs, and also the context of the challenges faced by the local communities to achieve sustainable development.
- iii. Improve design thinking – Through workshops on designing solutions (surveying, mapping ideas, feasibility analysis, action planning etc.), youth will obtain the necessary skills and knowledge to provide sustainable solutions to the challenges in the communities.

B. Local Immersion

Participants will be immersed to the local communities as teams to enhance the solutions for the existing challenges based on the SDGs. Through this component following objectives will be met:

- i. Immersion to local reality – Participants will be hosted by the local communities, which will allow them to gain a first-hand experience on the situation faced by the communities.
- ii. Put theory on practice – Youth will get the opportunity to work with the local communities gathering data, ratifying ideas in order to provide feasible solutions for the existing challenges.

The duration of the local immersion will be the prerogative of the colleges, with a minimum requirement of at least one night halt in the selected village.

C. SDG Symposium

A 1-day SDG Symposium will be held in the week following the site immersion. Through the Symposium following objectives are proposed to be met:

- i. Validate solutions and seek resources to sustain them – Solutions developed by youth delegates will be comprehensively evaluated (e.g.

finance, logistics, knowledge etc.) to identify possible opportunities to support its execution.

- ii. Meet the demands of the future – Expert Panel discussion and Keynote Speeches will be intended to inspire and equip the students on their journey after the programme. The Youth Symposium will be the youth’s space to share these solutions to fellow youth, development practitioners, Local Government, NGOs and CSOs.

Implementation of Project Solutions

- i. *DPR Preparation:* Depending upon the complexity of the solution, the DPR for the project will be prepared either by (a) the Village Development Committee in collaboration with HEI and relevant Department, or (b) by the concerned Department in consultation with VDC and HEI.
- ii. *Fund Sourcing:* Planning Department will include the project in the State’s Shelf of Projects and explore funding avenues under various Central or State sources or from CSR.
- iii. *Fund Release:* Fund will be released to the executing agency in instalments to be decided by the Government.
- iv. *Project Implementation:* The executing agency will be the VDC.
- v. *Monitoring Agency:* The respective BDO and HEI will regularly monitor the implementation of the project.

Local Immersion Sites

Twenty-two Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in Mizoram that have adopted villages have selected one pilot village each for SDG Intervention. These are as follows:-

Sl. No	College	Adopted village	Block	District
1	Govt Aizawl College	Hmuifang	Aibawk	Aizawl
2	Govt Aizawl North College	Lailak	Darlawn	Aizawl
3	Govt Aizawl West College	Darlung	Reiek	Mamit
4	Govt Champhai College	Ruantlang	Champhai	Champhai
5	Govt Hnahthial College, SIRD	Darzo	Hnahthial	Hnahthial
6	Govt Hrangbana College	Muthi	Tlangnuam	Aizawl
7	Govt J. Buana College	Vahne	Lunglei	Lunglei
8	Govt J. Thankima College	Nausel	Tlangnuam	Aizawl
9	Govt Johnson College	Maubuang	Aibawk	Aizawl
10	Govt Kamalanagar College	Saizawh West	Chawngte	Lawngtlai
11	Govt Khawzawl College	Chawngtlai	Khawzawl	Khawzawl
12	Govt Kolasib College, SIRD	Bilkhawthlir	Bilkhawthlir	Kolasib
13	Govt Lawngtlai College	Saikah Lower	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai
14	Govt Mamit College	Luangpawl	Zawnuam	Mamit
15	Govt Saiha College	Old Tisopi	Siaha	Siaha
16	Govt Saitual College	Mualpheng	Thingsulthliah	Aizawl
17	Govt Serchhip College	Zote	Serchhip	Serchhip
18	Govt T. Romana College	Sialsuk	Aibawk	Aizawl
19	Govt Zawnuam College	Zawlpui	Zawnuam	Mamit
20	Lunglei Govt College	Pukpui	Lunglei	Lunglei
21	Pachhunga University College	Khawrihnim	Reiek	Mamit
22	Mizoram Christian College	Sateek	Aibawk	Aizawl

GLIMPSES OF HEI LOCAL IMMERSION



Govt. Hnaththial College at Darzo Village



Govt. Hrangbana College at Muthi Village



Mizoram Christian College at Sateek Village



Govt. Kamalanagar College at Saizawh West Village



Govt. Saitual College at Mualpheng Village



Govt. Johnson College at Maubuang Village

SDG Symposium Winner

Colleges that pitched the top 5 solutions were to be awarded cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh each. However 6 winners have been chosen and Rs. 1 lakh each of cash prize have been given. Winning solutions are to be incorporated in the *Reform Action Plan* for identification of funding and implementing agency.

Winners	Solution
Govt. Hnahthial College	Repackaging & Rebranding of Darzo Tea
Govt. Hrangbana College	Hydroponic Fodder
Mizoram Christian College	Reconstruction of Education Ecosystem
Govt. Serchhip College	Sugarcane Plantation
Govt. Johnson College	Rainwater Harvesting & Cold Storage
Govt. J Buana College	Water Sufficient Village

GLIMPSES FROM SDG SYMPOSIUM



Govt. Hnahthial College pitching on Darzo Tea



Govt. Hrangbana College on Hydroponic Fodder

Experiences of Local Immersion and SDG Symposium Shared by Students

Winner: Govt Hnahthial College

As per the guidelines received from Planning and Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram, Research and Development Cell of Govt. Hnahthial College organized three days programme for Local Immersion on Sustainable Development Goals from 23rd -25th February, 2023 at Darzo village which is the college adopted village. A total of 5 students and 2 faculties went to the village to find the best solution to reach sustainable development goals. The students have conducted a field survey to propose a project based on local needs. After conducting brainstorming with the Village Development Committee and NGOs, they have selected the three project proposals, namely, 'Packing of Darzo Hand-made Tea', 'Production of Ginger Powder' and 'Formation of Village Health Monitoring Unit'. After a detailed evaluation of the proposal, the College selected 'Packaging of Darzo Hand-made Tea' to present to the symposium. The students and faculty-in-charge had a descriptive discussion with the local leaders, farmers and students as well as the local people. Therefore, the problems faced by the villages and their respective solutions could be identified.

The local immersion team members are very thankful to the village community, especially the village council leaders for their support and collaboration. The students were able to get a huge knowledge and ideas to develop the village. At the same time, the village community also got knowledge to reduce the poverty of the village farmers. They also got an idea about the more productive and sustainable occupations. From the discussions and findings from the local immersion, the college team successfully concluded the immersion program for the development of the village.

Then, the Symposium was organized on 28th March, 2023 at Vanapa Hall, Aizawl. The 21 colleges from different corners of Mizoram had presented their project proposal in relation with 17 SDGs. Each College had proposed one project for sustainable development to their selected adopted villages. Govt. Hnahthial College proposed the project namely 'Project Kutkawih' which intends 'Packaging of Darzo Hand-Made Tea' as Darzo is the adopted village of the College. The project proposal was presented by Malsawmdawngzeli, IV Semester, Department of English, Lalnunfela Tlau, VI Semester, Department of Political Science, Omega Hmar Tlangte, VI Semester, Department of Mizo and Lalawmpuia, VI Semester, Department of Political Science. The college team was guided by Dr.Lalrinpuia Vangchhia, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography. Fortunately, the College team won the first position in the competition.

The entire program was precisely prolific for the students since they had not attended such kind of program before. The project proposed by various colleges was very ingenious to grow the state in numerous angles. The students acquired massive expansion on skills of performance and interactive collaboration. They also gained a varied personal improvement from presentations. The students as well as the College are very contented that the state government organized such kind of symposium. The program will positively help in developing the students on the one hand and uplift the village on the other hand. However, the college congratulates the host department and state government for organizing the program successfully. Certainly, Govt. Hnahthial College is enthusiastic to partake again if the government organizes this kind of program.



1ST RUNNER UP: Govt. Hrangbana College

Truth Prevails *God Bless Hrangbana College*

Introduction:

The Government Hrangbana College participated in a local immersion project at the adopted village *Muthi* for five days and four nights. The objective of the project was to provide the students with a hands-on experience of rural living and community development. The project aimed to foster a deeper understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their role in community development.

Project Details:

The project was divided into two phases. The first phase involved a survey of the village to understand the existing infrastructure, health, education, and economic conditions. The students also interacted with the villagers to understand their needs and aspirations. The second phase involved the students developing and implementing a project that would address the needs of the village (*Hydroponics Grown Green Fodder for Household of Muthi, as most of the inhabitants herd cows and it is of course, difficult and challenging for them to gather nutritious cow's feed*). The students were divided into groups, and each group focused on a specific area of development, such as health, education, or economic development which could further be gained by achieving better living standard from the said proposal.

Outcome:

The local immersion project at Muthi was successful in achieving its objectives. The students gained a first-hand experience of rural living and community development. They also developed a deeper understanding of the SDGs and their role in community development. The projects implemented by the students were successful in addressing the needs of the village.

Presentation and Award:

The outcome and final presentation of the local immersion project were presented at the SDG symposium organized by the Planning and Programme Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram. The presentation was held on 28th March 2023 at Vanapa Hall. The presentation was well-received, and the project won the second position and a cash prize of one lakh rupees. The Planning department facilitated participants with a certificate of recognition for their contribution to community development.

Conclusion:

The local immersion project at Muthi was a valuable experience for the students of Government Hrangbana College. The project provided the students with an opportunity to develop their leadership skills and gain practical experience in community development. The success of the project demonstrates the potential of local immersion programs in promoting community development and achieving the SDGs. The award and recognition received by the participants are a testament to the hard work and dedication of the students and their mentors.



2nd RUNNER UP: Mizoram Christian College

SDG Local Immersion Programme

Experience shared by Vanlalparmawii (6th Semester, Department of Management, Mizoram Christian College)

1. The SDG Local immersion Programme made me realize the importance of teamwork. As a result of our teamwork, we were therefore awarded one of the 'Best Performing Colleges'.
2. I have learnt the significant role of a leader so as to achieve teamwork and a delightful environment. During this local immersion programme our teachers guided us in a way that builds interest and motivate us to bring out the best project.
3. For collecting the information, we used structured questionnaires where we visited every household of Sateek village. Through this process, I have gained many new knowledge and experiences especially in the field of primary data collection.
4. The programme helped me in my studies and it broadened my perspective.
5. During our preparations for the SDG Symposium project, I have understood the strenuous procedure and requirement of a project and that it requires determination and patience.
6. We spent 3 nights and 2 days at Sateek village with my new acquaintances. We were divided into 10 groups where I was the leader in my group, and my team members were students from different departments in our college with whom I've never cross path before. This helped me develop my social skills and I got better in working as a team. The opportunity to work with my fellow students and teachers from different discipline enhanced my knowledge and understanding of what surrounds us.
7. We worked hard for the final pitching day. I worked extra hard since I was selected to be one of the presenters for our college. My understanding of the ground reality at Sateek village through the local immersion programme raised my confidence and I was excited to present our study and sustainable solutions for Sateek village in front of various stakeholders.
8. My experience in the SDG local immersion programme and the aftermath is an eye-opener for me in terms of understanding how dedicated, hardworking and committed people are in pursuing and fighting for their passion, in order to create a better world.

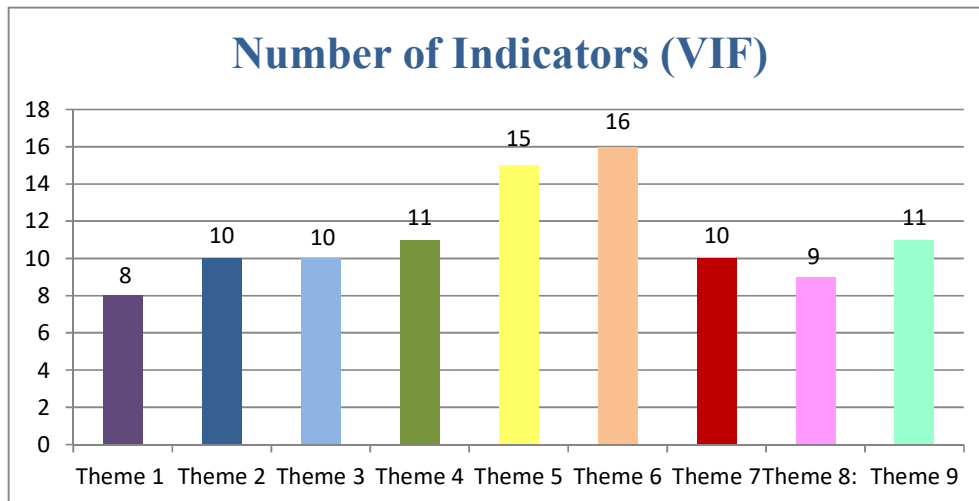


Bracket-I

One pilot village from each of the 26 Rural Development (RD) block in the state has been selected by the DCs from among the pool of villages identified by SIRD&PR. Out of 26 villages in Bracket-I who are to be ranked in the current FY, minimum required dataset of 19 was received from villages, which were therefore the only ones considered in the ranking exercise. The 19 villages are:

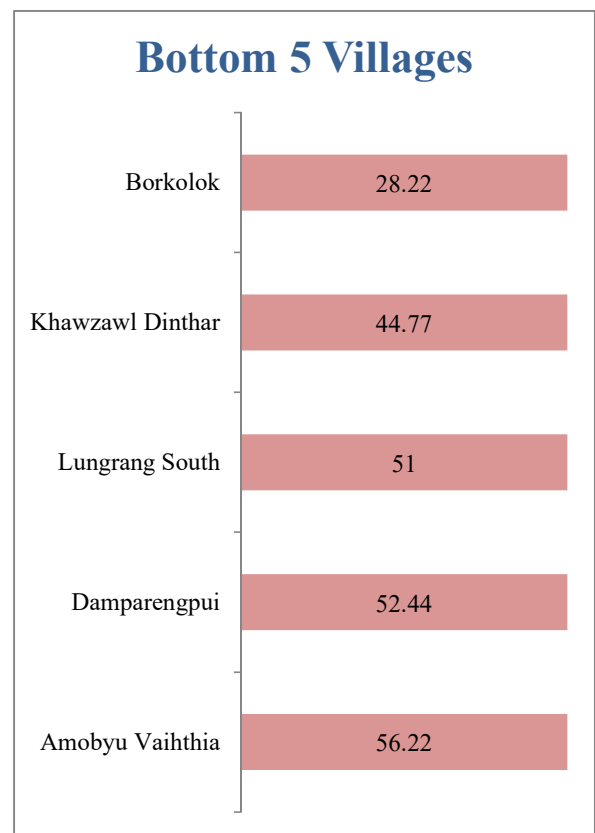
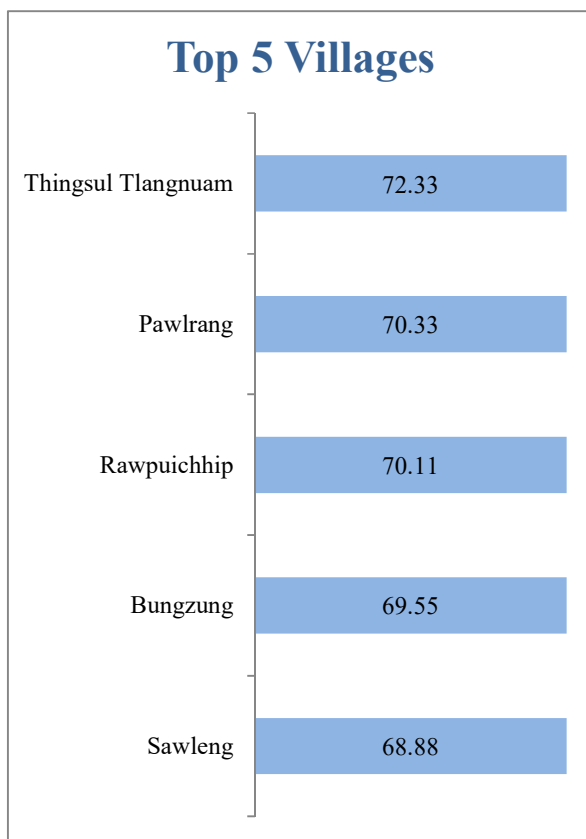
Sl No.	Village	District
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	Aizawl
2	Pawlrang	Saitual
3	Bungzung	Champhai
4	Sawleng	Aizawl
5	Ramlaitui	Lunglei
6	S. Vanlaiphai	Hnahthial
7	Serkhan	Kolasib
8	Darlak	Mamit
9	Rawpuichhip	Mamit
10	Zyhno	Siaha
11	Sairang Dinthar	Aizawl
12	Cheural	Lawngtlai
13	Pangbalkawn	Kolasib
14	M. Kawnpui	Lawngtlai
15	Amobyu Vaihthia	Siaha
16	Damparengpui	Mamit
17	Lungrang South	Lunglei
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	Khawzawl
19	Borkolok	Lawngtlai

There are 100 Indicators under Village Indicator Framework



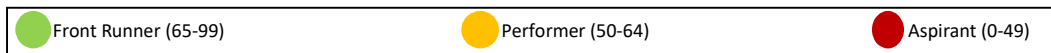
Overall Data Analysis of Bracket-I Villages

The overall score of Bracket-I villages ranges between 72 and 26 points; the highest scoring village is Thingsul Tlangnuam while the lowest scoring village is Borkolok. The average score of the 19 village is 61 and 13 villages have scored above the average score. According to NITI Aayog and UNDP ranking, those who have scored 100 points are said to be 'Achiever' and score between 99-65 are 'Front Runner', 64-50 are 'Performer' and 49-0 are 'Aspirant'. Under Category 1, 9 villages fall under 'Front Runner', 7 villages fall under 'Performer' and 2 villages are under 'Aspirant'.



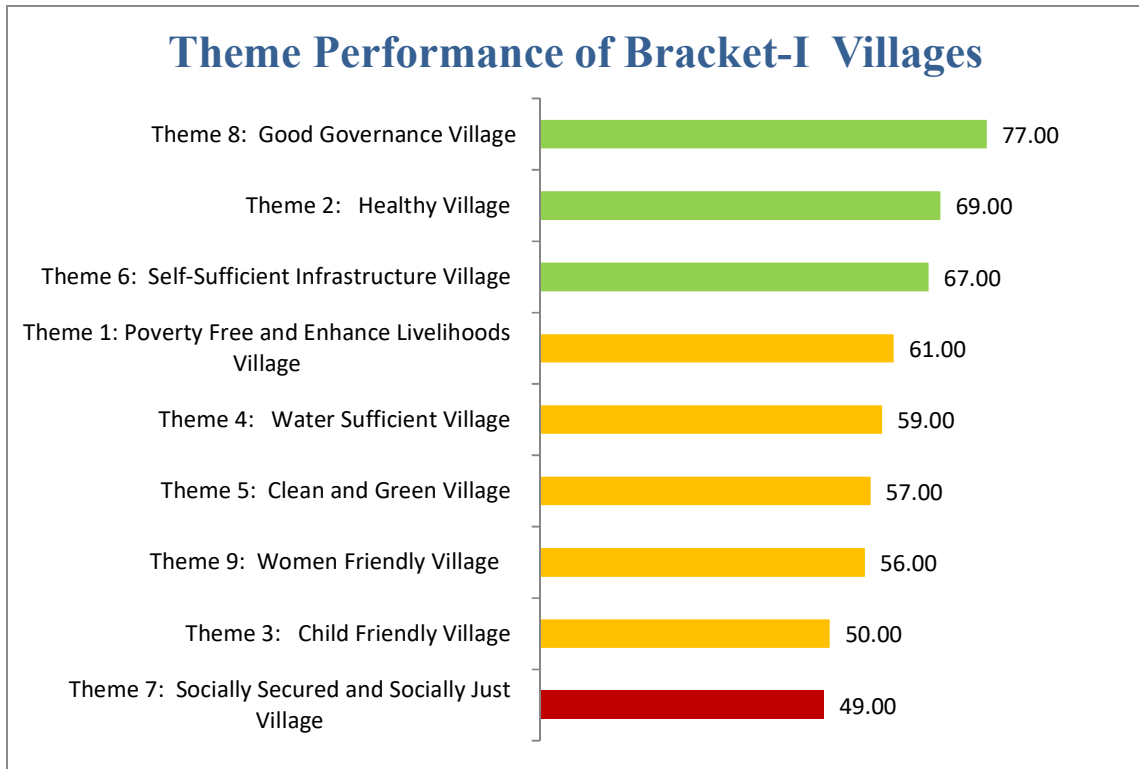
Overall Score of Bracket-I Villages

Sl. No	Village	Block	District	SDG Theme									Overall Score
				Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhance Livelihoods Village	Theme 2: Healthy Village	Theme 3: Child Friendly Village	Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village	Theme 5: Clean and Green Village	Theme 6: Self-Sufficient Infrastructure Village	Theme 7: Socially Secured and Socially Just Village	Theme 8: Good Governance Village	Theme 9: Women Friendly Village	
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	Thingsulthiah	Aizawl	87	81	64	65	67	88	53	92	54	72.33
2	Pawlrang	Ngopa	Saitual	58	66	55	74	83	83	69	86	59	70.33
3	Rawpuichhip	Reiek	Mamit	72	71	56	63	57	93	68	89	62	70.11
4	Bungzung	Khawbung	Champhai	60	91	38	81	70	69	58	95	64	69.55
5	Sawlung	Darlawn	Aizawl	76	76	63	73	60	79	47	92	54	68.88
6	Ramlaitui	Lunglei	Lunglei	72	78	71	49	49	87	61	95	55	68.55
7	Pangbalkawn	Bilkhawthlir	Kolasib	72	69	58	67	45	76	59	93	66	67.22
8	S. Vanlaiphai	Hnahthial	Hnahthial	75	71	45	71	61	80	53	79	64	66.55
9	Serkhan	Thingdawl	Kolasib	73	77	59	60	53	89	51	71	55	65.33
10	Darlak	Zawlnuam	Mamit	66	72	48	74	56	76	54	84	56	65.11
11	Zyhno	Tipa	Siaha	82	73	53	70	67	19	40	93	64	62.33
12	Sairang Dinthar	Tlangnuam	Aizawl	52	75	65	39	60	57	50	96	66	62.22
13	Cheural	Sangau	Lawngtlai	58	77	39	68	54	63	39	96	58	61.33
14	M. Kawnpui	Bungtlang South	Lawngtlai	60	74	54	36	51	71	27	84	50	56.33
15	Amobyu Vaihthia	Siaha	Siaha	64	55	32	51	53	54	67	67	63	56.22
16	Damparengpui	West Phaileng	Mamit	20	60	55	63	42	64	28	72	68	52.44
17	Lungrang South	Lungsen	Lunglei	65	78	43	32	61	43	36	59	42	51
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	Khawzawl	Khawzawl	35	39	11	54	50	64	28	73	49	44.77
19	Borkolok	Chawngte	Lawngtlai	53	19	40	23	42	25	42	1	9	28.22



Theme Performance

9 themes have been used to measure the progress of the villages. Theme performance ranges between 77 to 49 points. The highest scoring theme is theme 8 ‘Good Governance Village’ while the lowest scoring theme is theme 7 ‘Socially Secured and Socially Just Village’.

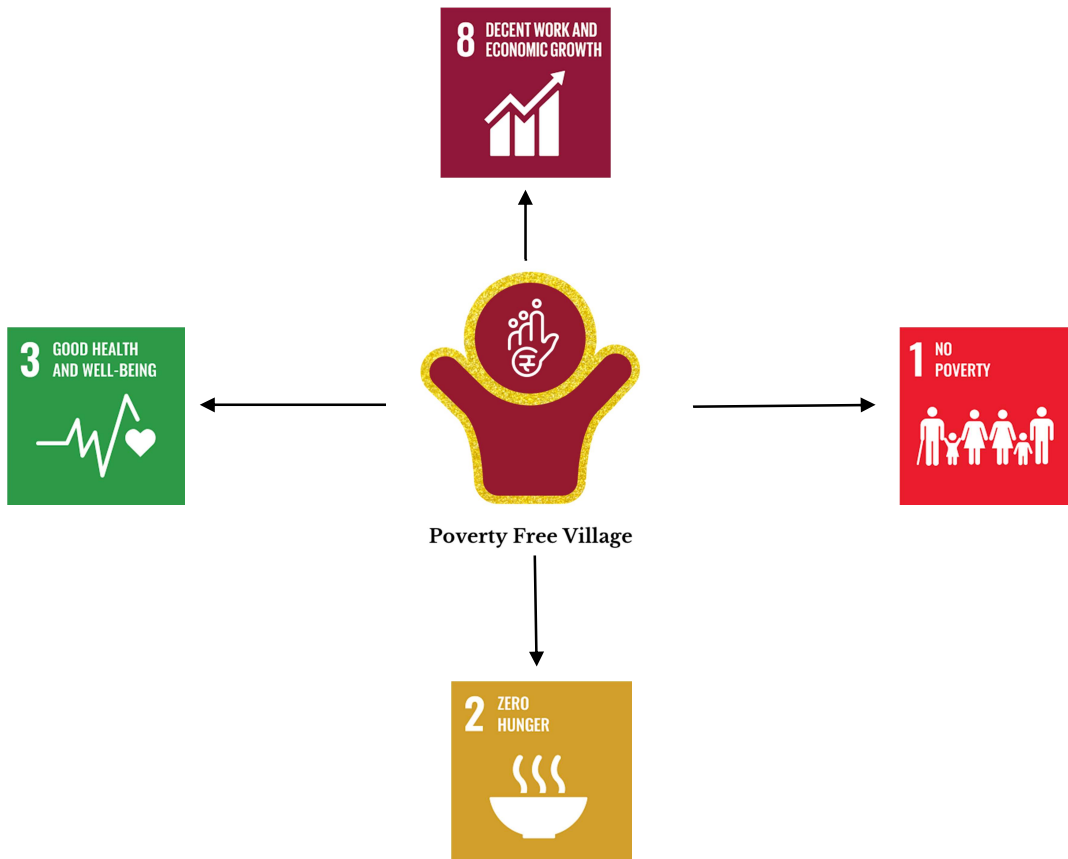




Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village

Poverty is a multi-dimension phenomenon. It does not only indicate low economic growth and development but also show a form of diminished opportunities for education, hunger and malnutrition, social discrimination and the inability to participate in decision-making processes. Poverty-free village is important to increase not only economic growth but also improving the living standard of the people and to ensure that there is a stable social development so as to ensure the achievement sustainable development goals. Enhancing livelihoods in villages often comes with intervention that will help the economic and social life of the people living in the villages.

Theme and SDGs: Theme 1 is an integration of multiple SDGs viz. 1, 2, 3 and 8.

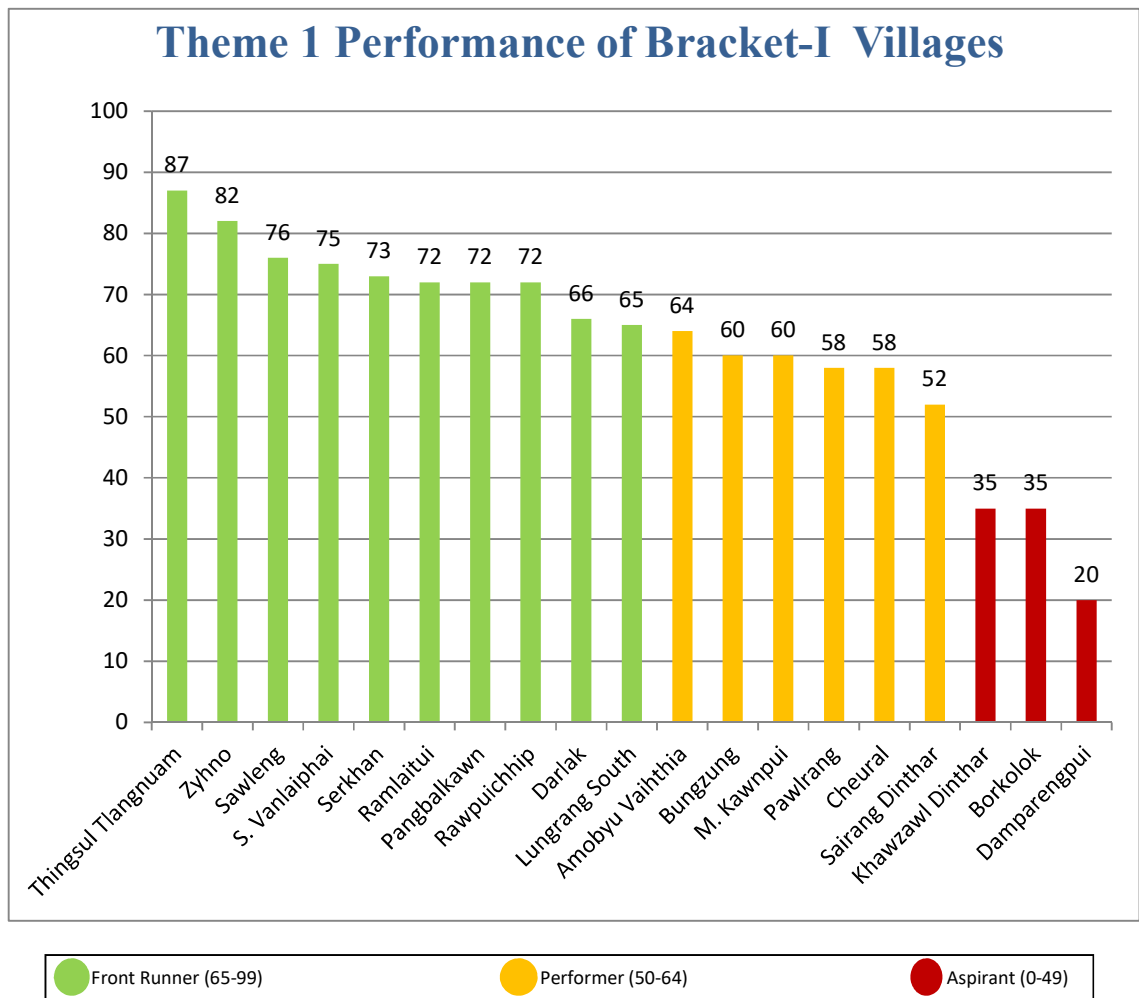


Theme 1 has 8 indicators to measure the progress of the pilot villages.

Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhance Livelihoods Village			
Sl No.	Indicator	Formula	SDG Goal
1	Percentage of households having ration card under National Food Security Mission (AAY + PHH).	Numerator: No. of households having ration cards(AAY + PHH).	2
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
2	Percentage of households living in katcha houses.	Numerator: No. of households living in Katcha houses	3
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
3	No. of employment days provided in the village under MGNREGS during last financial year.		1
4	Percentage of SHGs having bank account.	Numerator: No. of SHGs who have access to bank loans	8
		Denominator: Total no. of SHGs.	
5	Percentage of children under 5 years who are Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM).	Numerator: No. of children who are SAM	3
		Denominator: Total no. of children under 5 years	
6	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) against tested women.	Numerator: No of women between the age of 15-49 years who are anaemic	3
		Denominator: Total no. of women between the age of 15-49 years who have been tested.	
7	Agriculture productivity of paddy during the year.	Numerator: Total production of paddy	2
		Denominator: Area available for production of paddy.	
Community Driven Indicators			
8	No. of needy households receiving assistance (in cash or in kind) from Local NGO's and religious institutes during the year.		1

Data Outcome

Under Theme 1 of the Village Indicator Framework we have 8 indicators to measure Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Villages. The overall score of theme 1 ranges from 87-20. Thingsul Tlangnuam scored the highest under theme 1 with an overall of 87 points and overall lowest point is seen in Damparengpui with 20 points. The highest indicator score under theme 1 is seen in the fifth indicator, ‘Percentage of children under 5 years who are Severely Acute Malnourish’ with 11 villages out of 19 villages scoring 100 points. The lowest indicator score is seen in indicator 7, ‘Agriculture productivity of paddy during the year’ with Amobyu Vaihthia and Borkolok being the only villages out of the 19 villages scoring 100 points.



Indicator-wise Score of Theme 1 for Bracket-I Villages

Sl no.	Villages	Percentage of households having ration card under National Food Security Mission (AAY + PHH).	Percentage of households living in katcha houses.	No. of employment days provided in the village under MGNREGS during last financial year.	Percentage of SHGs having bank account.	Percentage of children under 5 years who Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM).	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) against tested women.	Agriculture productivity of paddy during the year	No. of needy households receiving assistance from Local NGO's and religious institutes during the year.	Score
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	100	100	100	95	100	100	60	44	87
2	Pawlrang	70	98	5	75	100	100	13	3	58
3	Rawpuichhip	72	100	86	92	100	100	20	10	72
4	Bungzung	71	99	95	29	84	100	4	0	60
5	Sawlung	86	80	100	100	100	100	20	25	76
6	Ramlaitui	79	96	81	100	100	100	4	16	72
7	Pangbalkawn	88	99	81	80	100	100	5	27	72
8	S. Vanlaiphai	71	94	100	70	89	100	25	55	75
9	Serkhan	71	100	100	100	100	72	10	27	73
10	Darlak	59	82	100	80	100	100	NA	8	66
11	Zyhno	45	100	100	100	100	100	100	10	82
12	Sairang Dinthar	0	100	100	0	100	100	15	NA	52
13	Cheural	95	86	38	100	NA	NA	52	94	58
14	Amobyu Vaihthia	66	41	14	100	94	100	0	100	64
15	M. Kawnpui	32	85	100	47	100	100	3	11	60
16	Damparengpui	36	29	38	NA	NA	NA	10	49	20
17	Lungrang South	58	94	81	0	100	100	53	35	65
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	34	NA	100	100	31	NA	NA	17	35
19	Borkolok	100	0	0	33	0	0	100	38	35





Theme 2: Healthy Village

The healthy village concept was created to promote healthy communities through local action and resource mobilization with a focus on the poor and vulnerable. Theme 2 oversees health related problems such as reproductive matters- maternal and child health; communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; universal health coverage; and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. Occurrence of disease not only has an effect on the individual being but also impacts the family and the society. It addresses all health related problem in the ever changing world where a pandemic can hit the lives of the people at any given time. The Panchayats, according to the Indian constitution holds an important role for the health and family welfare of the people within the villages as they are held responsible for health centers and dispensaries. They have been placed to ensure all the inter-departmental planning and to make sure that no one is left behind when it comes to basic health services.

Theme and SDGs: Theme 2 is linked with SDG Goal 3.



Healthy Village

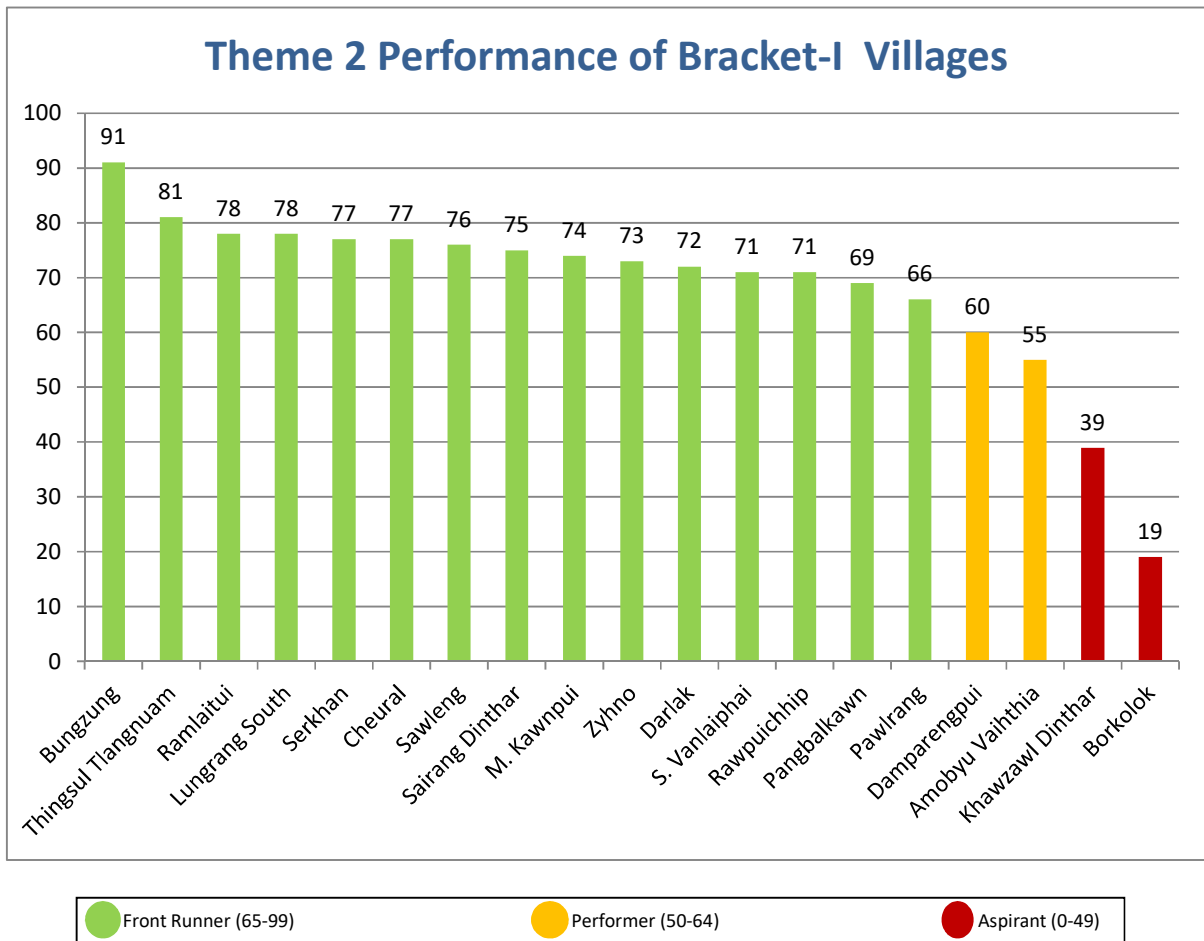


Theme 2 has 10 indicators to measure the progress of the pilot villages.

Theme 2: Healthy Village			
Sl No.	Indicator	Formula	SDG Goal
1	No. of Maternal deaths		3
2	Neonatal (below 1 month) death rate	Numerator: Number of death below 1 month	3
		Total number of births	
3	Percentage of death of children below 5 years	Numerator: Number of death below 5 years	3
		Total number of children below 5 years	
4	Percentage of malaria cases	Numerator: Number of malaria cases	3
		Denominator: Total population	
5	Percentage of tuberculosis cases	Numerator: Number of tuberculosis cases	3
		Denominator: Total population	
6	Percentage of deaths due to cancer	Numerator: Cancer deaths	3
		Denominator: Total Population	
7	No. of suicidal mortality	Numerator: Death due to suicide	3
		Denominator: Total Population	
8	Percentage of children (12-23 months) who are immunized	Numerator: No. of children who have received Routine immunization (RI)	3
		Denominator: Total no. of children between the months of 12-23	
9	Percentage of institutional births	Numerator: No of institutional births	3
		Denominator: Total live births	
Community Driven Indicators			
10 a	No. of Awareness campaign held by NGO's and religious institutions relating to Physical & Mental health during the year including those that are organized jointly with any Government agency.		3
10 b	No. of Awareness campaigns held by NGO's and religious institutions relating to Cleanliness during the year.		3

Data Outcome

10 indicators have been used to measure a 'Healthy Village'. Theme 2 score ranges between 91 to 19 points with Bungzung scoring the highest point and Borkolok scoring the lowest. Indicator number 4, 'Percentage of malaria cases' saw the highest indicator score with 6 villages scoring 100 points and 9 villages scoring above 90 points. Indicator 10 (a) and 10 (b) which is also a community driven indicator, 'No. of Awareness campaign held by NGO's and religious institutions relating to Physical & Mental health during the year including those that are organized jointly with any Government agencies' and 'No. of Awareness campaign held by NGO's and religious institutions relating to Cleanliness during the year' saw the lowest scoring indicator points with only Sawleng scoring 100 points for 10a indicator and only Bungzung scoring 100 points for 10b indicator. 17 villages out of 19 villages have scored below 50 points for 10a indicator and 15 villages for 10b indicator.



Indicator Wise Score of Theme 2 for Bracket-I Villages

Sl No.	Villages	No. of Maternal deaths	Neonatal (below 1 month) death rate	Percentage of children below 5 years death	Percentage of cases of malaria	Percentage of tuberculosis cases	Percentage of deaths due to cancer	Percentage of suicidal mortality	Percentage of children (12-23 months) who are immunized	Percentage of institutional births during last year	No. of Awareness campaign held relating to Physical & Mental health	No. of Awareness campaign held relating to Cleanliness	Score
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	100	100	100	100	81	81	100	82	100	9	33	81
2	Pawlrang	100	85	63	100	100	88	0	11	92	22	67	66
3	Rawpuichhip	100	100	85	99	100	74	31	79	100	4	8	71
4	Bungzung	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	48	100	52	100	91
5	Sawlung	100	100	51	100	93	93	100	51	95	100	58	76
6	Ramlaitui	100	100	100	96	100	78	100	48	100	13	25	78
7	Pangbalkawn	100	100	100	99	100	93	100	24	0	13	25	69
8	S. Vanlaiphai	100	93	91	99	100	68	100	32	96	0	0	71
9	Serkhan	100	100	100	100	100	85	100	38	100	9	17	77
10	Darlak	100	100	76	100	100	0	100	60	94	9	58	72
11	Zyhno	100	100	100	82	51	51	100	72	88	13	42	73
12	Sairang Dinthar	100	100	100	98	60	84	100	32	100	13	42	75
13	Cheural	100	100	100	94	100	100	100	19	97	4	33	77
14	Amobyu Vaihthia	100	100	84	98	31	84	58	36	1	0	8	55
15	M. Kawnpui	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	19	0	0	74
16	Damparengpui	100	71	53	96	56	91	100	35	44	9	8	60
17	Lungrang South	100	100	100	81	84	100	100	45	100	9	42	78
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	NA	NA	NA	99	NA	100	100	NA	100	9	17	39
19	Borkolok	0	0	0	0	0	60	100	0	29	9	17	19



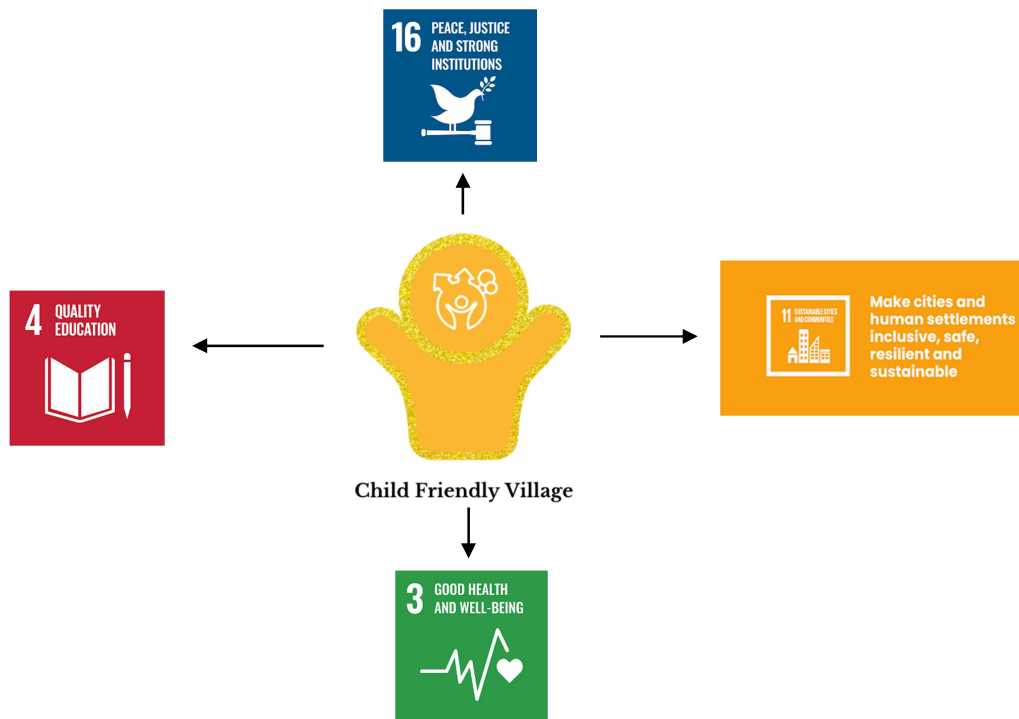


Theme 3: Child Friendly Village

“We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children”

Children are the future of the world and SDG will not be complete without addressing the well being of the children in the right light. By 2030 the present generation would have become youth and adult and their contribution to the society will help make a huge difference in shaping the world. Hence, this generation needs to consider the fact that our actions will help in shaping the mind of our present children. This theme thus helps to provide a frame to analyze our action for the children. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has even signed an agreement with UNICEF to ensure the success of SDG with a special focus on Child Friendly Village theme. We can call any village a Child Friendly Village only when children are made aware of all their rights and are able to enjoy it, when they are adequately given proper nutrition for their mental and physical growth, have freedom to play and pursue education without any form of abuse or exploitation.

Theme and SDGs: Theme 3 is an integration of multiple SDGs viz. 3, 4, 11 and 16.

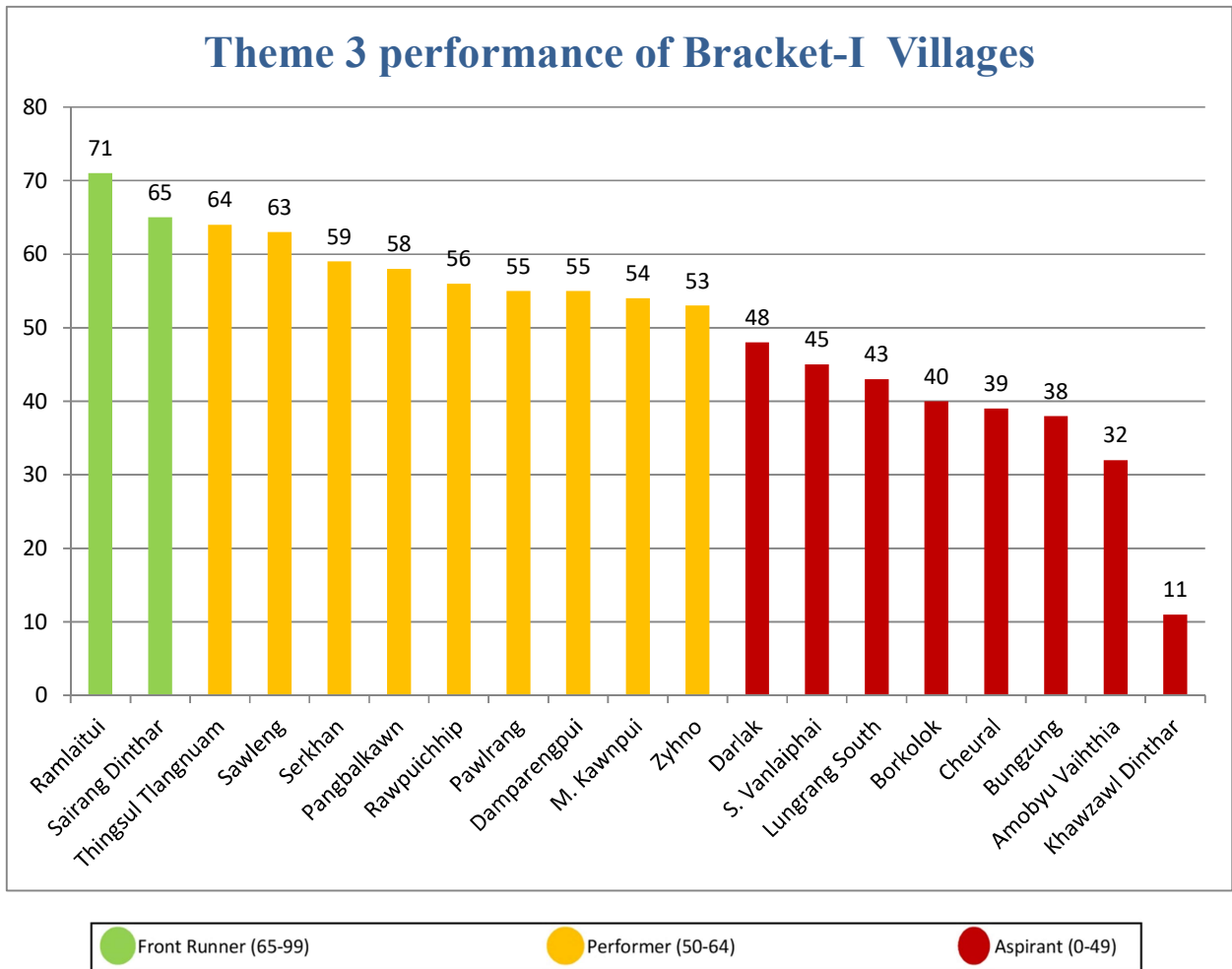


Theme 3 has 10 indicators to measure the progress of the pilot villages.

Theme 3: Child Friendly Village			
Sl No.	Indicator	Formula	SDG Goal
1	Percentage of children enrolled in Anganwadi Centers (up to 6 years).	Numerator: No. of Children below 6 years enrolled in Anganwadi	3
		Denominator: Total number of children below 6 years	
2	Percentage of disabled (CwSN) children enrolled in Anganwadi Centers.	Numerator: No. of disabled children enrolled in Anganwadi Centers	3
		Denominator: Total no. of disabled children	
3	No. of lactating mothers receiving services under ICDS.		3
4	Percentage of children between 6 to 14 years of age who no longer attend school.	Numerator: No. of school drop out between the age of 6-14 years	4
		Denominator: Total no. of children between the age of 6-14 years	
5	Percentage of cases registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO)	Numerator: No. of POCSO cases registered	16
		Denominator: Total no. of cases registered.	
Community Driven Indicators			
6	No. of campaigns organized by NGO's and religious institutions against crime & sexual harassment against children		16
7	Amount of (in Rs.) public contributions for construction of schools/Anganwadi Center.		4
8	Whether the village has child friendly park/playground (Yes/No)		11
9	Is the village level Child Protection Committee constituted? (Yes/No)		11
10	No. of parents-teachers meeting conducted at all schools.		4

Data Outcome

Under theme 3 we have 10 indicators to measure the progress and development of a Child Friendly Village. The overall score of theme 3 ranges between 71 and 11 points with Ramlaitui achieving the highest score and Khawzawl Dinthar with the lowest score. The highest indicator score is seen in indicator number 5 of theme 3. ‘Percentage of cases registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO)’ with 17 villages out of 19 villages scoring 100 points. The lowest indicator score under theme 3 is, ‘Amount of (in Rs.) public contributions for construction of schools/Anganwadi Center’ which is also a community driven indicator. Thingsul Tlangnuam is the only village scoring 100 while 17 villages out of 19 villages scored below 50 points.



Indicator Wise Score of Theme 3 for Bracket-I Villages

Sl No.	Villages	Percentage of children enrolled in Anganwadi Centre (up to 6 years).	Percentage of disabled (CwSN) children enrolled in Anganwadi Centre.	No. of lactating mothers receiving services under ICDS.	Percentage of children of 6 to 14 years of age who no longer attend school	Percentage of cases registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) to total criminal cases registered	No. of campaigns organized against crime & sexual harassment against children	Amount of (in Rs.) public contributions for construction of schools/ Anganwadi Centre.	Whether the village has child friendly park/playground	Is village level Child Protection Committee constituted	No. of parents-teachers meeting conducted at all schools.	Score
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	87	100	24	100	100	0	100	100	0	33	64
2	Pawlrang	100	50	16	90	100	50	0	0	100	42	55
3	Rawpuichhip	100	100	26	99	100	17	0	100	0	17	56
4	Bungzung	69	100	24	NA	0	100	50	0	0	42	38
5	Sawlung	0	0	68	100	100	100	20	100	100	42	63
6	Ramlaitui	73	100	50	100	100	67	0	100	100	25	71
7	Pangbalkawn	52	100	20	99	100	33	45	100	0	33	58
8	S. Vanlaiphai	100	7	30	93	100	0	0	100	0	25	45
9	Serkhan	100	100	16	93	100	0	0	100	0	83	59
10	Darlak	NA	100	NA	97	100	50	0	100	0	33	48
11	Zyhno	82	100	16	100	100	17	0	100	0	17	53
12	Sairang Dinthar	98	100	30	100	100	33	0	100	0	83	65
13	Cheural	46	0	24	100	100	0	20	0	0	100	39
14	Amobyu Vaihthia	100	0	16	100	100	0	0	0	0	8	32
15	M. Kawnpui	96	100	32	83	100	0	0	100	0	33	54
16	Damparengpui	82	0	100	58	100	0	0	100	100	8	55
17	Lungrang South	100	100	34	84	100	0	NA	0	0	8	43
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	13	NA	24	NA	0	NA	5	NA	NA	67	11
19	Borkolok	100	100	70	0	100	17	0	0	0	8	40





Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village

The quality of life is deeply affected by the accessibility of clean water supply all year round. Poor water quality and scarcity of water impacts the living standard, food security and economical and educational opportunities especially for poor household. Under schedule XI of the Indian Constitution, Gram Panchayats hold the responsibility of providing water supply in the villages. They are responsible for ensuring that the village has an adequate water supply with each household having tap connection and the construction of water harvesting mechanism to collect rain water. The 2030 Agenda sees that for social as well as economic development there needs to be a sustainable management of fresh water in order to preserve the ecosystem. Theme 4 recognizes that to preserve the environment and raise our living standard, one needs to have a water sufficient village.

Theme and SDGs: Theme 4 is linked with SDG Goal 6.



Water sufficient Village

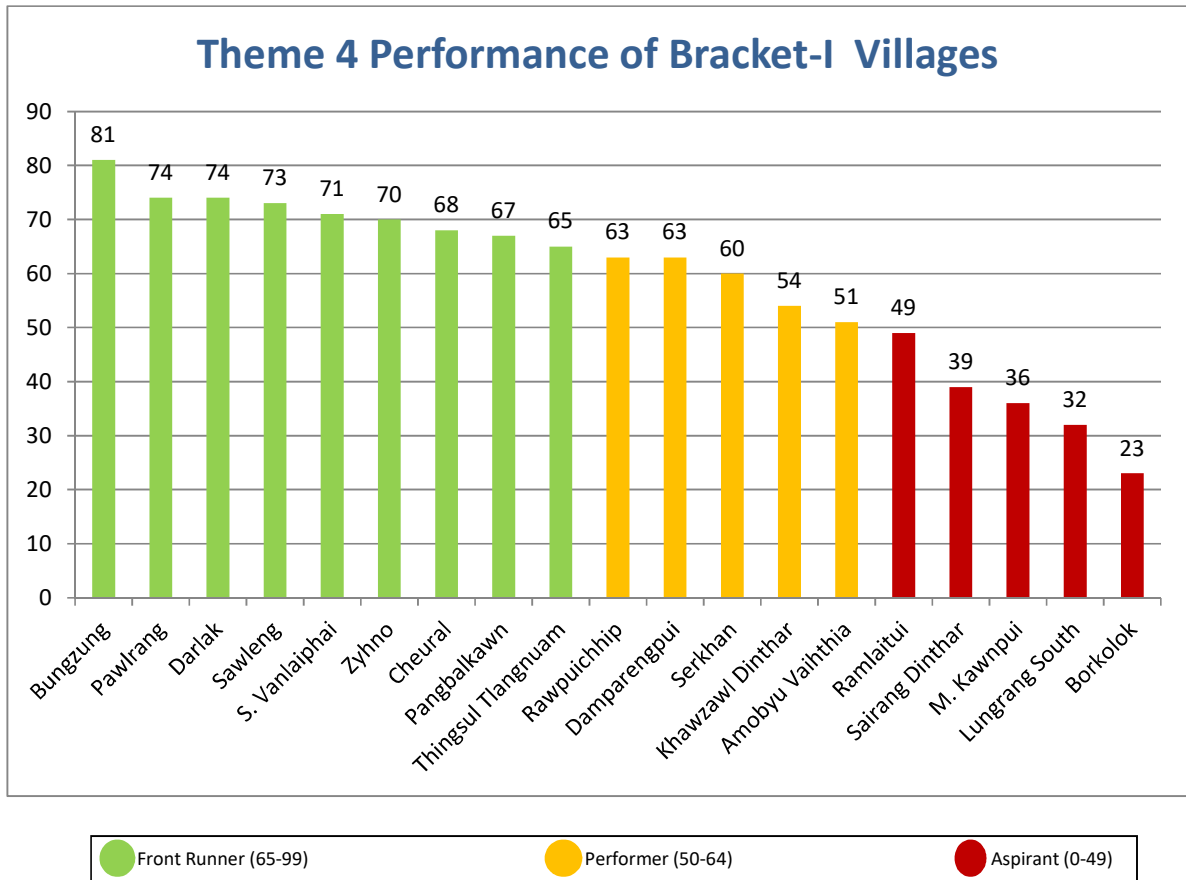


Theme 4 has 11 indicators to measure the progress of the pilot villages.

Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village			
Sl No.	Indicator	Formula	SDG Goal
1	Percentage of households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS).	Numerator: No. of households provided with fresh water through piped water supply	6
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
2	Percentage of households provided with functional water tap connections (FHTC)	Numerator: No. of households provided with functional tap water connection	6
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
3	Status of water LPCD of the village: Fully covered (FC)=55 lpcd, Partially Covered (PC)= <55 lpcd, Non covered=(NC)		6
4	Percentage of schools and Anganwadi having functional water tap connections	Numerator: No. of Schools/Anganwadis having functional tap water connection	6
		Denominator: Total no. of Schools/Anganwadis	
5	Percentage of houses having rainwater harvest mechanisms	Numerator: No. of household having rainwater harvest mechanism	6
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
6	Does the village have Water & Sanitation Committee? (Yes/No)		6
7	No. of formal meetings conducted by WATSAN		6
8	Is the water tested using field test kit? (Yes/No)		6
Community Driven Indicator			
9	Are all the public wells and springs in the village cleanly maintained?		6
10	No. of community/social works conducted during the year for the preservation of water sources		6
11	No. of awareness campaign held regarding conservation of water		6

Data Outcome

11 indicators have been used to measure ‘Water Sufficient Village’. Theme 4 overall score ranges between 81 to 23 points and the highest scoring village is Bungzung and the lowest scoring village is Borkolok. The highest scoring indicator of theme 4 is indicator 9 which is also a community driven indicator, ‘Are all the public wells and springs in the village cleanly maintained?’ All the pilot villages from category 1 have scored 100 points for this indicator. On the other hand, the lowest ranking indicator for theme 4 is indicator 7, ‘No. of formal meetings conducted by WATSAN’ with 18 villages out of the 19 villages scoring below 50. Serkhan is the only village scoring 100 points for this indicator.



Indicator-wise Score of Theme 4 for Bracket-I Villages

Sl No	Villages	Percentage of households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS).	Percentage of households provided with functional water tap connections (FHTC)	Status of water LPCD of the village: Fully covered (FC)=55 lpcd, Partially Covered (PC)= <55 lpcd, Non covered=(NC)	Percentage of schools and anganwadis having functional water tap connection	Percentage of houses having rainwater harvest mechanisms	Does the village have Water & Sanitation Committee?	No. of formal meetings conducted by WATSAN	Is the water tested using field test kit?	Are all the public wells and springs in the village cleanly maintained?	No. of community/social works conducted during the year for the preservation of water sources	No. of awareness campaign held in the village regarding conservation of water and protection of its sources	Score
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	100	0	100	100	100	100	17	0	100	67	33	65
2	Pawlrang	21	21	50	100	100	100	33	100	100	83	100	74
3	Rawpuichhip	100	24	100	25	100	100	17	100	100	17	8	63
4	Bungzung	100	100	100	100	59	100	47	100	100	50	33	81
5	Sawleng	100	0	50	100	88	100	19	100	100	100	42	73
6	Ramlaitui	0	0	50	0	53	100	33	100	100	50	50	49
7	Pangbalkawn	80	80	100	83	24	100	22	100	100	33	17	67
8	S. Vanlaiphai	93	93	50	87	23	100	3	100	100	50	83	71
9	Serkhan	0	99	50	100	88	100	100	0	100	0	25	60
10	Darlak	84	84	50	100	2	100	47	100	100	100	50	74
11	Zyhno	100	100	100	100	0	100	8	100	100	50	8	70
12	Sairang Dinthar	60	60	50	0	76	0	0	0	100	67	17	39
13	Cheural	100	94	50	100	0	100	25	100	100	33	50	68
14	Amobyu Vaihthia	100	0	0	20	57	100	3	100	100	67	17	51
15	M. Kawnpui	100	0	50	0	11	100	14	0	100	17	0	36
16	Damparengpui	60	60	50	80	47	100	42	100	100	33	17	63
17	Lungrang South	0	0	0	0	1	100	22	100	100	33	0	32
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	100	97	100	50	0	NA	NA	NA	100	83	67	54
19	Borkolok	64	0	50	0	11	0	3	0	100	17	8	23





Theme 5: Clean & Green Village

The main focus of theme 5 is to conserve and restore the environment and decrease land degradation, sustainable conservation of forest areas and prevention of habitual loss of different species. The aim of Clean and Green Village is to enable people to live a healthy life in their respective environment. This theme includes conservation of land and soil, preserve animals and birds in the forest, sustainable management of resources and proper management of wastes. The highlight of the theme is to conserve the environment to prevent natural disaster, extinction of species and to maintain agricultural productivity while also preventing drastic climate change.

Theme and SDGs: Theme 5 is an integration of multiple SDGs viz. 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15

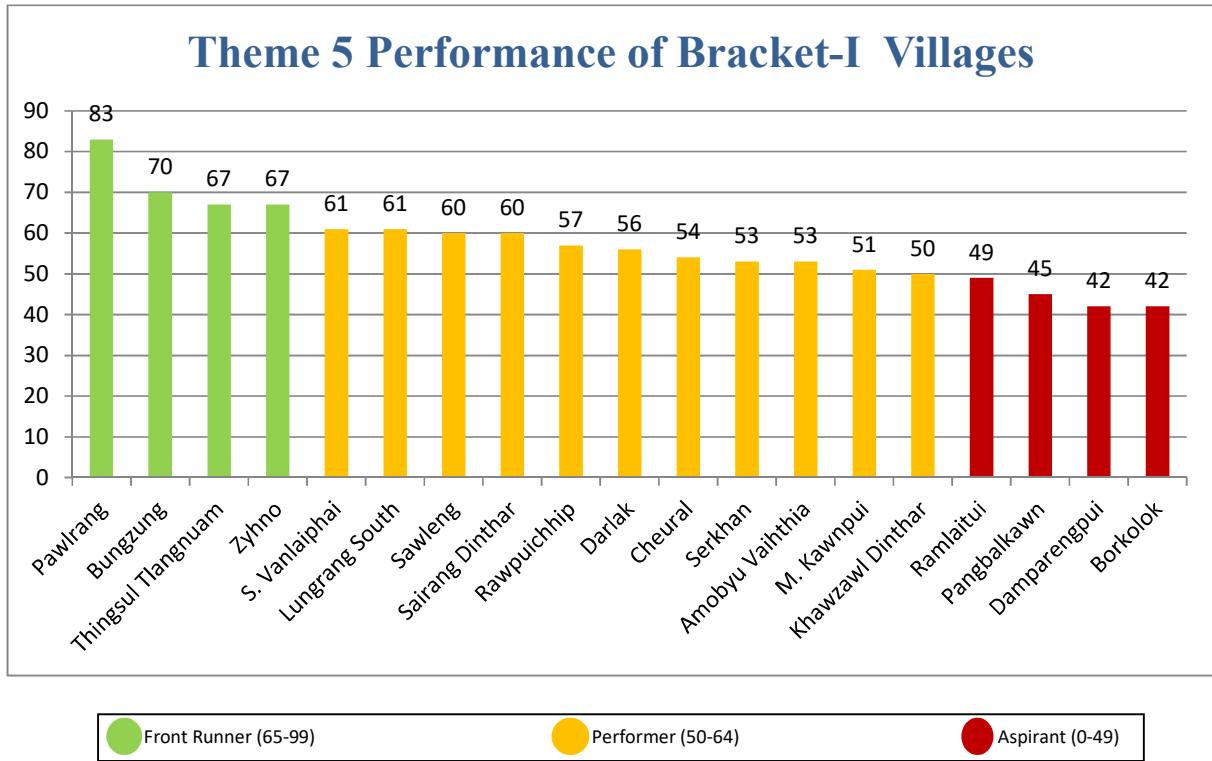


Theme 5 has 15 indicators to measure the progress of the pilot villages.

Theme 5: Clean & Green Village			
Sl No.	Indicator	Formula	SDG Goal
1	Percentage of households with no Individual Household Latrine (Toilet)	Numerator: No. of households with no individual latrine	6
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
2	Does the village have a specific dumping place? (Yes / No)		11
3	Does the village segregate dry and wet waste? (Yes / No)		11
4	Area of land presently under jhum cultivation		13
5	Area under organic farming		13
6	Percentage of households using only LPG & Electricity for cooking	Numerator: No. of households using only LPG/Electricity for cooking	7
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
7	Percentage of households with no access to electricity	Numerator: No. of households with no access to electricity	9
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
8	No. of functional solar street lights		7
9	No. of major forest fire within the village during the year		15
10	No. of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972		15
Community Driven Indicators			
11	Area of forest reserved and protected by the community	Numerator: Total reserved area	15
		Denominator: Total land area of the village	
12	No. of trees planted during the year by NGOs/community		15
13	No. of cleanliness drive conducted by any organization in the village		6
14	Does the village/ community make an effort to regulate catching and harvesting of fish in the rivers for sustainability?(Yes / No)		12
15	Does the village/community make an effort to preserve animals and birds in the forest? (Yes / No)		12

Data Outcome

15 indicators have been used to measure Clean and Green Village and the overall score ranges between 83 to 42 points. The highest scoring village is Pawlrang while the lowest scoring villages are Damparengpui and Borkolok. Under this theme, it is noteworthy that Pawlrang is the only village to have achieved indicator, ‘No. of trees planted during the year by NGOs/community’ the target for which has been set under the 20 Point Program and the target is 4770 for each village while Pawlrang exceeded this target by planting 5000 trees within the referenced year. The highest scoring indicator is indicator 15, ‘Does the village/community make an effort to preserve animals and birds in the forest?’ with all the 19 villages scoring 100 points. The lowest scoring indicator on the other hand is indicator 12, ‘No. of trees planted during the year by NGOs/community’. 18 out of the 19 villages have scored below 50 points and Pawlrang is the only village scoring 100 points.



Indicator-wise Score of Theme 5 for Bracket-I Villages

Sl No.	Villages	Percentage of households with no individual household Latrine (Toilet)	Does the village have a specific dumping place?	Does the village segregate dry and wet waste?	Area presently under cultivation	Area under organic farming	Percentage of households using only LPG & Electricity for cooking	Percentage of households with no access to electricity	No. of functional solar street lights	No. of major forest fire within the village during the year	No. of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972	Area of forest reserved and protected by the community	No. of trees planted during the year by NGOs/community	No. of cleanliness drive conducted by organization in the village	Does the village/community make an effort to regulate catching and harvesting of fish in the rivers for sustainability?	Does the village/community make an effort to preserve animals and birds in the forest?	Score
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	100	100	0	100	10	68	100	100	100	100	1	21	6	100	100	67
2	Pawirang	100	100	100	95	100	20	100	13	100	100	100	100	18	100	100	83
3	Rawpuichhip	100	100	0	98	0	36	100	9	93	100	4	7	3	100	100	57
4	Bungzung	100	100	0	94	47	90	100	8	100	100	10	1	100	100	100	70
5	Sawileng	100	100	0	95	32	8	74	54	100	100	4	4	36	100	100	60
6	Ramlaitui	100	100	0	99	28	79	100	13	0	0	7	4	8	100	100	49
7	Pangbalkawn	46	100	0	0	15	72	0	5	100	100	5	31	4	100	100	45
8	S. Vanlaiphai	95	100	0	98	79	32	94	14	87	100	3	10	7	100	100	61
9	Serkhan	59	100	0	99	0	11	100	0	100	100	4	2	14	100	100	53
10	Darlak	65	100	0	100	0	77	44	33	100	100	1	10	10	100	100	56
11	Zyhno	100	100	100	96	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	0	4	100	100	67
12	Sairang Dinthar	100	100	0	99	0	95	95	2	100	100	1	3	8	100	100	60
13	Cheural	NA	100	0	98	45	75	73	15	100	100	3	5	NA	100	100	54
14	Amobyu Vaithia	98	100	0	100	0	98	97	0	100	100	0	0	1	0	100	53
15	M. Kawnpui	69	100	0	95	33	0	55	6	100	100	0	2	4	100	100	51
16	Damparengpui	0	100	0	67	0	49	1	4	100	100	0	5	4	100	100	42
17	Lungrang South	100	100	0	97	0	96	100	6	80	100	1	1	35	100	100	61
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	NA	100	100	97	0	99	NA	15	NA	NA	31	18	96	100	100	50
19	Borkolok	100	0	0	98	0	12	18	0	100	100	2	0	1	100	100	42

● Front Runner (65-99)

● Performer (50-64)

● Aspirant (0-49)



Theme 6: Village with Self Sufficient Infrastructure

The focus of theme 6 is the development of sustainable infrastructure to promote industrialization among many targets without any effect to the environment. Infrastructure includes all physical and organizational facilities available. Physical infrastructure may include roads, buildings and other physical infrastructures. Organizational infrastructure includes transportation and communication system and other health care facilities. The investment to various infrastructures is often important for sustainable development growth. Through infrastructure development there can be a sustainable economic growth which in turn promotes a higher standard of living. Development of infrastructure is thus a ‘Means of service delivery.’

Theme and SDGs: Theme 6 is linked with SDG Goal 9.



**Village with Self-Sufficient
Infrastructure**

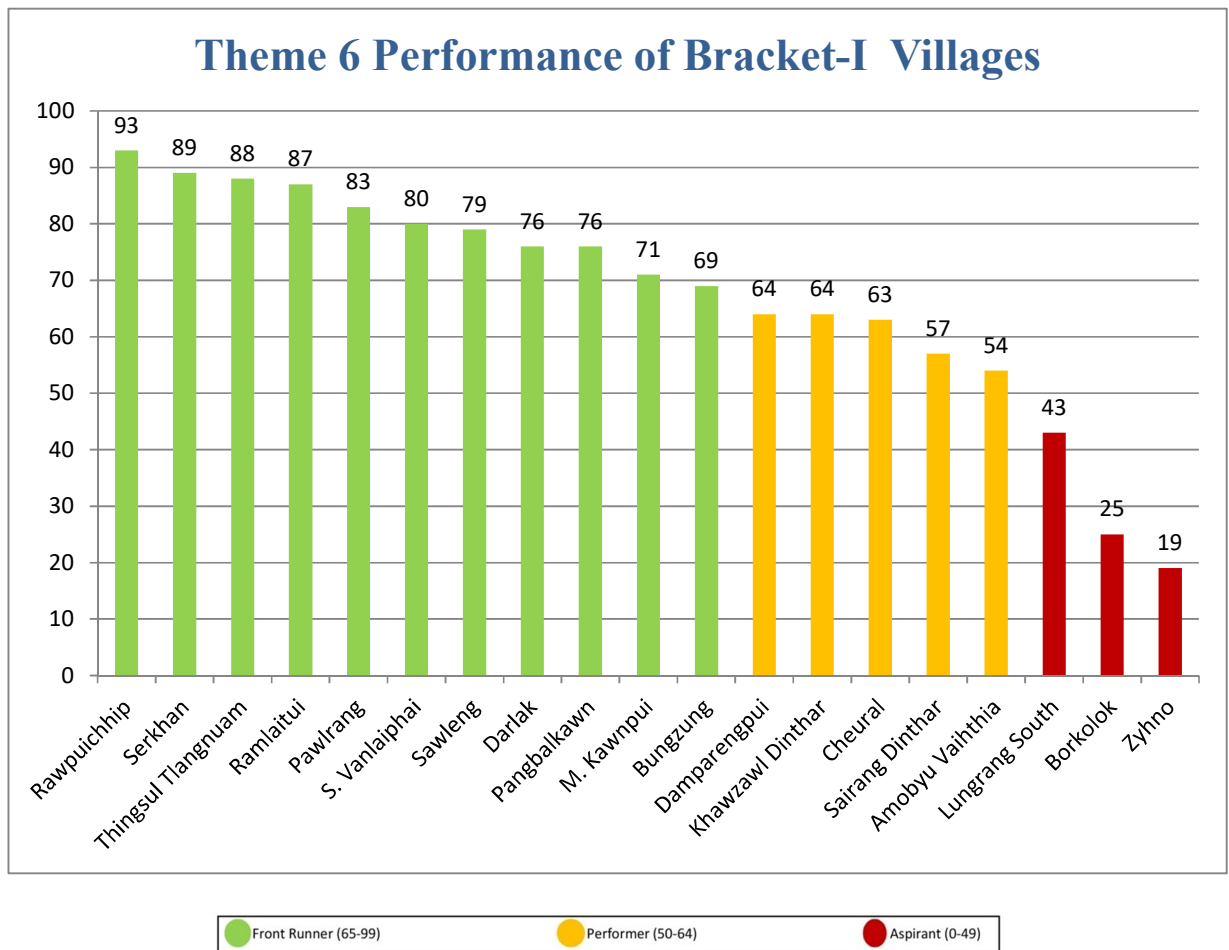


Theme 6 has 16 indicators to measure the progress of the pilot villages.

Theme 6: Self Sufficient Infrastructure Village			
Sl No.	Indicator	Formula	SDG Goal
1	Is the village accessible by all-weather roads? (Yes/No)		9
2	Whether all Anganwadis have all of these: adequate and safe drinking water, weighing scale, electricity & toilets? (Yes/No)		9
3	Is Health Sub centre or health clinic available in the village? (Yes/No)		9
4	Whether Health Sub Centre has all of these: adequate and safe drinking water, electricity & toilets? (Yes/No)		9
5	Does the village have a Common Service Centre? (Yes/No)		9
6	Whether the village has a community hall? (Yes/No)		9
7	No. of street light installed in the village		9
8	Does the village have a VC house for conducting meetings? (Yes/No)		9
9	Does the village have Self Help Group (SHG) or Voluntary Organization Building? (Yes/No)		9
10	Does the village have a playground? (Yes/No)		9
11	Does the village have a hall for indoor games? (Yes/No)		9
12	Does the village have public toilet? (Yes/No)		9
13	Does the village have good and uninterrupted mobile internet connectivity? (Yes/No)		9
14	Is the electric supply in the village sufficient for operating their machines owned by the villagers? (Yes/No)		9
15	Average duration (hours) of power supply availability in a day/night (24 hours)		9
16	Is there a separate waiting shed/station for public transport (sumo/bus/pik up)? (Yes/No)		9

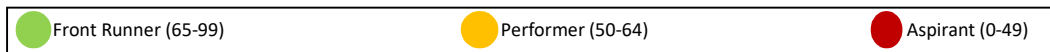
Data Outcome

Theme 6 has 16 indicators to measure a Self Sufficient Village. Under this theme the overall score ranges between 93 to 19 points. The highest scoring village for this theme is Rawpuichhip while the lowest scoring village is Zyhno. The highest scoring indicators for this theme are indicator 1, 'Is the village accessible by all-weather roads?' and indicator 13, 'Does the village have good and uninterrupted mobile internet connectivity?' In both the indicators, 18 villages out of 19 villages have scored 100 points. The lowest scoring indicator on the other hand is indicator number 7, 'No. of street light installed in the village.' Thingsul Tlangnuam is the only village scoring 100 points while 17 out of 19 villages scores below 50.



Indicator-wise Score of Theme 6 for Bracket-I Villages

Sl No.	Villages	Is the village accessible by all-weather roads?	Whether all Anganwadis have all of these: adequate and safe drinking water, weighing scale, electricity & toilets?	Is Health Sub centre or health clinic available in the village?	Whether Health Sub Centre has all of these: adequate and safe drinking water, electricity & toilets	Does the village has a Common Service Centre ?	Whether the village has a community hall?	No. of street light installed in the village	Does the village have a VC house for conducting meetings ?	Does the village have Self Help Group (SHG) or Voluntary Organization Building?	Does the village have a playground?	Does the village have a hall for indoor games?	Does the village have public toilet?	Does the village have good and uninterrupted mobile internet connectivity?	Does electric supply in the village sufficient for operating their machines owned by the villagers?	Average duration (hours) of power supply availability in a day/night (24 hours)	Is there a separate waiting shed/station for public transport (sumo/bus/pik up)?	Score
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	88
2	Pawrang	100	100	100	100	100	100	8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	0	83
3	Rawpuichhip	100	100	100	100	100	100	17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	100	93
4	Bungzung	100	100	NA	NA	0	100	30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	0	69
5	Sawleng	100	100	100	0	100	100	62	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	79
6	Ramlaitui	100	100	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	0	87
7	Pangbalkawn	100	100	100	100	100	100	17	100	0	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	76
8	S. Vanlaiphai	100	100	100	100	100	100	NA	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	25	100	80
9	Serkhan	100	100	100	100	100	100	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	100	89
10	Darlak	100	100	100	100	100	100	33	0	100	100	0	100	100	100	75	0	76
11	Zyhno	100	0	100	100	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19
12	Sairang Dinthar	100	0	0	0	100	100	17	100	100	100	0	0	100	100	88	0	57
13	Cheural	100	100	100	100	0	100	15	100	100	100	0	100	100	0	0	0	63
14	Amobyu Vaihthia	100	0	0	0	0	0	8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	63	0	54
15	M. Kawnpui	100	0	100	0	0	100	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	100	71
16	Damparengpui	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	100	0	100	100	100	25	100	64
17	Lungrang South	100	0	100	0	100	0	6	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	75	0	43
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	100	0	100	100	NA	100	30	0	100	0	0	100	100	100	94	100	64
19	Borkolok	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	25

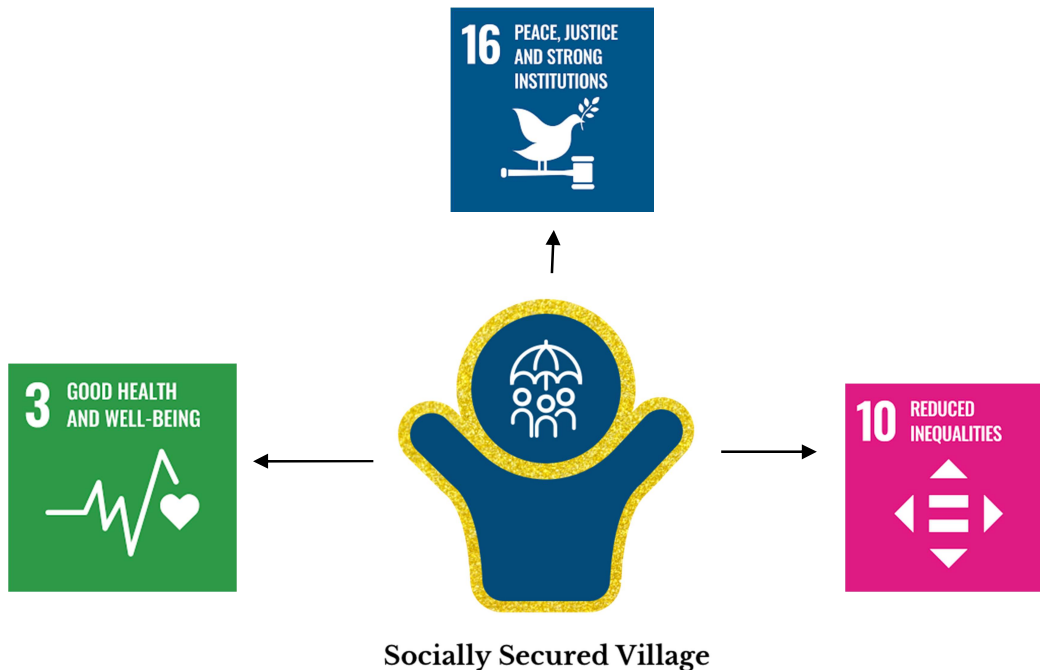




Theme 7: Socially Secured and Socially Just Village

This theme ensures that every person within the society irrespective of tribe, sex, age, disability and so are taken care of in terms of their basic necessities. The Central and State Government has provided social security to certain families from lower economic background and they depend on it for their basic needs. This includes providing of pension scheme for old age person and widowed women, providing assistive devices to persons with disabilities, provision of basic staple food through PDS, housing and water connection assistance. It is the duty of the Gram Panchayats to see that the various schemes available have been availed by those marginalized groups and also ensure that the Gram Panchayat Development Plan will help to uplift and include the marginalized groups. Socially secured and just village will in turn result in better productivity of the people and has a major effect on the mental, physical and economical well being of a person.

Theme and SDGs: Theme 7 is an integration of multiple SDGs viz. 3, 10 and 16.

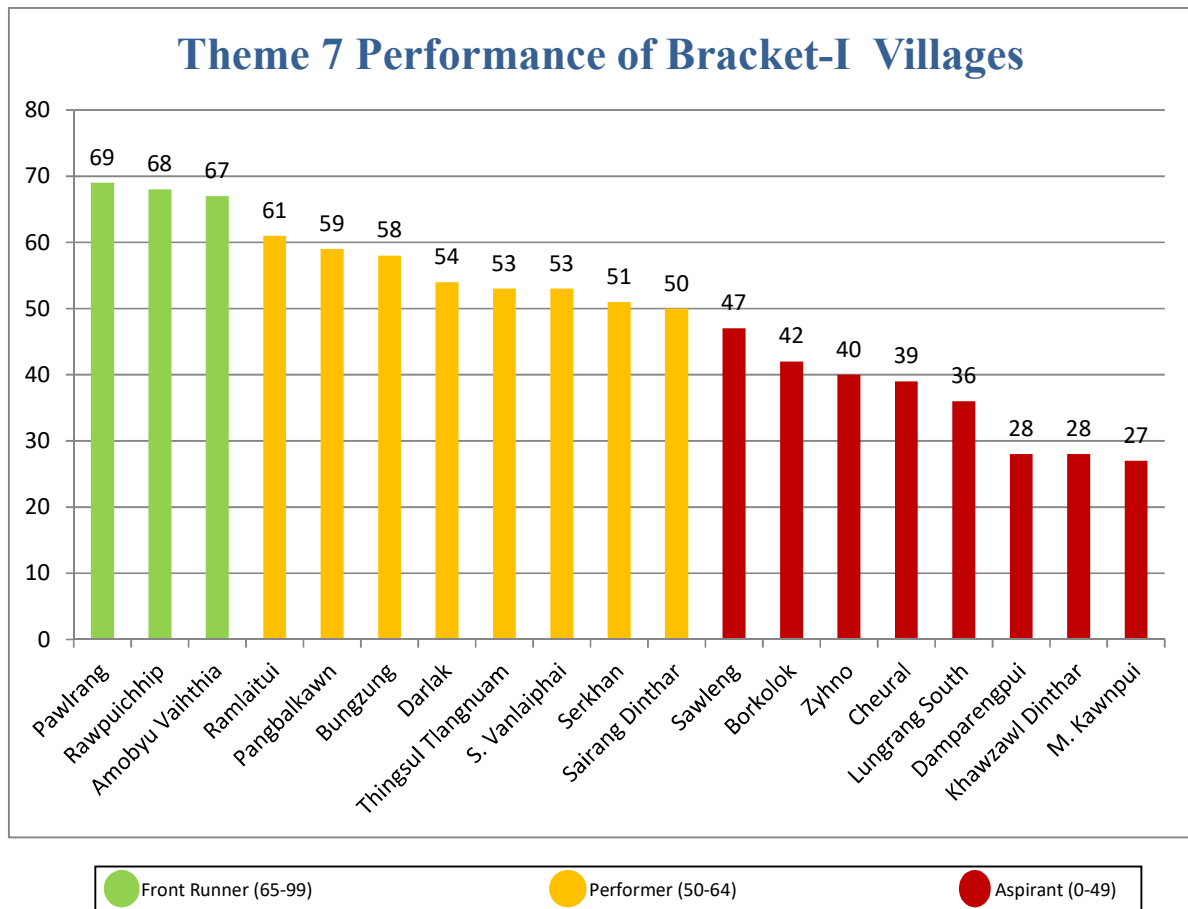


Theme 7 has 10 indicators to measure the progress of the pilot villages.

Theme 7: Socially Secured & Socially Just Village			
Sl No.	Indicator	Formula	SDG Goal
1	Percentage of households covered by any Health Insurance (Government or Private)	Numerator: No. of households covered by any health insurance	3
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
2	Percentage of pregnant women receiving cash incentives under PMMVY	Numerator: No. of pregnant women receiving cash incentives under PMMVY	3
		Denominator: Total no. of pregnant women	
3	Percentage of disabled persons having disabled ID card	Numerator: No. of disabled persons having disabled ID card	10
		Denominator: Total no. of disabled persons	
4	Percentage of disabled persons receiving disabled pension	Numerator: No. of persons receiving disabled pension	10
		Denominator: Total no. of disabled persons	
5	Percentage of persons receiving old age pension	Numerator: No. of persons receiving old age pension	10
		Denominator: Total no. of old age persons	
6	Percentage of widows receiving pension under NFBS	Numerator: No. of widows receiving pension under NFBS	10
		Denominator: Total no. of widowed women	
7	Percentage of households with no bank account	Numerator: No. of households with no bank account	10
		Denominator: Total no. of households	
8	No. of criminal cases in the village registered by police		16
9	Percentage of population having no aadhar card	Numerator: No. of people having no Aadhar card	10
		Denominator: Total population	
10	No. of disabled persons who received assistive devices (e.g. wheelchair, crutches, artificial limbs, walking stick for blind)		10

Data Outcome

Theme 7 has 10 indicators to measure a ‘Socially Secured and Socially Just Village’ The overall score of this theme ranges between 69 to 27 points. The village scoring the highest point for this theme is Pawlrang while the village with the lowest score is M. Kawnpui. The highest scoring indicator under this theme is, ‘No. of criminal cases in the village registered by police’ 11 villages out of 19 villages have scored 100 points for this indicator. The lowest scoring indicator is indicator 10, ‘No. of disabled persons who received assistive devices (e.g. wheelchair, crutches, artificial limbs, walking stick for blind)’ Only Rawpuichhip has scored 100 points for this indicator and 18 out of 19 villages have scored below 50.



Indicator-wise Score of Theme 7 for Bracket-I Villages

Sl No.	Villages	Percentage of households covered by any Health Insurance	Percentage of pregnant women receiving cash incentives under PMMVY	Percentage of disabled persons having disabled ID card	Percentage of disabled persons receiving disabled pension	Percentage of persons receiving old age pension	Percentage of widows receiving pension under NFBS	Percentage of households with no bank account	No. of criminal cases in the village registered by police	Percentage of population having no aadhar card	No. of disabled persons who received assistive devices.	Score
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	21	86	58	37	23	10	100	100	91	0	53
2	Pawlrang	95	100	40	40	50	45	100	100	90	33	69
3	Rawpuichhip	97	100	68	4	12	0	100	100	98	100	68
4	Bungzung	1	100	100	40	35	30	100	89	81	0	58
5	Sawleng	1	50	100	0	19	9	100	89	100	0	47
6	Ramlaitui	67	91	100	100	20	40	NA	100	94	0	61
7	Pangbalkawn	79	100	40	40	57	40	100	44	91	0	59
8	S. Vanlaiphai	69	47	67	NA	42	40	100	67	99	0	53
9	Serkhan	37	100	0	0	48	40	100	100	89	0	51
10	Darlak	88	100	13	13	18	5	100	100	99	0	54
11	Zyhno	NA	86	100	0	1	30	100	78	0	0	40
12	Sairang Dinthar	97	94	89	0	29	0	100	0	92	0	50
13	Cheural	30	77	NA	13	75	28	NA	100	70	0	39
14	Amobyu Vaihthia	27	100	89	89	96	5	100	100	67	0	67
15	M. Kawnpui	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	56	NA	27
16	Damparengpui	NA	83	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	93	0	28
17	Lungrang South	11	100	0	0	12	57	0	89	86	0	36
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	94	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44	38	NA	28
19	Borkolok	0	0	20	0	100	0	100	100	96	0	42





Theme 8: Good Governance Village

This theme focuses on how the government and the governing bodies of a village have carried out their responsibilities to meet the need of the people within their respective societies. It centers on how those in authority carry out their power. The socio-economic development of a place depends greatly on good governance. The governance of a place needs to be people-centric and people-oriented. This theme sees to it that the people are fully aware of the plans and schemes made by the government or governing bodies- whether the people are included while making Gram Panchayat Development Plan or whether the people are fully aware of the beneficiary list during scheme implementation.

Theme and SDGs: Theme 8 is linked with SDG Goal 16.



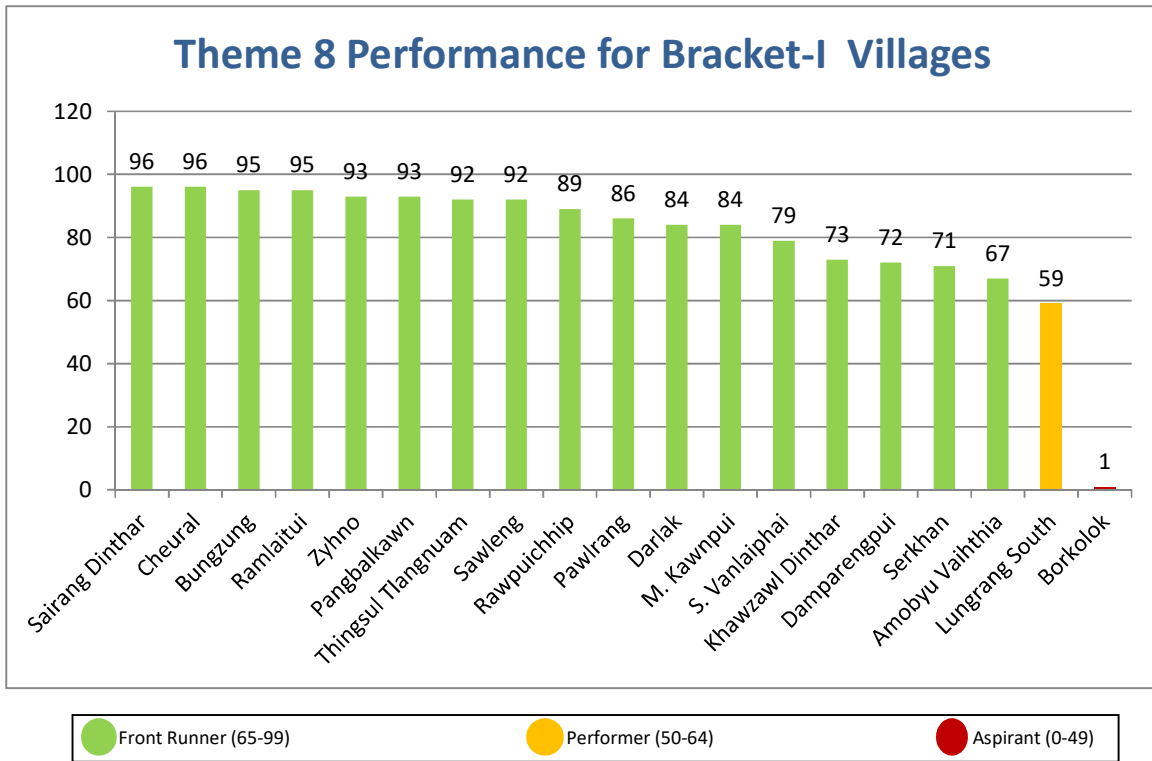
Village with Good Governance

Theme 8 has 9 indicators to measure the progress of the pilot villages.

Theme 8: Good Governance Village			
Sl No.	Indicator	Formula	SDG Goal
1	No. of Gram Sabha held during the year		16
2	Whether SHG/PLF has been part of preparing GPDP? (Yes / No)		16
3	Whether the GPDP is placed in the Gram Sabha within the scheduled time? (Yes / No)		16
4	Whether the GPDP is uploaded in the portal? (Yes / No)		16
5	Whether Village Poverty Reduction Plan is incorporated in the GPDP? (Yes / No)		16
6	Whether VC accounts regarding receipt & expenditure of different schemes and if they read them out in the gram sabha? (Yes / No)		16
7	Whether the list of beneficiaries of all schemes is approved in the Gram Sabha? (Yes / No)		16
8	Does the village council have a comprehensive sustainable development perspective master plan for development of the village in various fields of activities? (Yes / No)		16
Community Driven Indicator			
9	Do the NGO's and the Village Council monitor the development works carried out by the Government in the village? (Yes / No)		16

Data Outcome

Theme 8 has 9 indicators to measure Good Governance of a village. The overall score for this theme ranges between 96 to 1 points. The highest scoring villages are Sairang Dinthar and Cheural while the lowest scoring district is Borkolok. The highest scoring indicator under this theme is indicator 2, ‘Whether SHG/PLF has been part of preparing GPDP?’ and indicator 3, ‘Whether the GPDP placed in the Gram Sabha within the scheduled time?’. 18 villages out of 19 villages have all scored 100 point under these two indicators. The lowest scoring indicator under this theme is indicator 1, ‘No. of Gram Sabha held during the year’ Rawppuichhip is the only village scoring 100 points and 10 villages out of 19 villages have scored below 50.



Indicator-wise Score of Theme 8 for Bracket-I Villages

Sl No.	Villages	No. of Gram Sabha held during the year	Whether SHG/PLF have been part of preparing GPDP?	Whether the GPDP is placed in the Gram Sabha within the scheduled time?	Whether the GPDP is uploaded in the portal?	Whether Village Poverty Reduction Plan is incorporated in the GPDP?	Whether VC accounts regarding receipt & expenditure of different schemes and of their own is read out in the gram sabha?	Whether the list of beneficiaries of all schemes is approved in the Gram Sabha?	Does the village council have a comprehensive sustainable development perspective master plan for development of the village in various fields of activities?	Do the NGO's and the Village Council monitor the development works carried out by the Government in the village?	Score
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	29	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92
2	Pawlrang	71	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	86
3	Rawpuichhip	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	89
4	Bungzung	53	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95
5	Sawleng	24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92
6	Ramlaitui	53	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95
7	Pangbalkawn	41	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93
8	S. Vanlaiphai	12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	79
9	Serkhan	41	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	71
10	Darlak	53	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	84
11	Zyhno	41	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93
12	Sairang Dinthar	65	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96
13	Cheural	65	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96
14	Amobyu Vaihthia	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	100	67
15	M. Kawnpui	53	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	84
16	Damparengpui	47	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	72
17	Lungrang South	29	100	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	59
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	53	100	100	100	NA	100	0	100	100	73
19	Borkolok	12	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1

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



Theme 9: Women Friendly Village

Gender equality is fundamental human rights and cannot be ignored for sustainable development. The focus of this theme is to ensure that there is gender equality and the environment is safe for women and girls to carry out their daily activities. Hence it sees to ending discrimination against women in various fields so as to increase inclusion in social and economic activities leading to women empowerment. Women's participation in the Gram Sabha plays an important role in determining the development of the villages. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has urged the State Governments to start Mahila Sabhas or women assemblies so as to include those problems affecting women and girls in Gram Sabha resolutions. This theme sees to it that no is left behind simply on the basis of their gender.

Theme and SDGs: Theme 9 is an integration of multiple SDGs viz. 5 and 16

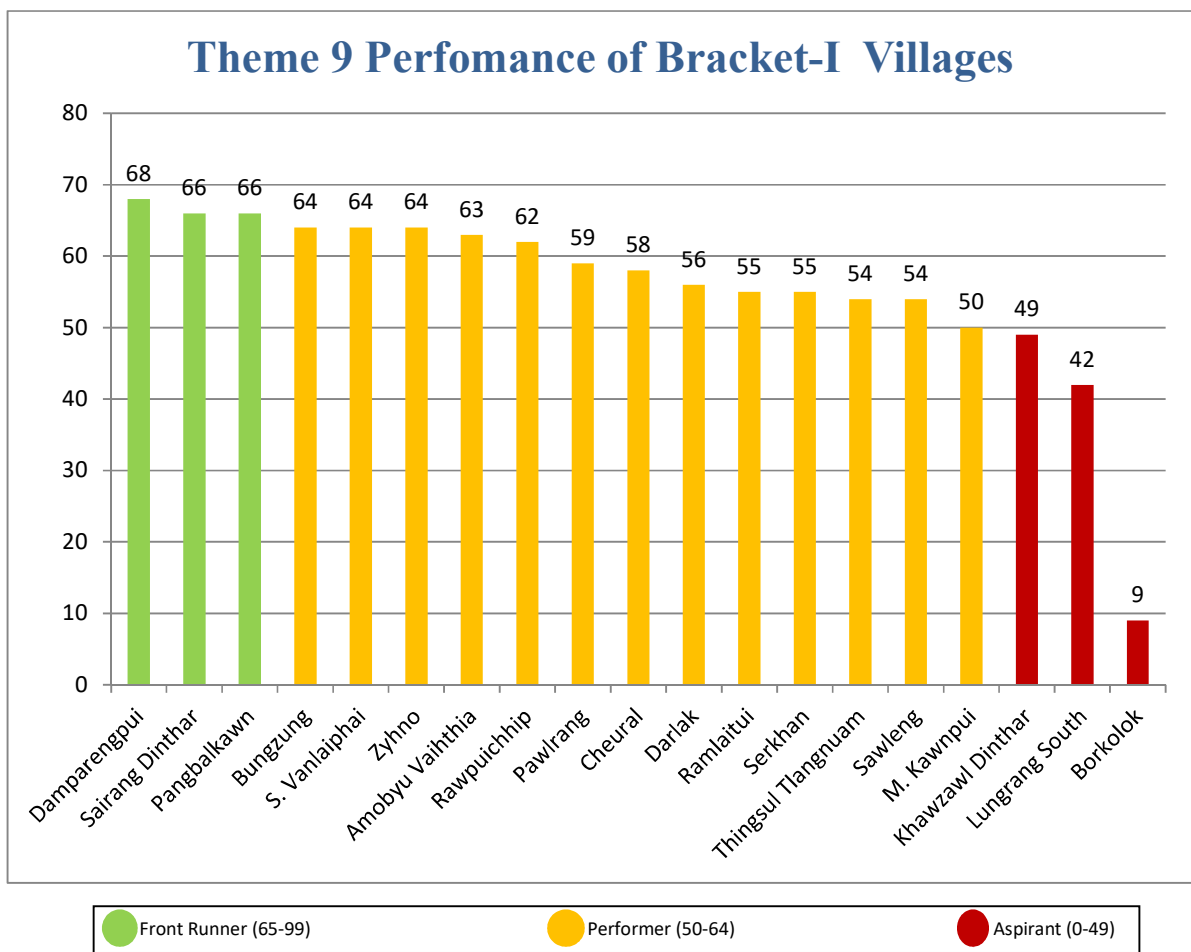


Theme 9 has 11 indicators to measure the progress of the pilot villages.

Theme 9: Women Friendly Village			
Sl No.	Indicator	Formula	SDG Goal
1	Percentage of registered crimes against women	Numerator: No. of crimes registered against women	5
		Denominator: Total no. of crimes	16
2	Percentage of women participation in Gram Sabha	Numerator: No. of women participation in Gram Sabha	5
		Denominator: Total no. of Gram Sabha participation	
3	No. of Mahila Sabha conducted in the village		5
4	No of women candidates in the last VC election		5
5	No. of elected VC seats presently held by women		5
6	Percentage of girls enrolled in Primary schools (gender parity)	Numerator: No. of girls enrolled in Primary Schools	5
		Denominator: Total no. of children enrolled in Primary Schools	
7	No. of cases registered on domestic violence committed against women		5
8	No. of schools not having separate toilet for girls		5
9	No. of female representatives in the Office Bearers and Executive Committee Members in YMA/YLA/MTP/YCA & MUP		5
10	Percentage of girl child up to 14 years of age who no longer attend school	Numerator: No. of girl child up to 14 years who no longer attend school	5
		Denominator: Total no. of girl child between 6-14years	
11	Percentage of SHG women members	Numerator: No. of Women in SHG	5
		Denominators: Total no. SHG members	

Data Outcome

Theme 9 has 11 indicators to measure a Woman Friendly Village. The overall score for theme 9 ranges between 68 to 9 points. The highest scoring village is Damparengpui while the lowest scoring village is Borkolok. The highest scoring indicator for theme 9 is indicator 7, 'No. of cases registered on domestic violence committed against women' with a total score of 1700 points an 17 out of 19 villages scored 100 points for this indicator. The lowest scoring indicator under theme 9 is indicator 3, 'No. of Mahila Sabha conducted in the village' where 18 out of 19 villages scored below 50 points.



Indicator-wise Score of Theme 9 for Bracket-I Villages

SI No.	Villages	Percentage of registered crimes against women	Percentage of women participation in Gram Sabha	No. of Mahila Sabha conducted in the village	No of women candidates in the last VC election	No. of elected VC seats presently held by women	Percentage of girls enrolled in Primary schools (gender parity)	No. of cases registered on domestic violence committed against women	No. of schools not having separate toilet for girls	No. of female representatives in the Office Bearers and Executive Committee Members in Local NGO	No. of girl child up to 14 years of age who no longer attends school	Percentage of SHG women members	Score
1	Thingsul Tlangnuam	100	6	0	20	0	8	100	100	57	100	100	54
2	Pawlrang	100	16	13	0	0	30	100	100	100	95	100	59
3	Rawpuichhip	100	36	0	40	0	14	100	100	100	100	95	62
4	Bungzung	76	22	20	20	0	68	100	100	100	93	100	64
5	Sawlung	NA	22	63	0	0	11	100	100	100	100	100	54
6	Ramlaitui	100	46	0	80	0	5	100	40	100	90	100	55
7	Pangbalkawn	100	49	48	40	100	8	100	20	86	99	85	66
8	S. Vanlaiphai	100	48	0	40	0	14	100	100	100	100	100	64
9	Serkhan	100	44	0	20	0	2	100	40	100	97	100	55
10	Darlak	100	NA	0	20	0	16	100	100	100	100	100	64
11	Zyhno	100	69	0	20	0	16	100	100	100	100	100	64
12	Sairang Dinthar	100	52	25	40	0	9	100	100	100	100	100	66
13	Cheural	100	1	100	40	0	17	100	80	100	100	99	58
14	Amobyu Vaihthia	100	48	0	20	0	27	100	100	100	100	96	63
15	M. Kawnpui	100	45	0	20	0	NA	100	0	100	80	100	50
16	Damparengpui	100	7	0	100	100	NA	100	80	100	66	100	68
17	Lungrang South	100	18	0	20	0	14	100	20	0	88	100	42
18	Khawzawl Dinthar	100	0	NA	20	0	54	NA	60	100	100	100	49
19	Borkolok	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	9

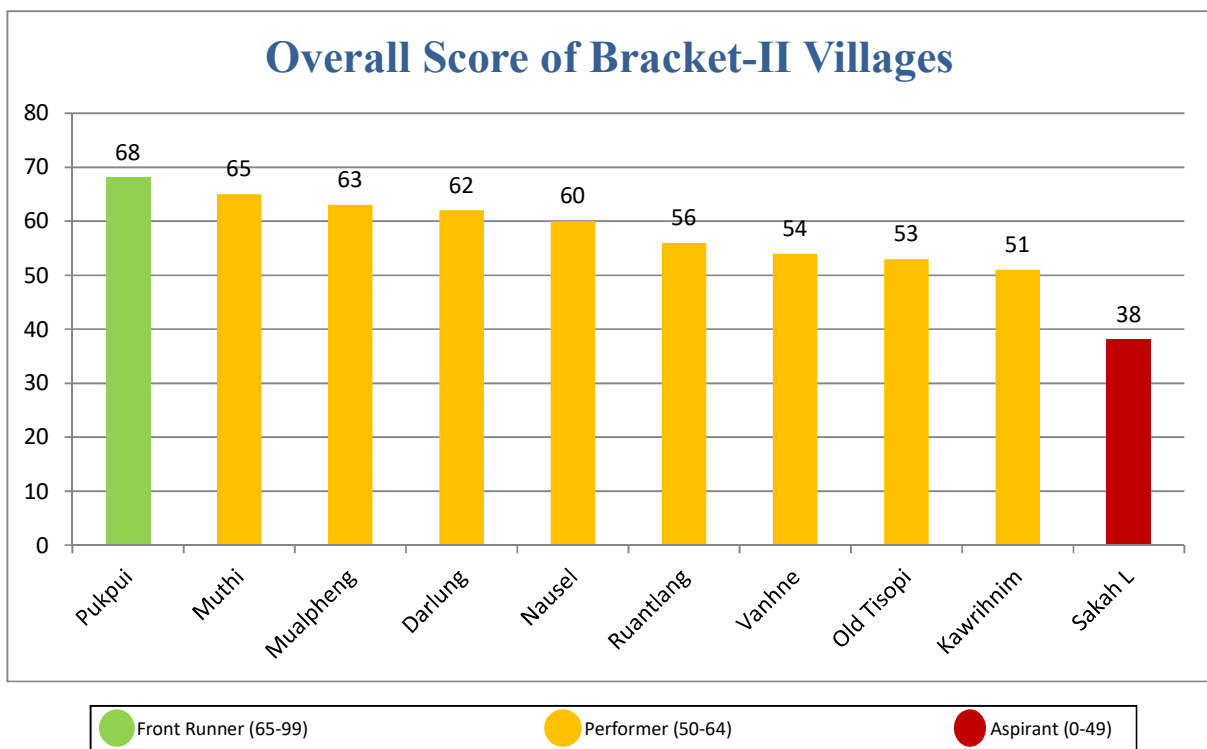


Bracket- II Villages

Bracket-II Villages are chosen from the 22 Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in Mizoram that have adopted villages and have selected one pilot village each for inclusion in this Category. Students from HEIs have conducted local immersion exercise brainstorm innovative solutions for practical problems. Pitching Competition at State Level was conducted on 28th March, 2023. Colleges that pitched the top 5 solutions was to be awarded cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh each. However 6 winners have been chosen and Rs. 1 lakh each of cash prize have been given. Winning solutions are to be incorporated in the *Reform Action Plan* for identification of funding and implementing agency.

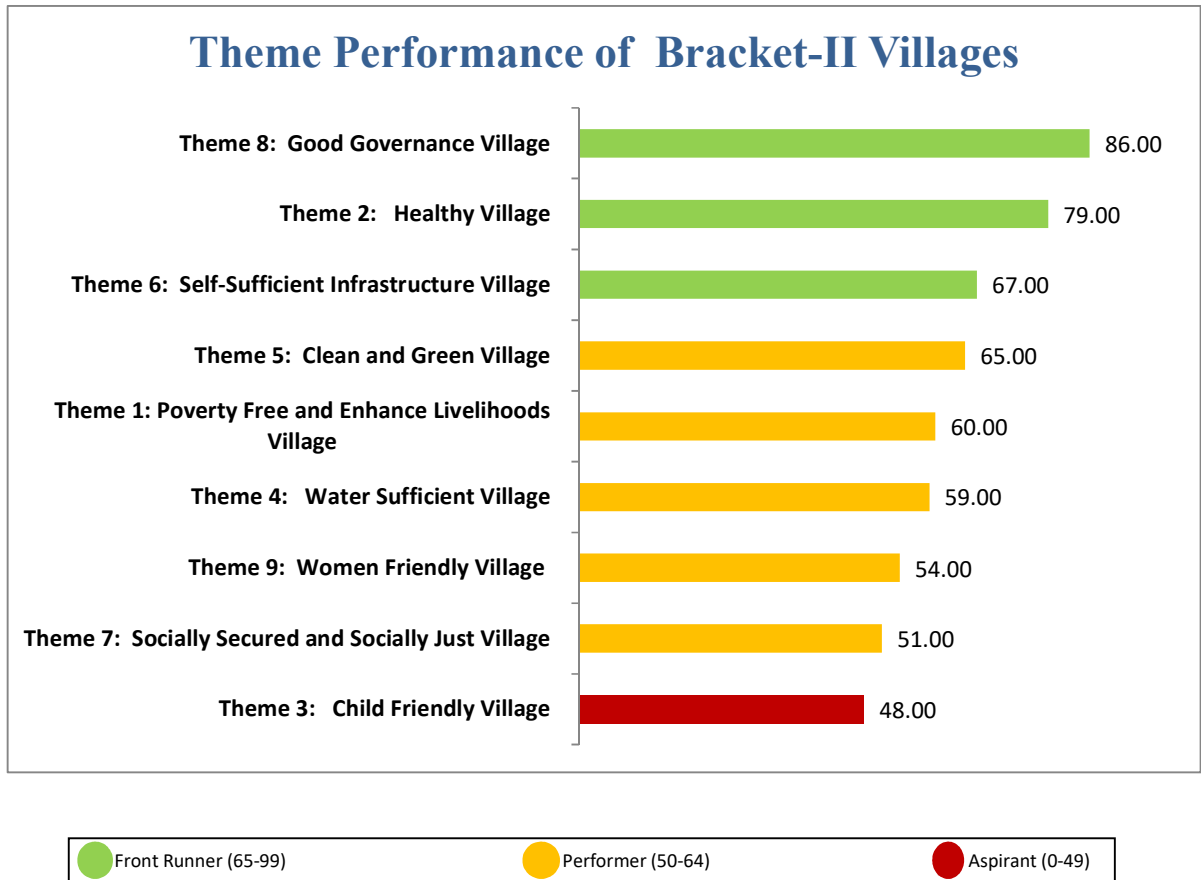
Data Analysis of Bracket-II Villages

10 villages have submitted Village Indicator Framework for ranking of Bracket II villages. The overall score of the 10 villages ranges between 68 to 38 points. The highest scoring village is Pukpui while the lowest scoring village is Saikah Lower. Pukpui is the only village within this category to have achieved 100 points for a theme; theme 8 ‘Good Governance Village’



Theme Performance

9 themes have been used to measure the overall progress of the pilot Villages. The overall theme score ranges between 86 and 48. The highest scoring theme 8 which measure a ‘Good Governance Village’ and the lowest scoring theme is theme 3 which measures ‘Child Friendly Village’.



Overall Score of Bracket-II Villages

RANK	VILLAGE	BLOCK	DISTRICT	SDG THEME									Overall Score
				Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhance Livelihoods Village	Theme 2: Healthy Village	Theme 3: Child Friendly Village	Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village	Theme 5: Clean and Green Village	Theme 6: Self-Sufficient Infrastructure Village	Theme 7: Socially Secured and Socially Just Village	Theme 8: Good Governance Village	Theme 9: Women Friendly Village ()	
1	Pukpui	Lunglei	Lunglei	71	88	69	61	81	98	67	100	48	68
2	Muthi	Tlangnuam	Aizawl	67	76	61	79	64	93	56	94	57	65
3	Mualpheng	Phullen	Saitual	52	80	62	97	60	88	51	83	54	62.7
4	Darlung	Reiek	Mamit	73	80	51	68	75	69	56	88	59	61.9
5	Nausel	Tlangnuam	Aizawl	85	86	59	78	61	50	52	89	40	60
6	Ruantlang	Champhai	Champhai	58	79	45	42	75	82	40	78	63	56.2
7	Vanhne	Lunglei	Lunglei	40	78	52	55	60	74	40	83	56	53.8
8	Old Tisopi	Siaha	Siaha	63	82	37	45	67	31	54	92	58	52.9
9	Kawrihnim	Reiek	Mamit	58	79	0	50	59	62	60	84	58	51
10	Sakah L	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	38	65	42	20	44	22	34	70	50	38.5

100- Achiever	99-65 Front Runner	64-50 Performer	49-0 Aspirant
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Bracket-III Villages

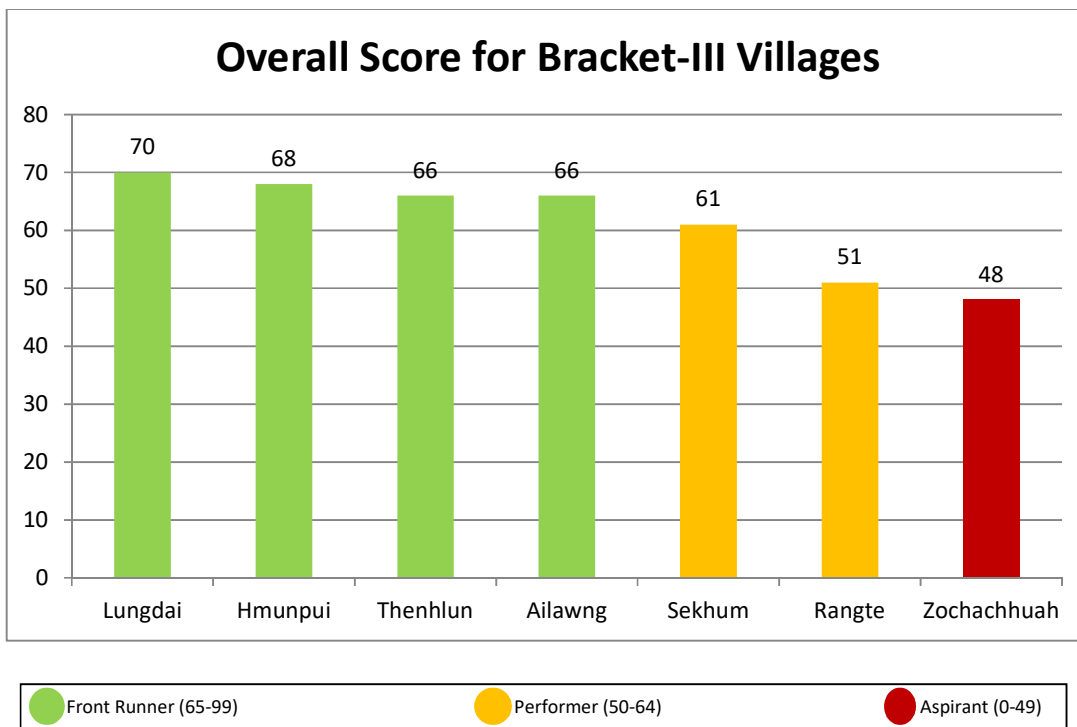
Bracket-III includes those villages which have already been selected for special intervention by the Government. There are 14 pilot villages under this category. 5 Pilot villages are under the ongoing state project for decentralized planning named Village Level Development Programme (VLDP). The 9 Backward Villages which have been identified under MDoNER for Mission Mode Programme of rapid improvement of selected districts are also included in this category.

Out of the 14 pilot villages, 7 villages have submitted Village Indicator Framework for ranking of the villages under Bracket-III. Those villages are:

Sl no.	Village	District
1	Lungdai	Kolasib
2	Hmunpui	Mamit
3	Thenhlun	Lunglei
4	Ailawng	Mamit
5	Sekhum	Lunglei
6	Rangte	Lunglei
7	Zochachhuah	Lawngtlai

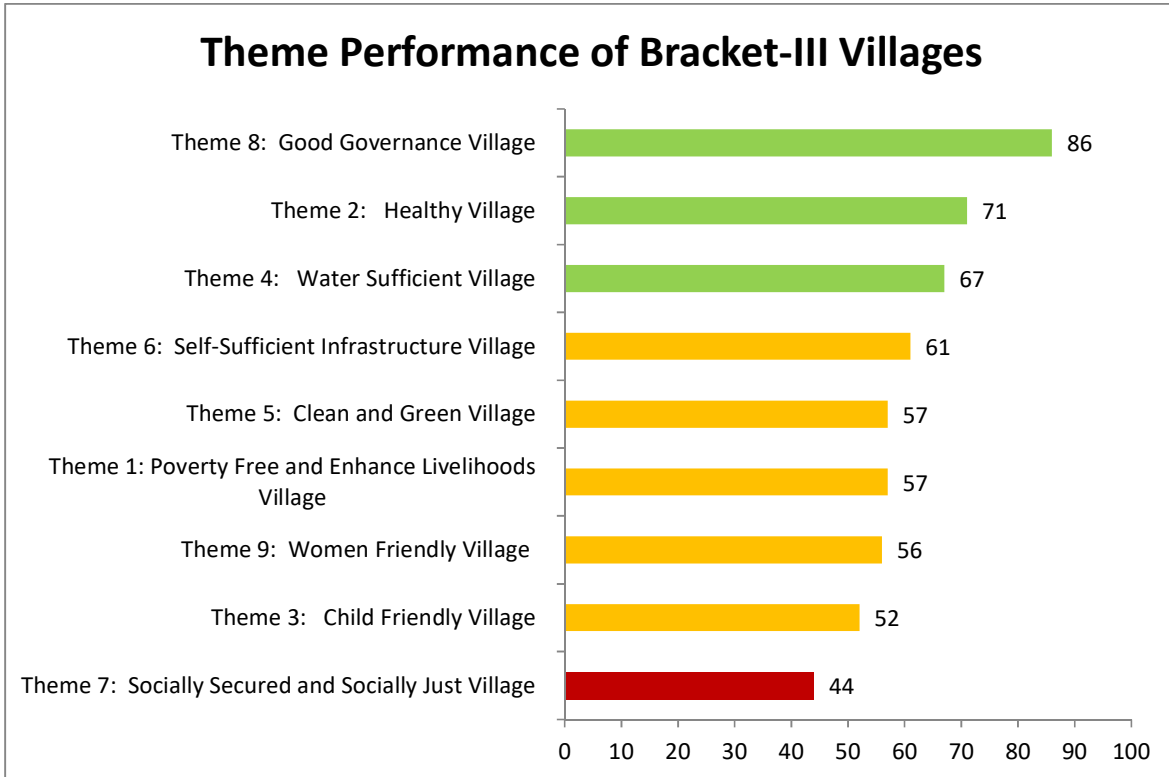
Data Analysis

The overall score for the pilot villages under bracket III ranges between 70 and 48. The highest scoring village is Lungdai while the lowest scoring village is Zochachhuah. The average score for category 3 village is 61 points and 5 villages have scored the average score.



Theme Performance

9 themes have been used to measure the progress of bracket III villages. Theme performance ranges between 86 and 42; the highest scoring theme is theme 8, 'Good Governance' and the lowest performing theme is theme 7, 'Socially Secured and Socially Just Village.



Overall Score of Bracket-III Villages

RANK	VILLAGE	BLOCK	DISTRICT	SDG THEME									Overall Score
				Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhance Livelihoods Village	Theme 2: Health y Village	Theme 3: Child Friendly Village	Theme 4: Water Sufficien t Village	Theme 5: Clean and Green Village	Theme 6: Self-Sufficient Infrastructure Village	Theme 7: Socially Secure d and Socially Just Village	Theme 8: Good Governanc e Village	Theme 9: Women Friendly Village	
1	Lungdai	Thingdawl	Kolasib	59	86	51	80	59	91	56	72	73	70
2	Hmunpui	Reiek	Mamit	66	39	59	81	71	55	73	87	77	68
3	Thenhlun	Bunghmun	Lunglei	74	80	64	61	53	91	27	89	52	66
4	Ailawng	Reiek	Mamit	55	79	54	66	73	79	48	89	51	66
5	Sekhum	Lunglei	Lunglei	42	85	65	58	58	55	41	93	54	61
6	Rangte	Lungsen	Lunglei	35	71	39	64	52	33	36	93	33	51
7	Zochachhua h	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	69	55	32	58	31	25	29	79	50	48



UIF RANKING

OVERALL DATA ANALYSIS OF URBAN PILOT LOCALITIES

One locality each from Aizawl has been chosen from 19 wards of Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) has been chosen for urban pilot exercise to enable healthy competition among various local councils. Among 19 urban pilot localities, 13 urban pilot localities have submitted data based on Urban Indicator Framework (UIF) prepared based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Mentioned below is the list of urban pilot localities from 13 wards who have submitted their data:

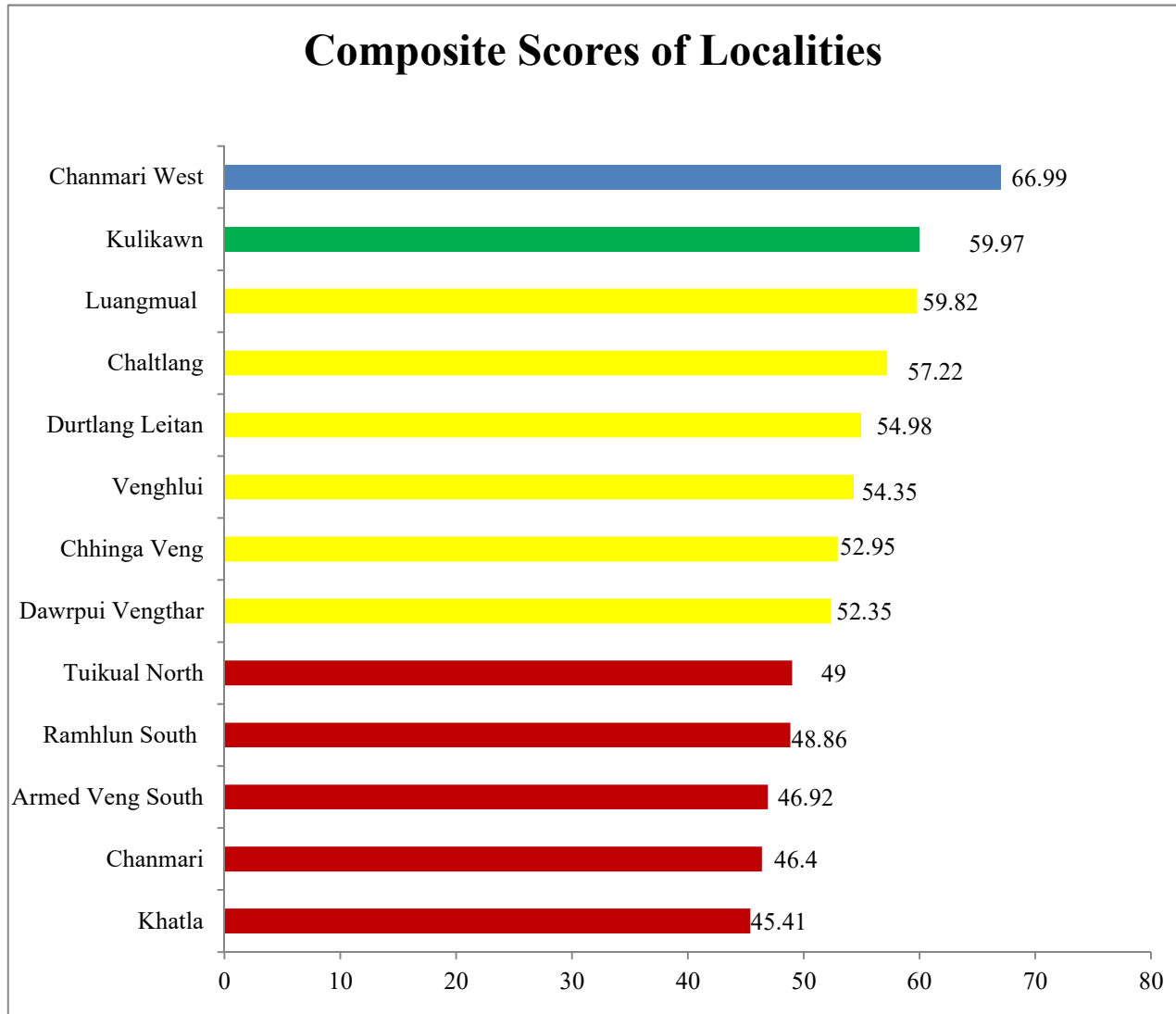
TABLE 18.1 URBAN PILOT LOCALITIES WHO HAVE SUBMITTED UIF DATA

SI No.	Locality	Ward
1	Armed Veng South	VIII
2	Chaltlang	II
3	Chanmari	V
4	ChanmariWest	VI
5	Chhinga Veng	IX
6	DawrpuiVengthar	XIII
7	DurtlangLeitan	I
8	Khatla	XIV
9	Kulikawn	XIX
10	Luangmual	XI
11	Ramhlun South	IV
12	Tuikual North	XII
13	Venghlui	XVII

Composite scores of 13 urban localities are prepared based on the analysed report of the data submitted. Figures shown below are graphs of composite scores of 13 urban pilot localities, goal-wise performances, number of indicators in each goal, top 5 localities and bottom 5 localities based on their performance

The composite score for each urban pilot locality was computed by aggregating their performance across the goal and by taking the arithmetic mean of individual goal scores. The composite score ranges from 45 to 67 and denotes the overall achievement of the urban pilot localities in achieving the targets under the Goals. A high score of 66.99 implies that the urban pilot locality has been categorized as Front Runner (index score ranging from 65 to 99) and has become a step closer to being an Achiever of the targets set for 2030; a score of 45.41 implies that the particular pilot locality is an Aspirant (index score below 49) and is at the bottom of the table.

Figure 18.2 Composite scores of urban pilot localities



The scores of each goal-wise performance of urban pilot localities were computed and calculated. The scores of each goal range from 22 to 97 where Goal 10 has the highest score with twelve localities being in the Achiever (100) category. A score of 100 implies that the urban pilot localities have achieved the targets set for 2030, while Goal 3 has the second highest performance with nine localities bagging a position in the Front Runner (index score range between 65 and 99) category. Goal 8 has seen the lowest movement with eleven localities falling in the Aspirant (index score below 49) category and two localities in the Performer category (index score range between 50 and 64). Goal 13 possessing the second lowest score has ten urban pilot localities grouped in the Aspirant category (index score below 49).

Goal-Wise Performance

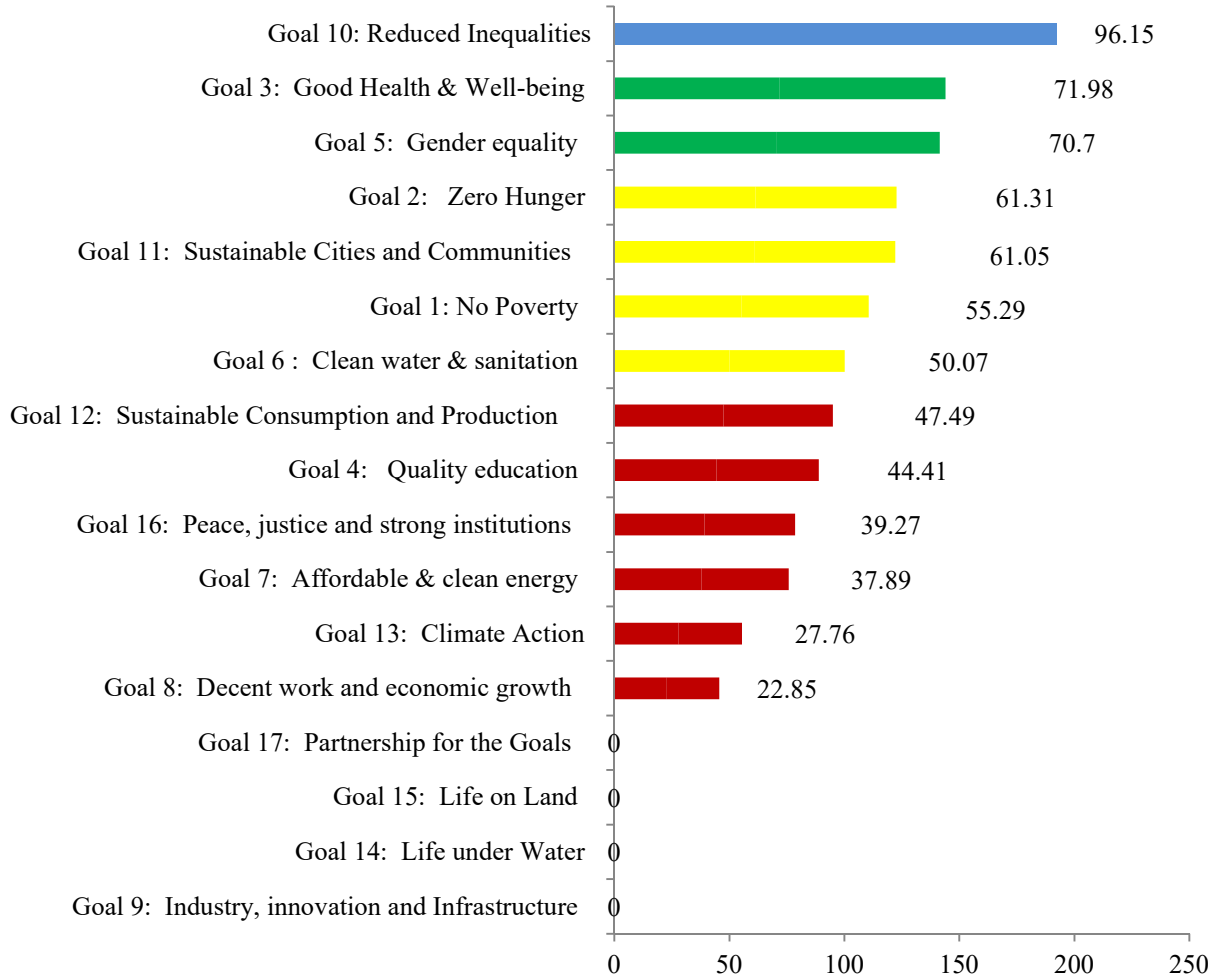


Figure 18.3 Goal-wise performance

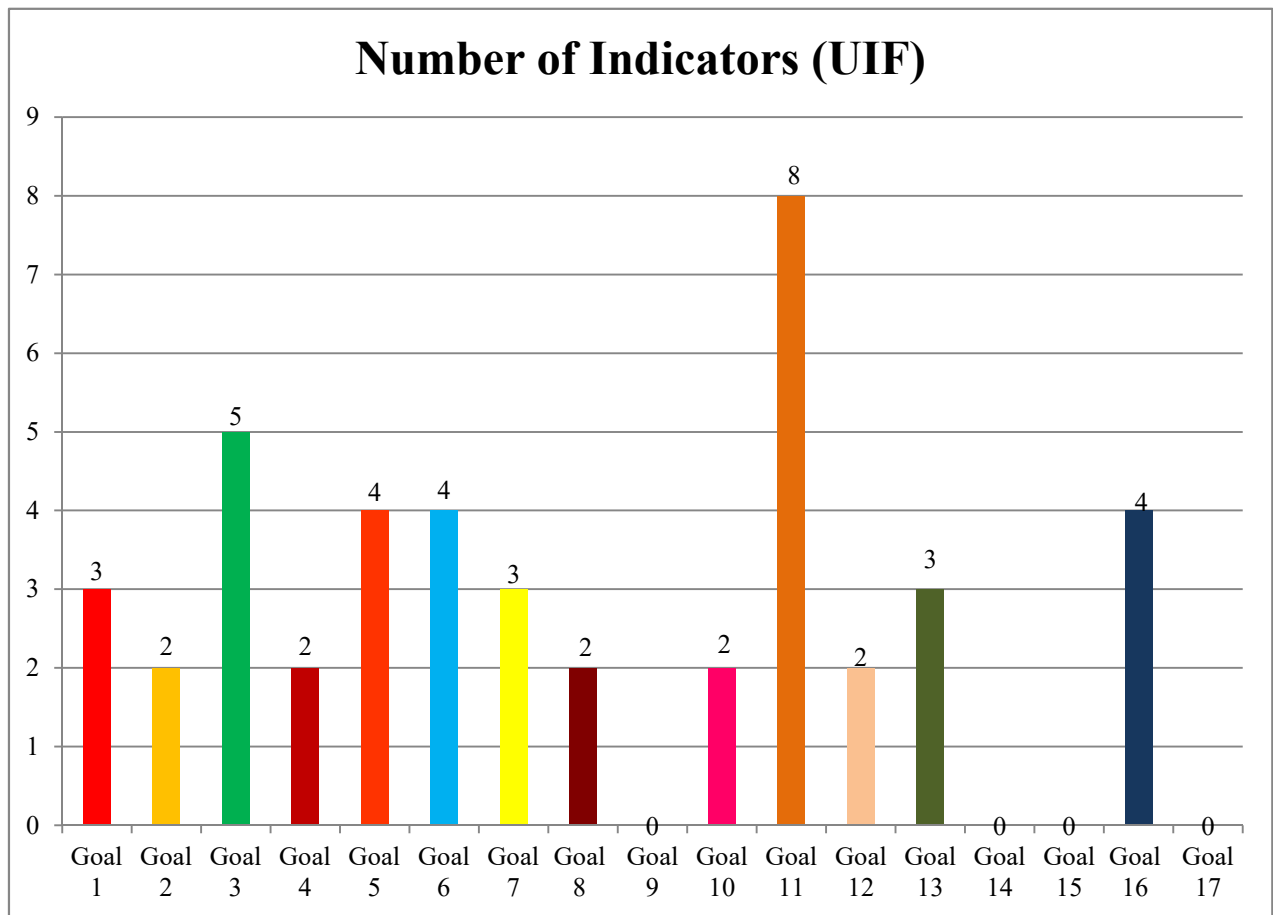


Figure 18.4 Number of indicators goal-wise in Urban Indicator Framework (UIF)

Figure 18.5 Top 5 Localities based on UIF performance

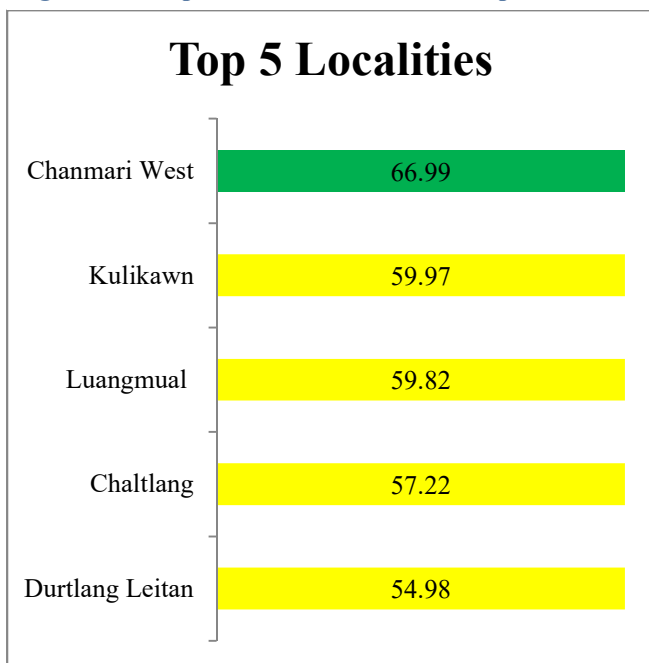
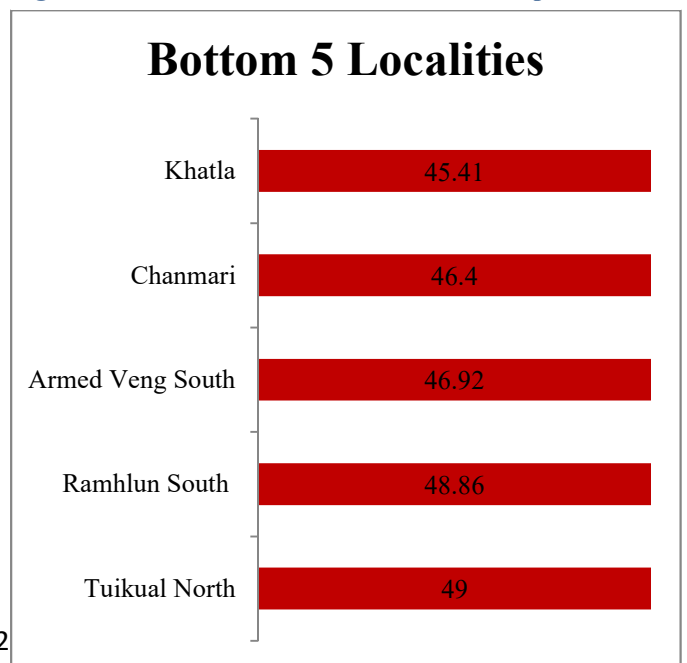


Figure 18.6 Bottom 5 Localities based on UIF performance



GOAL-WISE DATA ANALYSIS OF URBAN PILOT LOCALITIES



Poverty is a multi-dimension phenomenon. It not only indicates the lack of income or access to resources but it also manifests in the form of diminished opportunities for education, hunger & malnutrition, social discrimination and the inability to participate in decision-making processes. *Sustainable Development Goal 1* calls for an end to poverty in all its manifestations by 2030. Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges before the mankind. It aims to ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increase access to basic services and also support people harmed by climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

This Goal has 7 targets to measure the progress of nation in ending poverty in all its forms from everywhere.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 1

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of No Poverty, three urban level indicators have been identified under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the localities on this Goal.

Goal 1 Index Score:

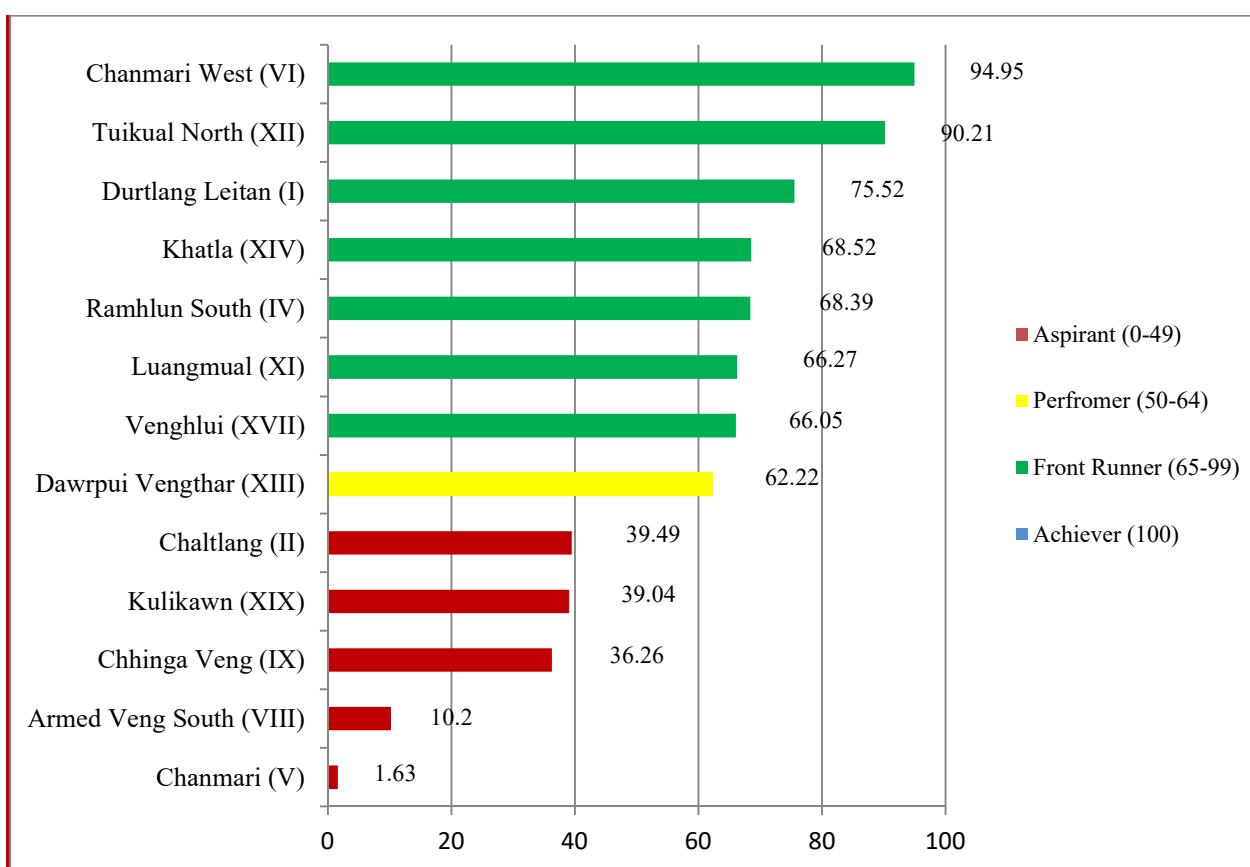
SDG Index Score for Goal 1 ranges between 1 and 95. Chanmari West is the top performer among the urban pilot localities, with Tuikual North coming second. Seven pilot localities bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99). Five localities fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50). Chanmari has the lowest performance among the pilot localities.

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. No. of household with no member having a regular source of income.
2. No. of household not having even 1 member enrolled under any kind of health insurance or health care scheme (Eg: MSHCS, Ayushman Bharat, Mizoram Govt. etc.).
3. No. of needy household receiving assistance (in cash or in kind) from Local NGO's and religious institutes during the year.

Figure 1.1: SDG 1 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





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

Goal 2 seeks sustainable solutions to end hunger in all its forms by 2030 and to achieve food security. The aim is to ensure that everyone everywhere has enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life. Achieving this Goal will require better access to food and the widespread promotion of sustainable agriculture. This entails improving the productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers by promoting equal access to land, technology and markets, sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices.

This Goal has 8 targets to measure the availability of food, improvement in nutrition and promotion of sustainable agricultural production.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 2

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Zero Hunger, two urban level indicators have been identified under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal.

Goal 2 Index Score:

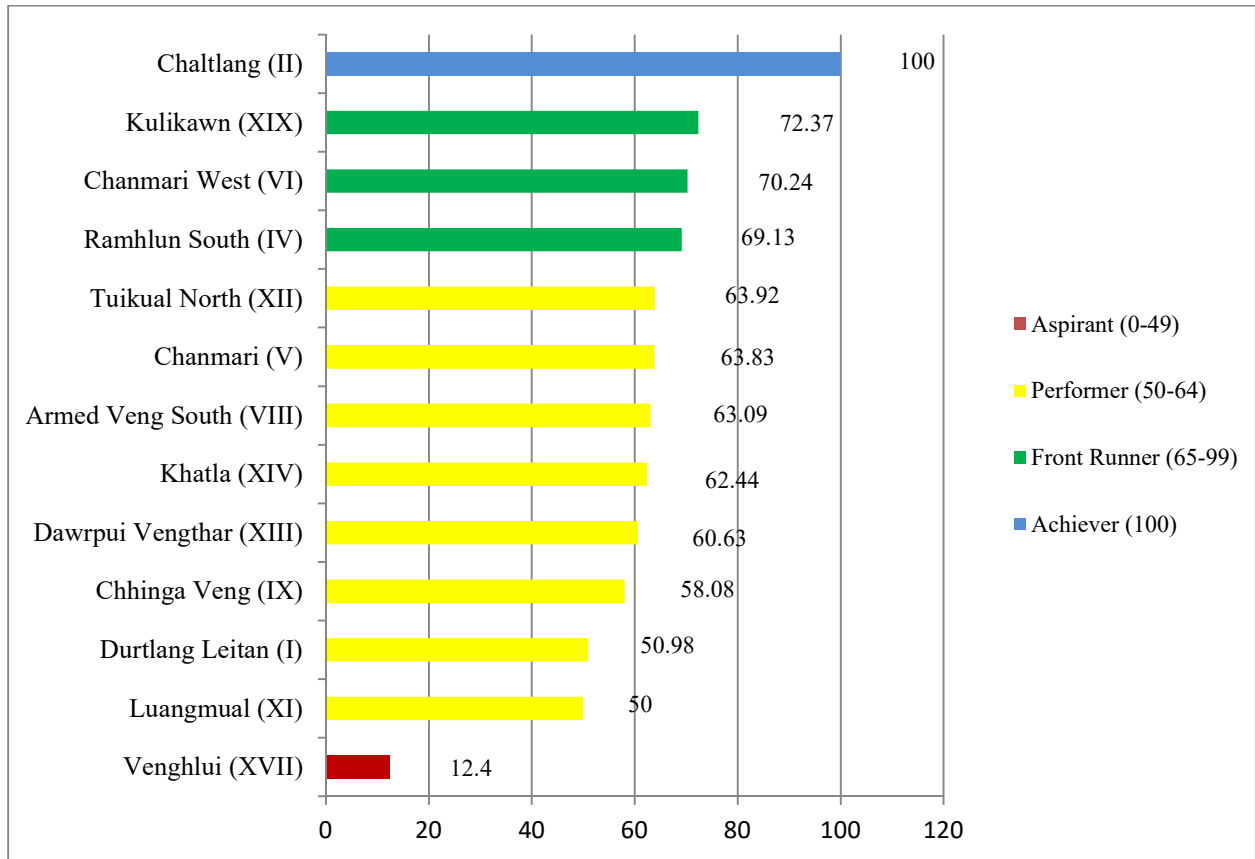
SDG Index Score for Goal 2 ranges between 12 and 100. Chaltlang is the top performer falling in the category of Achiever (100) among the urban pilot localities, with Kulikawn coming second. Three pilot localities bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99). Chanmari fell behind in the Aspirant category (with Index score less than 50) with the lowest performance among the pilot localities.

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. Combined no. of household having AAY and PHH ration cards under National Food Security Mission.
2. Percentage of children below 5 years who are underweight.

Figure 2.1: SDG 2 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





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

SDG 3 aspires to ensure health and well-being for all, including a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases by 2030. It also aims to achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, and provide access to safe and effective medicines and vaccines for all. Supporting research and development for vaccines as well as expanding access to affordable medicines is an essential part of this process. It calls for a renewed focus on mental health issues as well. Access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines are integral to this goal.

The Goal has 13 targets to assess healthy lives and promoting well-being for all.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 3

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Good Health & Well-Being, two urban level indicators have been identified. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal.

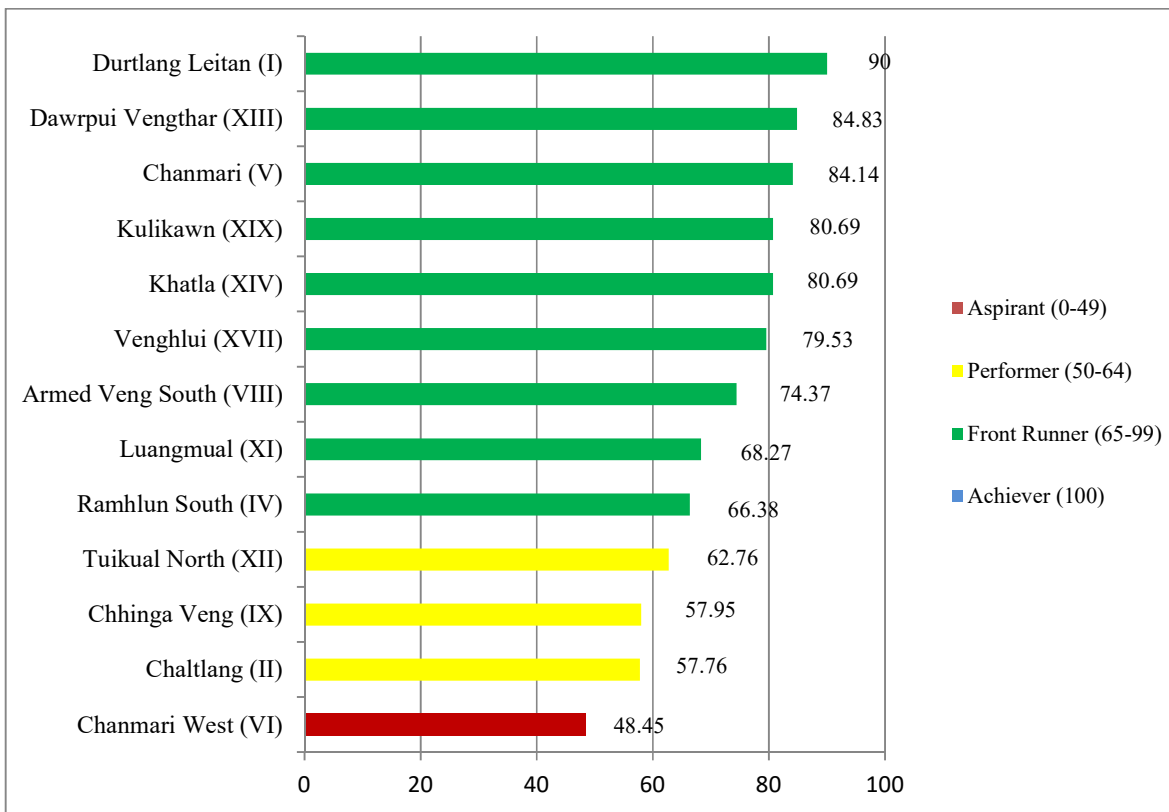
Goal 3 Index Score:

SDG Index Score for Goal 3 ranges between 48 and 90. Durtlang Leitan is the top performer among the urban pilot localities, with Dawrpui Vengthar coming second. Nine pilot localities bagged a position in the category of Front Runner (score range between 65 and 99). Chanmari West fell behind in the Aspirant category (with Index score less than 50) with the lowest performance among the pilot localities.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of children below 5 years who are overweight.
2. No. of deaths of children below 5 years.
3. No. of maternal deaths.
4. No. of suicide deaths.
5. No. of Awareness campaign held by Local Council, NGO's and religious institutions relating to Physical & Mental health during the year including those that are organised jointly with any Government agencies.

Figure 3.1: SDG 3 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





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

This goal is aimed at ensuring that all children, both boys and girls, including differently-abled (disabled) children, complete primary and secondary schooling by 2030 and are provided equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education. Further, it emphasizes on lifelong learning opportunities, so as to achieve significant adult literacy and numeracy, and on building and upgrading existing education facilities that are child, disability and gender-sensitive. Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reasserts the belief that education is one of the most powerful tools for sustainable development.

This goal has 10 targets to measure the inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 4

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Quality Education, two urban level indicators have been identified. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities. The following section presents the composite scores of the localities on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of localities indicator-wise.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal.

Goal 4 Index Score:

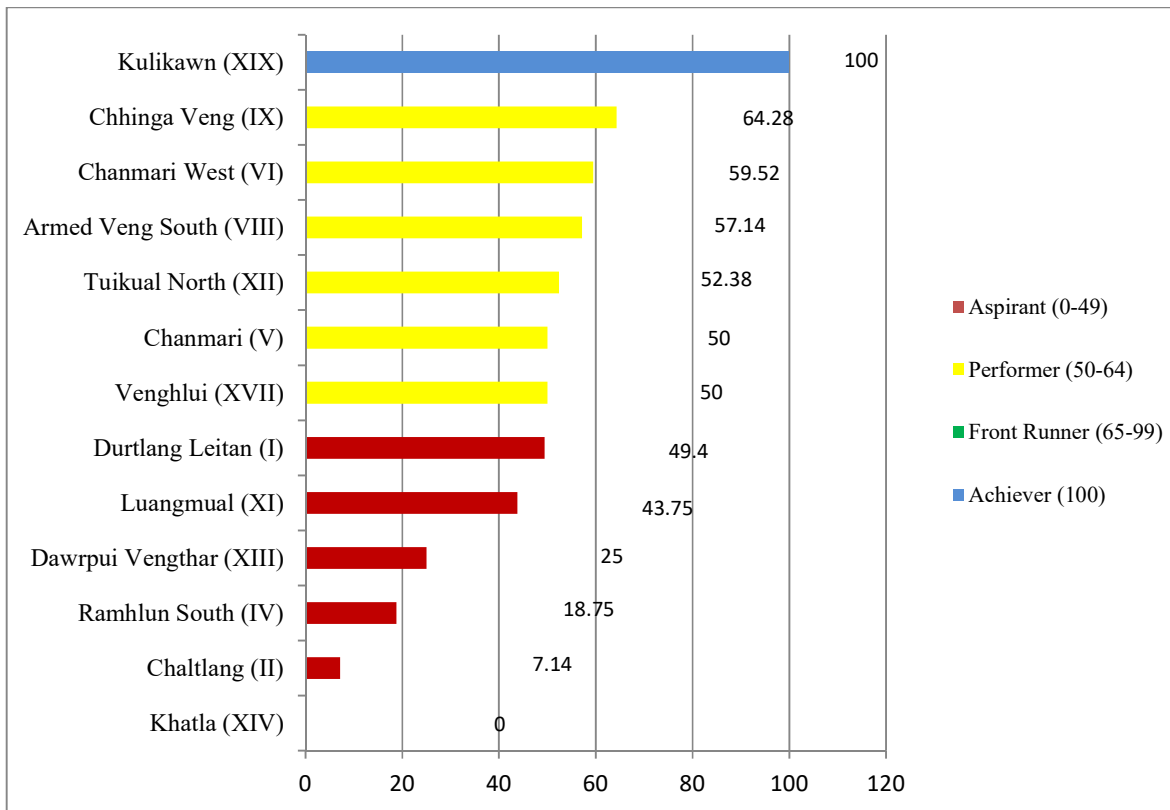
SDG Index Score for Goal 4 ranges between a full score of 0 and 100. Kulikawn being an Achiever (100) is the top performer among the urban pilot localities, with Chhinga Veng coming second. Six pilot localities fall in the category of Performer (score range between 50 and 64) and six localities fall in the Aspirant Category (with Index score less than 50). Khatla has the lowest performance among the pilot localities with 0 score, and Chaltlang is the second lowest.

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are -

1. No. of children up to 14 years of age who no longer attend school.
2. No. of differently abled (disabled) children under 14 years enrolled in any form of formal education (schools).

Figure 4.1: SDG 4 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Ending all discrimination and inequality against women and girls is not only a basic human right, it is crucial for a sustainable future. It has been proven that empowering women and girls help in economic growth and development. Goal 5 calls for ending all forms of violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls. Recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work is a key component of this goal, with emphasis on the importance of full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, education, economic and public life for women.

This Goal has 9 targets to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 5

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Gender Equality, four urban level indicators have been identified under. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal by indicator.

Goal 5 Index Score:

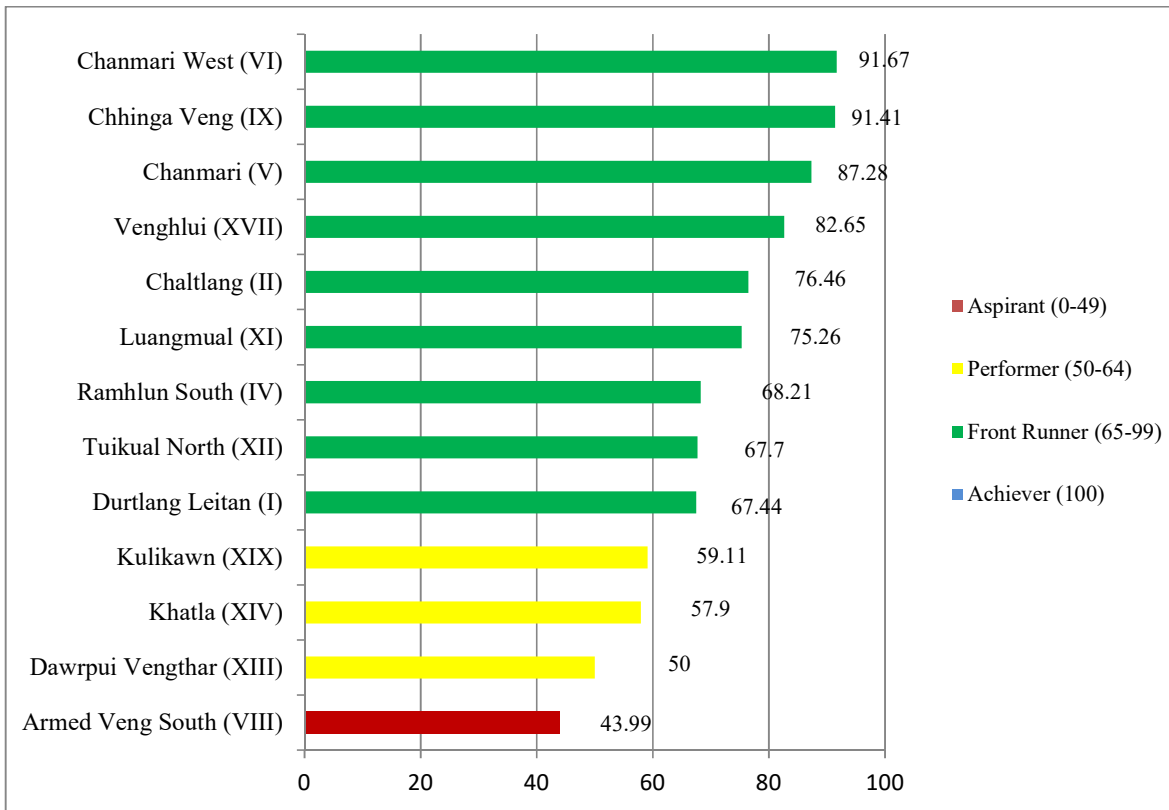
SDG Index Score for Goal 5 ranges between a full score of 43 and 92. Chanmari West is the top performer among the urban pilot localities, with Chhing Veng coming second. Nine pilot localities fall in the category of Front Runner (score range between 65 and 99) and one locality falls in the Aspirant Category (with Index score less than 50). Armed Veng South has the lowest performance among the pilot localities, and Dawrpui Vengthar scores the second lowest.

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. No. of registered crimes against women and girl children.
2. No. of female representatives in the Office Bearers and Executive Committee Members in NGOs like YMA & MUP.
3. No of female candidate in last LC election belonging to the locality.
4. No. of elected LC seats presently held by women.

Figure 5.1: SDG 5 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 6 goes beyond drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to also address the quality and sustainability of water resources, which are critical to the survival of people and the planet. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the centrality of water resources to sustainable development, and the vital role that improved drinking water, sanitation and hygiene play in progress in other areas, including health, education and poverty reduction.

There are 8 targets under the goal to ensure the availability and sustainable management of fresh water and sanitation for all.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 6

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Clean water & Sanitation, four urban level indicators have been identified. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal by indicator.

Goal 6 Index Score:

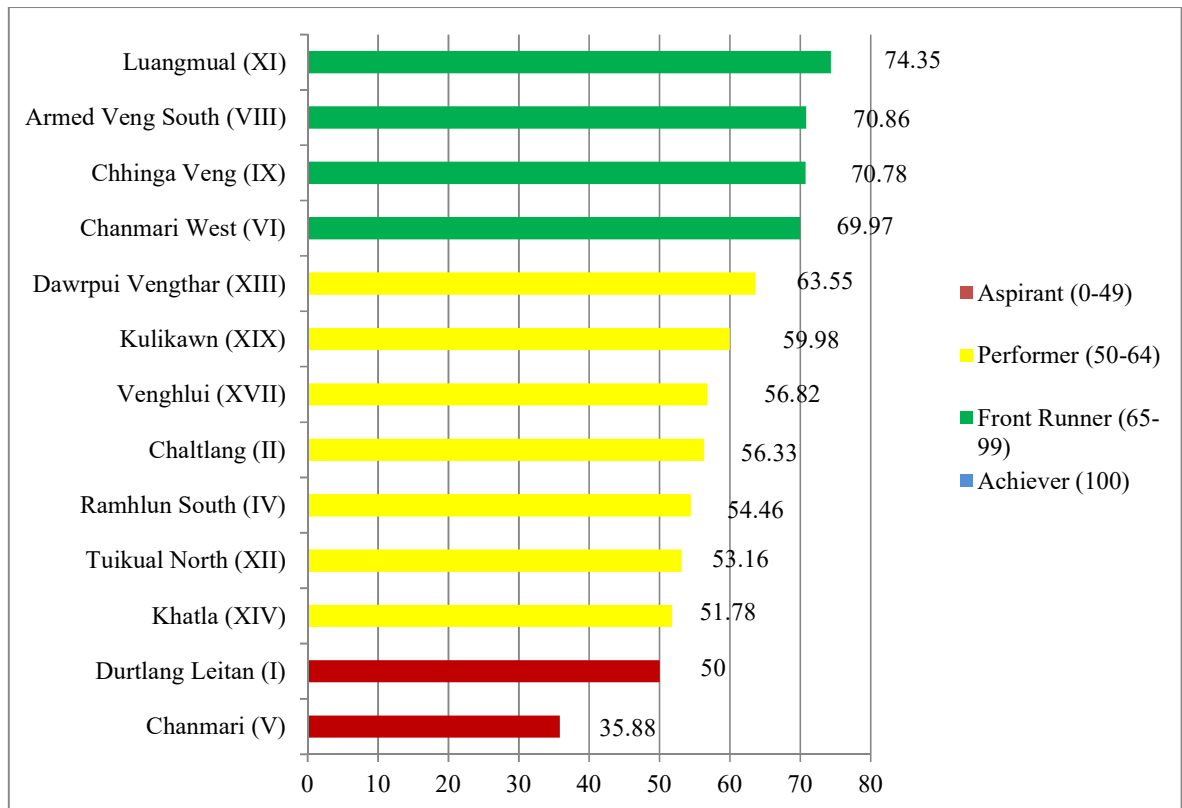
SDG Index Score for Goal 6 ranges between a score of 35 and 75. Luangmual is the top performer among the urban pilot localities, with Armed Veng South coming second. Nine pilot localities fall in the category of Front Runner (score range between 65 and 99) and one locality falls in the Aspirant Category (with Index score less than 50). Armed Veng South has the lowest performance among the pilot localities, and Dawrpui Vengthar scores the second lowest.

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. If there are public wells, handpumps and springs in the locality, have all of them been cleanly maintained this year? (Yes/No)
2. Is there any household disposing waste in ditch or drain? (Yes/No)
3. No. of awareness campaign held by Local Council, NGO's and religious institutions relating to Cleanliness during the year including those that are organised jointly with any Government agencies.
4. No. of cleanliness drives by Local Council, NGO's and religious institutions relating to Cleanliness during the year including those that are organised jointly with any Government agencies

Figure 6.1: SDG 6 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





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

Goal 7 is about ensuring access to clean renewable and affordable energy which is key to the development of agriculture, business, communications, education, healthcare and transportation. The lack of access to energy hinders economic and human development.

There are 5 targets under this goal to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and efficient energy for all.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 7

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Affordable and Clean Energy, three urban level indicators have been identified under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal by indicator.

Goal 7 Index Score:

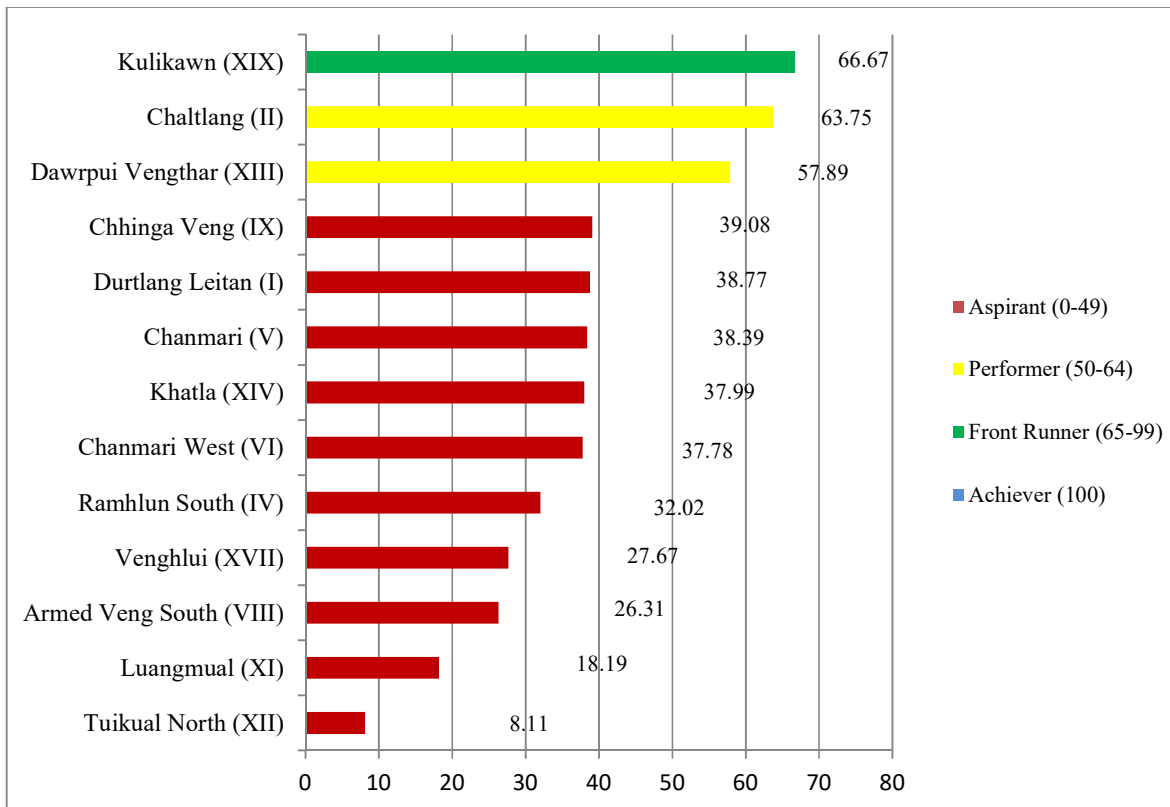
SDG Index Score for Goal 7 ranges between a score of 8 and 67. Kulikawn is the top performer among the urban pilot localities, with Chaltlang coming second. Two pilot localities fall in the category of Front Runner (score range between 65 and 99) and ten localities falls in the Aspirant Category (with Index score less than 50). Tuikual North has the lowest performance among the pilot localities, and Luangmual scores the second lowest.

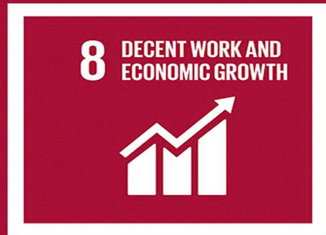
Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are -

1. Number of households using power sources other than LPG & Electricity partially or wholly for cooking & commercial purposes (such as wood, dung etc.)
2. No. of household also using solar power for domestic electricity.
3. If solar street lights are available within the locality, no. of functioning street lights.

Figure 7.1: SDG 7 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





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

SDG 8 seeks to promote inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment, technological innovation and decent work for all. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are crucial to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. More progress is necessary to create decent work for all, through increased productive employment opportunities, particularly for the youth, reducing informal employment and labour market inequalities, and promoting safe and secure working environments. Access to financial services also needs to be improved to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth. An integrated approach that addresses the goals of economic growth, for economy, society and the planet, requires resource de-coupling and inclusiveness in order to achieve SDGs.

There are 12 targets under this goal to ensure decent work for all and economic growth of the society.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 8

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth, two urban level indicators have been identified. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal by indicator.

Goal 8 Index Score:

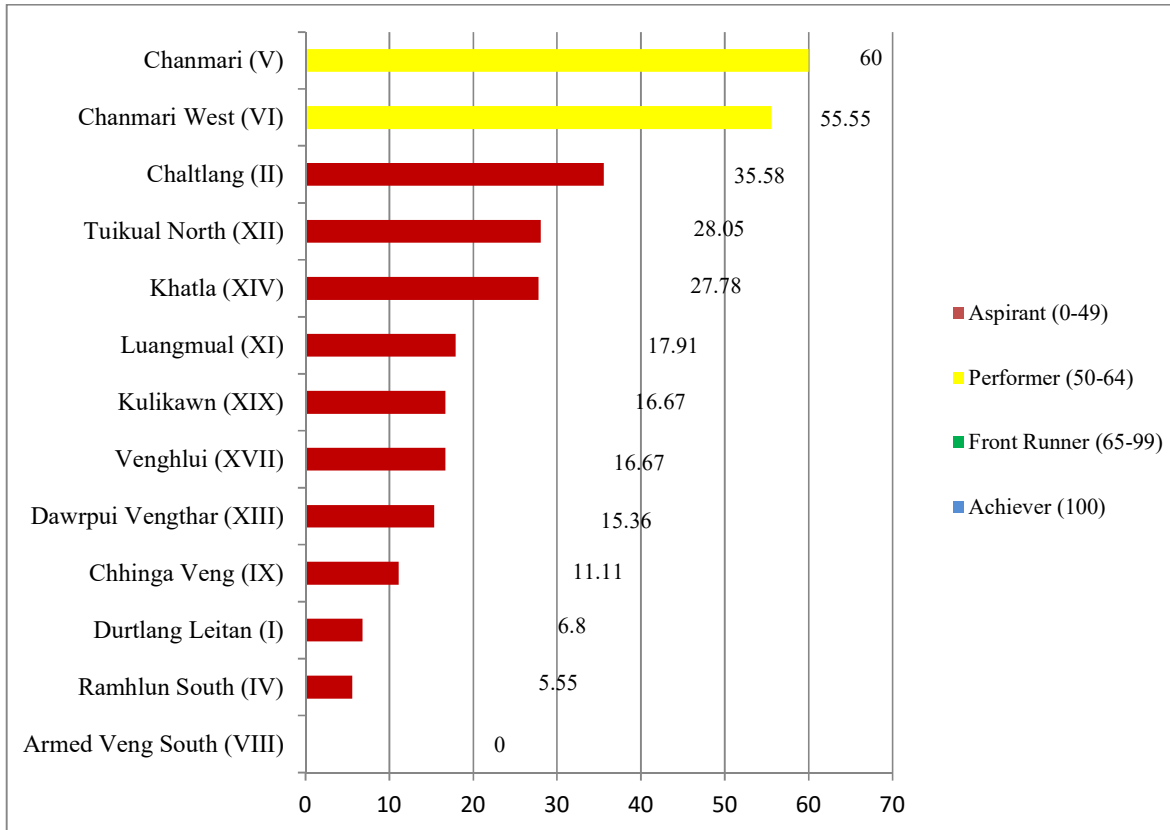
SDG Index Score for Goal 8 ranges between a score of 0 and 60. Chanmari is the top performer among the urban pilot localities, with Chanmari West coming second. Both fall in the category of Performer (score range between 50 and 64) and the rest of the eleven localities fall in the Aspirant Category (with Index score less than 50). Armed Veng has the lowest performance among the pilot localities scoring 0, and Ramhlun South scores the second lowest.

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. No of persons receiving assistance (in the form of cash, material or equipment) for sustainable livelihood from NGOs and Religious Institutes (not government).
2. Total no. of banks and ATMs within the locality.

Figure 8.1: SDG 8 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, together with innovation and infrastructure, can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment and income. They play a key role in introducing and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, new technologies and enabling the efficient use of resources. SDG 9 further aims at promoting increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. Investment in various infrastructure sectors like transport, irrigation, energy etc. is vital to ensuring sustainable development.

This goal has 8 targets to measure its progress. Presently, there are no identified indicators at urban level for pilot localities.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 9

Specific urban indicators are not available on this goal.



Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 10 is a standalone goal on inequality that sits in the context of the 2030 Agenda, which relies on addressing inequalities to ensure that all its goals and targets are met for all segments of society. This SDG calls for reducing inequalities in income, age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a state. There is a growing sense that inclusive development requires not only addressing poverty, but also inequalities. Not only can inequality be a serious threat to social and political stability, it can also threaten sustained growth.

This goal has 10 targets to measure its progress.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 10

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Reduced Inequalities, two urban level indicators have been identified under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal.

Goal 10 Index Score:

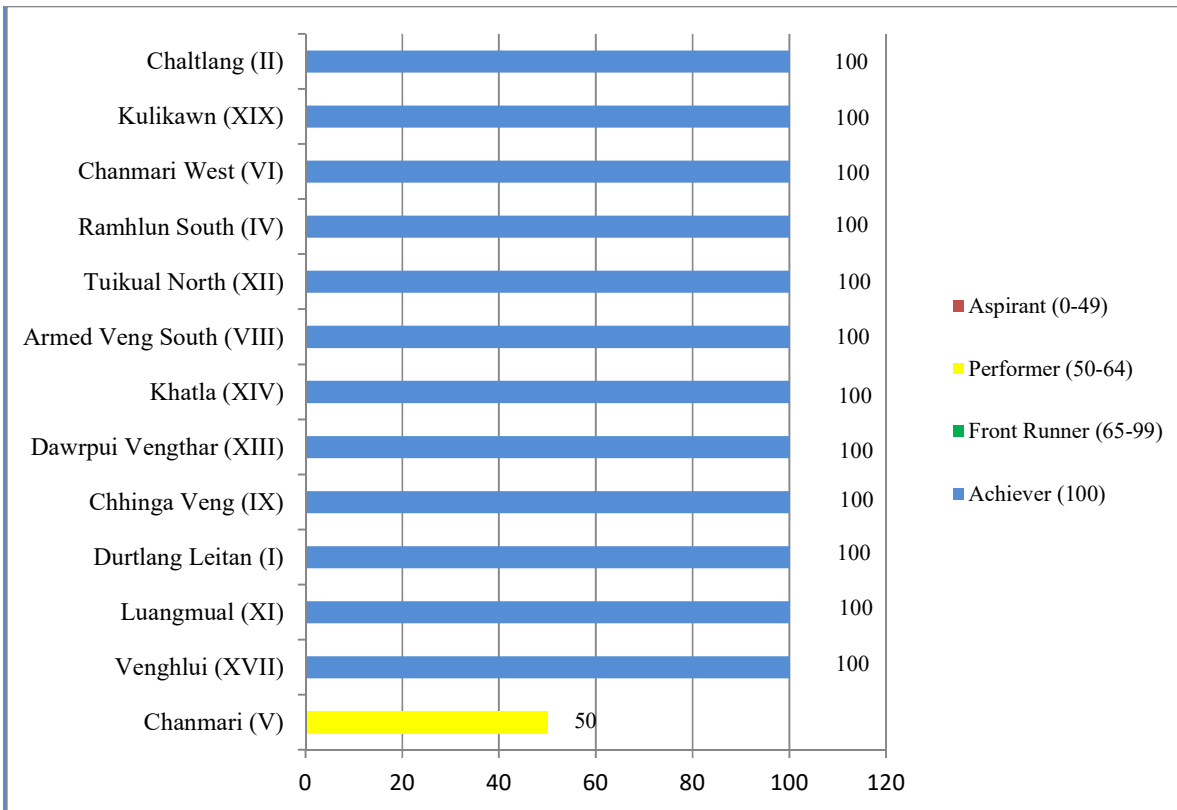
SDG Index Score for Goal 10 ranges between 50 and 100. Twelve localities are top performers falling in the category of Achiever (100) among the thirteen urban pilot localities. Chanmari being the lowest performer among the pilot localities fell behind in the Performer category (with Index score 50 to 64).

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. Total no. of banks and ATMs within the locality.
2. Total no. of banks and ATMs within the locality.

Figure 10.1: SDG 10 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





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

Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. It involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways. Goal 11 promotes inclusive and sustainable urbanization. Therefore, building resource efficient cities combine greater productivity and innovation with lower costs and reduced environmental impacts, while providing increased opportunities for consumer choices and sustainable lifestyles.

This goal has 10 targets to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 11

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Sustainable Cities and Communities, eight urban level indicators have been identified under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal.

Goal 11 Index Score:

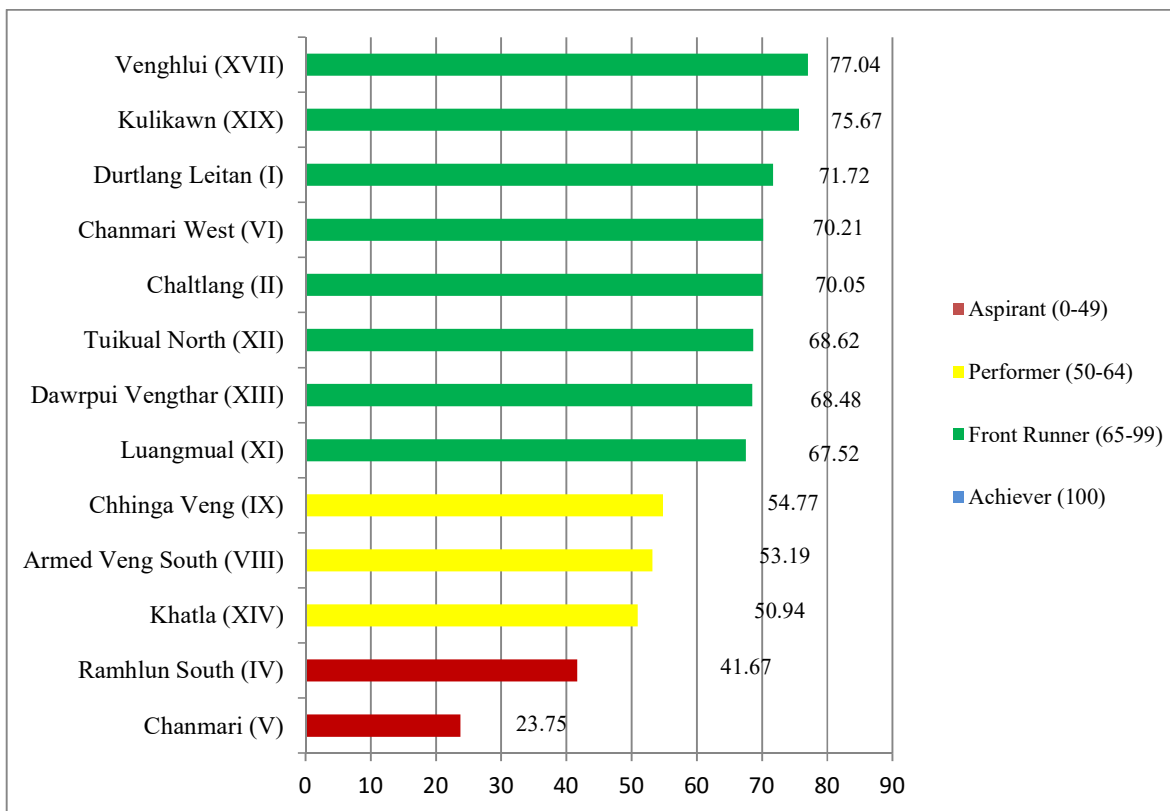
SDG Index Score for Goal 11 ranges between 23 and 78. Venghlui is the top performer, and Kulikawn comes second among the urban pilot localities falling in the category of Achiever (100) among thirteen urban pilot localities. Chanmari with the lowest performance among the pilot localities, fell behind in the Performer category (with Index score 50 to 64).

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. Do all the community toilets / public toilets in the locality have QR Codes that are usable for public feedback? (Yes/No)
2. No. of awareness campaigns and community works conducted during the year for the preservation of water sources.
3. No. of buildings not having any form of rainwater harvesting with at least 1000 liters of storage.
4. No. of households that do not have convenient access for four-wheeler vehicle up to their dwelling.
5. No. of households that park their two-wheeler or four-wheeler vehicles overnight on the streets (excluding those who park their vehicles in on-street parking areas notified by AMC).
6. No. of landslides of significance that occurred during the year that have resulted in loss of life, have damaged property or disrupted connectivity.
7. No. of house fires occurred during the year.
8. Does the Local Council and NGOs prepare any formal measures/actions for disaster risk reduction strategies to protect landslide for the safety of the local area? (Yes/No)

Figure 11.1: SDG 11 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 12 calls for a comprehensive set of actions from businesses, policy-makers and consumers to adapt to sustainable practices. It envisions sustainable production and consumption based on advanced technological capacity, resource efficiency and reduced waste. This Goal emphasises on “doing more with less” thus promoting resource efficiency, green economies and sustainable infrastructure. It also focuses on reducing degradation and pollution and minimising waste. The efficient management of our shared natural resources and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants are important targets to achieve this Goal. It calls for awareness generation and dissemination on sustainable development, lifestyles and practices.

There are 11 targets in Goal 12 to measure the sustainable consumption and production patterns.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 12

To measure the pilot urban localities’ performance towards the Goal of Sustainable Consumption and Production, two urban level indicators have been identified under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal.

Goal 12 Index Score:

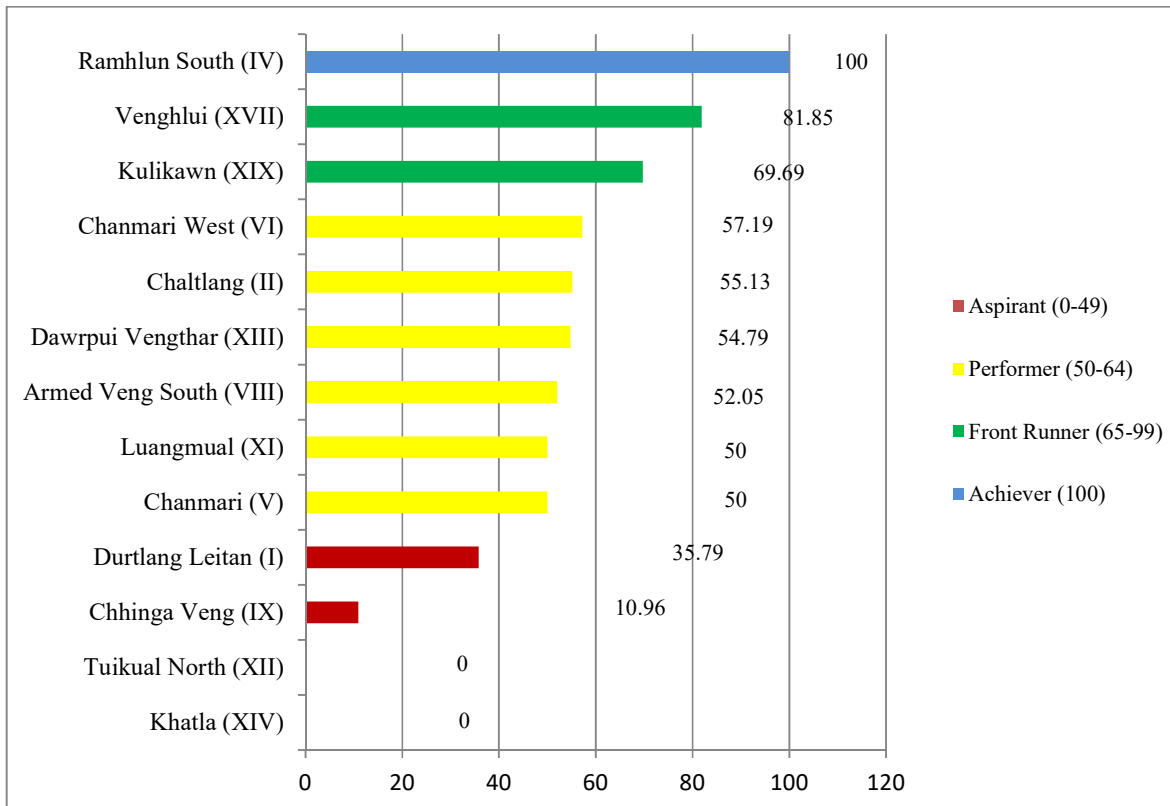
SDG Index Score for Goal 12 ranges between 0 and 100. Ramhlun is the top performer and is in the category of Achiever (with an index score of 100), and Venghlui comes second among the urban pilot localities. Two urban localities bagged a position in the Front runner category (with index score 65 to 99). Tuikual North and Khatla have the lowest performance among the pilot localities scoring 0, and Chhinga Veng performed the second lowest and is also in the Aspirant category (with index score 0 to 49).

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. Is segregated household waste (dry & wet) being collected by vehicle from every household? (Yes/No).
2. No. of households having vegetable/fruit gardens within building or premises.

Figure 12.1: SDG 12 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Sustainable Development Goal 13 urges to take action to tackle climate change and its impacts. Climate change is now affecting every state in every country. It is disrupting economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and places dearly today and even more tomorrow. People are experiencing the significant impacts of climate change, which include changing weather patterns and more extreme weather events leading to natural disasters. Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change and are continuing to rise. This Goal is aimed at integrating climate change measures, disaster risk measures and sustainable natural resource management into development strategies. To minimise the human impact of geophysical disasters, the Goal calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity, including human and institutional capacity on mitigation, adaptation, and early warning. Efforts at the state level - for adopting green technologies, promoting the use of clean and modern source of energy, advocating for behavioural change for sustainable use of resources, have to be complemented by national cooperation on climate change since the causes and effects of climate change transcend state and national boundaries.

There are 5 targets in Goal 13 to measure the changing impacts of climate related hazards.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 13

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Climate Action, three urban level indicators have been identified under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities. The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal.

Goal 13 Index Score:

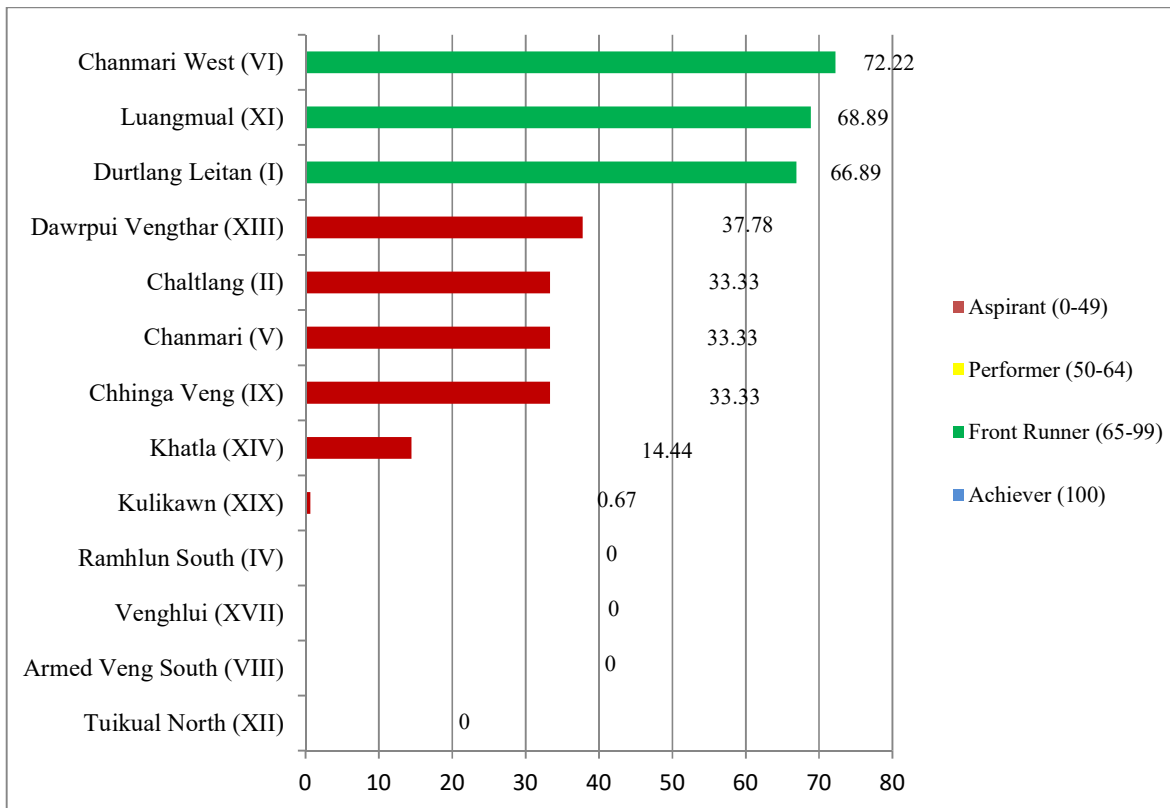
SDG Index Score for Goal 13 ranges between 0 and 73. Chanmari West is the top performer and Luangmual comes second. Three urban pilot localities are in the category of Front runner (with index score of 65 to 99), Ramhlun South, Venghlui, Armed Veng South and Tuikual North have the lowest performance among the pilot localities scoring 0, and Kulikawn performed the second lowest. Ten urban pilot localities are in the Aspirant category (with index score 0 to 49).

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. Are there any residents who still practice burning of household garbage? (Yes/No)
2. Has environmental awareness been conducted to address environmental issues during a year? (Yes/No).
3. No. of trees planted during a year anywhere through the initiative of the local council, local NGOs or local religious institutes.

Figure 13.1: SDG 13 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





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

The world's oceans - their temperature, chemistry, currents and life drive global systems that make the earth habitable for humankind. Water in the form of rivers, lakes, seas and oceans covers more than 70 per cent of the surface of earth and plays a key role in supporting life. Goal 14 commits countries to conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources. It focuses on preventing marine pollution, ending illegal and destructive fishing practices, and sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing scientific knowledge, research, and transfer of marine technology to improve marine health.

There are 10 targets in Goal 14 to measure the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Currently, there are no identified indicators at urban level for pilot localities.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 14

Specific urban indicators are not available on this goal.



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

Sustainable management of lands and forests, including through conservation and protected areas, is key to maintaining healthy ecosystems and ensuring their benefits, including filtering air and water, and storing carbon dioxide. Deforestation and desertification, caused by human activities and climate change, pose major challenges to sustainable development, and have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. Forests are vitally important for sustaining life on Earth and play a major role in the fight against climate change, and investing in land restoration is critical for improving livelihoods, reducing vulnerabilities, and reducing risks for the economy. It also seeks to promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna.

There are 12 targets in Goal 15 to measure the condition and status of terrestrial ecosystems. Currently, there are no identified indicators at urban level for pilot localities.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 15

Specific urban indicators are not available on this goal.



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

Ensuring peace, justice and strong institutions are prerequisites to sustainable development. Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions, and limited access to justice remain a great threat to sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Promoting rule-of-law and human rights are key to this process, as are reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. Goal 16 also focuses on ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, corruption and bribery, and in the development of accountable and transparent institutions.

There are 12 targets in Goal 16 to ensure peaceful and inclusive societies and justice for all.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 16

To measure the pilot urban localities' performance towards the Goal of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, four urban level indicators have been identified. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the urban level to ensure comparability across pilot localities.

The following section presents the composite scores of the pilot urban localities on this Goal.

Goal 16 Index Score:

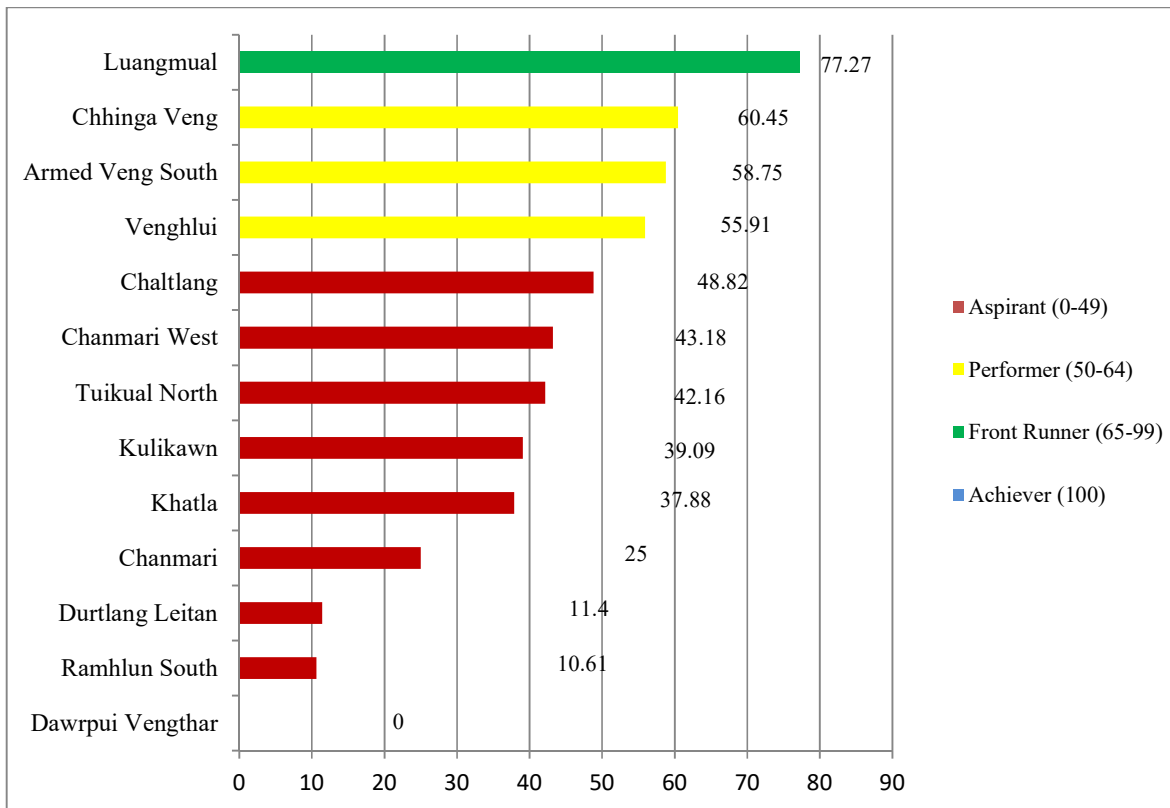
SDG Index Score for Goal 16 ranges between 0 and 78. Luangmual, bagging a position in the Front Runner category (with index score of 65 to 99), is the top performer and Chhing Veng comes second. Three urban pilot localities are in the category of Performer (with index score of 50 to 64), Dawrpui Vengthar is the lowest performing locality among the pilot localities scoring 0, and Ramhlun South performed the second lowest. Nine urban pilot localities are in the Aspirant category (with index score 0 to 49).

Indicators:

Indicators used to arrive at the following scores are –

1. No. of Local Council meetings held.
2. No. of public meetings held by Local Council (other than awareness campaigns).
3. No. of cases of local dispute dealt with by the Local Council.
4. No. of criminal cases that were registered to have occurred within the locality during the year.

Figure 16.1: SDG 16 Index Score of Pilot Urban Localities





Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to ensure no one is left behind. It requires partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society. The Sustainable Development Goals can only be realized with a strong commitment to partnership and cooperation. Both national and international investments and support are needed to ensure innovative technological development, fair trade and market access. To build a better world, we need to be supportive, empathetic, inventive, passionate, and above all, cooperative.

A total of 19 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and strengthen the means of implementation and revitalization of global partnership for sustainable development. Currently, there are no identified indicators at urban level for pilot localities.

SDG Mizoram Pilot Urban Index: Goal 17

Specific urban indicators are not available on this goal.