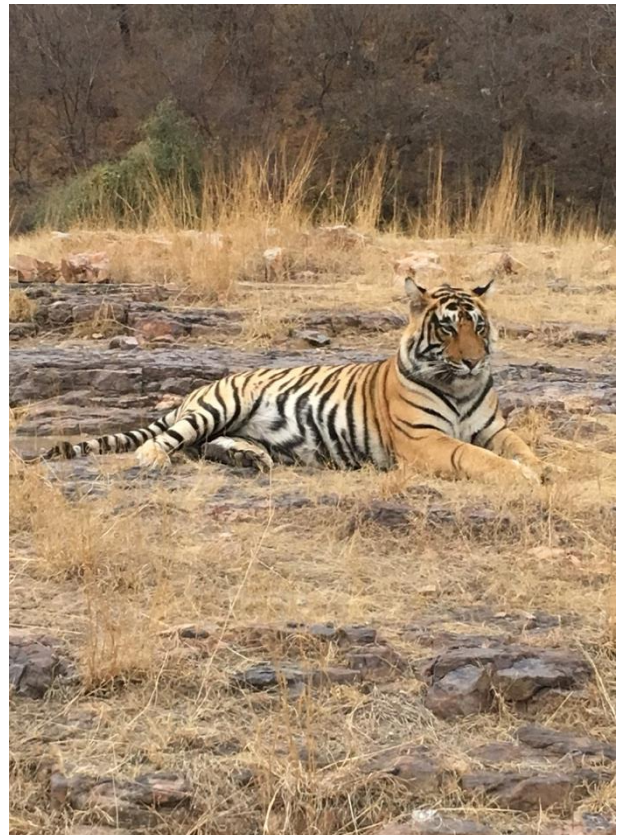


# SDG INTEGRATED DISTRICT PLANNING

## A Brief Synopsis



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## Overview

The 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 adopted the resolution titled **‘Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’** consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets. In this Assembly, Government of India, along with 192 other countries, affirmed its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs are expected to set up the development agenda and policies to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, foster peace and promote prosperity for all.

This commitment from a large number of countries to end poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth. A range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities need to be addressed alongside climate change and environmental protection.

Equally, the 2030 Agenda also stresses that our ability to use the planet’s resources wisely depends upon creating a fair, sustainable and prosperous society and decoupling our economies from fossil fuels and environmental damage.

The state of development and environment in India, when juxtaposed against the state of development globally, has many parallels. India is a fast growing economy, and reflects the accelerating economic growth of the rest of the world, which seems to be finally recovering from the meltdown that was experienced in 2008-09. However, India still has vast swathes of its hinterland where people live in absolute poverty. Around 20% of India’s population is reportedly still surviving below subsistence levels of consumption. This is reportedly about 30% of the global absolute poverty estimates. The world is searching for ways to end poverty and so is India.

It is also very clear that India is key to global poverty reduction. Similarly, the world cannot achieve its climate change mitigation and adaptation goals, or biodiversity conservation goals, unless India too achieves them. The destiny of the world and India is thus, inextricably intertwined with each other.

The parallels do not just end there. India, just like the rest of the world, must accelerate economic growth. However, it must be done in a manner that is inclusive--in that it not just eradicates absolute poverty and creates prosperity for the vast majority of the people. At the same time, this process must not only arrest the degradation of natural resources but also enhances the natural resource base so that economic growth does not jeopardize the future of the planet or its species including humankind.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a big step forward for achieving equitable and environmentally sustainable economic development. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and it also recognizes that we all depend on the planet’s natural resources such as clean water and air, arable land, other natural resources and ecosystem services such as pollination, nutrient cycling erosion prevention, as well as resilience to a changing climate for our social and economic wellbeing. Equally, they stress that our ability to use the planets resources wisely depends upon creating a fair, sustainable and prosperous society, and by decoupling our economies from fossil fuels and environmental damage.

India has taken its commitments of implementing the SDGs very seriously. It has identified nodal agencies and is encouraging State Governments to implement and showcase their contribution towards SDG achievement.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP) has taken up this task on a mission mode. It has identified key departments and developed a state vision document which enables it to implement the SDGs comprehensively.

For this purpose, WWF India in collaboration with Uttar Pradesh State Planning Commission have worked with authorities in two districts with an aim to integrate SDG targets into the district planning process.

## Introduction

An integrated approach to develop a local area plan, based on specific needs of the area, has been practiced in India since the beginning of development process in 1950s. In addition, the 74th Constitutional Amendment mandated the same. Uttar Pradesh also enacted an Act called **the Uttar Pradesh District Planning Committee Act, 1999** with its own rules formulated in 2008. This has helped UP to constitute District Planning Committees for effective development and implementation of the District Plans.

The main purpose of adopting an integrated approach was to ensure that such a plan reflects the needs and aspirations of the people, while helping the convergence of programmes and resources for better outcomes.

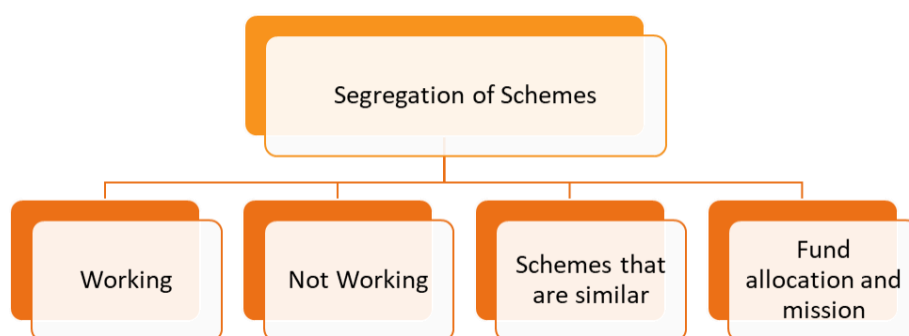
It is crucial that the following aspects are kept in mind for developing a comprehensive and inclusive district plan

- a. Bridging Disparity. Efforts are made to remove economic disparity, provide social security and give special attention to water stress, pollution, protection of natural resources like forests, wetlands including vulnerable populations like tribals/SC/ST.
- b. Resource Mapping. It is crucial to assess local resource availability and budget allocations to prioritize spending for optimum outcomes
- c. Convergence and Synergies. Convergence of schemes enables efficiency and effectiveness in the utilization of funds available. On the other hand, proliferation of schemes results in thin spread of resources, adversely impacting the desired outputs and outcomes.
- d. Visioning & Preparation of Vision Document. A district vision document should be guided by national and state goals, and be based on the current trends in the district especially its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.
- e. Monitoring. A simple and realistic monitoring mechanism is one of the most crucial requirement for the plan. It is important to assess progress and make timely course corrections. As the first step, disaggregated data needs to be collected and put on a public platform so as to enable transparency, periodic monitoring and review.

## Review and Analysis

An SDG integrated district planning process needs to start with stock taking of the current situation in the district, the existing plan and its status of implementation. Two districts- Moradabad and Pilibhit- were identified by the State planning commission to assess the feasibility of SDG integrated district planning. The first steps undertaken in both the districts were to

- Review the existing district planning process and earlier plans
- Identify key departments and agencies with the respective DMs
- Create awareness about SDGs at the district level
- Organize consultations with local departments and authorities on their existing annual plans and targets
- Assess schemes working in the district (2017-2018) vs SDG targets
- List out SDG goals and targets that are relevant to the districts.
- List department wise working schemes for 2017-18 in each district from primary and secondary data
- Map working schemes against SDG targets
  - NITI Aayog SDG Mapping Document (August 2018)
  - UP SDG Mapping Document (March 2018)
  - Assessment by WWF India



- Collect scheme-wise village and beneficiary disaggregated data for 2017-18 for the districts
- List departments which do not work or have schemes at the district level
- List out schemes that are not contributing to any targets
- Map the beneficiary level schemes to assess coverage in the district
- Map the natural resources land use and land cover of the district
- Segregate SDG targets as per their intent and mapping of schemes against them
  - Access to Essential Services
  - Equity and Fairness
  - Conservation, Environment and Sustainability
  - Economic and Social Wellbeing

## Major Findings

### APPLICABLE SDG GOALS AND TARGETS

Two Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 14. Life below water is not applicable to the entire state of Uttar Pradesh and Goal 17: Partnerships is also not relevant at the district level. All the 169 targets also were assessed and only 89 targets were found to be relevant and implementable at a district level. The complete lists are provided in the detailed SDG integrated district planning document.

15 out of  
17 goals

89 out of  
169 targets

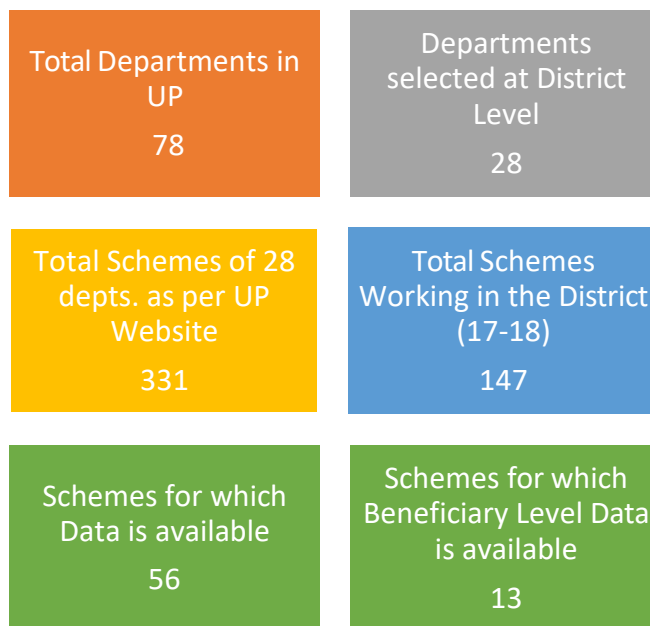
### SHORTLISTED DEPARTMENTS

There are a total of 78 departments in the state as per the UP Government website. Of these, there are 50 and 47 departments in Pilibhit and Moradabad respectively which either are not active at the district level or have no bearing on the development and planning process of the districts. Information was collected related to a number of schemes listed department-wise in UP. A total of 326 schemes were listed for the 28 short listed departments as per Government websites and documents for in Pilibhit and 350 schemes for 31 departments in Moradabad. These schemes were then mapped department wise vs the SDG targets. The shortlisted departments were:

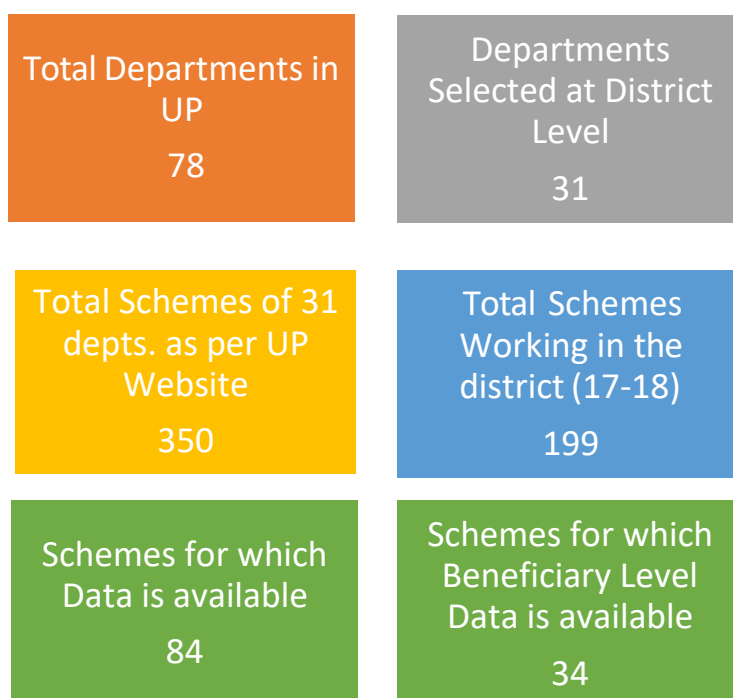
Women and Child Development
Agriculture/Horticulture and Food Processing
Animal Husbandry/ Dairy Development
State Commission for Backward Classes
Sugar Industry & Cane Development Department
Directorate of Higher Education
Energy (+Additional Sources of Energy)
Fisheries Department
Food and Civil Supplies
Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Minorities Welfare
Empowerment of Persons with Disability
Ground Water/ Minor Irrigation
Infrastructure & Industrial Development
Irrigation and Water Resources
Labour
Medical Health and Family Welfare
Panchayati Raj
Rural Development
Secondary/ Basic Education
Social Welfare

Directorate of Training & Employment (under the Labour Department)
Town and Country Planning
Jal Nigam
Moradabad Development Authority (Only for Moradabad)
Public Work Department (only for Moradabad)
MSME & Exports Promotion (only for Moradabad)
Khadi Village Industries Board (only for Moradabad)

**PILIBHIT DISTRICT**



**MORADABAD DISTRICT**



**Departments that were not selected and may not function at the District Level**

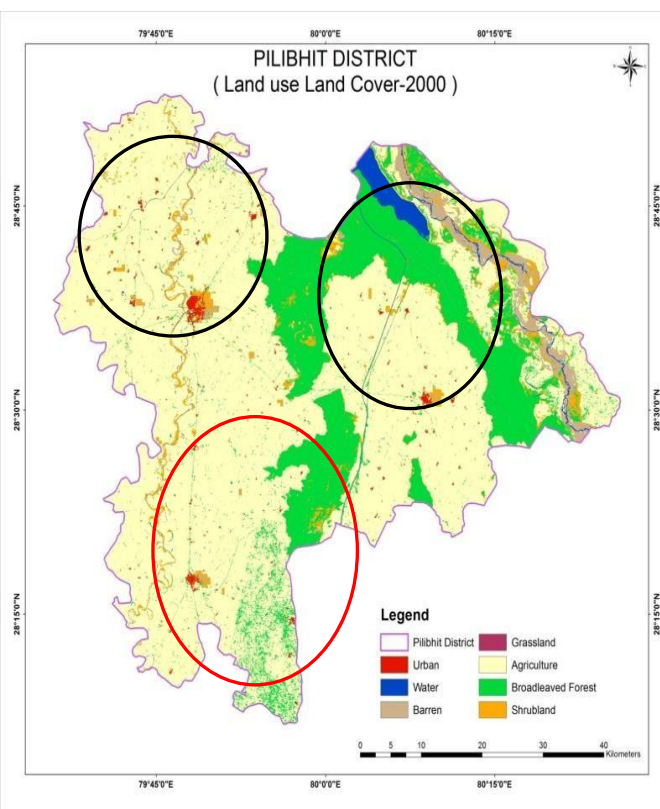
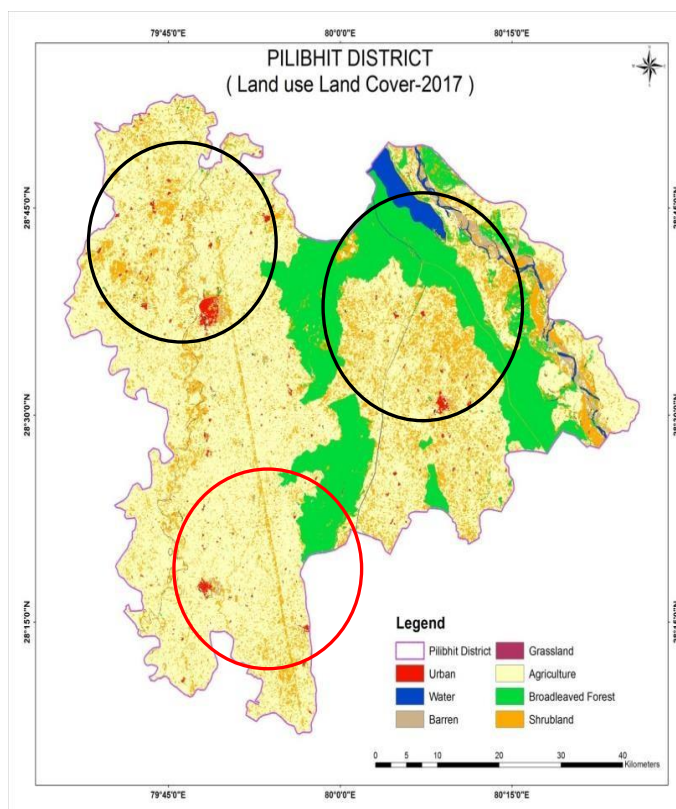
Pilibhit	Moradabad
1) Administrative Reforms	1) Administrative Reforms
2) Appointment & Personnel	2) Appointment & Personnel
3) Civil Aviation	3) Backward Class Development
4) Commercial Tax	4) Civil Aviation
5) Cooperative	5) Commercial Tax
6) Coordination	6) Cooperative
7) Culture	7) Coordination
8) Dharmarth	8) Culture
9) Election	9) Dharmarth
10) Entertainment Tax	10) Election
11) Excise	11) Entertainment Tax
12) Estate	12) Excise
13) External Aided Project	13) Estate
14) Finance	14) External Aided Project
15) General Administration	15) Finance
16) Handloom	16) General Administration
17) Home Guards	17) Handloom
18) Information & Public Relations	18) Home Guards
19) Information Technology & Electronics	19) Information & Public Relations
20) Language	20) Information Technology & Electronics
21) Law	21) Language
22) Land Development & Water Resources	22) Law
23) National Integration	23) Land Development & Water Resources
24) Parliamentary Affairs	24) National Integration
25) Planning	25) Parliamentary Affairs
26) Political Pension	26) Planning
27) Prisons Administration & Reform Services	27) Political Pension
28) Program Implementation	28) Prisons Administration & Reform Services
29) Protocol	29) Program Implementation
30) Public Enterprises	30) Protocol
31) Public Works Department	31) Public Enterprises
32) Revenue	32) Revenue
33) Rural Engineering Department	33) Rural Engineering Department
34) Sanik Kalyan	34) Sanik Kalyan
35) Secretariat Administration	35) Secretariat Administration
36) Sericulture	36) Sericulture
37) Samgra Gram Vikas Vibhag	37) Samgra Gram Vikas Vibhag
38) Small Scale Industries & Export Promotion	38) Sports
39) Sports	39) Tourism
40) Tourism	40) Transport
41) Transport	41) Urban Development
42) Urban Development	



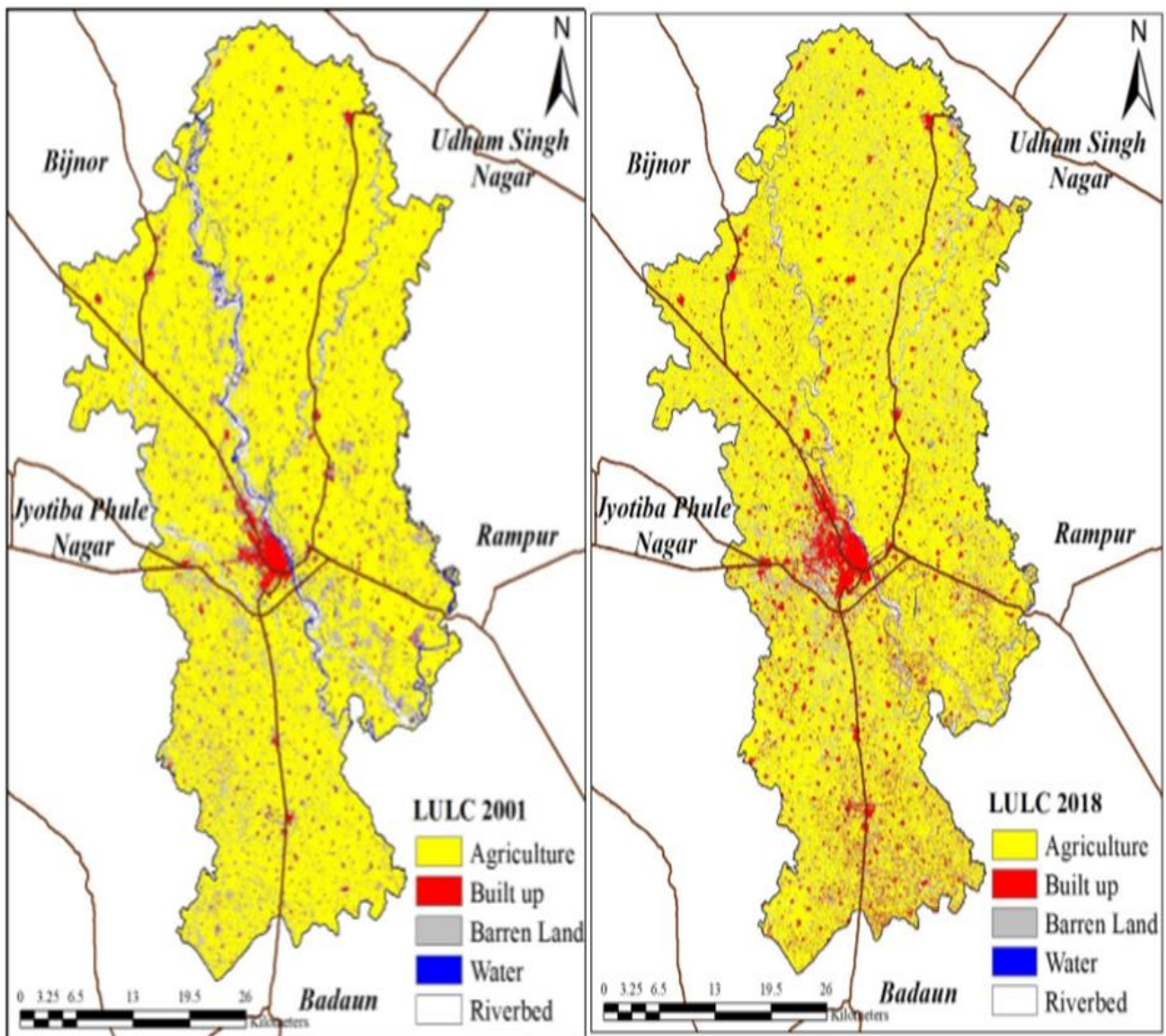
<p>43) Urban Employment &amp; Poverty Alleviation                  44) Vidhai                  45) Stamp and Registration                  46) U.P. Reorganization &amp; Coordination                  47) Vigilance                  48) Youth Welfare                  49) Khadi                  50) Land development</p>	<p>42) Urban Employment &amp; Poverty Alleviation                  43) Vidhai                  44) Stamp and Registration                  45) U.P. Reorganization &amp; Coordination                  46) Vigilance                  47) Youth Welfare</p>
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LAND USE ASSESSMENT

Land use cover mapping was also done for Pilibhit. It was seen that Agriculture Land has reduced by 400 sq. km from 2001 to 2017. Shrub land has increased in 2017 by more than 500 sq. km

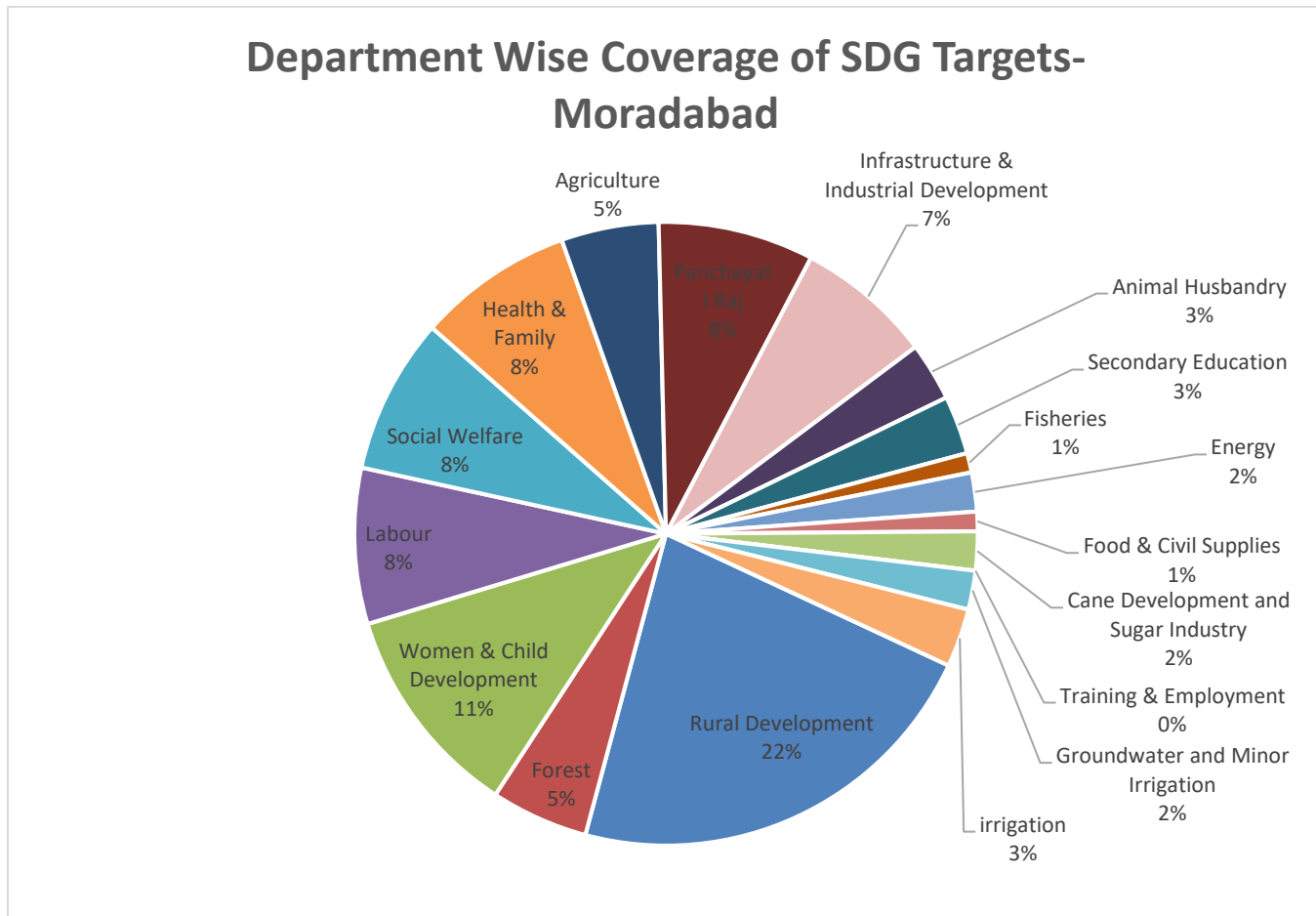


The same exercise was also done for Moradabad and it was seen that Agriculture Land has reduced by 160 sq. km from 2001 to 2018 and area under wetlands (water and rivers) has decreased by 40%

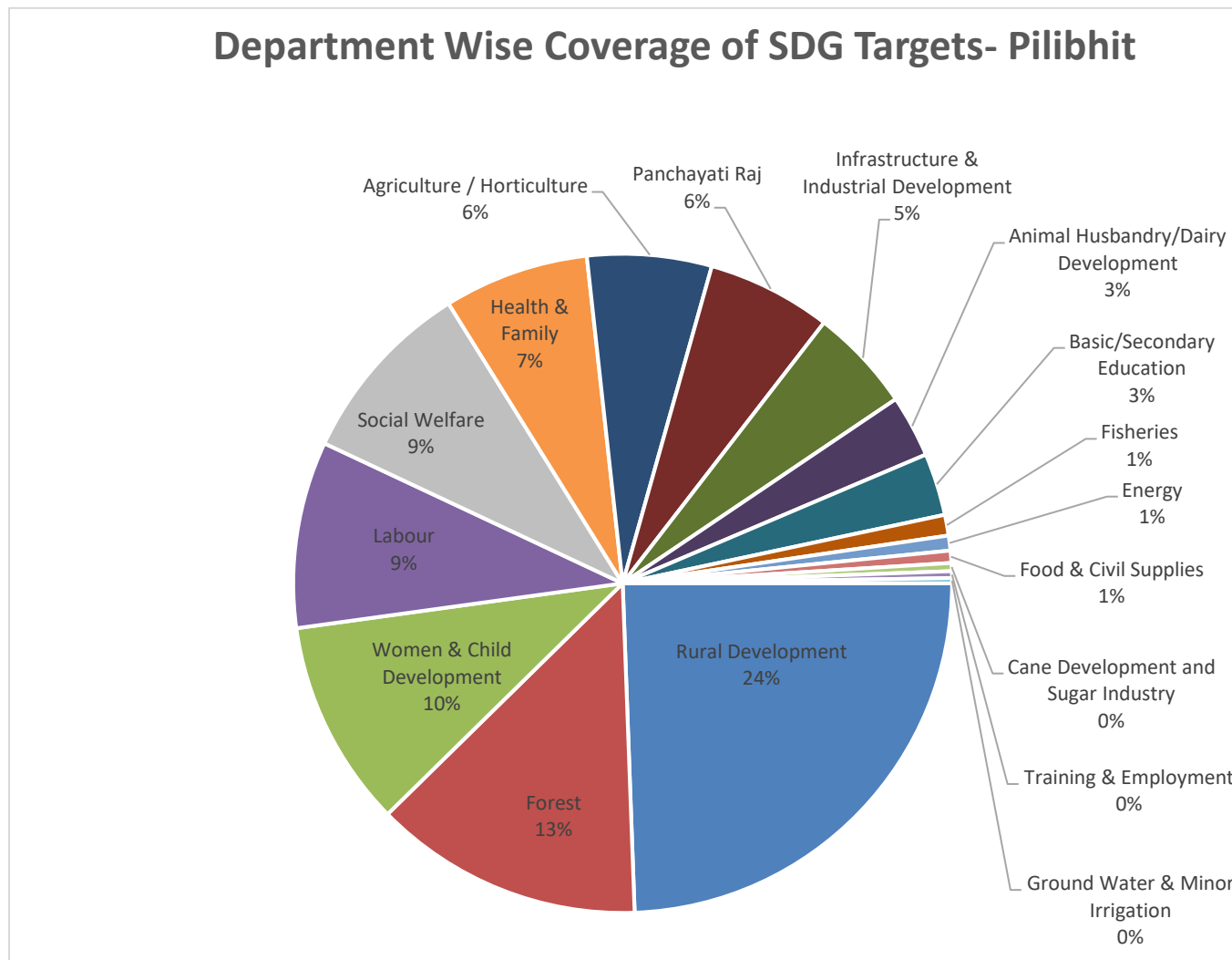


SDG TARGETS AND DEPARTMENTS

Moradabad:



A similar exercise was done for Pilibhit as well. In both districts, rural development department covers maximum number of SDG targets. In Pilibhit, forest department also plays a crucial role in covering SDG targets.

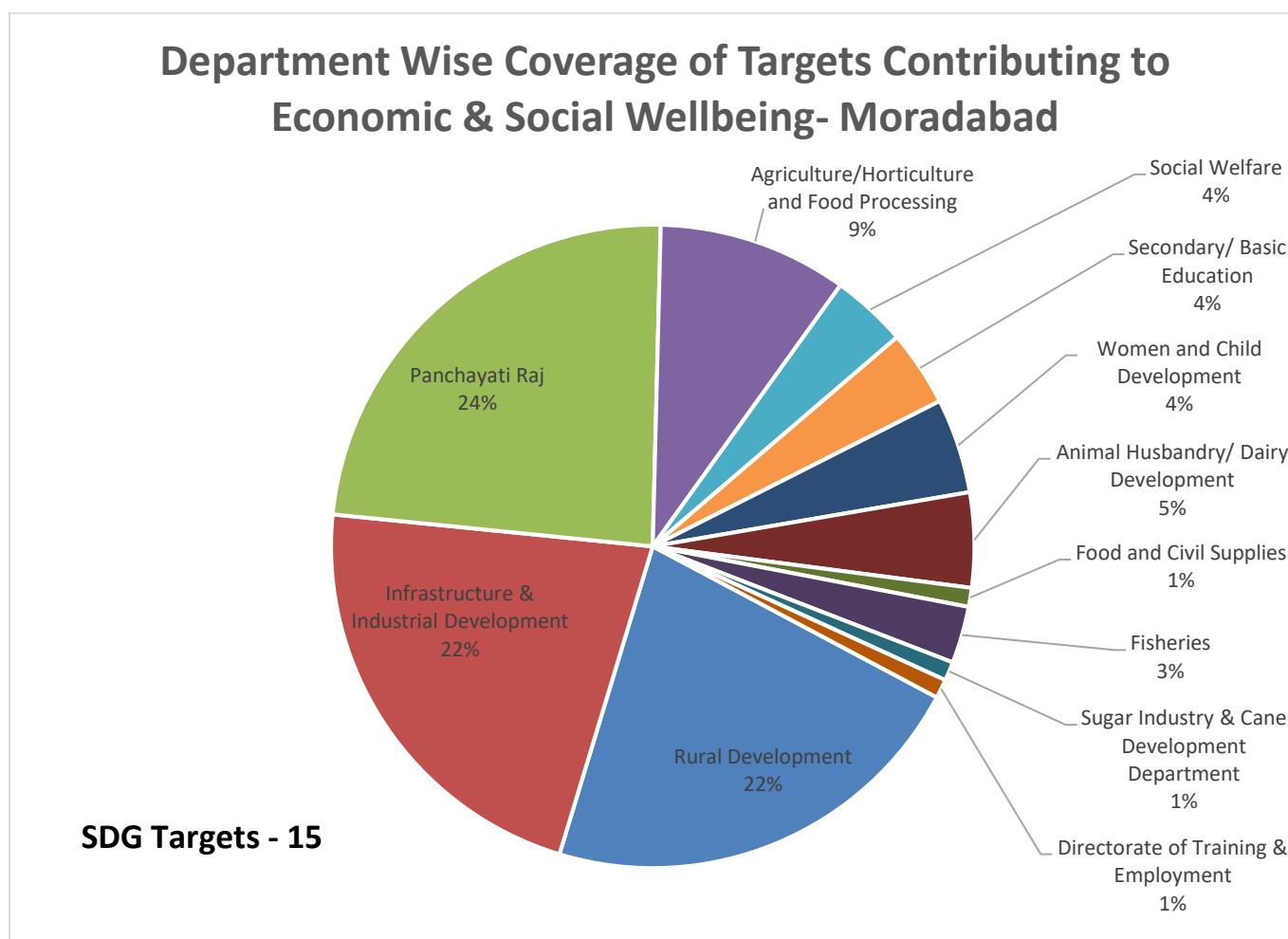


## SEGREGATED TARGETS

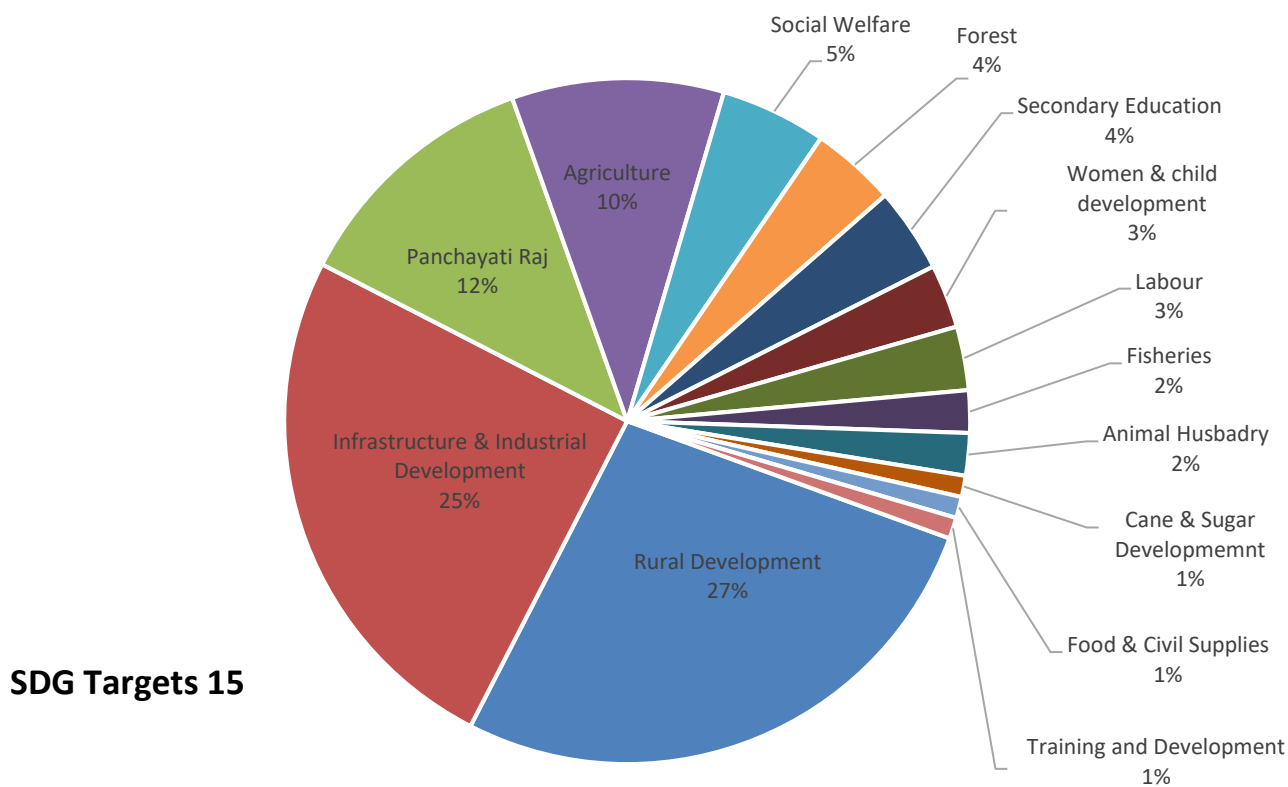
The SDG targets were also segregated into 4 categories based on their purpose-

1. Access to Essential Services
2. Equity and Fairness
3. Conservation, Environment and Sustainability
4. Economic and Social Wellbeing

A comparison between the two districts for coverage of targets contributing to economic and social wellbeing is given below-

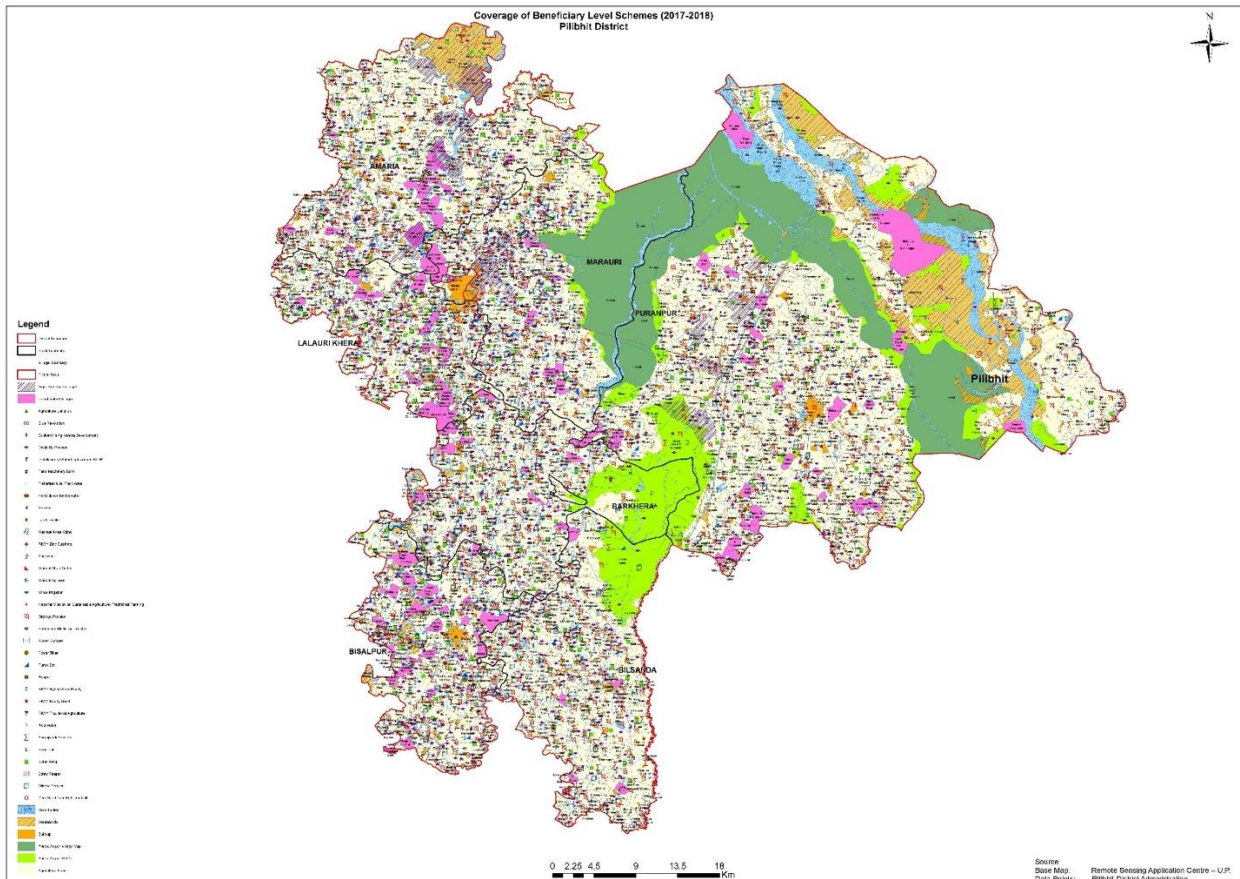


### Department Wise Coverage of Targets Contributing to Economic & Social Wellbeing- Pilibhit

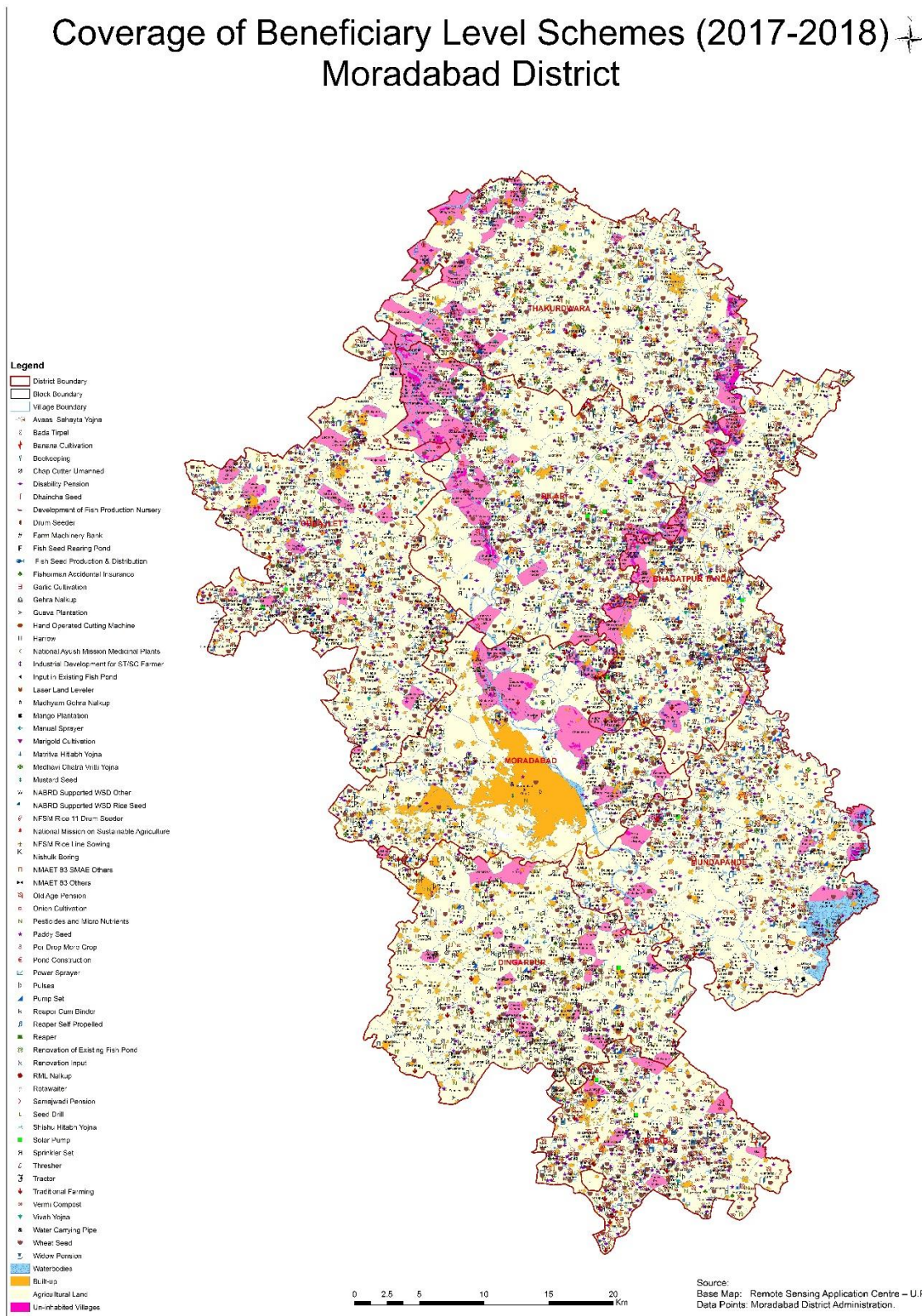


## BENEFICIARY LEVEL COVERAGE OF SCHEMES IN VILLAGES

Beneficiary level schemes were plotted to assess village level coverage. An example of Pilibhit district map is given below



A similar map showing beneficiary level coverage of schemes for Moradabad district is as below





## FINAL DRAFT COMBINED

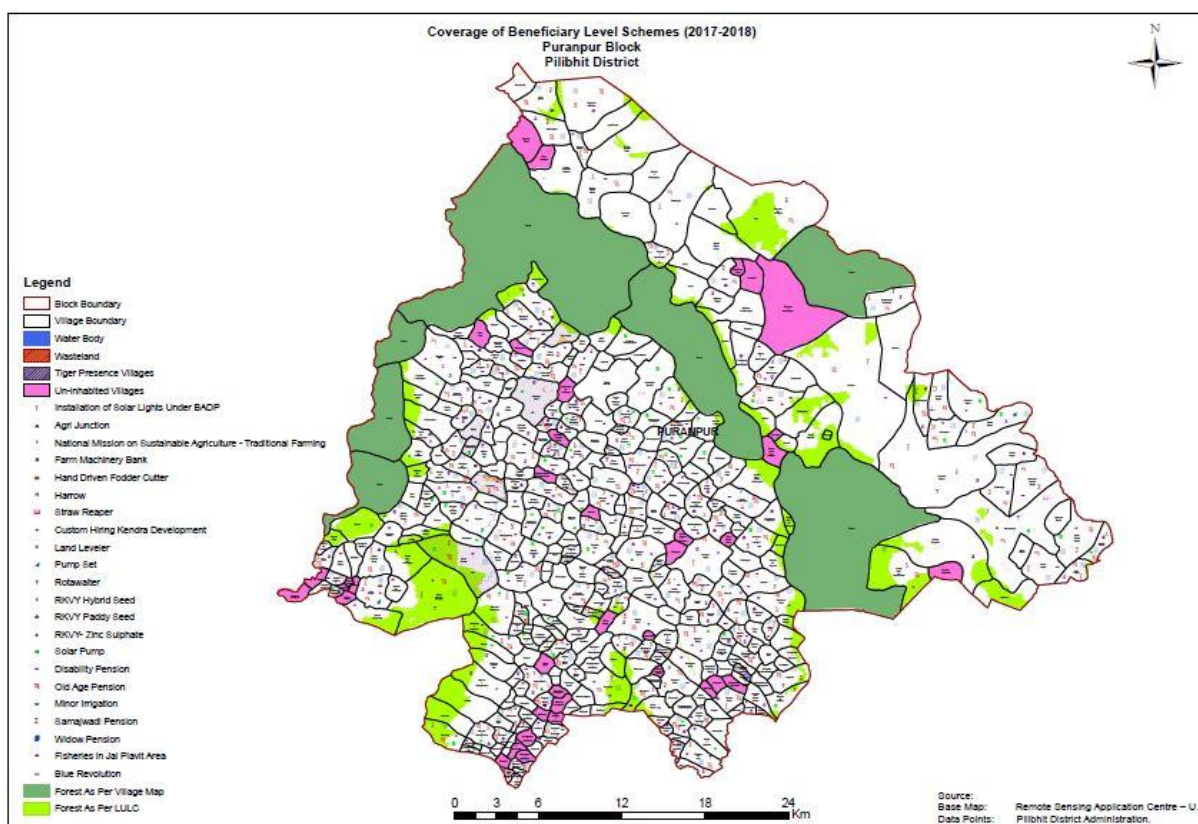
As an example of Pilibhit, beneficiary coverage through analysed schemes for 2017-18 was done for Puranpur Block.

Some of the findings of the analysis are

Total Villages -- 496

- 1) Only one village has 8 schemes working at the beneficiary level
- 2) Most villages have 6 functional schemes
- 3) 40 villages have only one scheme working in them
- 4) 55 villages have no schemes working at a beneficiary level
- 5) 53 villages are un-inhabited

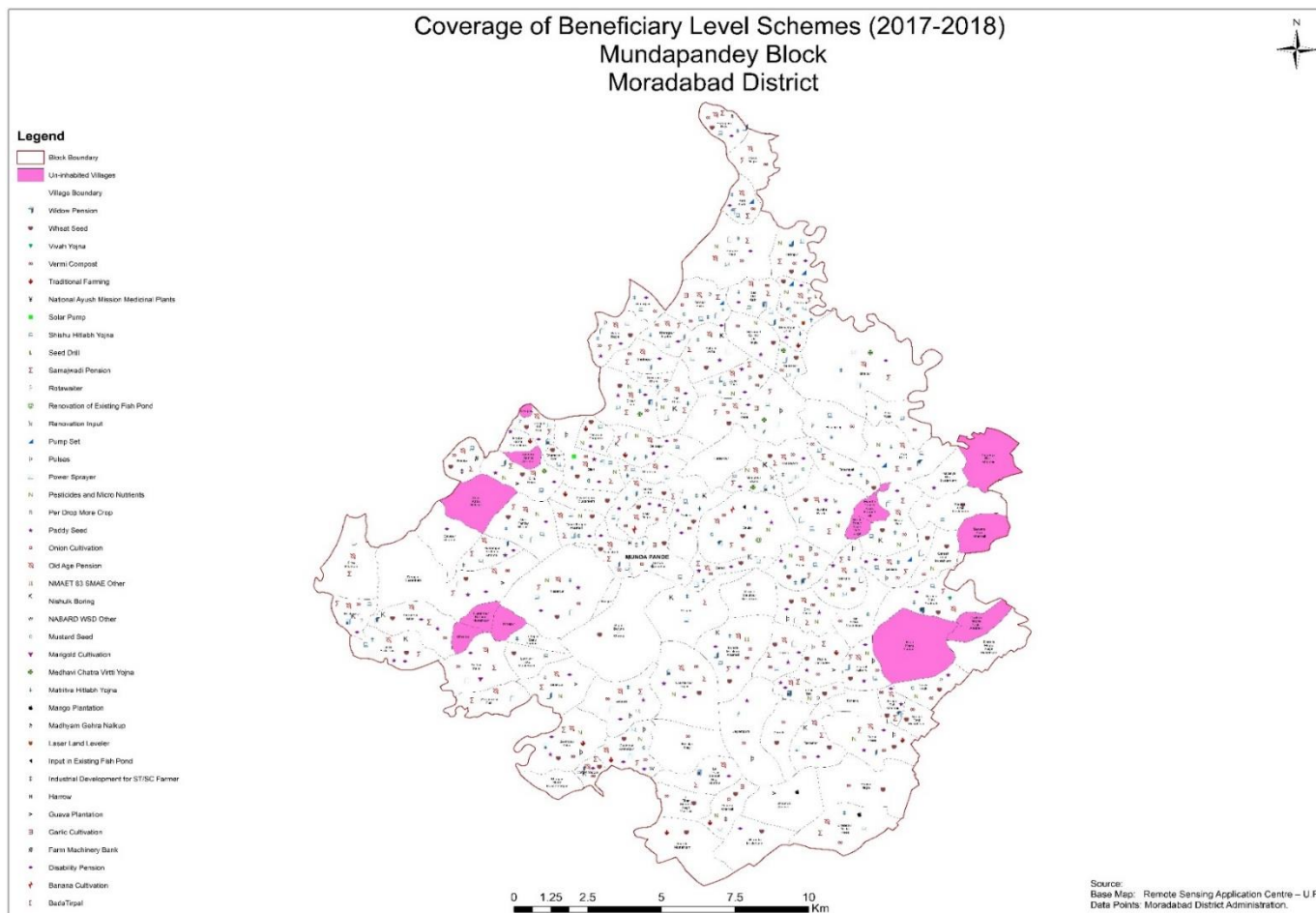
*Coverage of schemes appears to be inversely proportional to distance from the Headquarter*



A similar exercise was also done for Moradabad. Findings of the beneficiary level coverage through analysed schemes in Mundapandey Block, for 2017-18 are:

Total Villages -- 118

- 1) Only 1 village has 15 schemes working in that village
- 2) Majority of villages have 8 schemes
- 3) 6 villages have only one scheme working in them
- 4) 4 villages have no schemes working at a beneficiary level
- 5) 12 villages are un-inhabited



### SCHEME WISE COVERAGE OF TARGETS

Of the 89 Targets assessed against working schemes in both the districts, it was seen that around 30 targets get covered under various Acts and Missions so they need not have any schemes. For example-

<p>8.8- Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>	<p>Minimum Wages Act, 1948                  Employees State Insurance Act, 1948                  Factories Act, 1948                  Contract Labour (Regulation &amp; Abolition) Act, 1970</p>
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In addition, there are around 22-25 targets which get completely covered by schemes

<p>1.3 : Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor</p>	<p>Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all</p>	<p>by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor</p>
<p>Prime Ministers Crop Insurance Scheme</p>		

FINAL DRAFT COMBINED

Laghu Evam Seemant Krishako ko Sahayta		
Macchua Durghatna Bima (CSS)		
Construction Worker Death and Disability Assistance Scheme (SSS)		
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CSS)		
Scholarship Scheme (SSS)		
Old Age Pension (SSS)		
National Family Benefit Scheme (JSS)		
Atyaachaar Nivaaran Adhinyam ke Antargat Aarthik Sahaayata (SSS)		
Anusuchit Jaati Evam Samanya Gareeb Parivaaron ke Vyaktiyon ki Putriyon ki Shaadi Evam Unke Parijanon ke Ilaaj hetu Anudaan Yojana (SSS)		
National Food Security Mission (CSS)		
Pati ki Mrityuparant Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana (SSS)		
Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)- Online Monitoring System		

(text in red indicates when a component of a target is not covered by any scheme, yellow- partial coverage and green- complete coverage)

About 50 targets are such that they get covered only partially. See for example Target 8.3 and 2.5

8.3-Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship,	creativity and innovation	encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises,	including through access to financial services
PMEGP SCHEME(Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme) [CSS]				
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CSS)				
One District- One Product (SSS)				

2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild	maintain the genetic diversity of seeds,	promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and
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species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels	associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
Anusuchit Jaati/Janjaati Krishko Hetu Audyaanik Vikas Karyakram (State Sector) (SSS)	partially	

There are also 8 SDG targets which do not get covered at all. They are listed as below.

4.7 By 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development
5.5-Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
5.b- Promote the empowerment of women through Technology.
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas
12.8-ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
15.9-By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
15.a - Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b - Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

For further details of analysis, please refer to the individual district documents provided separately

## Recommendations

Some broad recommendations have been mentioned below. Please refer to the individual district documents for detailed recommendations

It has been found that nine working schemes contribute to many targets and thus these schemes need more allocation of funds so that their coverage can be enhanced.

1. ICDS
2. MNREGA
3. PMEGP
4. Child benefit scheme
5. SIFPSA
6. Rojgar Prohatsan
7. Swach Bharat
8. Sanitary Napkin
9. PM Maitritva Vandana

17 schemes in the Agriculture department, 15 in Ground Water department, 11 in Social Welfare, 12 in Higher Education department are not functional in Pilibhit. Similarly, in Moradabad also 16 schemes in the Agriculture department, 12 in forest department, 12 in Higher Education department and 12 in Cane Development and Sugar Industry are not functional. If these are allocated money and they function, then SDG target coverage will be more comprehensive in both the districts.

5 schemes in the Department of Energy, most of which are related to renewable energy are not functional. At this time when the central government is looking to consolidate its position as a global leader in addressing climate change, it is extremely important to activate these at the earliest. For example, the below schemes, if implemented, will cover some targets which are currently not being addressed in both the districts.

Name of Scheme	Department	Target
<b>National Plan for conservation of aquatic ecosystems (CSS)</b>	Forest	6.6-By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
<b>Decentralized Distribution Generation (DDG)</b>	Energy	7.b- Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

New schemes are needed or existing schemes need to be expanded to fully cover the targets listed below

5.5-Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
5.b- Promote the empowerment of women through Technology.
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas
12.8-ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
15.9-By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a - Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b - Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

Indicators need to be selected and measured so that regular monitoring of schemes is possible. As an example, the following indicators can help track nine targets-

- Percentage of children aged 0-6 years given supplementary nutrition
- Percentage of pregnant and lactating mothers given supplementary nutrition
- Percentage of pregnant women vaccinated
- Percentage of children in grade 3 malnutrition

## TARGETS

2.1, 2.2, 3.1,3.2, 3.7, 3.8, 4.2, 5.1,5.6

Efficient implementation of schemes and a wide coverage remains an issue and both need to be ensured through allocation of funds as well as robust monitoring. We recommend that the assessment of working schemes is done at a village level to understand the coverage and effectiveness. Public hearings for ensuring effective implementation. This will also ensure efficient coverage of SDG targets.

There are certain cross cutting issues that have, of late become matters of urgency, and the districts need to address these on priority:

### 1. Water conservation:

<b>Interventions needed</b>	<b>Corresponding SDG targets covered</b>
Efficient use of water in agriculture, particularly rice cultivation, through promotion of DSR and SRI	2.4; 15.3
Water use efficiency in households, particularly in urban areas through rain water harvesting and waste water reuse	6.2; 6.4; 6.b; 11.6; 11.b
Rejuvenation of wetlands and rivers through promotion of new schemes like the Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Yojana of Gujarat can be introduced.	15.1; 15.3; 15.5

### 2. Air quality:

<b>Intervention needed</b>	<b>Corresponding SDG targets covered</b>
Aggressively promote the Ujjwala Yojana to ensure that households move away from use of biomass for cooking. Provide additional incentives if required to poor households so that they use the LPG cylinders provided through Ujjwala Yojana	7.1; 7.3; 7.b
Control air pollution to achieve AQI of 51-100, especially in urban hubs and periurban areas	11.6; 11.7; 11.b; 3.4; 3.9; 12.4
Reduce dependence on grid supplied electricity and aggressively promote rooftopsolar electricity installation and use. Aggressively implement net metering	7.1; 7.2; 7.3;
Take measures for smooth traffic movement and management in the urban areas of Pilibhit to reduce vehicular emissions	3.6; 3.9; 11.6; 12.4

### 3. Climate change:

<b>Proposed intervention</b>	<b>Corresponding SDG targets covered</b>
Promoting water use efficiency and conservation as well as addressing air quality will have climate change co-benefits and would make the districts a climate leader in the country	6.2; 6.4; 6.b; 11.6; 11.7; 11.b; 3.4; 3.9; 12.4
Additional aspects of dealing with climate change would involve ensuring the protection and conservation of forests which would have both adaptation and mitigation co-benefits.	6.6; 15.1; 15.2; 15.b
Promoting e-mobility by incentivizing uptake of electric vehicles, as well as creating vehicle charging infrastructure in the cities	7.1; 7.3; 7.b; 3.4; 3.9;

## 4. Urban Planning and Smart Cities

Proposed intervention	Corresponding SDG targets covered
Effluent treatment plants for the MSME clusters to reduce pollution and toxic buildup	3.4; 3.9; 6.3; 9.4; 11.5; 11.6; 12.4
Mandatory sewage treatment systems to be installed for all urban centers	
Climate proofing infrastructure especially in urban areas	1.5; 11.b; 13.1; 13.3;
Low carbon solid waste management and treatment through anaerobic sewage management and waste segregation at the household level	11.6; 12.3; 12.4; 12.5; 12.c
Boost public transport for easing urban traffic. Plan infrastructure based on traffic projections for the next 10 years.	3.6; 11.2;
LED street lighting needs to be installed in all towns and cities in the district	7.1; 7.3; 5.2
Strengthen ULBs to participate in urban developmental planning and implementation	6.b; 11.a; 11.b; 16.7
Convergence between Moradabad Nagar Nigam and Moradabad Development Authority	11.b

## 5. Health and Family Welfare

Proposed intervention	Corresponding SDG targets covered
Schemes to deal with water borne epidemics and tuberculosis need to be implemented across the districts on priority.	3.3; 3.9; 6.3
Health coverage for all as well as access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines needs to be ensured	3.8; 3.b
Coverage of schemes to prevent neonatal mortality and under 5 mortality needs to be improved	3.2
Effective vector control programmes to be launched linking them with drinking water and sanitation	3.9; 6.a; 6.b
Distribute prophylactic doses of anti-malarial drugs to reduce incidence of malaria	3.3 and 3.4



## 6. Agriculture

Proposed intervention	Corresponding SDG targets covered
The non-functional schemes related to agriculture (17 in Pilibhit and 16 in Moradabad) need to be restarted immediately	
Increasing agricultural productivity through provision of productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment needs to be promoted actively.	2.3; 2.c; 2.a
Coverage of schemes for climate resilience and disaster resilience needs to be improved	1.5; 2.4; 9.1; 11.b; 13.1
Progressive improvement of land and soil quality should be promoted through agriculture extension workers.	2.4; 3.9; 12.4; 15.3
Improve efforts towards maintenance of genetic diversity of seeds and conserving traditional knowledge on farming.	2.5; 15.6
Promote cultivation of millets and other water efficient crops through effective implementation of MSP mechanisms	
Promote resilience and diversification of crops to reduce the risks of price and income shock to farmers	2.3; 2.4
Scale up and enhance, if possible, the Pradhan Mantri Kissan Samman Nidhi, through finances of the State Government	1.3

As per needs of specific blocks, there should also be special schemes which will contribute to targets 15.7, 15.9 as well as 5.b, 8.6 and 4.7. A sample of possible initiatives for Amaria block, Pilibhit Village is listed below.

1. Creating bagh bandhu for managing human wildlife conflict.
2. Secure coverage for a fixed number of individuals under general insurance to address accidents due to human- wildlife conflict.
3. Increase coverage for livestock insurance, especially in forest fringe villages. This is important to reduce people's retaliation in cases of livestock depredation by wild animals
4. Restoring grasslands within forest areas
5. Incentives/compensation for farmers whose sugar cane field are used by tigers like Amaria area
6. Revive wetlands and promote fisheries
7. Scholarship for girls and women for computer and other digital media training

## Challenges and Limitations

- Limited awareness of SDGs and its relevance at district level
- Poor data availability
- Allocation and expenditure scheme wise details unavailable or not being provided
- Beneficiary level data is a mismatch at village and block level
- Baseline information is 2011 census – Demand and supply do not match
- Main focus is on target achievement
- No awareness on cross linkages and contributions of one target to another