



LSDGs focusing on poverty Alleviation through Sustainable Agricultural Practices for Livelihoods



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Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goal to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” (SDG2) recognizes the inter linkages among supporting sustainable agriculture, empowering small farmers, promoting gender equality, ending rural poverty, ensuring healthy lifestyles.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- The central theme of SDG 2 is 'Zero Hunger' which aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 and making sure that all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, have sufficient nutritious food.
- It also aims to double agricultural productivity by 2030 and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centered rural development and protecting the environment.
- The measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and creating equal access to land, technology and markets is fundamental to eradication of hunger and poverty.
- It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity.
- It also emphasizes the need for all countries to work together to ensure enough investment is undertaken in related infrastructure by incorporating and adopting new technologies to improve agricultural productivity

Perspectives and need for Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)

**List of Indicators under
different Targets pertaining to
MoA&FW**

Indicator	Indicator Description
2.3.1	Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice, (in kg/ha)
2.3.2	Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker, (in Rs.)
2.3.3	Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output
2.4.1	Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land, (%)
2.4.2	Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card
2.4.3	Percentage of net area under organic farming
2.c.1	Percentage of agriculture mandis enrolled in e-market
5.a.1	Operational land holdings - gender wise, (percentage of female operated operational holdings)
12.3.1	Per capita food availability, (Kg per year per person)
14.1.2	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (N,P & K)

Scope and Areas of Convergence Identified:

Action taken/ being taken / to be taken by the Ministry

- The centrally sponsored schemes are implemented by the state government, so there is little scope of convergence with Panchayati Raj Institutions / GSDP at present
- For central sector schemes convergence may be sought.
- Under PM Kishan, the social audit work may be done in association with Panchayati Raj Institutions

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- The selection of FPOs and Organic farming clusters the help of Panchayati Raj Institutions may be identified
- IEC campaign for selection of department may be with the help of Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Extension Schemes like ATMA scheme for convergence with Panchayati raj.
- The farmer data base and data repository under Digital Agriculture Mission can be linked with Panchayati Raj data bases but this has to be explored

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- Training and capacity building under the schemes such as Micro irrigation, MIDH etc. the selection may be with the help of Panchayati Raj *i.e.* Training of Extension Personnel, Exposure Visit, Kisan Mela and Kisan Goshties and Farm School.
- For Agricultural Mechanization the Custom Hiring Centers, Hi-tech Hubs, Farm Machinery Banks, Centers may be with the help of Panchayati Raj Institutions

Mechanism to be put in by States: Strategies/Roadmap/Way Ahead

- The strategies for mechanism to be put in by States may be developed after choosing the mechanism for convergence