

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG:I & II- NO POVERTY AND ZERO HUNGER

WHAT IS A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL?

- The Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of 17 global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all".
- The SDGs, set in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and intended to be achieved by the year 2030, are part of UN Resolution 70/1, the 2030 Agenda.
- There are 17 SDG's for agenda 2030.



SDG-1 NO POVERTY

- Goal 1 focuses on ending poverty through interrelated strategies, including the promotion of social protection systems, decent employment and the resilience of the poor.

- Social protection measures and mitigation of risks from natural and other disasters ensure that unforeseen exigencies do not disrupt the poverty reduction efforts.

- It is a goal which targets programmes to facilitate income growth for the economically disadvantaged by developing agriculture infrastructure and support services, creating productive assets, and developing skills and entrepreneurship

- However, even with declining poverty rates, it is estimated that in 2030, almost 6 per cent of the world's population would be still living in poverty.



SDG-2 ZERO HUNGER

- Goal 2 of the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda seeks to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and double agricultural productivity in the next 15 years. Ensuring this sustainable access to nutritious food universally will require sustainable food production and agricultural practices.
- With a nearly six-fold increase in food grain production from 50 million tonnes in 1950-51 to more than 283.37 million tonnes in 2018-19, India has done well to expand food production and build up stocks of food grains.
- Access to subsidised food has been made an entitlement and an incrementally efficient public distribution system enables access to food grains far and wide in the country





HOW DOES THIS SDG EFFECT CHILDREN

- Children apart from individuals too are victims of global poverty.
- 29000 children die every single day from preventable causes such as diarrhea, malaria neonatal infection, pneumonia, preterm delivery or lack of oxygen at birth.
- All these are correlated with poverty and thus need to be addressed hence calling for social protection, enhancing access to basic services and building resilience against the impacts of any natural disasters which arise threatening people's sources and livelihoods.

What has the govt done to implement

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
- National Social Assistance Programme
- Anganwadis under the Integrated Child Development Services
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- Public Distribution System under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013
- National Nutrition Mission (*Poshan Abhiyaan*)



MGNREGA

- The mandate of the MGNREGA is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- Worksite facilities include safe drinking water, shade for children and periods of rest, first aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment for minor injuries and other health hazards connected with the work being performed.
- In case the number of children below the age of five years accompanying the women working at any site is five or more, provisions should be made to depute one of such women workers to look after such children.
- The most marginalised women in the locality, women in exploitative conditions or bonded labour or those vulnerable to being trafficked or liberated manual scavengers should be employed for providing child care services.



PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHAN YOJNA

- Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) under the National Mission for Financial Inclusion was launched initially for a period of 4 years (in two phases) on 28th August 2014. It envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension.
- PMJDY has provided a platform for the three social security schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY) and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY).



NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

- The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a welfare programme being administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. This programme is being implemented in rural areas as well as urban areas.
- NSAP represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India which enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures.
- These are intended to secure for the citizens adequate means of livelihood, raise the standard of living, improve public health, provide free and compulsory education for children etc.



PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA

- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, a scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, has been providing Liquefied Petroleum Gas to houses below the poverty line in rural India. However, the irony is that the Anganwadis tend to cook food in traditional hearths to this day. At any given morning, burning hearths over which khichdi is cooked emit so much smoke they make children sick.



ANGANWADI (INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICE)

- It is one of more than 1.3 million such centers, spread out across India, that deliver early education, health, and nutrition services as part of the country's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.
- Anganwadi is a type of rural child care centre in India. They were started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition.
- The implementation of a revamped Public Distribution System under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is a paradigm shift in the approach towards the issue of food security at the household level, from welfare to a rights-based approach.

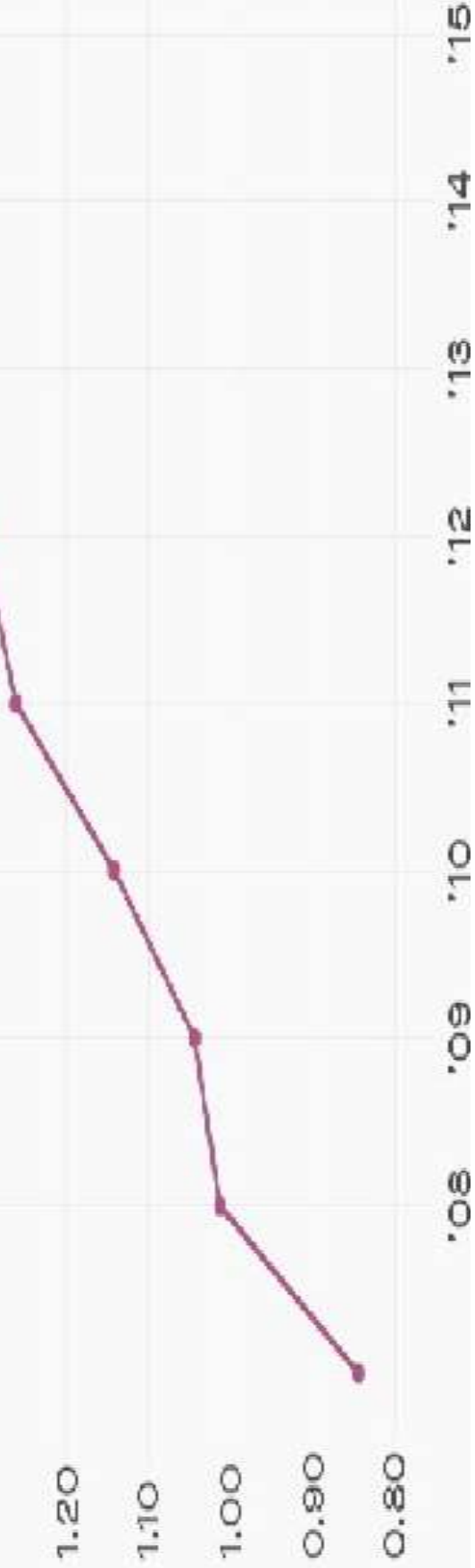
Infant mortality rate in India (1960-2017)

18 (infant deaths per 100 live births)



Number of operational anganwadi centers (2007-2015)


1.30 million





POSHAN ABHIYAAN

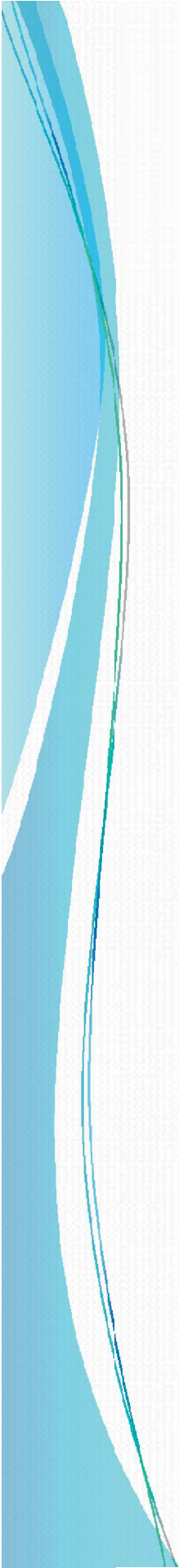
- The National Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyaan), a multi-ministerial convergence mission was launched in 2018 to make a concerted attack on under-nutrition, stunting, and anemia.
- The Mission targets to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anemia (among young children, women and adolescent girls), and low birth weight by 2 per cent, 2 per cent, 3 per cent, and 2 per cent per annum, respectively. It targets to bring down stunting among children in the age group 0-6 years from 38.4 per cent to 25 per cent by 2022.

- 
- The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides better insurance coverage and agricultural credit at a reduced rate of 4 per cent per annum to farmers. The increase of the minimum support prices for all kharif and rabi crops at least by 150 per cent of the cost of production has also shored up farmers' income.
 - The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Scheme has been initiated to extend the payment of INR 6,000 per year to every farmer in the country, which provides a further boost to their income.
 - The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samapda Yojana, financing of mega food parks, infrastructure of agro-processing clusters, and integrated cold chain and value addition infrastructure are undertaken, in addition to other components.



CHALLENGES

- The first challenge is implementation challenges that occur for this goal. There is need for greater coordination among the Centrally Spon-sored/ Central Sector schemes, the State govern-ment schemes, and the local development initiatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.
- The States of India reflect enormous socio-economic diversities and dispari-ties. Hence this needs immediate addressal. While bringing a range of economic benefits, rapid urbanisation has brought with it enormous challenges, most noticeably in the form of demand-supply gaps in housing, infrastruc-ture, employment and other economic opportunities and services.

- 
- Food wastage and loss remain a major concern. While significant levels of food losses occur upstream, at harvest and during post-harvest handling, a considerable quantity of food is lost or wasted during the distribution and consumption stages.
 - A fundamental element to food security is climate-smart sustainable agriculture, keenly promoted by the government. Challenges remain for wider adoption of climate-adaptive sustainable agriculture practices, new technology as well as agricultural development plans involving large swathes of land by small farmers, who often lack assets and resources and constitute more than 82 per cent of all farmers.

MAHARASHTRA



- About Two decades ago, the talukas of Chikhaldara and Dharni, of Melghat in the Amravati district of Maharashtra hit the map for all the wrong reasons.
- 5000 children were reported as dead from malnutrition related complications. The inhabitants from the Korku tribal community who are very marginalized and have barely any access to food, medical care, sanitation and proper hygiene are also victims
- Data from the state government shows 268 infants died in Melghat in 2017-2018 while there were 5,285 births. This rose to 274 deaths in just nine months in 2018-19 of 3,556 births recorded. In 2018-19, six per cent children died within a year of birth in Melghat.
- According to latest data of Integrated Child Development Services, 10,808 malnourished children were recorded in Melghat in September last year. Of them, 8,445 children, aged below six, were found to be moderately acute malnourished. There is lack of coordination between various departments to handle malnutrition.

WEST BENGAL

Sundarbans poses its unique public health challenge due to geographical-vulnerability. Securing nutritional support emerges as an immediate need for the study population residing in this natural-disaster prone area of islands and estuaries. Underweight and stunting were recorded in 40 and 51 % of the children respectively. Of the 561 children, 47 (8 %), had severe acute malnutrition.



JHARKHAND



- In Jharkhand, about 48% of children fewer than five are underweight and 29% wasted, the highest rates in the country. In villages like Chaibasa, West Singhbhum in Jharkhand, some children are fed a local drink called hariya so that they remain intoxicated and do not have the energy to ask for food.
- Even though there is the Anganwadi scheme, the children get very little food, with little soybean or potatoes at times



CONCLUSION

- The SDG 2019 report highlights special attention is needed towards achieving no poverty and zero hunger goals as these are two areas which directly effect human survival.
- Reducing poverty through creation of better jobs and by providing opportunity to all. Reducing malnutrition can only be done by enforcing schemes in a way that are possible to be achieved.
- Another important point is to emphasize that hunger is a problem not because there is not enough food for everyone it is also predominantly because of Food wastage and loss remain a major concern as Globally nearly 40% of the fruits and vegetables, and 30% of cereals that are produced are lost.



THANKYOU