



GOAL 1: **NO POVERTY**

KERALA

1. **KUDUMBASHREE** - (CLOSELY TIES IN WITH **SDG 5**)

A poverty eradication and women empowerment program implemented by the State Poverty Eradication Mission of Kerala jointly with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. The Mission consists of a three-tier structure with Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) as primary level units, Area Development Societies (ADS) at the ward level, and Community Development Societies (CDS) at the local government level. The Mission has drastically transformed the lives of women through grassroots-level initiatives that have empowered them economically and socially by generating sustainable livelihood opportunities.

ANDHRA PRADESH

As per Andhra Pradesh's SDG Vision Document "ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030", detailing the state's strategy to achieve benchmarks for SDG 1 - NO POVERTY, the state has focused on the following major policies and strategies-

- State government's initiative of "**Pedarikam-Pai Gelupu**" (Winning over Poverty) campaign and SERP for poverty eradication by strengthening Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- Exclusive **Poorest of Poor (PoP) strategy - Unnati Program** to eradicate state poverty.

- **Integration of JAM trinity and DBT** for effective service delivery.
- **NTR Bharosha, Anna Abhaya Hastam programs** to ensure 100% coverage in universal social security programs. The NTR Bharosha pension scheme covers more than 44 lakh people and is one of the most important social security schemes run by the state government.
- The **NTR Vaidya Seva program** provides annual medical cover up to INR 2.5 lakhs at zero premium cost for every BPL household in the state, covering 1044 medical and surgical procedures.
- **Chandranna Bima**, a flagship scheme, provides coverage for those employed in the unorganized sector against accidental death or disability and natural death.
- Effective **implementation of central and state-sponsored schemes**, for example- MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), NRLM & NULM, National Social Assistance program Skill Development Mission, etc.

KARNATAKA

2. INNOVATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSING SCHEMES

The project components include:

- Self-Payment - Indira Mane Mobile App,
- Audit through GPS mechanism,
- Reaching out to people through SPANDANA (the Call Centre)

The technology used by Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Ltd in construction: Monolithic Shear wall technology has been used for the construction of houses under various housing schemes like PMAY(Urban) and other State-sponsored Group Housing Schemes.

Chief Minister's One Lakh Bengaluru Multi- Storey Housing Scheme: Online application invites with real-time eligibility checks to ensure genuineness. An online selection facility has been provided through which beneficiaries can select flats of their choice as per norms.

MAHARASHTRA

3. MAHA LAND BANK SYSTEM -

The Aspirational District of Washim has created a repository of Government land on a portal, as a part of a statewide program. The Land Bank serves as a repository of information for taking policy decisions on the allocation of Government land such as the provision of Affordable Housing, Irrigation, Public Supply, Self-supplied Industries, Aquaculture, Mining, Tree Plantation, etc. The website is also a citizen-centric effort and provides information about all types of Government land, and a major step towards bridging the information asymmetry on land records and providing valuable information to citizens.

TELANGANA

As per Telangana's SDG Implementation Document 2018, the state's strategy to achieve benchmarks for SDG 1 - NO POVERTY, the state has focused on the following major policies and strategies-

- Aasara Pensions for widows
- Financial assistance to Beedi workers
- Stree Nidhi Bank
- Economic support schemes for SC, ST, BC, and minorities
- ST, SC sub plans
- Purchasing and assigning 3 acres of agricultural land to the SC women
- 3% interest loans to SHG members

PUNJAB

As per Punjab's SDG Vision Document, detailing the state's strategy to achieve benchmarks for SDG 1 - NO POVERTY, the state has focused on the following major policies and strategies-

- Higher growth trajectory of 10 percent
- Revamping the Existing Poverty Alleviation programs by Promoting Transparency, Accountability; mitigating Corruption, and plugging leakages
- Dedicated funds for the poor in Flagship programs like Make in India, Skill India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat, Smart Cities, and Startup India

- Ensuring sanitation facilities for the poor under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
- Housing for all the poor by 2022 under the central government scheme
- Ensuring food security for the poor by improving the effectiveness of the Atta DalScheme and Public Distribution System
- Creating a sound policy framework by adopting a bottom-up approach for designing new poverty alleviation programs
- Improving Ownership of Land and Property of the Poor
- Creating employment opportunities for the poor in sectors other than Agriculture
- Improving Access of the Poor to Basic Services
- Financial Inclusion
- Significant mobilization of resources by levying Poverty Cess on the pattern of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Krishi Cess

HARYANA

As per Haryana's 2030 Vision Document, the following programs promoting livelihood opportunities under SDG 1 - NO POVERTY have met with success-

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (**MGNREGA**)
- **Urban Wage Employment Program**
- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana** - banks provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission** - promotes self-employment and facilitates microfinance amongst rural poor workers
- The **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana** (DDUGKY) - focuses on the skill development of youth in rural areas
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana**
- Improving productivity and income from agriculture
- **New Industrial Regulation by Automatic Approvals and Delegation in Haryana** (NIRBAADH) - focuses on improving time-bound approvals and clearances, as well as self-certification and third-party verification
- **Financial Incentives and No Enhancements** (FINE) - introduced to reduce the cost of doing business through incentives and enforcement of zero enhancement in the cost of plots allotted by the Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC)
- **Shivalik Development Board and Mewat Development Board**

- **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana** - (SCHEME CLOSELY TIES IN WITH **SDG 2**) - protects farmers from natural calamities and ensures their credit eligibility for the next season
- **Old Age Samman Allowance**

TRIPURA

4. PLANTATION PROJECT PRACTICES UNDER MNREGA -

The decline in the cultivation system of the indigenous people of Dumburnagar R.D.Block due to the scarcity of land induced them to find alternative ways of living. Owing to higher employment potentiality, income returns, and better marketing. A good number of plantation projects (areca nut, tea, etc) were taken up in different RD Blocks. SHG members of the district were encouraged to concentrate investments in the plantation sector and any other source of permanent income.

Areca nut plantation projects have increased in Dumburnagar RD Block in convergence with Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) and beneficiaries' contribution of 2100 areca nut seedlings. The model of mixed plantation allows beneficiaries to utilize the portion of land lying between plant to plant and row to row by cultivating different species which can provide them with recurring income on a seasonal basis.

The district program Co-coordinator of Dhalai decided to take up individual beneficiary-oriented plantation projects on a larger scale due to the renewed attitude toward claiming ownership and interest in the plantation activities.

ODISHA

5. ODISHA FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT - (CLOSELY TIES IN WITH SDGs **13 AND **15**) -**

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project aims to augment the institutional capacity of the state's Forest Department to improve the forest ecosystem and livelihood of forest-dependent communities. The Project also supports thousands

of SHGs through training opportunities on income generation activities (IGAs) selected by members of SHGs themselves, and enhancing financial accessibility for expanding IGAs, etc. To ensure the sustainability of the outcome, the Project has engaged several NGOs for facilitating convergence with other line department programs for supporting SHGs so that they can acquire the capacity to manage their activities themselves and to approach available public and private services for expanding their IGAs themselves.

UTTAR PRADESH

6. TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION IN BANANA FARMING -

(CLOSELY TIES IN WITH **SDG 2**)

With the help of new technologies in the field of horticulture, fruit, and vegetables, the income of farmers can be increased. Implemented in the district of Auraiya by the Horticulture & Food Processing Department, the department planted 1543 plants of the G-9 breed of "Banana" in an area of 0.5 hectares at 1.8×1.8 m distance. Mulching sheets were used for moisture conservation and weed control. Organic fertilizers were used while preparing the soil, which conserved the soil and reduced its dependence on chemical fertilizers. Much better results have been obtained as compared to traditional crops.

7. OPERATION CHATURBHUJ -

A strategy for a sustainable solution against encroachment was devised by using MGNREGA as an encompassing tool. It was named "Operation Chaturbhuj". MGNREGA, in the form of Operation Chaturbhuj, provides massive employment opportunities along with offering permanent solutions to revenue/legal problems. Mostly small and marginal farmers get direct access to transportation right from their farm to the market, who otherwise would be very dependent on others' land for passage. Agricultural implements and machinery now easily reach each field, thus reducing land disputes. By constructing ponds and ensuring that it is being given on lease to the fishing community, water conservation efforts have received an impetus, along with providing employment to families. Plantation drives across the ponds help in environment improvement while also creating employment opportunities in the villages of Lakhimpur Kheri.

8. ORGANIC FARMING, SITAPUR -

Adopting integrated nutrient management by reducing the use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture to counter problems arising from growing pollution and degradation of environmental conditions. Environmental degradation caused by chemical fertilizers can be reduced. In the Sitapur district, paddy is sown in approximately 1,63,000-hectare area. The use of this method has saved up to 2.3 bags of urea per hectare, therefore saving government expenditure. Less irrigation is required due to the improvement in soil structure as compared to chemical farming. Healthy plants are more resistant, resulting in fewer diseases and insects' outbreak.

9. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY TOILETS - (CLOSELY TIES IN WITH **SDG 6)**

Swachh Bharat mission, under Panchayati Raj Vibhag, built community toilets in all gram panchayats of the Kanpur Dehat district. During discussions with the NRLM head, Swachh Bharat mission heads, and MNREGA, SHG members got an opportunity as caretakers of community toilets for which they receive Rs 6000 per month as an honorarium. Initially, 11 SHG members were identified and selected to be the caretakers of community toilets. This intervention is done for the upliftment of the social and economic status of the poorest in the community. As the SHGs are involved in the maintenance, quality of cleaning is ensured and benefits the whole gram panchayat. It protects the community from various infections and social abuses in the community. The involvement of SHG groups in the upkeep of community toilets ensures quality maintenance, encourages people to use clean toilets, inculcates the habit of regular use of toilets for defecation and will help in controlling various infections and diseases due to open defecation.

JHARKHAND

10. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION THROUGH MGNREGA -

Garhwa, an aspirational district in Jharkhand, has undertaken extensive development of farm ponds, wells, and installation of micro irrigation sprinklers with the help of non-conventional sources of energy through employment generation under the MGNREGA social security scheme.

11. HORTICULTURE INTENSIFICATION BY MICRO-DRIP IRRIGATION (MDI) PROJECT - (CLOSELY TIES IN WITH **SDG 2 AND **SDG 5**) -**

Implemented by the Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS), this project aims to improve the livelihoods of small and marginal farmers by enhancing the social participation of women in Jharkhand through the promotion of MDI systems and strong technical support for the enhancement of productivity and marketability of horticulture products. It targets small farmers who own or lease farmland of approximately 0.1 hectares, as the underlying idea of this project is to introduce new technologies and market-based approaches to small and marginal farmers to enhance their income.

Apart from the best practices mentioned above, Jharkhand's policies and strategies to

achieve benchmarks for SDG 1 - NO POVERTY, are mentioned as follows-

- 100% coverage of eligible beneficiaries under pension/social security programs
- Collectivization of 30 lakh households into SHGs/VO/Federation to form producer groups for carrying out commercially viable economic activities and help leverage the combined strength of the rural economy, access larger markets, and fetch better prices for products.
- Access to institutional credit for SHGs
- Strengthening Jharkhand Rajya Sewa Dene ki Guarantee Adhiniyam to guarantee the delivery of all government services.
- Establishing 1600 new rural bank branches by 2020

NORTH-EAST

12. **Integrated Basin Development and Livelihood**

Promotion (IBDLP) — Meghalaya - (CLOSELY TIES IN WITH SDGs

5,6, 8, 13, AND 15) -

A flagship program was launched by the Government of Meghalaya to create an institutional ecosystem for ecologically sustainable and inclusive development. IBDLP focused on building an inclusive framework that was sustainable and people centered. IBDLP's primary objective was to ensure 11% growth during 2012-2017 through an inclusive and sustainable entrepreneur-led model implemented in convergence mode. The program sought to promote knowledge-centric development through capacity building in natural resource management and entrepreneurship. It also promoted the creation of the physical infrastructure in a convergent and participatory manner and set up efficient, adaptive, and

responsive governance systems for facilitating the process. To ensure unity of purpose and convergence, the program was steered by the MBDC.

The program identified 9 sectors for entrepreneur-led development - apiculture, aquaculture, forestry and plantation crops, horticulture, livestock, rural energy, sericulture, tourism, and water. A series of 'accompanying measures' were devised which included financial inclusion, market access, and climate change adaptation to address the sectors. The rationale behind a convergent strategy was two-fold: optimizing resources by harnessing departmental synergies and improving planning and implementation. Enterprise Facilitation Centres (EFCs) were set up at the block level to assist in training and bank linkages. Training initiatives were aimed at upgrading skills to enable partners to undertake more valuable and profitable activities.

'Women's Economic Empowerment Entrepreneur Scheme' was started to provide women entrepreneurs with a margin money of Rs. 5,000. The Meghalaya Trade Promotion Organisation (MTPO) was meant to handle the marketing of products by identifying markets, creating linkages and carrying out branding, packaging, and promotion, providing market intelligence inputs to producers, and advertising their products outside the state. IBDLP has been able to change the attitude to a great extent towards entrepreneurship, securing greater access and efficiency for all stakeholders with EFC functioning as a single window through which partners receive all the services.