

## WHY LOCALISING SDGS MATTER?

- **Localisation SDGs** means “taking into account the sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 agenda”. It involves ‘the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national, and subnational sustainable development goals.’ (Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2016, 6).
- In India, the NITI Aayog guides localization efforts with data driven decision making
- The National Indicator Framework (NIF) mapping showed critical data gaps exist both in terms of availability and the methodology to define and capture indicators (NITI Aayog, 2019)

## AIM OF THE STUDY

The study proposes an SDG Framework of data management systems that seeks to

- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at institutional levels to manage outcome and process indicators
- Provide Primary interlinkages of SDG
- Ensure Local level SDG strategy mapping with a particular focus on livelihoods

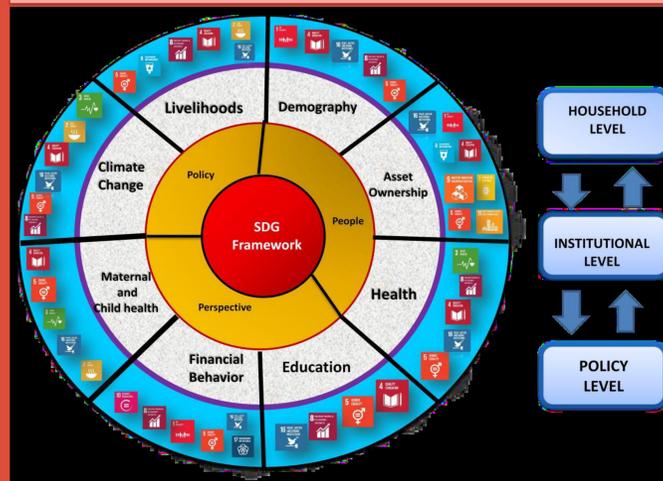
## EXISTING APPROACHES OF DATA SYSTEM

- Large-scale sample surveys in India focus on population/households as the only unit for sampling framework.
- Stratified multi-stage sampling design is used in most National Sample Surveys (NSS).
- The 66<sup>th</sup> Round on Consumption Expenditure and Employment and Unemployment in India used uni-dimensional criteria for sampling at both stages (NSSO, 2010):
- ✓ First Sampling unit (FSU) used population size for village selection
- ✓ Second stage strata (SSS) used principal occupation source or monthly per capita income expenditure (MPCE)

## KEY PROBLEM

- Socio-economic and development data remains in siloes and are disconnected.
- Evidence-based policy making based on uni-dimensional data systems fail to capture complex interconnections and trade offs between different SDGs

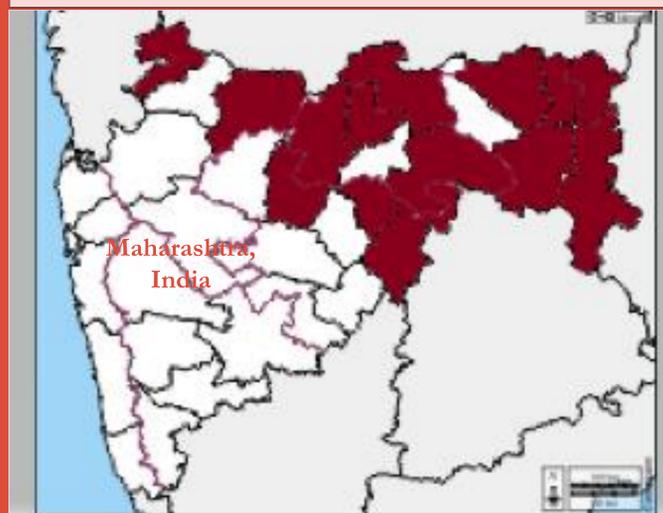
## SDG Data Management Framework



## Advantage:

- Reduces bias in sampling methodologies and random sampling errors that are not representative of entire population
- Provide multi-dimensional sampling framework to provide representative sampling at sub-district level

## LOCATION OF THE STUDY



Source: mapsofindia.com

## MULTI-DIMENSIONAL SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

### Primary Sampling Unit (PSU)

- TISS Amenities Census of Selected Villages (TACSV) asset and amenities achievement of each household at sub-district level to obtain the universe for SSU
- Villages were classified into three equal strata – *large, medium and small*- on the basis levels of household asset holdings

### Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

- Households divided in two strata:
- ✓ Stratum 1: Affluent households with 8 or more amenities and assets (20 percent of total sample)
- ✓ Stratum 2: Non-Affluent households with less than 8 assets and amenities (80 percent of total sample)

### Sample Survey

- The results of (TACSV) were used as a frame to identify households for the TISS household Sample Survey (THSS) for a more in-depth survey of various aspects relating to the SDGs using simple random sampling with replacement (SRSWR)
- The TISS Household Sample Survey (THSS) was conducted between September 2019 to November 2019.

- This survey comprised 173 questions (covering a wide range of SDG parameters)

### Institutional Survey

- The third survey instrument was used to gather information from functionaries of institutions at the village, block and district levels.
- It aimed at understanding the administration’s view of the SDG achievements and gaps at the village and block level.

## KEY FINDINGS

- SDG data generated for 12 SDGs: Monitoring and Evaluation indicators and Outcome indicators
- Enabled triangulate data of policy implementation and household level outcomes
- Explain last mile policy connectivity issues were generated using heat maps

## POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- Localising SDG requires data systems interlinked frameworks that helps establish complementarities and tradeoffs.
- Multi-dimensional sampling framework supports the collection of micro-level data about various SDG dimensions and provides robust evidence for better research and policy formulation.
- This framework can be adapted at the local contexts to capture various dimensions required to monitor localization of SDGs

## REFERENCES

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- National Sample Survey Organisation. (2010). *Note on Sample Design and Estimation Procedure NSS 66<sup>th</sup> Round*. Kolkata: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- NITI Aayog (2019). *Localising SDGs: Early Lesson from India*. New Delhi: Government of India and United Nations

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