



Roadmap for Localization of SDGs through Panchayati Raj Institutions



Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department
Govt of Odisha



Naveen Patnaik
Chief Minister, Odisha



MESSAGE

Adopted in 2015 as a universal call-to-action to achieve peace and prosperity for all by 2030, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) focus on the need to move away from unsustainable lifestyles, promote equality, human rights, and justice. India is a signatory to this global resolution and is committed to support the SDGs which have 5 key objectives: People - to end poverty and hunger, Planet - to protect the planet from degradation, Prosperity - to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives, Peace - to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies and Partnership - to mobilize the means required to implement this agenda.

The targets and indicators defined under the framework give rise to localized policies and initiatives for a sustainable and inclusive future. India's localisation experience is extensive and diverse. A systematic, well-defined approach driven by NITI Aayog focusing on action at the sub-national level has galvanized the localisation of SDGs in the country.

The government of Odisha continues to demonstrate proactive and strong direction in the localisation and implementation of the SDGs. Driven by flagship schemes, significant achievements have been witnessed in areas such as ensuring food security; shelter security; universal health coverage; ensuring that all children receive quality education; scaled-up access to electricity; sanitation and drinking water, improving youth skills and employment and demonstrating that sustainable growth can go hand-in-hand with addressing the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss. In fact, Odisha's disaster management model has received global acclaim.

It is my pleasure that Odisha is hosting a national workshop on two themes of localization of SDGs at the Panchayat level, i.e. Theme-3 and 9 (Child friendly and women friendly Gram Panchayats) anchored by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India. On this occasion, this handbook on `Roadmap for Localization of SDGs through PRIs in Odisha` developed by PR&DW department is truly commendable. I appreciate the effort of the team involved in organizing the workshop and preparing this document.

(Naveen Patnaik)



Pradip Kumar Amat
Minister, Panchayati Raj &
Drinking Water,
Forest, Environment and
Climate Change,
Information & Public Relations
Government of Odisha



MESSAGE

In September 2015, 193 Heads of State at the United Nations General Assembly including India set up a collection of 17 goals and adopted a global development vision called Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. India has moved ahead on the nationalising of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With the guidance from NITI Aayog, state governments have been taking forward the process of SDGs implementation. There is a critical need to take SDGs to the local level. The Government of Odisha is taking keen interest to align governance with the SDG framework, embedding indicators and targets in planning, budgeting and monitoring frameworks of different departments.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is anchoring the process of Localization of SDGs through Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Ministry has adopted a thematic approach for localization of SDGs by clubbing the 17 goals into 9 themes. Adopting a thematic approach will enable easy understanding, acceptance & implementation by Panchayats with community involvement.

I am glad that Odisha Government on the request of MoPR, Govt of India is hosting a National Workshop on Theme -3 and Theme-9 i.e. Child Friendly GP and Women Friendly GP respectively. This workshop is being organized by the Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water department, Govt of Odisha. On this occasion, a `Roadmap for Localization of SDGs through PRIs in Odisha` is being published. I am sure; this document will serve as a valuable tool for realization of SDGs at local level in Odisha and other states as well.

(Pradip Kumar Amat)



Sri Suresh Chandra Mahapatra, IAS
Chief Secretary
Government of Odisha

MESSAGE

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to transform our world. They are a call for action to end poverty and inequality, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace, justice and prosperity.

Seven years on, we have made progress, but there is still work to be done and the Goals are more important than ever. Problems relating to the climate crisis, ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, ensuring no one goes hungry, human rights abuse etc. can be overwhelming, but the Global Goals (also known as Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs) are the solution to tackling them.

We are determined to keep to the principles of inclusive growth for all and only with the participation of our partners and stakeholders, we can hope to achieve sustainable development. The Government of Odisha has taken concrete initiatives which align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework in the State.

In the efforts to localise the SDGs, widespread consultations have been carried out to share innovative models of localization in various parts of our country under the SDG framework. I am happy that PR&DW department, Government of Odisha is hosting a national workshop on the themes `Child Friendly and Women Friendly GP` which is being organized by PR&DW Department, Government of Odisha. I hope the book `Roadmap for Localization of SDGs through PRIs in Odisha` published on this occasion will serve as a guiding document for realization of SDGs at the grassroots level.

(Suresh Chandra Mahapatra)



Sri Pradeep Kumar Jena, IAS
Development Commissioner-cum-
Additional Chief Secretary
Government of Odisha

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to know that Panchayati Raj and Drinking water department, GoO has developed a document on `Roadmap for Localization of Sustainable Development Goals through PRIs in Odisha`. As the countries of the world recover from the unprecedented impact of the pandemic, the SDG framework demands efficient organization and implementation to solve development challenges across social, economic, and environmental themes –now more than ever. Our Government has demonstrated its consistent commitment to attaining the SDGs by seeking to ensure access to basic services and empowerment of the most vulnerable communities while simultaneously fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Our country presented its second Voluntary National Review in July 2020 on the theme, 'Decade of Action: Taking SDGs from Global to Local'. Meanwhile, we made a paradigm shift to a 'whole-of-society' approach, engaging with local governments, civil society organizations, local communities, people in vulnerable situations and the private sector. In 2022, the "Indian Model of Localization" was presented at the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, highlighting how good data and statistics are key to informed decision-making.

I extend my appreciation to the team at PR&DW Department, Govt of Odisha who have been relentlessly working for localization of SDGs and demonstrated how the SDG framework can be adopted at granular level. The team has undertaken the immense task of outreach to local government service providers and PRI representatives to build capacities on SDG.

I congratulate PR&DW Department for bringing out this publication on "Roadmap for Localization of SDGs through PRIs in Odisha".

(Pradeep Kumar Jena)



Sri Sushil Kumar Lohani, IAS

Principal Secretary
Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Deptt.
Government of Odisha

MESSAGE


Local governments have a crucial role to play in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the goals are universal, the implications and intervention possibilities are local.

Keeping this in view, the Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department has adopted a thematic approach for Localization of SDGs to ensure 'local action' for achieving 'global plan'. The approach aims to localise SDGs in rural areas through PRIs, especially Gram Panchayats by clubbing 17 'goals' into '9 themes'.

Given the geographic and demographic diversities, localized approaches towards planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring become imperative. We are cognizant of our responsibility to understand local contexts in light of the SDGs - in formulating the relevant indicators, strengthening monitoring and implementation systems and ensuring robust review and feedback. Odisha Government has taken a pioneering step by mainstreaming SDGs into state policy formulation, strategic and annual planning, monitoring and evaluation processes. State Steering Committee on LSDGs has been constituted under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. In depth analysis of Schemes/ Programmes related to SDGs are parts of monthly reports which are shared with Departments.

It is my immense pleasure that in view of Localization of SDGs, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department of Odisha is organizing a National Workshop on Theme- 3 i.e. Child Friendly GP and Theme- 9 i.e. Women Friendly GP anchored by MoPR, Govt of India.

This publication represents a comprehensive roadmap for Localization of SDGs through PRIs in Odisha.


(Sushil Kumar Lohani)



Sri Surendra Kumar Meena, IAS

Director, SIRD&PR

Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Deptt.

Government of Odisha

FOREWORD

Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, marked a paradigm shift in the development agenda. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global effort that has one major objective, i.e. achieving a better future for all, leaving no one behind. With the 2030 deadline approaching, there has been a global shift towards the 'localisation' of SDGs.

To achieve the global and national targets, localisation is a crucial lever. Localization relates both to how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy and to how local and regional governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through action from the bottom. It correlates how local and State governments can support the accomplishments of the SDGs through bottom-up action. In a country like India, achieving the SDGs is only possible through localisation, given the diversity of issues at the local level and the magnitude of the challenges. Localising the SDGs at the rural level will not only challenge existing unequal relations but also provide an institutional framework that is in sync with national and global priorities. All the States and Union Territories of India have embraced the SDGs. Many states including Odisha have advanced in the trajectory of localising the SDGs. Various learnings have emerged from the process of localisation across the states and Union Territories which can benefit other states and even other countries.

The preparation for a Local Indicator Framework (LIF) at GP level is already in progress where nine themes have been designed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj subsuming 17 SDGs. The twin objectives of the Panchayati Raj system as envisaged by the Indian Constitution are to ensure local economic development and social justice. Panchayats are expected to play an effective role in the planning and implementation of functions related to 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Many SDG targets are within the purview of these subjects.

The desired foundational framework already exists, but a mission-mode intervention led by a 'Whole of Government & Whole of Society' approach is required.

I acknowledge the technical support of UNDP Odisha for preparation of the Roadmap for Localisation of SDGs through PRIs. This document addresses the key question – how SDG localization can be practically, efficiently, and effectively implemented.

(Surendra Kumar Meena)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vision For SDG Localization

Odisha aspires to build a people-centric peaceful, happy, inclusive and equitable community by providing equal economic, social and legal opportunities through 5T approach (Teamwork, technology, transparency, transformation and time limit). The state of Odisha is committed to ensuring a poverty-free state with women as equal partners in growth and development. It also aims to encourage youth who dream and innovate and make all vulnerable sections of the society as active participants in mainstream development. The approach of the state government follows the thematic spirit of Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the Union Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Rationale

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Agenda 2030, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India has adopted a thematic approach towards localization of SDGs through the three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). PRIs are grassroots democratic local government institutions with focus on good governance, social inclusion, women empowerment and economic development. Thus, Gram Panchayats are the most relevant and effective agencies for localization and realization of SDGs. The State Government through the PRIs needs to focus in the rural areas to accelerate work that would support achieving the SDG targets. This Roadmap for SDG Localization aims to support local governments in putting the SDGs into practice via a thematic approach. Localizing SDGs in PRIs is a function of capacity building, framework of targets and indicators, monitoring, incentivizing, partnerships and collaborations and convergence with various departments. Hence, it calls for a 'whole of Government' and 'whole of society' approach.

Need for involvement of Local Self- Government

The Panchayati Raj Institutions - the local self-governments in rural India - are crucial for the SDGs' localization. The UN approved the SDGs as global objectives for all people and for planet Earth over six years ago. UN decade of action started more than 15 months ago. The COVID-19 pandemic slowed down global progress toward the SDGs, and India was no exception. To achieve the goals in rural areas, to build and rebuild a better world for everyone, to ensure that nobody and no village is left behind, localization of SDGs is critical. This is because:

- Various flagship schemes being implemented by both Central and State Governments have substantial connect with SDGs and are mostly implemented in rural areas.

- While monitoring these schemes, the focus is on the objectives, achievements, with progress achieved measured in financial and physical terms only i.e. within the limited scope of the schemes. They are not reviewed against SDGs, its targets or indicators.
- Further, there is no separate budget earmarked for working on SDGs but needs to be achieved through effective and efficient use of the funds earmarked for various schemes.
- While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend on the ability to make them a reality in constituent country, states, cities, districts and villages. Local Action and People Action is fundamentally targeted at the grassroots and in the domain of PRIs Therefore, State governments have the prime responsibility in achieving these goals and are essential stakeholders in implementing the 'Agenda 2030'.
- 29 subjects covered in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution are the responsibility of the Gram Panchayats. Each addresses SDGs with varying levels of devolution in different states. Skills and competencies of the department functionaries and elected representatives and appropriate orientation are yet to reach the desired space.

Role of the Local Government

In the above context, localizing SDGs within PRIs is a function of capacity-building, preparing a framework of targets and indicators, monitoring, rewarding, partnerships and collaborations, convergence of activities of Ministries/Departments, , NITI Aayog, State Government and ownership of the three tiers of local self-government.

As MoPR's scope of work is development of rural areas with the three tiers of the PRI governance system, localizing SDGs is primarily the work of PRIs. However, as PRIs work in 29 thematic areas, it is equally the responsibility of all relevant state departments. Thus, MoPR is taking the initiative to bring together all the Ministries, State governments and UTs for SDG localization. But it has to be a collective effort.

Odisha has 6794 Gram Panchayats, 314 blocks including 118 tribal blocks. With this spread of Panchayats in Odisha, the fervor at international level must vibrate with actions taken towards achieving of SDGs at local level through:

- Use of various forums, platforms and media to spread awareness about meaning of SDGs
- Logo of SDG everywhere - in every village/hamlet the SDG logo should be visible. Its awareness should be similar across all sex, class, caste, religion and age groups
- A mechanism for localizing SDGs with PRIs and creating an enabling environment for forging partnerships and keeping the momentum going

- IEC on various issues of all departments must be coordinated to ensure constant activity in Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas
- National & International days of importance should be linked to the SDG themes in Gram Panchayats and observed jointly with the departments concerned

CONCLUSION

The road to achieving SDGs is based on awareness-building, capacity enhancement for planning, implementation and monitoring, robust governance mechanism and adequate funding. The approach must be nondiscriminatory, engendered and leave no one behind. This needs active participation of all stakeholders i.e. PRI, government staff, community and other development partners like private sector, academia and civic organizations. This roadmap details out the components, approaches and key stakeholders involved with a clear timeline.

LOCALIZATION OF SDGs THROUGH PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Introduction:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an international commitment to build a world that is fair, secure and inclusive. Otherwise known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was approved by 193 nations on September 25, 2015, and took effect on January 1, 2016, the United Nations adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals. It acknowledges that there are significant difficulties ahead of us all, including the risks of "growing inequalities within countries," "enormous differences of opportunity, income, and power," and ongoing "gender inequality." In addition to promising to "leave no one behind," it also exhorts governments to "Reach the Farthest Behind, First!" The 2030 Agenda states that "We have a responsibility to reduce poverty without compromising the demands of future."

As one of the signatories, the Indian government has taken steps through its ministries to incorporate these goals into policy and practice. In order to achieve Agenda 2030, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) established an Expert Group to offer advice on implementing localization of the SDGs through PRIs. The Ministry has organized the 17 "Goals" into 9 "Themes" in accordance with the Group's recommendations to ensure that the SDGs are easily incorporated into local policy. It has organized Iconic Week between April 11 and 17, 2022 to highlight the significance of involving local governments and other stakeholders in the discussion and dissemination of the nine SDG themes. The thematic approach has been appropriately incorporated into the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) framework. The nine themes for localizing the SDGs through PRIs are given in table 1. Each of these themes covers several SDGs, which in turn mapped to different departments and schemes, adopting a thematic approach. Thus, resulted in the convergence of resources and augment their availability at GP level.



Table 1 : 9 Thematic Areas of SDGs

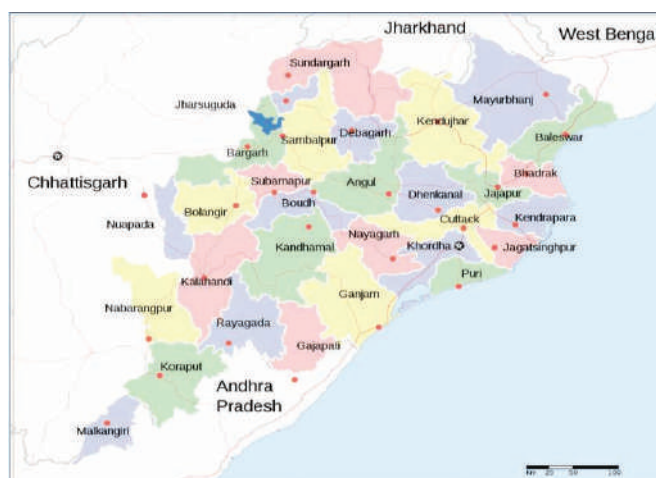
Theme No	Theme Name
Theme 1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods in Village
Theme 2	Healthy Village
Theme 3	Child Friendly Village
Theme 4	Water Sufficient Village
Theme 5	Clean and Green Village
Theme 6	Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure
Theme 7	Village with Good Governance
Theme 8	Socially Just and Socially Secured Village
Theme 9	Women Friendly Village

Overview of Odisha:

Odisha with a population of 4.2 crore, constituting nearly 3 per cent of the country's population, ranks as the 11th most populous state. 83.3 percent population resides in rural area in Odisha as compared to the national figure of 68.8 percent as per 2011 census. The density of population in Odisha is 270 per sq. Km, while it is 382 in India. The concentration of ST & SC is 39.98% of the State's total population (ST: 22.85% and SC 17.13%). As per the Census 2011, the State of Odisha has the third highest percentage of tribal population in the country. There are 62 Scheduled Tribes in Odisha, out of which 13 tribes are known as "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups" (PVTGs). The sex ratio of Odisha's population is 979 in 2011, against the national scenario of 943.

Contextualizing SDG themes in Odisha:

Odisha has been embracing and undertaking comprehensive financial advancement approaches and adjusting its strategy to manage changes regularly. The state has designed effective implementation processes for several development initiatives with support of PRIs such as disaster management, shelter security, health security, social security, sustainable management of water and sanitation to build a "New Odisha and Empowered Odisha" under the principles of Teamwork, Transparency, Technology and Time leading to Transformation. The state has now taken steps for localizing the SDGs in PRIs by adopting nine themes as suggested by MoPR. By utilizing proactive government machinery, effective use of resources, and active participation of people at the grassroots, elected representatives of the State have been focusing on realization of Sustainable Development Goals in rural areas. While implementing the nine SDG themes at the grassroots levels this is exactly what is expected of the "whole of government" and "whole of society approach."



Status of SDG in Odisha:

As per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2021 by NITI Aayog, Odisha's MPI score is 0.136 against India's MPI score of 0.118. In terms of headcount ratio, 29.35 per cent of Odisha's population has been identified as multidimensionally poor. However, the Headcount Ratio values for 14 districts of Odisha are better than India whereas the MPI intensity for 20 districts fares better than all India MPI intensity. (Economic Survey 2021-22). Odisha government has taken up the challenge seriously and has made equitable progress under the ambit of different poverty alleviation programme to achieve the

SDGs at grassroots level.

The National State Indicator framework of SDG has been adopted into the Odisha State Indicator Framework. The first version of Odisha SDG Indicator Framework (OSIF) was developed in 2019 to identify prospects for further convergence and co-implementation of schemes and programme and clear monitoring of progress. The SDG framework in the state thus shifts the focus to larger outcomes which are attainable with adequate policy and budgetary support from the government and other stakeholders. The revised version of OSIF (OSIF 2.0) which is the joint endeavor of all departments has been approved and consists of 293 indicators.

As per the NITI AAYOG Report on SDG INDIA INDEX 2021-22, India's composite score improved from 60 in 2019-20 to 66 in 2020-21. Odisha has been categorized as a performer State. The SDG Index 3.0, 2020-21 prepared by NITI Aayog, presents Odisha with a composite score of 61, which is three points higher than its score in the SDG Index 2.0, 2019-20 (58). SDG rankings by NITI Aayog, which are arrived at basis the locally generated data generated such as MIS etc., is actually validated only through results of National Surveys such as Census, NFHS etc. Odisha SDG Performance by Indicators was developed in 2019 to identify prospects for further convergence and co-implementation of schemes and programme and clear monitoring of progress. The SDG framework in the state thus shifts the focus to larger outcomes which are attainable with adequate policy and budgetary support from the government and other stakeholders. The revised version of OSIF (OSIF 2.0) which is the joint endeavor of all departments has been approved and consists of 293 indicators.

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Odisha SDG Performance by Indicators

- Odisha has been ranked at the top for SDG 14 – Life Below Water.
- The state is a frontrunner in 8 SDGs 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15.
- The state has shown remarkable progress in SDG 12 with a sharp rise in the composite score from 44 in 2019 to 73 in 2020.

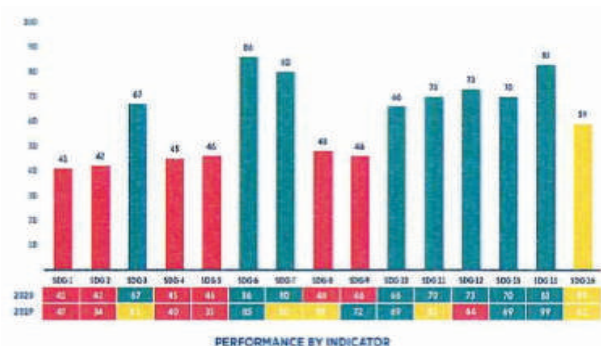


Figure - 01 : Odisha SDG Performance by Indicators

- The state is an aspirant in 6 SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 8, and 9,
- The state is a performer in SDG 16.

With respect to Goal 1 (No poverty), Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) more efforts are required as these remained low performing compared to other goals. State's journey from 'Performer' state to 'Achiever' in SDGs will be challenging given it has to reach last-mile populations and geographies. The next steps would lead to District, Block and ULB/RLB Indicator framework. Therefore, SDG localization in GPs through PRIs will prove to be significant booster to the state's achievement in coming years. (Niti Aayog)

SDG Budget

In light of such progress, the Government of Odisha has focused increasingly in ensuring the integration of SDGs effectively into the state's budgetary and planning processes. The state has now prepared SDG Budget for the last two financial years. SDG Budget being one of the most significant government fiscal policy documents, it provides an extensive roadmap for the integration of the 2030 Agenda and the goals, targets, and the associated indicators with the state's financial planning regime. The total budget outlay for the first SDG budget of Odisha for the year 2022-23 BE is Rs.184844.4 crores, spread across 17 goals and major SDG targets with contribution from almost 40 departments and 1,568 programmes and schemes of the Government of Odisha. Among the 17 Goals considered in the SDG budget, Goal 4 (Quality Education) has the highest share of budget allocation at 14.63% of the total SDG outlay, with an amount of Rs.26535.3 crores, followed by Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) with the second highest of budget allocation at 14.19% of the total SDG outlay, with an amount of Rs.26226 crores. The contribution towards the total SDG budget from the State Sector Schemes is about 36.05% amounting to Rs.66625 crores and from the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes is 19.78% with a share of Rs.36550 crores. (SDG Budget,2022-23) The SDG Budget also complements the state's citizen-centric approach through the 5T framework of Teamwork, Transparency, Technology, and Transformation through Time. Odisha is also greatly prioritizing the localization of SDGs to promote the last-mile reach of development initiatives.

Odisha's Vision for Localization of SDGs through PRIs:

Localization of SDG entails a multi stakeholder and multi-layer approach. This involves the process of adopting, planning, implementing and monitoring the SDGs from national to local levels by relevant institutions and stakeholders. Localisation of SDGs in dynamic and decentralized governance parlance means "Leaving No One Behind", "Leaving no village Behind" by ensuring implementation of plans and programmes by local bodies for economic development and social justice. Although MoPR delineates the scope of localisation of SDGs through a policy and strategy framework, elected Representatives

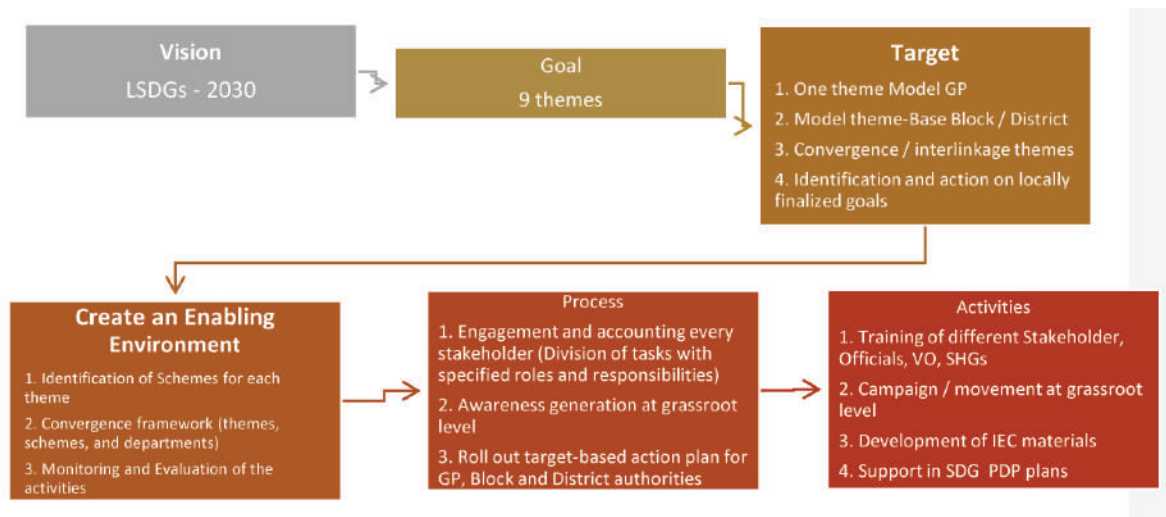
and Frontline workers are the prime drivers for triggering the process at the grassroots level. Most of the SDGs are related to the 29 subjects placed at Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution devolved to the Panchayats. The flagship programmes of different Ministries of Central Government and State Government address various SDGs and their action zone is in rural areas. Hence, a coordinated and convergent approach of the Ministries and departments along with PRIs is essential to take outputs and outcomes to the next level. The vision LSDGs -2030 comprises 9 themes. The Vision Statement for each theme is broken down to Local Goals for GPs. To achieve the local Goals, local action points for each theme are to be developed by mapping various schemes implemented by Central and State Government. Further, the Local Indicator Framework (LIF) are to be developed in alignment with National Indicator Framework to measure the saturation of LSDG under each theme. In some cases these LIF remain unique to the Gram Panchayat.

Vision Statement

Every citizen of Odisha lives a happy, healthy, empowered, and peaceful life.

Principle

The guiding principle of the vision is that socio-economic progress should be inclusive, equitable and sustainable. The five pillars on which the state will progress are Agriculture and allied activities, Industry, Infrastructure, Social Sector and Governance.



Odisha's Approach on Localization of SDGs

1. Whole of Government approach: Joint working of different departments for seamless integration with GPDP, Convergence of schemes, programme, resources for the attainment of LSDGs
2. Whole of Society approach: Forging partnerships with UN Agencies, CSOs, NGOs, SIRD &PR, other Training Institutes, CBOs, SHGs etc. for awareness generation and capacity-building of all stakeholders including PRI members

3. Strengthening Local Institutions: Localisation of SDGs agenda at District & Sub-district level by strengthening the Standing committees, Sub Committee and aligning their action plans with SDGs
4. Monitoring & Evaluation: District Indicator Framework (DIF), Block Indicator Framework (BIF) and Local Indicator Framework (LIF) to assess progress of LSDG through online dashboard.

Vision Components :

To achieve the vision of Odisha, various, departments are working towards the achievements of different SDGs through flagship programmes of both Central & State Government. The key deliverables of the programmes are associated with the 9 themes of LSDGs.

SI No	Themes	SDGs Goal Mapped	Name of Departments (Odisha)	Key Deliverables	Schemes/ Programmes (CSS/Odisha)
1	Poverty Free Village	1,2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13,15	A&FE, F&ARD, SDTE, Mission Shakti, PR&DW, MSME, L&ESI, SSEPD, R&DM, FS&CW	Soil Health, Organic Agriculture, Crop Insurance Coverage.	MGNREGS, DAY-NRLM, OLM
				Creating durable community assets for marketing support	Mission Shakti
				Full potential use in dairy, goatary, poultry.	PMAY, BPGY, NSAP
				Enhance production of fish.	MBPY, PM Mudra
				Non-farm employment opportunities.	Spl. Tribal Sub-Scheme, Umbrella Programme for Minorities, STs,
				Bank linkage	Kalia Yojna, PM Kisan, NFSA, SFSA
				Housing for houseless.	NHM, CFC / SFC
				Food security through PDS	DMF, OMBADC
				Coverage under insurance schemes.	
				Micro enterprise	
2	Healthy Village	2,3	H&FW, W&CD, PR&DW, Mission Shakti, S&ME, SSEPD	Identify the allocation, infrastructure and beneficiaries under various health, social welfare & W&CD Programmes.	NHM, ICDS, PM Matru, Bandana
				Functioning of sub-centre and wellness centre.	Mamata, Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojna, MDM
				Coverage under health protection scheme.	Poshana Abhiyan
				100% immunization, 100% institutional delivery	SBM, JAL JEEVAN MISSION, Basudha
				100% treatment for malaria, Tuberculosis, Filariasis, Diarrhoea	CFC / SFC, OSR, CSR
					DMF, OMBADC

ROADMAP FOR LOCALIZATION OF SDGs THROUGH PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

SI No	Themes	SDGs Goal Mapped	Name of Departments (Odisha)	Key Deliverables	Schemes/ Programmes (CSS/Odisha)
3	Child Friendly Village	1,2,3,4,5	S&ME, H&FW, PR&DW, SSEPD, (SC&ST, M&BCW)	Functioning of AWC	NHM, ICDS
				Functioning of Schools	Samagra Sikhya
				Implementation of MDM	MDM, Child Protection Scheme
				Functioning of Library	CFC/SFC, OSR, CSR
				Identify the allocation, infrastructure on playground, schools, Park and other facilities.	MGNREGS, Mission Vatsalaya
					Sukanya Samrudhi, BSKY
					DMF, OMBADC
4	Water Sufficient Village	6,5	PR&DW, A&FE, R&DM, Water Resources	Increase irrigated area	Jal Jeevan Mission
				FHTC for all households	Basudha, CFC / SFC
				Improve ground water monitoring and discloser of ground water data.	MGNREGS, SBM
				Water conservation and water harvesting	Watershed
				Roof top water harvesting structure	PMKSY, Ru-urban
					NAP,
					Schemes of WR Department
					DMF
5	Clean and Green village	6, 7, 12, 13, 14 15	FE&CC, R&DM, Energy (OREDA), A&FW, PR&DW	IHHL for all households	Jal Jeevan Mission
				Social forestry Plantation	Basudha, CFC / SFC
				Nursery creation	MGNREGS, SBM, Watershed, PMKSY, Ru-urban NAP, Schemes of WR Department, DDU-GKY, Gram Jyoti Yojana, IWMP, Solar roof top programme, Biogas and manure management, Green India Mission, DMF, OMBADC
				Agro Forestry	
				SLWM (waste to wealth)	
				Solar Energy	
				Biogas and other renewal energy	

SI No	Themes	SDGs Goal Mapped	Name of Departments (Odisha)	Key Deliverables	Schemes/ Programmes (CSS/Odisha)
6	Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,11	PR&DW, PWD, RD, E&IT, Steel & Mines, Industries	Village Roads, Community Assets	Jal Jeevan Mission, Basudha
				Income generating assets	CFC / SFC, MGNREGS, SBM
				Electric connection for all deprived households	Ru-urban, PMAY, BPGY
				AWC, LI Centre, Library etc.	PMGSY, OLM
				Identify allocation and infrastructure on playground, school building and other basic facilities.	Solar roof top programme
					OSR, CSR, DMF, OMBADC
7	Socially Secured Village	1,2,5,10, 16	SSEPD, FS&CW, (SC&ST, M&BCW), H&FW, W&CD	Pension for old, widow and disabled	MGNREGS, DAY – NRLM, OLM
				Insurance coverage for vulnerable	NSAP, MBPY, PM Mudra
				Skill training or social security for all differently able persons	Women's Help line,
				Aids and appliances	Child Help line-1098
				Facilities for PWDs	ICDS, Samagra Sikhya Poshana Abhiyan , BSKY, DMF, OMBADC
8	Village with Good Governance	16	5Ts & Mo Sarkar, PR&DW, E&IT, S&ME	Vibrant Gram Sabha	RGSY, MGNREGS, CFC / SFC
				E-Governance	DDU-GKY, NSAP, PMAY
				Public Grievance Redressal	SBM, Jal Jeevan Mission
				Common facility centre	Mamata, BSKY, NFS
				Rent, License fee, Tax, Collection	
9	Women Friendly Village	1,2,3,4,5,8	SSEPD, H&FW, W&CD, PR&DW, Mission Shakti, S&ME,	Pucca AWC buildings for all 0-6 Children with all services	MGNREGS, OLM, NRLM, Poshana Abhiyan, NHM, Samagra Sikhya, Ujjala
				Social Security	Women Helpline-1098
				Livelihoods	One Stop Centre, Swadhara
				Placement based self-employment skills for all eligible youths	Mamata, BSKY, ICDS, DMF
				Functioning of SHG and Federations	OMBADC

Odisha's Institutional Mechanism

Planning & Convergence Department is the lead Nodal department in the state for SDG implementation.

SDG cells have been created in 37 SDG implementing departments such as Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment, Health & Family Welfare, Higher Education, School & Mass Education, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development, Skill Development & Technical Education, Tourism, Forest & Environment, Culture, Steel & Mines, Energy, Food Supply & Consumer welfare, ST & SC Development Minorities and Backward classes Welfare, Works, Water Resources, Social security & Empowerment of person with disabilities, Law, Housing & Urban Development, Handloom Textiles & Handicraft, Industry, Revenue & Disaster Management, Women & Child Development, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water, Labour & Employees State Insurance: In each department a nodal Officer and 2 to 3 programme officers have been identified who would be responsible for mapping the schemes and programmes of their department in the light of SDG theme, and provide support in mainstreaming the localization process. The mapping would be done in co-ordination with members of the SDG cell.

Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DE&S), Government of Odisha is the nodal agency for dataflow on SDG Indicators.

The Project Monitoring Unit is set up in the Planning & Convergence Department with sector –specific experts to drive the SDGs momentum in the State.

State Steering Committee on localization of SDGs: The Committee is constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha. The major functions of the State Steering Committee include review progress and resolve issues related to Localization of SDGs, intensively monitor the institutional mechanism on the roadway of localization of SDGs as intimated by MoPR, GoI. Further it would identify issues for timely achievement of Agenda 2030. The committee will recommend improvements in the design of the approved convergent Action Plan and suggest mid-course corrections to address implementation constraints. Table 2 depicts the composition of the committee. The first meeting of the State

Table 3: Members of State Steering Committee

- Chief Secretary: Chairperson
- Development Commissioner-cum-Addl. Chief Secretary
- Secretary, Health & Welfare Department
- Secretary, Rural Development Department
- Secretary, Forest Environment & Climate change Department
- Secretary, Agriculture & Farmers empowerment
- Secretary, Water Resource Department
- Secretary, Revenue & Disaster Management Department
- Secretary, Energy Department
- Secretary, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department
- Secretary, Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Department
- Secretary, Housing & Urban Development Department
- Secretary, Skill Development & Technical Education Department
- Secretary, School & Mass Education Department
- Secretary, Food Supplies Consumer Welfare Department
- Secretary, Cooperation Department
- Secretary, Fishery & ARD Department
- Secretary, Social Security & Empowerment of persons with Disability Department
- Secretary, Women & Child Department
- Special Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary to Government in charge of SDG Cell, P&C Department: Member Convenor

Steering Committee was held in the month of December 2022 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The Planning and Convergence department has made a detail presentation on the concept of LSDGs, the initiative taken by the department in the implementation of SDGs and the expected role of different departments. PR&DW department has presented the roadmap prepared for attaining LSDGs through PRIs and the progress made so far. H&UD Department emphasized how the programme objectives are interlinked with the outcome of the SDGs

Further, all the SDGs implementing departments have created their departmental steering committee for achieving specific thematic goal(s).

Constitution of Steering Committee on Localization of SDGs of PR&DW Department.

Table 4: Members of Steering Committee of PR&DW Department

- Principal Secretary, PR&DW Department: Chairperson
- Director, Drinking Water & Sanitation
- Director, Special Project
- Director, Panchayati Raj
- CEO, ORMAS
- Director, SIRD&PR
- Special Secretary-cum-FA, Budget
- Special Secretary, SFC-CFC
- Special Secretary, Drinking Water
- Additional Secretary, MGNREGA
- Additional Secretary, E-Governance
- Additional Secretary, NRUM/SAGI
- Additional Secretary, STGR
- Joint Secretary, AGAB
- Joint Director, MGNREGA
- Deputy Secretary, RH
- Deputy Director, MIS: Member Convenor

PR&DW Department has constituted a steering committee under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary. The Committee will decide its work procedure and intensively monitor the Institutional Mechanism of the Department on the road map for localization of SDGs as intimated by P&C Department. The following are the members of the steering committee.

Functions of Steering Committee on LSDGs of PR&DW department:

- a. Develop annual plan of action keeping in mind field requirements in terms of thematic approach focusing on awareness, capacity building, monitoring, evaluation, and documentation of SDG localization.
- b. Ensure that all policy decisions taken by various state level Committees constituted under this roadmap are executed and monitored.
- c. Function as implementation and monitoring unit for SDG localization.
- d. Ensure Capacity building and training of all elected Representatives PRIs, Leaders of SHGs, Front line workers.
- e. Ensure the development of systematic IEC plan in the state
- f. Review the progress of thematic priorities and track performance based on the baseline.
- g. It would also recommend improvements in the design of the approved convergent plan and suggest mid-course correction to address implementation constraints.
- h. The Committee would commission and undertake periodic field studies for identifying bottlenecks, issues and decide the way forward.
- i. It would suggest carrying out documentation of best practices in audio-visual and print form as required.
- j. Any other tasks required by government guidelines from time to time on thematic approach

District and Block level Steering Committee

In pursuance to the provisions contained in the Guideline of MoPR on Incentivization of Panchayats, the National Panchayat Awards Guidelines (2022-23 to 2025-26) Govt of Odisha constituted State, District and Block Performance Appraisal Committees to assess, scrutinize and rank the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishads for National Panchayat Awards in different categories under 9 thematic areas of LSDGs. As per the new guideline of Panchayat Development Plan developed by MoPR, the same Committees will function as Steering Committee at District and Block level for ensuring progress of LSDG at the sub-district level. The composition and functions of the committees are as follows:

Table -5 Composition and Function of District &Block level Steering Committees				
Type of Committee	Chairperson	Members	Meeting Frequency	Functions
District Level Steering Committee for LSDG	Chief Development Officer-cum-Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Engineer, RWSS 2. Chief District Medical Officer 3. Deputy Director, Agriculture 4. District Education Officer 5. District Social Welfare Officer 6. District Social Security Officer 7. Deputy Director, DPMU 8. Programme Manager, IT, Zilla Parishad 9. DPM, RGSA 10. DPM, Livelihoods 11. District Panchayat Officer, Member Convener 	Monthly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Committee will ensure inter-departmental coordination and convergence of resources and action. 2. The Committee will develop a plan of action for district with detailed roles of individual, departments, functionaries and deliverables to achieve specific themes. 3. The District LSDGs Coordination Committee shall also regularly review the progress on regular basis and develop strategies accordingly. 4. It will also develop a plan of action for tracking progress in achievement of each theme and way forward for attainment of 9 theme status for GPs on long term basis. 5. The Committee under the guidance of CEO, ZP shall develop action plan to provide handholding and mentoring support to GPs and to involve elected representatives (ERs) in the process of localization of SDGs. 6. ZP will establish a mentoring network of experts from various fields belonging to the district. The experts shall have at least 5 years of experiences on relevant areas in selected themes and should have good understanding & experience of working with Panchayat.

Type of Committee	Chairperson	Members	Meeting Frequency	Functions
				7. The district shall also consider the setting up a help desk like WhatsApp groups; on-call support etc to address PRI members doubts/questions related to GPDP, SDGs, accounting, and government programmes etc. 8. In addition to this, all government functionaries in the District Committee will be assigned one Block to support and supervise the LSDG work in the block and report back to the CEO, ZP. The officer will ensure that any hurdles are addressed in consultation with CEO, ZP. Moreover, Block level officers may also be appointed in this role as supporting personnel.
Block Level Steering Committee	Block Development Officer	1. Addl. Block Development Officer 2. Child Development Project Officer 3. Assistant Engineer / Assistant Executive Engineer, PS 4. Sub divisional Medical Officer in charge of CHC/PHC 5. Block Education Officer 6. Assistant Agriculture Officer 7. Additional Programme Officer, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA 8. Block Project Manager, OLM 9. Block Social Security Officer 10. Computer Programmer, PS 11. Gram Panchayat Extension Officer / Progress Assistant, Member Convener	Every Week on Thursday	1. BDO will be the Lead Officer for chalking out block level plans and its implementation. She/he shall identify all resources (HR, funds, and infrastructure) available at block level and develop plan for converging resources for achieving the goals. 2. The committee will develop plan of action for thematic approach through GPDP and its implementation, 3. Support and mentor GPs regularly for effective planning and implementation of GPDP, 4. Track and monitor progress of LSDGs, 5. Assign a charge officer for 5 GPs each for mentoring and coordination at GP level. 6. Block Extension Officers and all other block level officers from line departments shall be designated as charge officers. 7. The committee shall function under the guidance of District Level Committee. 8. The charge officers shall be responsible for supporting and mentoring the GPs round the year to strengthen GPs' capacities for localization of SDGs, and community awareness and mobilization.

As a step towards localisation of SDGs, District SDG Cells have been constituted across thirty districts of the state in response to Letter No 12335/P dated 25th October 2021 from Development Commissioner-cum-ACS, Govt of Odisha. Each cell consists of one Nodal Officer, Programme Officers from relevant line departments, Deputy Director, DPMU as Member Secretary and staff of DPMU for secretarial support.

Key Stakeholders:

As Odisha is entering the decade of action, enhancing the understanding of SDGs, implementation challenges, making it responsive to local needs has become imperative. Localising SDGs at the grass-root level and their attainment through concerted and collaborative efforts of concerned stakeholders will help realization of goals. There are a few key stakeholders whose role is important to guide, implement and monitor the activities that would lead to attainment of the SDGs.

Table -6 Key Stakeholders

- Planning and Convergence Department
- Panchayati Raj & Drinking water Department.
- State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
- Sectoral Departments
- Three Tier PRIs
- SHGs
- UN Agencies
- Training Institutes
- Academic Institution
- NGOs & CBOs

Role and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders

A. Planning and Convergence Department and DES:

The Planning and Convergence Department has been nominated as the Nodal department for SDG implementation. They would be the key actor in building strategies to achieve the SDGs, monitoring, and reporting of progress, and providing necessary course-correction.

1. The department will also coordinate with other state line departments and NITI Aayog, at the center. It will focus on convergence of different departments' plan of action for the sake of LSDGs at different levels.
2. It would be the mandate of the department to develop effective and sustainable strategies for the overall development of the State.
3. P&C would emphasis on evidence based, systematic approach and outcome-oriented planning.
4. DES would support the Planning and Convergence Department in integrating the SDG monitoring framework at the state level and addressing the data requirements for the same and monitoring the progress of LSDGs strategies and taking further action.
5. As a capacity building measure, the District SDG Nodal Officers were trained on SDGs during May 2022. Further, all the Officers and Subject Matter Experts of the DPMUs have also been trained during February-March 2020. Recently a two-day District level training

programme of district SDG Programme Officers was held during October-December 2022, training around 1850 Officers from across the State.

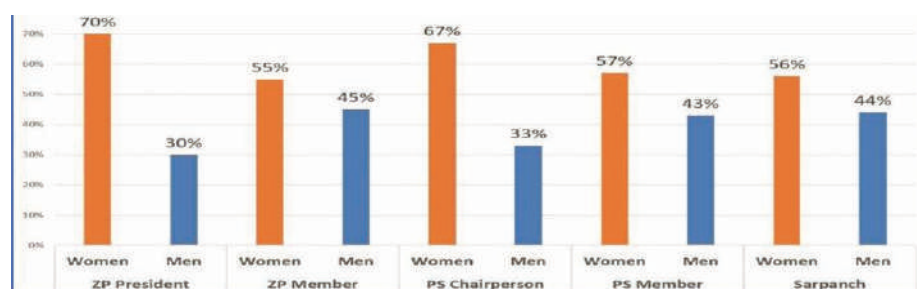
B. Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department

The thrust of policies and programmes of the Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department is on all-around economic development of rural areas and ensuring social justice to vulnerable sections through the empowerment of PRIs. The XIV Central Finance Commission and State Finance Commission awarded huge allocation of fund to 3 tier PRIs for better public service delivery with an integrated prospective towards improving the quality of lives of rural people. GPDP envisages a comprehensive planning with equity and effective peoples' participation. PR&DW department is implementing the major flagship programmes of Central government such as Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Grameen), Swachha Bharat Mission (Grameen), Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every household through Jal Jeevan Mission along with State led programmes such as BASUDHA for drinking water and rural housing programmes (Biju Pucca Ghar Yojna, Pucca Ghar Yojana(Mining) and Nirmal Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojna) .

The schemes and programmes are implemented through PRIs. Odisha has more than one lakh elected representatives at the Panchayat level. The general elections of PRIs were held in April 2022. Table-7 depicts a clear picture of the no. of elected representatives in each tier and Fig- 2 shows the percentage of women members. The elected PRI representatives have a significant role to play in translating the vision of LSDGs into reality where 'no one will be left behind'. This is possible only with active cooperation from State and Central government and the active participation of people for coordinated action in villages.

Table. 7 Composition of elected representatives of 3tier PRIs in Odisha	
Three Tier PRIs	Total
ZP Member (Including President)	853
PS Members (Including Chairpersons)	314
Sarpanch	6794
Ward member	92312
Total	106743

Figure 2: Percentage of Women Elected Representatives at various levels



Recognising the need for engaging local governments and stakeholders, MoPR has organised Iconic Week between April 11-17, 2022, to deliberate and disseminate the 9 SDG themes. The Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav Iconic Week in April 2022 supported in spreading the "thematic approach to SDG" and activating "PRIs for SDG localization" in every state. During the eve of National Panchayat Diwas, all the Gram Panchayats across the country are requested to take pledge (SANKALP) to implement at least ONE SDG theme in the current GPDP cycle and, synchronize the thematic targets into BPDP & DPDP. GPs in Odisha too have taken pledge and uploaded SANKALPA in the Vibrant Gram Sabha portal. The below figure shows priorities set by the GPs, vis-à-vis thematic areas.

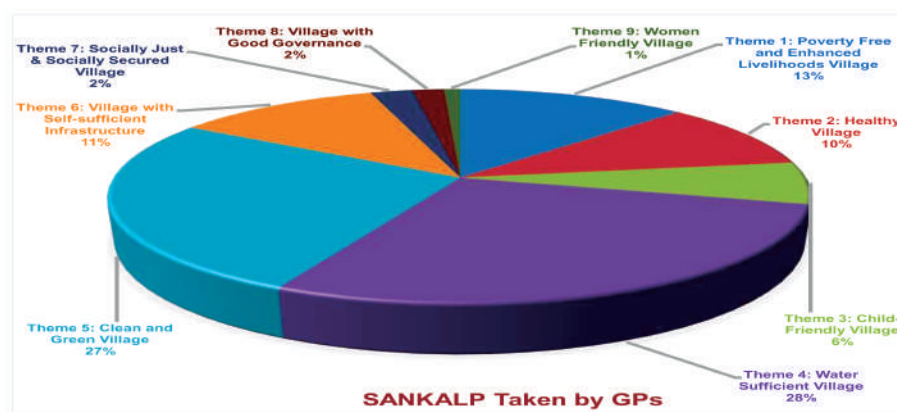


Figure 3: SANKALP taken by GPs

Action Plan envisaged by PR&DW Department:

The draft Action plan prepared for localising SDG by the joint effort of PR&DW department and P&C department was presented during the National Workshop on Roadmap and Plan of Action on LSDG through PRIs in July 2022. The plan was approved in the meeting of Departmental Steering Committee held under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary PR&DW department on 19th August 2022. The major action points are:

- The Localisation of SDG at GP level will be implemented in convergence with other line departments. There will be an agenda on localisation of SDGs in the meetings to be held at GP, PS and ZP level. The sectoral officials will present and elaborate the goal and the importance of their schemes/programmes with the members of PRIs.
- A letter will be issued under the signature of DC cum ACS to all Principal Secretaries, Commissioners and all Collectors for organization of district level campaign meeting.
- The Capacity building action plan for 2022-23 under RGSA will incorporate actions for achieving the LSDGs.
- SIRD&PR and SDG Cell will prepare the joint action plan for creating State and District level Master trainers for SDG/LSDG.

- All departments dealing with 29 subjects placed at Eleventh Schedule of Constitution will be imparted training on SDG at District level for better comprehension of their interlinkage with specific theme of LSDGs.
- The Gram Panchayat would take up the works as per their SANKALP resolution made in the last Special Gram Sabha held on National Panchayat Divas for forth coming GPDP (2022-23).
- LSDG theme based GPDP preparation process for the year 2023-24 will be initiated during the upcoming Peoples' Plan Campaign with effect from 2nd October, 2022.
- The guideline of GPDP issued by PR&DW department will be revised in the light of LSDG by SIRD&PR.
- The Key Performance Indicators for effective planning and implementation of GPDP/BPDP/DPDP will be worked out for better convergence of various sectoral department.
- The State Panchayat Award guideline will be revised in the tune of National Panchayat Award

Initiatives taken by PR&DW Department on proposed Action Plan:

1. Participation of Panchayats in National Panchayat (NPA) award:

Incentivization of Panchayat Scheme is one of the central components of the revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) a centrally sponsored scheme of MoPR, GoI. The awards are given to best performing Panchayats annually on 24th April during celebration of National Panchayat Raj Diwas. MoPR, GoI has restructured the National Panchayat Awards (NPA) in this financial year (2021-22). the National Panchayat Competition will be multi-level pyramid competition for the PRIs and aligned to the 9 themes as finalized by the MoPR for Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) . The objective of NPA is to nudge PRIs for a systematic planning, implementation monitoring and accountability towards achieving LSDGs at the Panchayat level. Participation of each GP in the NPA portal is mandatory. Block and District will be selected (automatically as per data available on Portal) based on performance of GPs. PR&DW department has issued notifications regarding constitution of Performance Appraisal Committees and Sub Committees at State/District /Block level for smooth and effective implementation of NPA scheme in our State. To ensure 100% participation of Gram Panchayats, massive capacity building & training was undertaken by SIRD&PR in both physical and virtual mode. As a result of continuous hand holding support, training, follow up as well as physical and virtual monitoring 100% participation of GP, PS and ZP and uploading in the NPA portal was made possible much before the stipulated deadline.

2. Rolling out of People's Plan Campaign (PPC) for preparation of PDP in the light of SDGs:

A letter has been issued under the signature of Principal Secretary PR&DW Department to all Collectors and CDO cum EOs Zilla Parishad for preparation of PDP in the light of SDGs. The major points emphasized are:

- Creation of an enabling environment in the village by involving the PRIs, local community, SHGs and local level officials of the sectoral department
- Organization of at least two Special Gram Sabhas: In the first Gram Sabha, the frontline workers and officials of the line department would participate to disseminate the features of various schemes, available resources, potential convergence mechanism and benefits of the schemes. This would ensure participation of the community and facilitate the planning process of integrating the 9 themes. In the second Gram Sabha, the plan thus prepared would be finalized and approved by the Gram Sabha.
- Updating of Mission Antyodaya 2020 data by consulting with the line departments
- GP to take one or maximum 3 themes of LSDG as SANKALPA and 50% of resources at GP/PS/ZP level from all sectors must flow to the concerned theme (Vibrant Gram Sabha Portal to be updated)
- Integration of VPRP, Labour Budget under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, Disaster Management Plan and Village Water Sanitation Plan
- Synchronization of GPDP with BPDP&DPDP
- Identification of Nodal officer and Facilitator at each tier of PRI

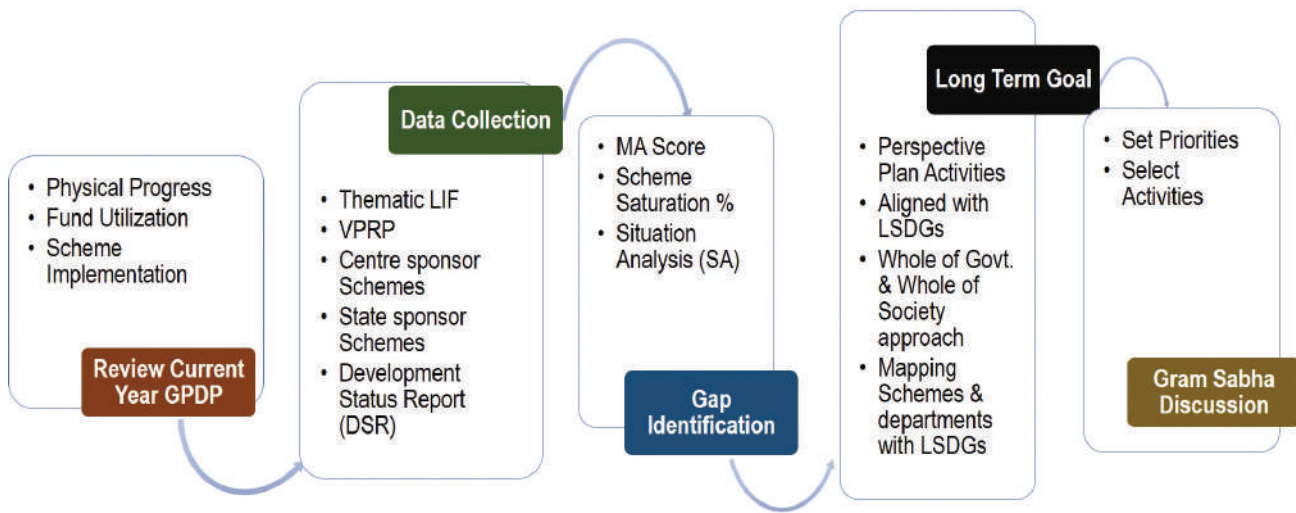


Figure 4: Rolling out of People's Plan Campaign (PPC) for preparation of PDP in the light of SDGs:

3. Revision of “GPDP Guideline” to Draft “Guideline of Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP, BPDP, DPDP) for achieving LSDG”:

The GPDP guideline of the State is revamped as per the directives of MoPR. The preparation of GPDP is based on the Thematic framework. The GPDP is vertically integrated with BPDP & DPDP. It is also integrated with other plans being prepared under the jurisdiction of GP such as Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP), Village Action Plan for Water and Sanitation (VAP), GP level Disaster Management Plan, Consolidated Village Health Plan. While preparing this convergent action plan, the revised Mission Anthodaya Survey with 216 data points with 182 indicators would be taken as baseline data.



Figure 5: Gram Panchayat Development Plan

4. Draft Guideline on State Panchayat Award:

- The state government has decided to incentivize the panchayats in line with National Panchayat Award norms for the best performing panchayats at all the three levels of the system for their exemplary work in the fields of good governance, strengthening of livelihoods and effective public service delivery, achieving SDGs and augmentation of Own Source of Revenue (OSR).
- The selection of best performing Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad will be made on the basis of nominations by National Panchayat Awards Portal. Further, the additional weightage will also be given on the basis of utilization of Finance Commission grants and augmentation of OSR.
- Awardee Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats selected for State Panchayat Awards will be recognized with certificates / plaque and financial incentive. The State level Panchayat Performance Appraisal Committee constituted for NPA headed by

Principal Secretary PR&DW Department will function as the awards approval authority for incentivization of PRIs in the State. This committee will finalize and select best performing Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad as per the prescribed criteria.

- The award money will be utilized by the awardee's panchayats for public purposes especially for livelihood support, asset creation, civic amenities creation and maintenance and bridging the gaps in the funds received from Union / State Government for various projects by the panchayats. It can also be used for celebration of various theme related days (Women's Day, Children's Day, and Environment Day etc.)

- 5. Theme wise mapping of the 29 subjects of XI schedule of the Constitution:** Each theme of LSDG is associated with one or more number of subjects covered in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution. As such, each subject addresses SDGs with varying levels of devolution in different states. A deeper analysis of the subjects leads to a list of activities which are coming under the functions of the Gram Panchayats. Section 44 and 45 of Odisha Gram Panchayat Act-1964, Section 20 of Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act-1959 and Section 3 of Zilla Parishad Act-1991 deal with the power and functions of GP, PS and ZP respectively. Department functionaries and elected representatives will undergo appropriate orientation to enhance their skills and competencies.
- 6. Activating the Standing Committees:** As per the rule of Standing Committee -2000, there are 7 Standing Committees at each tier of PRI. Themes linked to the deliverables of the Standing Committees have been developed as mentioned in the Table 8. Development of theme wise mapping of schemes and programmes along with Resource Mapping needs to be developed which would help the ZP/PS/Ward members to facilitate thematic plan as working group.

Table 8: Theme wise Standing Committee and Key Deliverables

Sl. No.	Themes	Name of the Standing Committee	Key Deliverables
1	Poverty Free Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, Finance, Poverty alleviation programme and co-ordination. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Soil Conservation, Watershed & Pisciculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection, Analysis & Visualization. Soil Health, Organic Agriculture, Crop Insurance Coverage. Creating durable community assets for marketing support Full potential use of dairy, goatary, poultry. Enhance production of fish. Non-farm employment opportunities. Bank linkage Housing for the houseless. Food security through PDS Coverage under insurance schemes. Support micro enterprise

Sl. No.	Themes	Name of the Standing Committee	Key Deliverables
2	Healthy Village	i. Health, Social Welfare, Women & Child development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection, Analysis & Visualize Identify the allocation, infrastructure and beneficiaries under various health, social welfare & W&CD Programmes. Functioning of sub-centre and wellness centre. Coverage under health protection scheme. 100% immunization 100% institutional delivery 100% treatment for malaria, Tuberculosis, Filariasis, Diarrhea
3	Child Friendly Village	i. Health, Social Welfare, Women & Child development. ii. Education, Sports, & Cultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection, Analysis & Visualize Functioning of AWC Functioning of Schools Implementation of MDM Functioning of Library Identify the allocation, infrastructure on play ground, schools, Park and other facilities.
4	Water Sufficient Village	i. Agriculture, Animal resources, Soil Conservation, Watershed & Pisciculture ii. Works, Irrigation Electricity, Drinking Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection, Analysis & Visualize Increase irrigated area FHTC for all households Improve ground water monitoring and disclosure of ground water data. Water conservation and water harvesting Roof top water harvesting structure
5	Clean and Green village	i. Public Distribution, Welfare of the weaker section, Forestry, and Cattle feeding ii. Works, Irrigation Electricity, Drinking Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection, Analysis & Visualize IHHL for all households Social forestry Plantation Nursery creation Agro Forestry SLWM (waste to wealth) Solar Energy Biogas and other renewal energy
6	Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure	i. Handicraft, Village industries, Khadi & Grama Udyoga & Rural Housing. ii. Public Distribution, Welfare of the weaker section, Forestry, and Cattle feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection, Analysis & Visualize Village Roads Community Assets Income generating assets Electric connection for all deprived households AWC, LI Centre, Library etc. Identify allocation and infrastructure on playground, school building and other basic facilities.

Sl. No.	Themes	Name of the Standing Committee	Key Deliverables
7	Socially Secured Village	Public Distribution, Welfare of the weaker section, Forestry, and Cattle feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection, Analysis & Visualize Pension for old, widow and disabled Insurance coverage for vulnerable Skill training or social security for all differently able persons Aids and appliances Facilities for PWDs
8	Village with Good Governance	Planning, Finance, Poverty alleviation programme and co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection, Analysis & Visualize Vibrant Gram Sabha E-Governance Public Grievance Redressal Common facility centre Rent, License fee, Tax, Collection
9	Women Friendly Village	Health, Social Welfare, Women & Child development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pucca AWC buildings for all 0-6 Children with all services Social Security Livelihoods Placement based self-employment skills for all eligible youths. Functioning of SHG and Federations

- 6. Development of Local Indicator Framework:** Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India (MOPR) commissioned an Expert Committee which has developed Gram Panchayat Level Indicator Framework comprising of 389 indicators. The Expert Committee has also identified the meta data for these indicators and suggested their sources. As per their report, Gram Panchayat will be the source of meta data for 209 indicators, Mission Antyodaya will be the source for meta data for 53 indicators and meta data for the remaining indicators will be received from the departments concerned. The Committee also suggested that developing a database for operationalizing use of the indicators will be taken up in three different timeframes – “long term (5 years+)”, “short term (2-5 years)” and immediate based on ready availability and criticality of the data.

It is essential to understand the State’s vision, programme objectives and expected outcome while mapping the schemes and developing the Local Indicator framework. Mapping of different flagship programmes, State schemes vis-à-vis respective theme has been completed by PR&DW.

Table -9 Themewise mapping of SDGs and Key departments

Theme No.	Theme	SDGs mapped	Key Departments
1	Poverty Free GP	1,2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13,15	A&FE, F&ARD, SDTE, Mission Shakti, PR&DW, MSME, L&ESI, SSEPD, R&DM, FS&CW
2	Healthy GP	2,3	H&FW, W&CD, PR&DW, Mission Shakti, S&ME, SSEPD
3	Child-Friendly GP	1,2,3,4,5	S&ME, H&FW, PR&DW, SSEPD, (SC&ST, M&BCW)
4	Water Sufficient GP	6,5	PR&DW, A&FE, R&DM, Water Resources
5	Clean and Green GP	6, 7, 12, 13, 14 15	FE&CC, R&DM, Energy (OREDA), A&FW, PR&DW
6	GP with Self-sufficient infrastructure	1,2,3,4,5,6,9 11	PR&DW, PWD, RD, E& IT, Steel & Mines, Industries
7	Socially Secured GP	1,2,5,10, 16	SSEPD, FS&CW, (SC&ST, M&BCW), H&FW, W&CD
8	GP with Good Governance	16	5Ts & Mo Sarkar, PR&DW, E&IT, S&ME

C. State Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

SIRD&PR is the nodal agency for capacity building and training initiatives under the aegis of Panchayati Raj & Drinking water department. It ensures capacity building & training initiatives including designing Training Needs Assessments (TNA), Module development, Training of Trainers (ToT), Mentoring, IEC materials.

1. Induction training of newly elected representatives in the tune of LSDG:

SIRD&PR has undertaken the Induction Training of all newly elected PRI representatives both at campus and district level during 2022-23. The basic objective of the training is to make them aware about their role and responsibilities, process of planning and the various schemes implemented by different line departments. A dedicated session in the module is earmarked for GPDP in the use of LSDG. The resource material in Odia provided to the participants (PANCHAYAT SAHAYAK PUSTIKA) contains the details of schemes implemented by different departments. A chapter on LSDG is also incorporated in the book for awareness generation among the elected PRIs. SIRD&PR has empaneled 523 Resource persons to anchor the district level training programme, while the SDG compliant department officers have been invited for panel discussions

and seeking clarifications . All trainees have been taken for a field visit to a nearby GP during the training programme for peer learning, knowing the best practice if any adopted by that GP/finding out the missing link which can be taken up on priority basis.

Till date all elected representatives starting from ZP to Sarpanches have been imparted first round of Induction training.

2. Workshop on National Panchayat Award:

SIRD&PR anchored the capacity building initiative at a war foot manner for the members of 30 District level Performance Appraisal Committees. Comprehension of Localisation of SDGs is a prerequisite for filling up the National Panchayat Award. To take this initiative forward down the line, the Block level Performance Appraisal Committee members Sarpanch, PEO and GRS, have been provided training in virtual and off campus mode. As such 32,089 participants have been oriented on LSDG.

Till date, 742 officials including CDO cum EOs have been oriented on the concept in the above mentioned workshop.

3. Strategic Workshop on different thematic area of LSDGs

SIRD&PR has organized 7 number of Strategic Workshops. The major objective of these workshops was to generate information through brain storming, regarding the schemes implemented by the different departments associated with a particular theme of LSDG. An assessment was made to get insight on expected benefits accrued to individual beneficiary/Community, fund utilised, human resource availability under the scheme for a Gram Panchayat. The outcome of the workshops is being compiled and consolidated into small booklets on each theme. This would provide clearcut direction to grass root functionaries to take up activities that would help progress vis-a-vis thematic areas.

4. Module development:

SIRD&PR has prepared a training module on Achieving LSDG through PDP&PPC. The module is used by middle level officials to train their frontline workers during the cascading mode of training for orienting them on revamped GPDP.

5. Development of IEC Materials

IEC is an important medium for initiating social change and development, especially in the rural areas. In the rural areas, the lack for resources, unsuitable economic conditions, lack of awareness and illiteracy have made these communication programs inevitable. There are a lot of myths regarding localisation of SDGs. For example, since its a concept proposed by UN the Government

has no role to play, or it is the work of Planning & Convergence Department or Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department etc. IEC material makes people aware and debunks myths. The selection of an appropriate medium of IEC is paramount in conveying the message to the right audience. SIRD&PR has taken following steps in preparing IEC materials.

- Leaflet on 9 themes of LSDGs in Odia
- Prepared a 14-minute Audio Visual Documentary film on LSDGs aligned with NPA
- Prepared 11 AV Documentaries on different themes of LSDGs (these have been showcased at the National Level Thematic Workshops held in Pune, Chandigarh, Kochi and Thrissur besides sharing it during SIRD training programs and through WhatsApp Groups for wide publication)

Effective Capacity Building and Training along with IEC can bring sea change in the attitude of the people. To attain the Agenda 2030, continuous and qualitative training of different Stakeholders is essential. In this backdrop SIRD&PR has chalked out a guideline for Promoting Local Champions among Gram Panchayats.

6. Draft Guideline for Promoting Local Champions among Gram Panchayats

i) Objectives-

- To promote healthy competition among the Gram Panchayats to achieve LSDG and incentivized.
- To convert the GP into Peer Learning Centres which will create a demonstrative effect on the adjacent GPs in a Block.
- To enhance the leadership quality and infuse self confidence among the Sarpanches to work in a team with the Frontline workers and Ward members.
- To prepare a robust and quality GPDP.

ii) Strategies

- Each district has to identify 9 Gram Panchayats on 9 themes in each month during the financial year 2023-24. As such 3240 Gram panchayat will be covered which constitutes 50 percent of total GPs of Odisha. It is expected to take a total of 26 months to saturate all Panchayats. At the outset, one virtual training will be organized by SIRD&PR to orient the Sarpanches, PEOs and GRS and facilitators on the objective of “Promoting Local Champion among the Gram Panchayat” and the roles and responsibilities of different Stakeholders.

- Each GP will be given three-months time to undertake different activities relating to the theme of LSDG taken as Sankalp. The GP has to create an enabling environment, bringing together the SHGs, volunteers and village level committees. The Standing Committees will work as working Committees along with the Frontline workers in identifying the gaps and steps to bridge any gaps. The gap report of Mission Antyodaya can be taken as reference along with the information received from different departments.
- During this period the officials of SIRD&PR will continuously mentor the GPs through guided virtual training, interact with the Facilitators, Ward Members, villagers, different committee members for facilitating the GP to develop action plan for the realization of LSDGs. SIRD&PR Officials will visit the concerned GPs to monitor the progress made and submit a report to this effect.
- The same Sarpanches and PEOs will be invited after three months for review on the progress of the initiatives. They have to provide an Action taken report and make a presentation regarding the steps taken so far for achieving LSDGs with a 2 /3 minutes audio visual documentation. SIRD&PR will facilitate the process documentation. The best performing GPs will be incentivized on each theme

iii) Roles and Responsibilities of different Stakeholders

❖ Action Points for Zilla Parishad

- Identification of nine GPs on nine themes on the basis of Sankalp.
- Identification of one Facilitator at GP level to provide handholding support.
- BDO of the concern block may be directed to facilitate the virtual meeting in the Block Office for Sarpanches/PEOs who don't possess a smart phone.

❖ Action Points for GPs

- Each Gram Panchayat must make a self-assessment report regarding the activities listed under each theme for which they have taken Sankalp.
- GP has to segregate the activities into different levels with a specific time frame and accordingly make a systematic action plan. While some GPs need to start their work from level 1, maybe some other GPs found to be more advanced in undertaking various activities. Thus, the target may be finalized by the GP itself.
- Every GP must ensure the availability of basic information on different parameters relating to the theme.

- While making the action plan all GP should not emphasis only on creation of physical infrastructure.
- The planning exercise requires participation of ward members, local people, and frontline workers of different departments. So, the GP has to constitute Standing Committees and entrust them with theme-wise activities to be undertaken. It is mandatory to conduct the meeting of the concerned Standing Committee within two months before the Special Gram Sabha.
- As per Sec 124 of Odisha Gram Panchayat Act-1964, every month the GP must convene GP meeting. Under this project the GP is required to invite the front-line workers of concerned departments to GP meeting and after proper deliberation and discussion among the members, action plan is to be made for two months and placed in the resolution of the GP.
- The GP has to conduct a Bal Sabha (Preferably on Children's Day) taking the students of High School where pledge may be taken for some social cause related to the theme such as Cleanliness drive, No Child marriage, Efficient use of water, Plantation etc with the support of School teachers and Voluntary Organizations.
- Special Palli Sabha has to be convened by Sarpanch and under the Chairpersonship of Ward member, the issues relating to the theme of Sankalp may be discussed and action taken accordingly.
- A Special Gram Sabha must be convened by Sarpanch for the discussion, deliberation and approval of the action plan.

iv) Expected Outcome

- Through the continuous mentoring by SIRD&PR, the GPs will be converted into Peer Learning Centers and will create a demonstrative effect on the adjacent GPs in a Block.
- All the AV documentation prepared will be a part of digital IEC repository at SIRD&PR and can be circulated widely among all the GPs as well as Training Programmes.
- The incentivization process will create a healthy competitive spirit among the GPs.

D. Sectoral Departments:

The Line department would ensure mapping of all departmental schemes in relation to the concerned SDGs and targets and undertake effective monitoring of the selected indicators. Department specific short- and medium-term action plans should be prepared to provide direction to the planning and decision-making process.

E. Elected Representatives (Three tier PRIs)

Table 10 Role of elected PRIs in adopting thematic approach for Panchayat Development Plan		
Role of Gram Panchayats	Role of Panchayat Samitis	Role of Zilla Parishads
Ensuring formation of GPPFT, Collection of data from various secondary sources (MA Survey and departmental survey) for preparation of thematic quality GPDP by using PRA techniques, e.g., Social and resource mapping, seasonality calendar, transect walk, safety audit etc	Ensuring formation of Sectoral Working Group with the involvement of standing committees. Collection of Data from various secondary sources (MA Survey and departmental survey) for preparation of quality BPDP based on thematic approach with active participation of members of PS and line departments	Ensuring formation of Sectoral Working Group with the involvement of standing committees. Collection of Data from various secondary sources (MA Survey and departmental survey) for preparation of quality comprehensive DPDP based on thematic approach with active participation of members of ZP and line departments
Environment generation and social mobilization for GPDP. Sensitization of people on SDG themes with the support of cutting-edge functionaries of different departments.	Consolidating GPDPs, Mission Antyodaya data and identifying and prioritization of developmental needs covering more than one GPs.	Consolidating GPDPs, BPDPs, Mission Antyodaya data and also identifying and prioritization of developmental needs covering more than one Blocks. Preparation of situational analysis report based on SDG themes
Taking Sankalp on the theme of LSDGs considering local requirement. Preparation of situational analysis report based on SDG themes	Providing hand holding support to GPs by the Block Steering Committee for preparation of quality thematic GPDP.	Providing hand holding support to Blocks/GPs by the District Steering Committee for preparation of quality thematic GPDP and BPDP.
Ensuring participation of all stakeholders including women, children and vulnerable sections in planning process.	Mobilizing and allocating 50% of resources at PS level to the concerned themes in which majority of GPs have taken Sankalp.	Mobilizing and allocating 50% of resources at ZP level to the concerned themes in which majority of Blocks/GPs have taken Sankalp. Preparation of DPDP based on thematic approach and allocating gap-filling funds to Gram Panchayats through ZP member local fund.
Conduct of convergence meeting with all relevant departments and elected representatives on preparation of GPDP.	Sensitization of Block Level functionaries (both officials and elected) including line departments on SDG themes.	Sensitization of District Level functionaries (both officials and elected) including line departments on SDG themes.
Sankalp-wise resource mobilization and utilization	Resource allocation to the sectors lagging in SDG performance.	Promoting and developing Pool of SDG Champions GPs for the district and incentivizing them at local level.
Applying and participating every year in National Panchayat Awards and State awards	Applying and participating every year in National Panchayat Awards and State awards	Applying and participating every year in National Panchayat Awards and State awards

Role of Gram Panchayats	Role of Panchayat Samitis	Role of Zilla Parishads
Applying and participating every year in National Panchayat Awards and State awards	Applying and participating every year in National Panchayat Awards and State awards	Applying and participating every year in National Panchayat Awards and State awards
Participation in all training programs and ensuring follow up action in GPs	Promoting GIS based planning and providing support to GPs in development and execution of planning activities.	Promoting GIS based planning and providing support to GPs in development and execution of planning activities.
Develop roadmap for GP to achieve SDG by 2030 and planning and implementation accordingly	Developing model GPs around identified thematic area as Peer Learning Centre and coordination with SIRD	Documentation of best practices in the district and dissemination for its replication.
Empowering all GP level Committees including SHGs/VOs for their active involvement in the process of GPDP.	Coordinating and collaborating with the line departments for undertaking various activities assigned under 29 subjects listed in the 11th schedule of the Constitution.	Encouraging ZP members for implementing and supporting thematic approach in their respective constituencies and incentivizing
Ensuring preparation of evidence and analysis based GPDP. Identification of various activities for augmenting OSR of the GP.	Ensuring conduct of special PS meetings with involvement of all stake holder for preparation of quality thematic BPDP	Continuous dialogue and coordination with line department, especially District Planning Committee (DPC) for preparation of vision document/road map for the district.
Undertaking resource mapping exercise for identifying financial, human and other resources available with GP. Undertaking No-cost/Low-cost activities as entry point action for preparation of GPDP.	Identifying and ensuring engagement and coordination with civil society organisations and NGOs working in the Block for SDG localisation	Ensuring conduct of special ZP meetings with involvement of all stake holder for preparation of quality thematic DPDP as per guideline.
Conduct of Bal Sabha / Mahila Sabha / Palli Sabha and also Gram Sabha as per the guideline for the finalization of GPDP.	Undertaking resource mapping exercise for identifying financial, human and other resources available with various departments under different schemes. Promoting and providing support to GPs for No-cost/Low-cost activities as entry point action for preparation of GPDP.	Undertaking resource mapping exercise for identifying financial, human and other resources available with various departments under different schemes at district level. Promoting and providing support to GPs for No-cost/Low-cost activities as entry point action for preparation of GPDP.
Regular progress and performance monitoring for 9 themes based on Local Indicator Framework (LIF)	Regular progress and performance monitoring for 9 themes through a structured institutional arrangement.	Regular progress and performance monitoring for 9 themes through a structured institutional arrangement.

F. Mission Shakti (Self Help Groups):

- SHGs play a very critical role in the process of planning and attaining the thematic goal as envisioned by Gram Panchayat. In Odisha, 'Mission Shakti' is a newly created department which contributes significantly to the social empowerment of women, helping them to achieve economic independence. Nearly 70 lakh women have organized in to 6 lakh groups in all blocks and urban local bodies of the state. One of the objectives of Mission Shakti has been to provide livelihood support to women SHGs and their federation through various income generating activities.
- SHGs are the entry point to reach every household in the village. MoPR & MoRD have recognized the role of SHGs and involve them in preparing Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP). VPRP is a community demand plan prepared by SHG network and their federations. It would facilitate an interface between the SHG Federation and Panchayati Raj Institute.
- The community cadre like CRP(CM) and Master Bookkeepers will be trained on Mission Antyodaya on 2022 for conducting survey using the mobile app.

G. UN Agencies:

UN organizations such as UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA are operating in the state. UNDP is the integrator of SDGs progress focusing on certain thematic areas like Poverty free village, clean and green village. UNICEF is working in close collaboration with PR&DW department, P&C dept, W&CD department, Health and Family Welfare department, School & Mass Education Department and Revenue and Disaster Management Department. UNICEF has also created Gender and Child Cell and WASH cell at SIRD&PR. By the joint effort of UNICEF and SIRD&PR, 60 Gram Panchayats have been identified across the State (Each district having two GPs) to be nurtured as Child Friendly Gram Panchayat. A two-day orientation on Child friendly Gram Panchayat was organized for all the Sarpanches who have taken SANKALP on that particular theme. Sustain effort has been made both by UNDP & UNICEF for awareness generation through IEC materials and capacity building on two major themes – Clean and Green Panchayat, Water Sufficient Panchayat with special focus on drinking water and sanitation. UNFPA has also taken Gajapati District on pilot basis to develop few Panchayats as Women Friendly. UN agencies are working as partner to Government and providing their technical support in the process of localization of SDGs.

H. Universities and educational institutions:

There are number of universities and academic institutions in Odisha. They have a fundamental role in transforming societies through knowledge creation and dissemination, research, education and outreach. The NSS officers, NCC Cadre and officials would be oriented on LSDG to create mass awareness among the students as well as in the community.

I. Civil Society Organization & NGOs:

There are number of Civil Society organizations and NGOs in the State which are working in silos and at times in an unplanned manner on different thematic area of LSDG. There is a need to mainstream their efforts for Agenda 2030. For each of the thematic areas, identification of potential

NGOs/CBO is essential. The presence and local expertise would be tapped for preparation of quality GPDP aligned with LSDG. They would provide hand holding support for the process of integration of SDGs at the Panchayats and the state on various aspects.

Localizing SDGs in rural areas through PRIs needs engagement of all stakeholders therefore a 'whole of government' and 'whole of society' approach should be adopted.

Communication Strategy

State has to develop a comprehensive IEC action plan with clear Communication Strategy based on the activities identified till 2030 which have an implementable phase of 2-5 years for any midterm correction.

- Using WhatsApp and other social media platforms to inform the community of various events, programs and activities hosted by GPs and organizations.
- Thematic marketing calendar for general practitioners will include events organized by officials, departments involved, performing arts genres pertinent to the rural milieu, and short clips/reels.
- Creation of topical IEC materials (AVs, films, spots) by SHGs, neighborhood art collectives, and NGOs.
- Creation of IEC materials (dramas/skits, stories, songs) under the direction of/in conjunction with GPs
- Dissemination through multiple channels and audiovisual and written documentation of best practices, by a Beacon Panchayat from each area.
- SDG themes must be widely presented in public areas.
- Through public messaging such as exhibitions on notice boards, wall paintings, and other means, GPs must ensure that the community is aware of the Sankalp taken and the subjects they are focusing on.
- Coordinated initiatives with all divisions, NGOs, and UN organizations to make the most of all resources available in relation to the themes and their dissemination.
- On all official websites, initiatives will be made to inform the public about government initiatives and how to participate in them. For this, assistance from organizations like VOs, Nehru Yuva Kendras, or youth clubs should be utilized.

Table 11 Road Map for one year:

Item	Target Period
Creating awareness by use of IEC on themes in social, print and audio media	February-April 2023
Use IEC for enhancing convergence ideas within PRIs and WSHGs	April 2023
Ward Sabha, Bal Sabha, Mahila Sabhas to be connected to themes and issues	April 2023
Improve participatory planning, implementation and monitoring processes of GPDP	October 2023

Monitoring Strategy

There will be a three-layer monitoring system to keep track of both qualitative and quantitative progress.

- Community-based monitoring includes non-financial audits of activities carried out and presentations to gram sabhas, concurrent monitoring of service-delivery institutions, and community-based feedback on progress made. The MGNREGS audit committee will be established, and its purview will be widened to include neighborhood monitoring.
- Institutional Monitoring at the GP Level: Each GP should make sure to discuss SDG progress during their monthly meetings with all involved officials. The mentors and Cluster Charge Officer will assist the GPs in monitoring the implementation of the annual plan. Before convening Gram Sabha and Mahila Sabha, GP shall prepare a summary report outlining all the activities of the thematic committees (monitoring of service delivery institutions, implementation of action plans, etc.).
- Online monitoring: A dashboard for the state that allows interested parties to conduct monitoring at all levels using the LIF framework for SDGs. The monitoring system will be based on LIF, and GPs will be able to plan and follow progress using evidence-based methods thanks to the creation of a user-friendly analytical dashboard.
- GPs will be able to self-evaluate with the aid of a state dashboard for the SDGs that displays data in a visual format across themes and targets.

Way Forward:

The state action plan for SDG localization will be developed through consultative process and till the action plan is developed the state roadmap will guide SDG localization initiatives. Appropriate guidelines as and when required will be issued for desired outcomes for LSDGs. Currently, there are working as per the following structure-

- Creating awareness on localisation of SDGs and participatory planning for SDG aligned GPDP
- Technical Support to the GPs for the preparation of GPDP
- Involvement of the key sectoral Departments like agriculture, animal husbandry, W&CD, Health & Family Welfare, School & Mass Education.
- Strengthening access to data managed at disaggregated level
- Mapping the schemes of different sectoral departments to bridge the data gap to develop local indicator framework.
- Creating partnership with universities and research and academic institutes for mass IEC campaign and handholding support at the GP level for creating thematic GP.