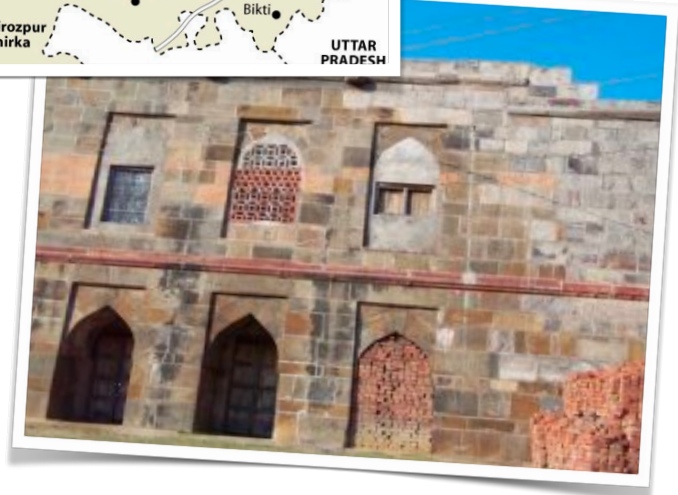




# Aspirational Districts Programme: An Appraisal

District Mewat, Haryana  
(Based on UNDP Report)



**Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre**  
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## **Executive Summary**

The Aspirational District Programme, an appraisal was done by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis among 112 aspirational districts selected by the central and state governments. For this analysis, 60 indicators were selected from 5 sectors i.e. Health and Nutrition, Agriculture, Education, Basic Infrastructure, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development. The data used for this analysis is taken from NITI Aayog dashboard called Champions of Change for the period March 2018 till March 2020. The ranking of districts is calculated based on the change in net resilience since March 2018 to March 2020.

The report evident that the ADP has positively impacted the development targets but still there are some challenges and issues that need to be addressed like Disparities among sectors, Disparities among districts, Data discrepancies and adverse effects of competition, Lack of human resources, limited scope for collaboration and Addition of sectors or themes catered around key topics of environment and gender.

District Mewat of Haryana is the only district falls under the Aspirational District Programme and as per the report, the rank of district is 66 out of 111 districts. In certain areas, district is performing as top performer but needs more attention to achieve the top position among other aspirational districts. In Health and Nutrition sector, more focus is required to upgrade the health infrastructure, strengthening of Reproductive and Child Health programme, similarly for Agriculture Sector, focus is required on micro-irrigation, MGNREGA and regular updation of data as around 4 indicators data was not available.

In Basic Infrastructure availability, district Mewat is showing quite promising results with the achievement of majority of targets and similar situation is in the Education sector, whereas under sector Financial Inclusion and Skill Development, district Mewat has required more targeted and focused approach to achieve the targets as every indicator is below performance level.

The very important part of Aspirational Districts is the reporting of data regularly on the NITI Aayog online portal Champions of Change and during analysis, it is found that district Mewat is not updating data on certain indicators especially related to sectors like Health and Nutrition, and Agriculture regularly. Due to non-availability of data, district overall score also goes down and this activity will pull down the district in achieving the targets within timeframe.

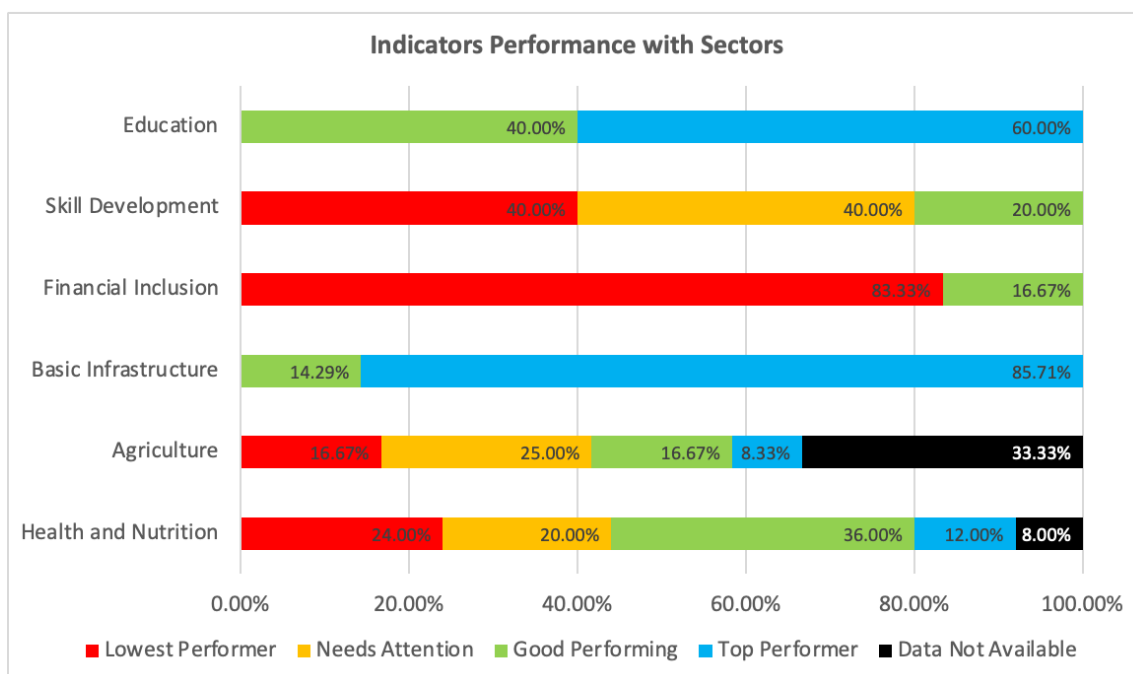
A composite index is calculated based on the March 2020 data of District Mewat and categorised into four categories Lowest Performer (CI 0-49), Need Attention (CI 50-64), Good Performing (CI 65-99) and Top Performer (CI 100). The status of sectors are as below

Category	Sector
Lowest Performer	Agriculture, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development
Need Attention	Health and Nutrition, Basic Infrastructure
Good Performing	Education
Top Performer	

The indicators of sectors also categorised into four categories and status corresponding to other aspirational districts are as below

Sector	No of Indicators				
	Lowest Performer	Needs Attention	Good Performing	Top Performer	Data not Available
Health and Nutrition	6	5	9	3	2
Agriculture	2	3	2	1	4
Basic Infrastructure	0	0	1	6	0
Financial Inclusion	5	0	1	0	0
Skill Development	2	2	1	0	0
Education	0	0	2	3	0

The graphical form of indicators status as per sectors are as below



From the graph, it is clearly observed that Financial Inclusion and Skill Development sectors have reported maximum number of lowest performer indicators so more interventions are required towards this. Other sectors like Health and Nutrition and Agriculture also shows the lowest performer indicators but these sectors are quite balanced. The only concerned for Agriculture and Health and Nutrition is the non-availability of data for indicators which is very high in Agriculture sector i.e. almost 33.33%.

The recommended activities based on the data analysis for the District Mewat are as below

1. More focused approach is required especially in the sectors like Financial Inclusion and Skill Development.
2. Regular reporting of data in the NITI Aayog Champions of Change dashboard.
3. Identify missing data indicators source and enhance the capacity building of staff for regular data collection and reporting.
4. Strong inter-departmental convergence
5. Identify the innovative ideas to implement national schemes especially in the Financial Inclusion and Skill Development where performance is low

## About Aspirational Districts Program

The Aspirational Districts Program was launched by Honorable Prime Minister, Sh. Narendra Modi in 2018, with the objective of expediting the transformation of 112 most backward districts across 28 states through the convergence of government programmes and schemes. The districts are selected based on the composite index of deprivation constructed using a range of socio-economic indicators in consultations with central and state governments. District Mewat now called as Nuh is selected as Aspirational District of Haryana.

## Focus Sectors and Weightage

The Aspirational Districts Program marks an important shift in the approach towards inclusive development by focusing on five critical sectors - I.e. Healthcare, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure. The sector wise weightage and area of focus are as below

Theme	Overall Weightage	Data-points	Area of Focus
Health & Nutrition	30%	31	Some of the key areas of focus are antenatal care, postnatal care, contagious diseases, growth of health infrastructure. Aspects of childcare such as Severe Acute Malnutrition, supplementary nutrition under ICDS are also covered under this
Education	30%	14	The education sector focusses mostly on learning outcomes at primary and secondary level, especially students' performance in Mathematics and Language It also focuses on infrastructure pertaining to education, institution such as girls' access to toilets, electricity supply, drinking water etc.
Agriculture & Water Resources	20%	12	Indicators for this domain involve improving access to water management as well as market access for farmers, improved agricultural inputs, livestock, among others

Theme	Overall Weightage	Data-points	Area of Focus
Financial Inclusion and Skill Development	10%	16	There are six indicators for Financial Inclusion which included improved access to bank accounts, especially through major schemes such as PMJDY, disbursement of loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana Indicators for the skill development includes both short and long term training schemes and the number of apprentices trained. There are 10 indicators for skill development
Basic Infrastructure	10%	8	This domain focusses on access to housing water, electricity, and road connectivity. It mainly involves community level infrastructure
Total	100%	81	

## ADP's Theory of Change

The Aspirational District Program (ADP) theory of change for the core of sectoral development ideology is based on the 3 pillars, popularly referred to as the 3Cs, i.e.

- Convergence - which is based on the synthesis of different government schemes and authorities (state, district, block level)
- Collaboration - which focuses on partnerships between civil society organisations, philanthropies and government for achieving the targets
- Competition - which is expected to foster competition and accountability among district governments for achieving the development targets.

## Data Driven Governance

The core approach of the Aspirational District Program (ADP) is based on the 3Cs (Covergence, Competition and Collaboration), a key component in facilitating these is real time data collection and monitoring tool developed by NITI Aayog called as Champions of Change (CoC). The districts are directly punching the data regularly on this portal. The CoC dashboard provides sector wise ranking as well as district ranking based on delta ranking methodology.

## Evaluation Criteria

### Key Research Questions

The key research questions for this evaluation are:

- How have the Aspirational districts performed since their inception in terms of improving the key performance indicators of the programme?
- What has been the impact of the programme for the districts? What have been the benefits and challenges?
- How efficient is this programme in effecting change, and is this model of development sustainable in the future?
- Is the ADP replicable in other districts of India, and/or in other developing countries?
- How can the App become even more effective in accelerating the significant progress it has already made?

### Methodology

In line with the research questions, the qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods approach is used.

The **qualitative interviews** were conducted using five OECD-DAC (Organisation for Economic, Co-operation and Development's - Development Assistance Committee) evaluation criteria of (a) relevance; (b) coherence; (c) effectiveness; (d) impact and (e) sustainability of development results. The rationale for them is explained below

Criteria	Objective and themes
Relevance	This examined the relevance of the Aspirational Districts Programme in line with the vision set forth by the Prime Minister and NITI Aayog. It also examines the current context, sectoral programmes and interventions being implemented by districts
Coherence	This criterion evaluates the extent to which the means justify the outcome. In particular efficient in resources (financial and human) allocations. Of other considerations are the quality, timeliness of the results, partnership strategies, resource mobilisation, use of programming and partnership modalities conducive to the delivery of programme outputs, adequate oversight and monitoring mechanisms



Criteria	Objective and themes
Effectiveness	Assesses to what extent so strategic partnerships exist with other national and sub-national institutions, CSO/NGOs, UN agencies, CSR agencies, knowledge partners or development partners to sustain the attained results and to what extent have partners committed to providing continuing support
Impact	This analyses to what extent the Aspirational Districts Programme has achieved output results and evidence of their contribution to the outcomes over the last 3 years
Sustainability	This examined the extent to which districts have established mechanisms under the ADP to ensure the sustainability of the results attained/ to be attained

## Quantitative Data Collection and Analysis

The **quantitative analysis** for this evaluation comprises of two components

- Net Resilience Index
- Difference in Difference Analysis (DiD)

### Net Resilience Index

The Net Resilience Index throws light on the overall performance of Aspirational Districts since the inception of the programme. It also aims to highlight the most and least improved districts since March 2018 till March 2020. 60 data points (for 111 districts) from the Champions of Change dashboard are used for this exercise and are divided into two broad categories: resilience and vulnerability.

**Resilience:-** is measured by a set of positive indicators which reflects factors that bolster the development capacity of the districts. Data points were taken from 5 sectors as monitored by the ADP.

**Vulnerability:-** is measured by a set of negative indicators. An increase in the vulnerability indicators hinders districts' ability to attain their development goals. All vulnerability indicators are taken from the Health and Nutrition Sector.

$$\text{Net Resilience Index} = \text{Average Resilience} - \text{Average Vulnerability}$$

## Difference in Difference Analysis

The Difference-in-Difference (DiD) framework for impact evaluation is a widely used technique that teases out the actual impact of an intervention from extraneous factors such as that of natural growth over time. The framework requires the existence of two sets of groups - the treatment group which is made up of entities that received the intervention and the control group that serves as the counterfactual - and data on both these groups for the selected indicators on (at least) two time periods. The DiD method - by comparing the average change over time in the outcome variable for the treatment group to that of the control group - teases out the true impact of events and interventions.

This framework is used on two sectors of the Aspirational Districts Programme: Health and Nutrition and Financial Inclusion. For Health and Nutrition, data from the Health Management Information System - MoHFW, GoI is used and DFS (Department of Financial Services, GoI) data is used for the Financial Inclusion Indicators. Two sets of data are taken from these sources for March 2018 (which serves as the baseline) and the same for March 2020 (which is the most recent available data for pre-COVID period).

## Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with District Magistrates or District Collectors, Prabhari Officers, Knowledge Partners, Development partners and Aspirational District Fellows (ADFs) and UN Volunteers (UNVs) working in

Prgrammatic Level	<p>Each qualitative interview aimed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document the interventions in the 5-core sectors of ADP and their programme model</li> <li>• Identify best practices deployed by the programmes, including intervention models, local partnerships, stakeholder engagement and community participation</li> <li>• Capture challenges encountered in programme life cycle and how they were resolved</li> <li>• Assess the scalability and replicability of the programme across the country/other districts</li> </ul>
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Administrative Level (implementation level)	<p>The qualitative interview sought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand which interventions are being implemented, and how they align with ADP's goals, objectives and vision</li> <li>• Explore the rationale behind undertaking specific interventions or their processes</li> <li>• Capture details about internal capacities, strengths, limitation, with regards to implementation and funding of the programme</li> <li>• Understand how administrative capacities plan to improve their work in the core areas</li> <li>• Determine the scope of further engagement opportunities with central and state level organisations, NITI Aayog and Knowledge Partners.</li> </ul>
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A total of 47 stakeholders provided their insights and experiences on working with the programme.

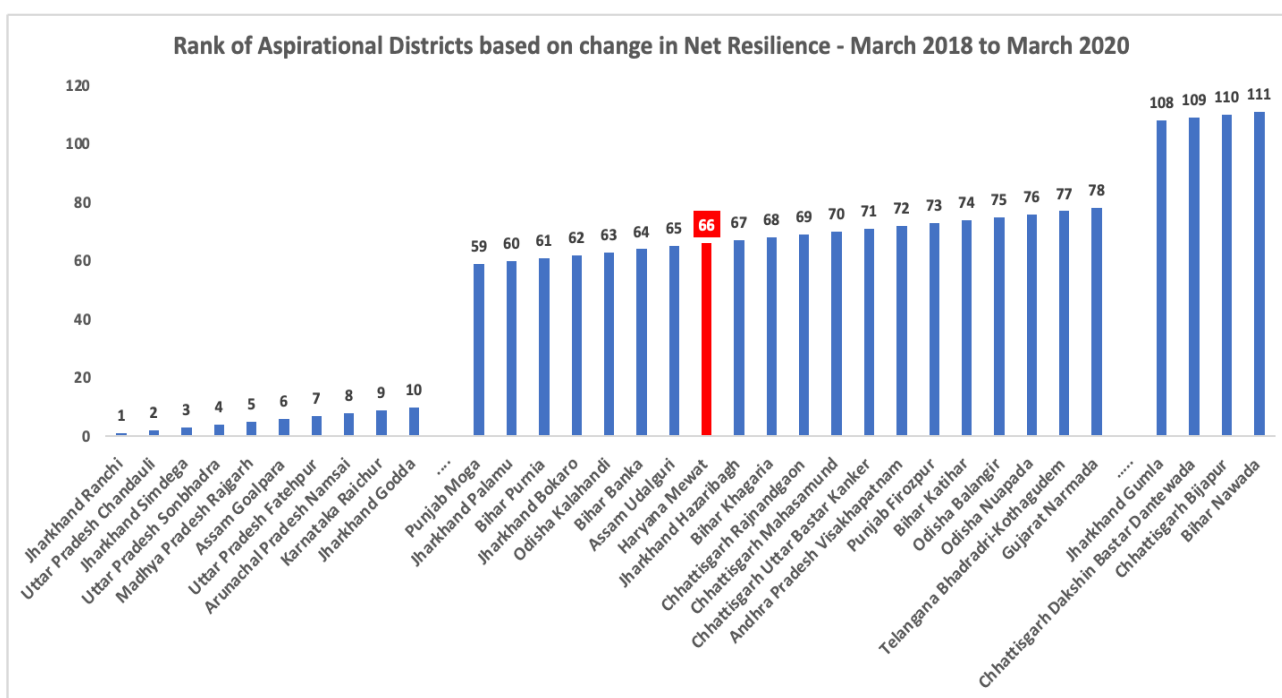
## Data Points Analysis

A total of 87 indicators from 5 sectors is selected for analysis but data of March 2020 was available of only 68 indicators and 8 indicators are omitted from index. Ranking of districts is based on the 60 indicators and out of these, 54 indicators data was available for Mewat. The sector was indicators availability is as below:

Sector	Total Indicators	Data not Available	Indicators - Data Available	Indicators omitted from Index	Mewat Data Availability (2020)
Agriculture	18	3	15	3	8
Basic Infrastructure	8	1	7		7
Education	14	9	5		5
Financial inclusion	6	0	6		6
Health and Nutrition	31	6	25		23
Skill Development	10	0	10	5	5
Total	87	19	68	8	54 (90%)

## Ranking of Districts based on change in Net Resilience since March 2018 to March 2020

On the basis of 60 indicators, the ranking of districts as per UNDP report is as below in which district Mewat, Haryana is at 66th position out of 111 districts.



## Data not Available of Indicators for District Mewat

Sector	Indicator Data Not Available (March 2020)
Agriculture	2.2. Crop Insurance Rabi: Percentage of net sown area in Rabi under Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY)
	6. Percentage share of high value crops to total sown area in district
	7.3. Agricultural productivity of Major Crop1 in Rabi
	7.4. Agricultural productivity of Major Crop2 in Rabi
Health and Nutrition	1.1 Percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal care check-ups to the total no. of pregnant women registered for antenatal care
	3.2. Percentage of pregnant women tested for Hemoglobin 4 or more times in respective ANCs to total ANC Registration

## District Mewat - Data Analysis

Based on the status of data as on March 2020, the indicator wise district Mewat standing is calculated based on the delta (status as on March 2018 and March 2020) and is as below:-

Sector	Indicator	District Mewat Data	District Mewat Status	Best District
Health and Nutrition	1.1 Percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal care check-ups to the total no. of pregnant women registered for antenatal care		Data not Reported	100% in Vizianagaram (AP), Sheikhpura (Bihar), Korba and Uttar Bastar Kanker (Chattisgarh),
Health and Nutrition	1.2 Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against Total ANC Registration	72.14	Lowest Performance	99.86% Yadgir (Karnataka)
Health and Nutrition	1.3 Percentage of pregnant women (PWs) registered for ANCs to total estimated pregnancies	100	Top Performer	
Health and Nutrition	11. Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG+DPT3+OPV3+ Measles1)	86.69	Good Performing	100% in 46 districts
Health and Nutrition	12.1. Tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate (Public and Private Institutions) as against estimated cases	93	Needs Attention	100% in 16 districts
Health and Nutrition	12.2. TB treatment success rate among notified TB patients (public and private)	94.62	Good Performing	100% in 16 districts
Health and Nutrition	13.1 Proportion of sub-centres/ PHCs converted into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	50	Needs Attention	100% in 22 districts

Sector	Indicator	District Mewat Data	District Mewat Status	Best District
Health and Nutrition	13.2. Percentage of Primary Health Centers compliant to Indian Public Health Standards	0	Lowest Performance	100% in Pashchimi Singhbhum (Jharkhand), Raichur (Karnataka), Mamit (Mizoram), Jaisalmer (Rajasthan), Fatehpur (Uttar Pradesh)
Health and Nutrition	13.3. Proportion of functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 500,000 population (1 per 300,000 in hilly areas)	33.33	Lowest Performance	100% in 70 districts
Health and Nutrition	13.4. Proportion of specialist services available in district hospitals against IPHS norms	80	Good Performing	100% in 45 districts
Health and Nutrition	13.5. Percentage of Anganwadis/ UPHCs reported to have conducted at least one Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition day / Urban Health Sanitation & Nutrition day outreach in the last one month	100	Top Performer	
Health and Nutrition	13.6. Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	25.22	Lowest Performance	100% Mamit (Mizoram)
Health and Nutrition	13.7. Percentage of First Referral Units (FRU) with labour rooms and obstetrics OT NQAS certified (meet LaQShya guidelines)	100	Top Performer	
Health and Nutrition	2. Percentage of pregnant women regularly taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme	60.53	Needs Attention	100% in 27 districts

Sector	Indicator	District Mewat Data	District Mewat Status	Best District
Health and Nutrition	3.1. Percentage of Pregnant women having severe anemia treated, against PW having severe anemia tested cases	93.8	Good Performing	100% in 58 districts
Health and Nutrition	3.2. Percentage of pregnant women tested for Hemoglobin 4 or more times in respective ANCs to total ANC registration		Data not Reported	100% in 10 districts
Health and Nutrition	4.1. Sex Ratio at birth	949	Good Performing	1245 in Namsai (Arunachal Pradesh), 1149 Chamba (HP)
Health and Nutrition	4.2. Percentage of institutional deliveries to total estimated deliveries	72.51	Good Performing	100% in 13 districts
Health and Nutrition	5. Percentage of deliveries at home attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker to total home deliveries	1.06	Lowest Performance	100% in 20 districts
Health and Nutrition	6.1. Percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth	98.47	Good Performing	100% in 26 districts
Health and Nutrition	6.2. Percentage of low birth weight babies (less than 2500g)	6.71	Needs Attention	0.21 in Kupwara (Jammu & Kashmir)
Health and Nutrition	6.3. Percentage of live babies weighed at birth	99.15	Good Performing	100% in 58 districts
Health and Nutrition	7. Percentage of underweight children under 6 years	21.98	Needs Attention	0 in Namsai (Arunachal Pradesh)
Health and Nutrition	9.1. Percentage of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years	0.19	Good Performing	0 in 3 districts - Namsai (Arunachal Pradesh), Ramgarh (Jharkhand), Gajapati (Odisha)

Sector	Indicator	District Mewat Data	District Mewat Status	Best District
Health and Nutrition	9.2. Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years	21.79	Lowest Performance	0 in Namsai (Arunachal Pradesh), 0 in Firozpur (Punjab)
Agriculture	1.1. Percentage of area under micro-irrigation	7.32	Lowest Performance	100% in Bhoopalapalli (Warangal) (Telangana)
Agriculture	1.2. No. of water bodies rejuvenated under MGNREGA during this period	252	Needs Attention	
Agriculture	10. Number of Soil Health Cards distributed	114182	Good Performing	
Agriculture	2.2. Crop Insurance Rabi: Percentage of net sown area in Rabi under Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY)		Data not Available	
Agriculture	3.1. Percentage increase in agricultural credit	0	Lowest Performance	374.56 in Godda (Jharkhand)
Agriculture	3.2. Certified quality seed distribution	36600	Needs Attention	1485596 Gaya (Bihar)
Agriculture	4. Number of Mandis in the District linked to Electronic Market	0	Needs Attention	80 in Dhenkanal (Odisha)
Agriculture	6. Percentage share of high value crops to total sown area in district		Data not Available	
Agriculture	7.3. Agricultural productivity of Major Crop1 in Rabi		Data not Available	
Agriculture	7.4. Agricultural productivity of Major Crop2 in Rabi		Data not Available	
Agriculture	8. Percentage of animals vaccinated	82.6	Good Performing	100 in 41 districts
Agriculture	9. Artificial insemination coverage	100	Top Performer	



Sector	Indicator	District Mewat Data	District Mewat Status	Best District
Basic Infrastructure	2. Percentage of gram panchayats with internet connection	100	Top Performer	
Basic Infrastructure	3.1. Percentage of habitations with access to all weather roads under PMGSY	100	Top Performer	
Basic Infrastructure	3.2. Cumulative number of kilometers of all-weather road work completed as a percentage of total sanctioned kilometers in the district under PMGSY	100	Top Performer	
Basic Infrastructure	4. Percentage of households with individual household latrines	100	Top Performer	
Basic Infrastructure	5. Percentage of rural habitations with access to adequate quantity of potable water (40 lpcd) drinking water	90.16	Good Performing	100 in 22 districts
Basic Infrastructure	6. Percentage coverage of establishment of Common Service Centres at Gram Panchayat level	100	Top Performer	
Basic Infrastructure	7. Percentage of pucca houses constructed for households that are shelterless or have one room with kuchha wall and roof or have 2 rooms with kuchha wall and roof	100	Top Performer	
Education	2. Toilet access: percentage schools with functional girls' toilets	100	Top Performer	
Education	5. Percentage of schools with functional drinking water facility	98.25	Good Performing	100% in 70 Districts
Education	6. Percentage of schools with functional electricity facility at secondary level	100	Top Performer	

Sector	Indicator	District Mewat Data	District Mewat Status	Best District
Education	7. Percentage of elementary schools complying with RTE specified Pupil Teacher Ratio	68.34	Good Performing	100% in 25 districts
Education	8. Percentage of schools providing textbooks to children within 1 month of start of academic session	100	Top Performer	
Financial Inclusion	1. Total disbursement of Mudra loan (in Crore rupees) per 1 lakh population	3.62	Lowest Performance	38.41 in Begusarai (Bihar)
Financial Inclusion	2. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population	1568	Lowest Performance	9921 Asifabad (Adilabad) (Telegana)
Financial Inclusion	3. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population	5532	Lowest Performance	31811 Mahasamund (Chhattisgarh)
Financial Inclusion	4. Atal Pension Yojana (APY): number of beneficiaries per 1 lakh population	1164	Lowest Performance	3090 in Fatehpur (Uttar Pradesh)
Financial Inclusion	5. Percentage of accounts seeded with Aadhaar to total bank accounts	89.5	Good Performing	97.7 in Mamit (Mizoram)
Financial Inclusion	6. Number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana per 1 Lakh population	25761	Lowest Performance	78464 in Mahasamund (Chhattisgarh)
Skill Development	7. Percentage of youth certified in short term or long-term training schemes to no. of youth in district in age group 15 -29*	0.38	Needs Attention	0.99 West District (Sikkim)
Skill Development	8. Percentage of certified youth employed# to no. of youth trained under short term or long-term training	42.21	Lowest Performance	86.95 in Ribhoi (Meghalaya)

Sector	Indicator	District Mewat Data	District Mewat Status	Best District
Skill Development	9. Number of apprenticeships completing to total number of trainees registered on the portal	8.16	Performing	32.16 Purbi Singhbhum (Jharkhand)
Skill Development	10. No. of people certified under Recognition of Prior Learning to non-formally skilled workforce	0	Needs Attention	4.65 Ranchi (Jharkhand)
Skill Development	11.1. Percentage certified trained: women	12.24	Lowest Performance	100% in Namsai (Arunachal Pradesh), Gumla and Simdega (Jharkhand),

## Data Status of Indicators used for Net Resilience

The sector wise indicators data used by UNDP for the Ranking of districts based on Net Resilience of District Mewat, Haryana is as below:-

### 1. Health and Nutrition

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
1.1 Percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal care check-ups to the total no. of pregnant women registered for antenatal care	83	49.8	27.97	65	
1.2 Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against Total ANC Registration	98.26	90.5	35.23	80	72.14
1.3 Percentage of pregnant women (PWs) registered for ANCs to total estimated pregnancies			60.63	100	100

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
11. Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG+DPT3+OPV3+ Measles1)	100	97.4	29.92	90	86.69
12.1. Tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate (Public and Private Institutions) as against estimated cases	99	97	68.67	95	93
12.2. TB treatment success rate among notified TB patients (public and private)	95	89	90.29	95	94.62
13.1 Proportion of sub-centres/ PHCs converted into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)			16.07	100	50
13.2. Percentage of Primary Health Centers compliant to Indian Public Health Standards	100	4	0	20	0
13.3. Proportion of functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 500,000 population (1 per 300,000 in hilly areas)	36	5	33.33	100	33.33
13.4. Proportion of specialist services available in district hospitals against IPHS norms	100	100	70	100	80
13.5. Percentage of Anganwadis/ UPHCs reported to have conducted at least one Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition day / Urban Health Sanitation & Nutrition day outreach in the last one month			100	100	100
13.6. Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings			20.87	45	25.22
13.7. Percentage of First Referral Units (FRU) with labour rooms and obstetrics OT NOAS certified (meet LaQShya guidelines)			0	100	100

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
2. Percentage of pregnant women regularly taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme			44.6	100	60.53
3.1. Percentage of Pregnant women having severe anemia treated, against PW having severe anemia tested cases			76.74	95	93.8
3.2. Percentage of pregnant women tested for Hemoglobin 4 or more times in respective ANCs to total ANC registration	74.2	31	27.97	80	
4.1. Sex Ratio at birth	1000	1000	1010	1000	949
4.2. Percentage of institutional deliveries to total estimated deliveries	100	96.8	50.61	90	72.51
5. Percentage of deliveries at home attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker to total home deliveries	33.4	11.6	4.51	10	1.06
6.1. Percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth	80.5	73.1	95.91	100	98.47
6.2. Percentage of low birth weight babies (less than 2500g)	0	9.17	8.48	5	6.71
6.3. Percentage of live babies weighed at birth	100	99	98.51	100	99.15
7. Percentage of underweight children under 6 years	5.8	20.5	20.07	20	21.98
9.1. Percentage of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years			0.32	0.18	0.19

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
9.2. Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years			19.75	14	21.79

## 2. Agriculture

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
1.1. Percentage of area under micro-irrigation	18.1	1.19	2.9	3.2	7.32
1.2. No. of water bodies rejuvenated under MGNREGA during this period	7486	244	137		252
10. Number of Soil Health Cards distributed	1063486	558922	25000		114182
2.2. Crop Insurance Rabi: Percentage of net sown area in Rabi under Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY)			8.95	9.2	
3.1. Percentage increase in agricultural credit	9.87	8.99		3.4	0
3.2. Certified quality seed distribution			35000	36000	36600
4. Number of Mandis in the District linked to Electronic Market	6	6	0	1	0
6. Percentage share of high value crops to total sown area in district	138.58	10.35	11.26		
7.3. Agricultural productivity of Major Crop1 in Rabi			4169		

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
7.4. Agricultural productivity of Major Crop2 in Rabi			1800		
8. Percentage of animals vaccinated			89.16	100	82.6
9. Artificial insemination coverage			95.64	100	100

### 3. Basic Infrastructure

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
2. Percentage of gram panchayats with internet connection of area under micro-irrigation	100	100	98.42	100	100
3.1. Percentage of habitations with access to all weather roads under PMGSY	100		100	100	100
3.2. Cumulative number of kilometers of all-weather road work completed as a percentage of total sanctioned kilometers in the district under PMGSY	100		97.4	100	100
4. Percentage of households with individual household latrines			100	100	100
5. Percentage of rural habitations with access to adequate quantity of potable water (40 lpcd) drinking water			90.7	100	90.16
6. Percentage coverage of establishment of Common Service Centres at Gram Panchayat level	100	97.66	100	100	100

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
7. Percentage of pucca houses constructed for households that are shelterless or have one room with kuchha wall and roof or have 2 rooms with kuchha wall and roof	87.61	44.01	7.33	44.01	100

#### 4. Education

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
2. Toilet access: percentage schools with functional girls' toilets	100	98.98	67.07	100	100
5. Percentage of schools with functional drinking water facility	100	100	67.07	100	98.25
6. Percentage of schools with functional electricity facility at secondary level	100	100	94.38	87	100
7. Percentage of elementary schools complying with RTE specified Pupil Teacher Ratio	100	92.21	40.8	100	68.34
8. Percentage of schools providing textbooks to children within 1 month of start of academic session			100	100	100



## 5. Financial Inclusion and Skill Development

Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best in India	Best in State	Data as on 31.03.2018	Target for 2019-20	Status as on March 2020
1. Total disbursement of Mudra loan (in Crore rupees) per 1 lakh population	43.67	23.56	3.28	397	3.62
2. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population	9669	8744	600	1000	1568
3. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population	37841	21245	1999	2880	5532
4. Atal Pension Yojana (APY): number of beneficiaries per 1 lakh population	3969	2541	0	351	1164
5. Percentage of accounts seeded with Aadhaar to total bank accounts	97.3	88.3	78.8	82	89.5
6. Number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana per 1 Lakh population	82246	37675	15935	1000	25761
7. Percentage of youth certified in short term or long-term training schemes to no. of youth in district in age group 15 -29*			0.01		0.38
8. Percentage of certified youth employed# to no. of youth trained under short term or long-term training	93.35	41.6	112.12		42.21
9. Number of apprenticeships completing to total number of trainees registered on the portal			0.34		8.16
10. No. of people certified under Recognition of Prior Learning to non-formally skilled workforce	72.73	24.53	0		0
11.1. Percentage certified trained: women	100	79.41	1.52		12.24

## Best Practices

To achieve the targets in the aspirational districts, innovations or new initiatives are required with the focus on more targeted approach. As per the UNDP report on Aspirational Districts, following are the highlighted best practices which can be adopted in the district Mewat, Haryana to achieve the targets. The highlighted best practices are as below:

Sector	Best Practice Title	District & State	Key Highlights
Health and Nutrition	Ensuring community well-being through the 'Malaria Mukh Bastar Abhiyan'	Bijapur and Dantewada districts (Chhattisgarh)	Door to Door Campaigning and tests for malaria
	Model Anganwadis for holistic child development	West Singhbhum (Jharkhand)	Focus on improvement of anganwadis for health and nutrition activities of children and mothers
	Tracking nutrition outcomes through the Poshan App	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Real time data analytics platform to monitor the bed occupancy, child growth charts and inventory of Malnourishment Treatment Centres
Education	Encouraging better school performance through Hamara Vidyalaya Programme	Namsai (Arunachal Pradesh)	Dashboard to constantly monitor schools' progress including the attendance of teachers and students
	Improving education through interactive learning methods by GyanodayaGodda App	Godda (Jharkhand)	Focus is to improve the quality of education by providing an attractive digital learning platform, audio-visual lessons with animated and contextualised lectures
	ANNIE Smart Classes for visually impaired students	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Smart classes for visually impaired students

Sector	Best Practice Title	District & State	Key Highlights
<b>Agriculture and Water Resources</b>	Promoting local products through e-commerce portal	Goalpara (Assam)	The GoalMart initiative is an e-commerce portal to promote ethnic and agrarian products of the district in the national and global markets
	Improving irrigation facilities through recharge pits	Washim (Maharashtra)	Optimises the use of resources to recharge pits
	Enhancing agricultural productivity through high profit products	Chandauli (Uttar Pradesh)	High quality black rice produced and exported to other areas/ countries
<b>Basic Infrastructure</b>	Utilisation of green technologies for better connectivity	Goalpara (Assam)	Single use plastic waste recycling and used for major productive endeavours such as building roads
<b>Skill Development and Financial Inclusion</b>	Providing skill development and community outreach through the YuvaBPO	Dantewada (Chhattisgarh)	Multi-pronged approach of providing skill development and employment opportunities for the youth, as well as ensuring community engagement and outreach activities for crucial issues pertaining to health and well-being
	Engagement of community members to improve financial inclusion	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	The initiative found that rural beneficiaries preferred Bank Sakhis to address their banking queries, due to their existing interpersonal relationships in rural areas and due to the local language



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