

1. Aspirational District Programme: a New kind of Government

Context:

- The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) is one of the largest experiments on outcomes-focused Governance in the world. Spread across 115 of India's socioeconomically challenged districts.
- Initial evidence suggests that the ADP has already contributed towards improving lakhs of lives. If successful, the ADP can present a new template for governance. It is therefore critical to try and get it right.

What is Aspirational District Programme?

- Launched in **January 2018 by NITI Aayog**, the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme aims to quickly and effectively transform some of the most underdeveloped districts of the country.
- The broad contours of the programme are **Convergence** (of Central & State Schemes), **Collaboration** (of Central, State level 'Prabhari' Officers & District Collectors), and **Competition** among districts driven by a Mass Movement or a Jan Andolan.
- With States as the main drivers, this program will focus on the strength of each district, identify low-hanging fruits for immediate improvement, measure progress, and rank districts.

Focus of the Programme:

- To enable optimum utilization of their potential, this program focuses closely on improving people's ability to participate fully in the burgeoning economy. Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure are this programme's core areas of focus.
- The ADP's theory of change rests on three pillars: Competition, convergence, and collaboration.
- Competition Fosters Accountability on district governments for final outcomes (instead of inputs) using high-quality data. Convergence creatively brings together the horizontal and vertical tiers of the government. Collaboration enables Impactful Partnerships between Government, Philanthropy and civil society.



- Health outcomes in the mentored districts reveal significant improvements between the
 first and second third-party household surveys. While a deeper mixed-methods analysis is
 required to clearly understand what explains these results, we hypothesise the following
 four factors play a role.
- **One**, pioneering state and district-level initiatives in both the ADP and non-ADP districts in areas prioritised under the programme.
- **Two**, spurred by competition on outcomes, local governments target their efforts and improve programme Implementation and Design.
- Three, the focus on outcomes enables local experimentation based on a firm appreciation of ground realities.
- Four, partnerships between various philanthropic and civil society organisations with district governments augment local capacity.

Supplementary Efforts:

- While the initial evidence on the ADP's impact has been encouraging, there is always room for supplementing our efforts. "High-performing organisations are characterised by autonomy to front-level officials on [processes], combined with accountability for outcomes." The ADP is built precisely on this mantra, and the district-ranking index can be improved further to fully reflect this.
- A Simplified Ranking Index with few but carefully chosen output and outcome measures will more clearly signal national development targets, while providing autonomy to local governments.
- **High quality Administrative Data is critical** to improve programme implementation and design at the local level. Building each district's internal capacity to produce reliable and actionable data, and promoting a culture of data use, can be made a priority for the ADP.

Conclusion:

- ADP is a laboratory of various cutting-edge governance reforms. First and foremost, the
 programme has shifted focus away from inputs and budgets to outcomes, such
 as learning and malnutrition, at the highest echelons of the government.
- It has also **introduced non-financial incentives to encourage government officials to deliver results** and actively encourages forging partnerships with philanthropies and civil society to create better impact using the same amount of budgetary spends.



• The programme has also **developed a lean data infrastructure** that smartly exploits complementary strengths of administrative and survey data.

