



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

VISION 2030

UTTAR PRADESH

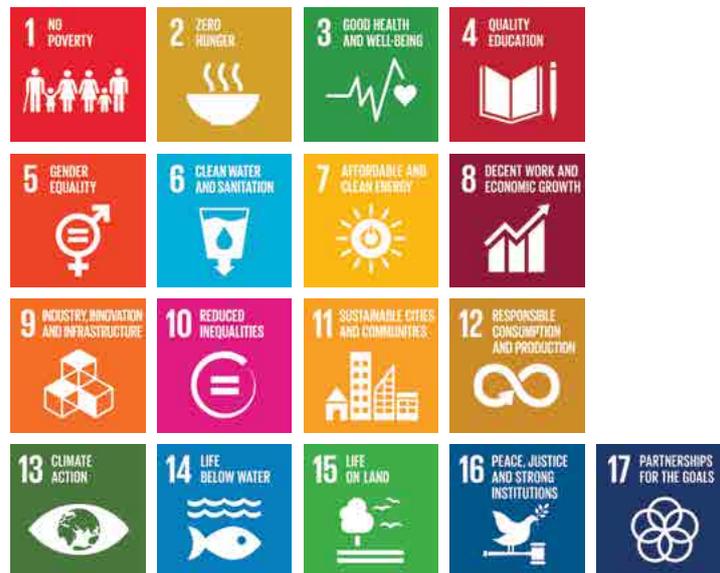


July **2019**

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UTTAR PRADESH



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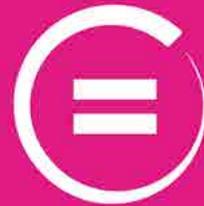
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Message



Yogi Aditya Nath

Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh



Balanced, inclusive and sustainable development together with the socio-economic progress of all individuals is the vision of Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), articulated by the global community, reinforce and commit us to continue our efforts with a goal-oriented approach.

Experience has shown us that economic growth alone does not eradicate poverty or generate employment opportunities for the youth; it is important to ensure that the benefits of economic development reach those poor and marginalised families, farmers, labourers, women and the differently abled (divyang), who have so far not been able to reap the fruits of development in terms of improvements in human development indicators and access to resources. The strength and potential of the state vis-a-vis its natural resources necessitate systematic planning, acknowledging the inter-dependence of social, economic and environmental factors along the lines of SDGs.

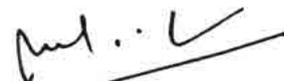
I am of the opinion that leadership and governance plays a big role in enhancing economic development and investment in the state. The Government of Uttar Pradesh will take steps to accelerate economic growth. The Government, together with investors, industrialists and stakeholders, shall frame policies in various sectors to promote economic growth. Infrastructure development (particularly road connectivity and electricity) in both urban and rural areas must be given priority. The result of our progressive policies will be evident from increased investment and growth rate in the state. We shall build on previous achievements and good practices.

Although it is important to increase investment in the state, it is equally important to ensure that benefits of development reach the last mile. All our efforts are in consonance with the vision of reaching the benefits of higher growth rate to the poor in the form of food and income security, health, nutrition, education, power, employment and infrastructure.

SDGs highlight the need to reduce inequalities and promote gender equality as integral to development. I am confident that schemes and programmes initiated to ensure the safety and security of women along with the efforts to promote girls' education will take the state sooner on the much desired path to equitable development.

VISION 2030 document prepared for the implementation of SDGs in the state involved systematic analysis and planning by all departments over several months. I consider it an important step towards collective ownership of a shared dream – Sustainable Development of Uttar Pradesh. This document gives the vision of each sector/department and how they can contribute to the SDGs in an inherently inter-dependent manner. The coordinated efforts articulated in this document, I do believe, would lead to greater synergies of action at every district, block and Gram Panchayat level.

While giving a definite form to UP-SDG VISION 2030, we commit ourselves to the inclusive development of the state for the next 13 years, which also include our individual commitment and efforts to protect the environment and contribute to the efforts to reverse climate change. As articulated in the document, we need to take measures collectively that can impact the largest benefits for future generations. I am sure that this document gives a clear direction to all stakeholders in terms of their roles, responsibilities and targets. I encourage all state government officials to use VISION 2030 as a reference document to implement schemes and programmes and appeal to each one in the state to be part of this journey to a shared dream and a common destination – a better state and more sustainable resource base for the next generation.



Yogi Aditya Nath

Foreword



Dr. Anup Chandra Pandey, IAS

Chief Secretary
Government of Uttar Pradesh



I am happy to share the VISION 2030 document of the Government of Uttar Pradesh that commits to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The SDGs adopted by the global community in 2015 have become the guiding force for the advancement of socio-economic development of people as well as the ecological surveillance of our planet. Countries have renewed commitment to address the 17 goals outlined in the SDGs and developed plans to meet them on time. The Sustainable Development Goals offer major improvements on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDG framework addresses key systemic barriers to sustainable development, such as inequality, unsustainable consumption patterns, weak institutional capacity and environmental degradation, that were not articulated in MDGs.

After several decades in which we have lived with the oppressive sense that we have dirtied the nest for the future generation and there is no alternative to social and environmental failure of modern/post- industrialisation societies, we can now reclaim a sense of optimism. SDGs are nothing but this shared optimism and commitment that we cannot delay anymore, our collective action for a more shared and sustainable world.

SDGs emphasise that economic, social and environmental issues need serious efforts at integration. These goals can be achieved, nationally and globally, only when they are implemented at the local level. The role of state government is central to the implementation of the VISION of development envisaged by 2030. The state will have to design programmes in convergence to influence all socio-economic and environmental parameters to achieve the goals. Our commitment is reflected in this document.

The government of Uttar Pradesh has developed this vision document in a systematic manner, considering the specific context of each goal and the challenges and potential of existing policies and programmes in achieving the targets. Senior officials of all line departments have contributed in developing the vision of their respective departments. This multi-year vision document brings together ways in which all departments see their

role in fulfilling SDGs and contribute to the results that can be sustained. This vision-oriented thinking is very important as it brings focus on results. For a large state like UP, the goals need to be disaggregated to actionable agenda at district and Gram Panchayat levels. The state government plans to organise thematic consultations that will help us take SDGs to all institutions and administrative levels with required convergence and concurrence of solutions. Every Gram Panchayat and district has to safeguard the principles of SDGs, only then can the state achieve the desired status and motto of 'Leaving No One Behind, Reaching the Furthest First' without compromising on the environment. The state has already begun the process by integrating SDGs into Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).

The effort made by various departments is worth appreciating as without continuous reviews and consultations it is not possible to come out with such a comprehensive document. I would like to thank all Principal Secretaries and their teams for their commitment and diligence.

I would also like to thank Mr Deepak Trivedi, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Planning, for leading the consultative workshops and coordinating the inputs from various departments into one integrated document. Support by UNICEF Lucknow Office was critical for deepening our contextual understanding, setting realistic targets and in consolidating the document. Guidance from UN Resident Coordinator's Office was also timely in putting this document together.

I firmly believe that this document will serve as a useful guide for senior officials at the state level and implementation staff at the district and block-levels, to review and assess progress against the targets, which are inherently interconnected.



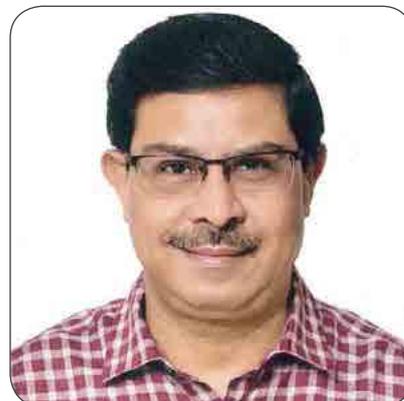
Dr. Anup Chandra Pandey, IAS

Preface



Deepak Trivedi, IAS

**Additional Chief Secretary,
Department of Planning
Government of Uttar Pradesh**



The extraordinarily positive reception of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) at the global level confirms the widespread knowledge that we cannot carry on as we have, that change is necessary, and perhaps we do, at last, have the chance to leave behind a better world for the future generation.

For the preparation of the SDG VISION 2030, the government of Uttar Pradesh took a deliberate decision that its process is as significant as the outcome. The vision document, hence, had to go through an iterative process of possibilities and potentials drawn from collective wisdom. Ownership and inter-connectedness that SDGs uphold, have to be internal – within the system – and rightfully shared by all stakeholders. The process of preparing this document did justice to this core principle of SDGs. It is a matter of pride that the vision, articulated for each goal, and strategies identified for the targets, demonstrate excellent team work of over 60 line departments. The detailed methodology is documented before the Executive Summary in this compilation.

SDGs raise fundamental questions not only about the present model of development but also the level of consumerism and inequality in human development. For example, Goal 10 is about reducing inequalities and, at the most fundamental level, it is about shifting the balance from divisive, self-centred consumerism driven by competition, towards a more integrated society. Greater equality can help us develop the public ethos and commitment to work together, which we need, if we are going to solve the problems that threaten us all. All public policies then should be aligned to this goal.

The process of preparing this vision document has to consumed considerable energy and effort of various government departments. I would like thank all officers across the departments who contributed and went through the rigour of improving the draft versions. I extend my thanks to all Principal Secretaries and Secretaries of the nodal departments who took the lead in coordinating the visioning exercise with departments concerned. Without their ownership of the process, this document would not have been possible.

I would like to acknowledge the generous support we received from in UNICEF Lucknow Office in the overall coordination of the visioning exercise as well as the final compilation and design. Especially, I would like to mention the enormous efforts put in by

Dr Piush Antony, Social Policy Specialist, for going through the various versions, emphasising on inter-connectedness and final compilation of the document. Mr Ajay Singh's able support to her and technical inputs provided by the consultants, Ms Saloni Goel, on goals related to environment, and Ms Ameer Misra, on economic goals, are also acknowledged. Ms Meenakshi Kathel, of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, New Delhi, has been a great source of support and I extend my thanks to her. I extend my special thanks to Ms Neena Sharma IAS, Secretary, Planning and Mr. R.N.S. Yadav IAS, Special Secretary, Planning for their overall contribution in preparing this document.

Dr. Anand Mishra, Director, Perspective Planning Division, who was nominated as the nodal officer by the Department of Planning to coordinate the preparation of the vision document, deserves special thanks for his perseverance in completing the tasks. I would also like to mention the support provided by the officers of the planning department, who took upon themselves the responsibility of coordinating the consultations by the nodal departments. I thank Ms Mridula Singh, Mr Arvind Dhaka, Mr Rajiv Tiwari, Mr Yadram, Ms Ajanta Devi, Mr Ajay Swaroop, Ms Suman Bajpai, Ms Anandeswari, Mr Mahendra Kumar, Ms. Neeta Sharma, Mr Ghanshyam Yadav, Mr Arun Chandra, Mr Rajiv Awasthi and Mr Durgesh Chandra Dimri.

Having completed the vision document, the challenge is to gain widespread public understanding and acceptance of what is at stake as the fundamental principle of SDGs. This will also help us in elevating it from the status of just one more idea that briefly gains attention before another fashionable one takes over. We need to build champions within the system and a social movement committed to the realisation of this vision.

The task is to develop a plan, achievable and inspiring, based on the recognition of the kind of society we need to create along with the commitment to make use of the institutional and technological opportunities to realise it. We need to confront more of dilemmas, as often as we can, so that concepts such as ethical business, sustainable agriculture, cleaner and green production processes etc., gain more currency and become material forces and established practices.

The state has initiated efforts towards this by bringing the Department of Panchayati Raj into the lead of implementation by integrating SDGs into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). It also has plans to bring in the Department of Urban Development and Urban Local Bodies to ensure that their planning processes include SDG targets. We are also trying to integrate the annual and five year development plans of the state with all SDGs.

However, to sustain the necessary effort at the individual, institutional and political level, we must remember that it falls to our generation to make one of the significant transformations in human history. To echo the words of Nadine Gordimer, let SDG VISION 2030 for the state of UP be the "common pursuit that doesn't have to be acknowledged by any treaty".



Deepak Trivedi, IAS

Executive Summary

Uttar Pradesh-SDG VISION 2030 is a compilation of the visioning exercise and strategies developed for each goal by the identified nodal departments in consultation with departments concerned over several rounds of discussions and draft versions. It is indeed a shared dream and a vision for common destination – a more sustainable resource base for the next generation and a more equitable society.

The process of preparation began with a state level consultation of all stakeholders, which included various government departments, academia and civil society on 6 October, 2016. It was organised by the Department of Planning under the guidance of NITI Aayog, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, New Delhi, and with the technical support of UNICEF, Lucknow Field Office. During this consultation, a draft visioning exercise was coordinated in thematic groups and identified the tasks. Following this, Department of Planning identified nodal departments for each goal. Nodal officers were also nominated from these departments as well as the Department of Planning for coordinating the visioning exercise for all goals except goal 14, which has limited scope in the state

Developed through rigorous and various levels of consultative processes, UP-SDG VISION 2030 document gives the vision of each sector/department and how they can work together to achieve the SDGs. The strategies articulated in this document are expected to lead to greater synergies of action between the departments and at every district, block and Gram Panchayat level.

Though the state has been making significant strides in many areas of development, the large size and population along with some historical disadvantages hampered the desired progress of outcomes at the aggregate level. The VISION document acknowledges this and emphasises the need for innovation and use of digital technology to increase the pace of reach and coverage of programmes and reduce the time line to achieve the targets.

The state has been a leader in many innovative solutions to increase a citizen's access to law and protection. These include 1090 helpline for women, UP 100, Asha Jyoti Kendras, Mahila Samman Evam Bal Prakoshth, VIKALP (online grievance redressal system), conditional cash transfers, Hausla Poshan, etc. The state has also pioneered many successful innovations in infrastructure, including power. Examples are: higher electricity generation through open access route for private producers, demonstrated model of 300 Mega Watts of avoided capacity generation through Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme, high capacity transmission corridors of 765 KV, energy efficiency through state run Anpara thermal power plant, reduced transmission and distribution (T&D) losses under Restructured Accelerated Power Development, Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), and Agra Expressway with its fast and undisputed model of land acquisition and completion within the planned time frame. The VISION document prioritises strengthening and replicating these innovative efforts.

The state recognises the multiplier effect of improving the quality of basic services such as health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and will prioritise it as a core strategy to achieve the targets of: end poverty and hunger, promote gender equality and economic growth, and reduce inequality. Here again, the digital and ICT enabled solutions will be employed to enhance the demand for services and strengthen the implementation of existing schemes.

Strengthening of decentralised structures, especially at the Gram Panchayat/urban local bodies, will be a cross-cutting strategy to achieve all goals.

A strong emphasis on e-governance, automation of government processes and reduction in physical interface between citizens and government functionaries will form the basis for improving quality and efficiency of government in Uttar Pradesh. All departments will strive for software-based solutions, digital payments, digital forms and digitally monitored grievance redressal.

The vision articulated for each goal and core strategies identified to achieve the targets by 2030 are summarised below:

Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Vision

To end poverty in all its forms (income and deprivations) everywhere (rural and urban) and among all groups (children, women, disabled, elderly) by 2030 through effective and sustainable state interventions. These include investments in human capacities, quality basic services, optimising employment potential of sectors, augmenting access to resources (physical and financial) and provision of social security to reduce economic shocks and other vulnerabilities.

Strategies

The five targets for ending poverty in all its forms are not mutually exclusive and strategies tend to function as conditions for each other. Therefore, the identified strategies are built on the following five pillars: income enhancement; employment generation and skill development; basic services and improved infrastructure; social protection; and disaster resilience. And, the main strategies will include the following:

Improved effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of existing schemes through outcome based monitoring and by adopting ICT enabled solutions for real-time monitoring and accountability systems to public service delivery systems.

Strengthen and upscale the innovations initiated by the state by allocating adequate human and financial resources.

Improve the quality of basic services to match the present day needs and standards of adequacy and competency by investing in community/citizen's engagement as well as capacity building of functionaries including attitudinal changes/human incentives. These services include health, nutrition, education, protection, water and sanitation.

Enhanced and adequate coverage of social protection to vulnerable sections of the population including hitherto unidentified vulnerabilities.

Strengthened Welfare Board for the unorganised sector to identify and support the needs of workers across different trades and occupations with policies, programmes, staff, functions and monitoring systems.

Increased attention in policies and investment in programmes on cognitive capital and gender equality.

Increased income for the poorest through efficiency in public works programmes by bringing in efficiency at the Gram Panchayat level.

Increased skill building and entrepreneurship among the economically and socially disadvantaged, women and the disabled to increase income levels and quality of life through market/industry and finance linked programmes through State Rural Livelihood Mission and Skill Development Mission.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

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

Vision

Uttar Pradesh envisions to become the 'Granary of the Nation' and end hunger and malnutrition among all vulnerable groups by 2030. Guided by the New Agriculture Policy of 2013, the state envisages 5.1 per cent growth in the farming sector while promoting sustainable practices and balancing the employment potential.

Strategies

The state will adopt, develop and popularise appropriate eco-friendly farming systems to improve soil health and farm productivity, and to help conserve natural resources in order to maintain the ecological balance. The state will also give emphasis to increasing the income of farmers through agriculture diversification towards high value activities while retaining the core-competence in the area of food and nutritional security.

Specific strategies include:

Guided by the New Agricultural Policy-2013, achieve 5.1 per cent growth in the agriculture sector.

Address malnutrition within the 10-year action plan of State Nutrition Mission.

State level nutrition awareness programmes and promotion of homestead gardens to address household level nutritional and food insecurity.

Implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) across all districts to cover 24 crore population with sufficient quality of food grains along with items like pulses, salt and edible oil to address the nutritional and calorie deficit.

Focus on Bundelkhand and Vindhyaachal regions for food and nutritional security interventions by various departments.

Increased coverage of crop insurance to protect the marginal and small farmers.

Establishment of E-Mandis across the state.

Increased investment in agriculture research and establishment of gene bank facilities for flora and fauna in the state.

Develop a blueprint for sustainable agriculture applicable to all the diverse regions of the state.

Regional and region specific interventions to improve infrastructure - road connectivity between villages and small towns, from small towns to district headquarters and highways; marketing and market infrastructure enabling agricultural and allied products to do storage and develop value added products.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

Vision

Achieve healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages by building a resilient health system through people-centred, evidence-based, equity-driven, inter-departmental and inter-sectoral collaborative approaches to guarantee preventive, promotive, diagnostic, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care across all levels of service provision and through the life course.

Strategies

The state will adopt a mission mode to address the challenges in the health sector. A state level task force has been constituted in the state to ensure inter-departmental and inter-sectoral coordination required for the accomplishment of the targets.

State health policy will be developed for improved health facilities and referral system to deliver quality services. It will also focus on trust building through citizen's/community engagement by activating village health and nutrition day (VHND) across the state. Universal health coverage for the poor will be taken up as a priority by the state and all sectors will be encouraged to ensure health insurance as part of the employment contract.

Given the vast and complex nature of health sector, the strategies for system strengthening and citizen's engagement are identified in the following eight sub-sectoral interventions for more focussed engagement: i) Reproductive, maternal, new born and child health; ii) Communicable diseases and other public health threats (HIV, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Kala Azar, Filariasis and other neglected tropical diseases); iii) Addressing Non-communicable diseases and mental health; iv) Mortality and injuries due to road traffic accidents etc; v) Universal health coverage - ensuring universal health coverage including risk protection, access to quality and essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all; vi) Deaths & illness due to hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination; vii) Measures to address tobacco control; viii) Enhancing effective health systems in all its dimensions (policy, infrastructure, access, quality) in order to ensure universal health coverage through enhanced health financing and improvements in human resources

Goal 4: Quality Education

Vision

The state of Uttar Pradesh is committed to ensure that all children, adolescents and youth, irrespective of gender and other social categories, access quality elementary education, including early childhood development, and have equal opportunities to continue higher education. The state will stress on education that imparts knowledge, life skills and democratic values and attitudes.

Strategies

The state envisages four pillars of educational interventions -Expansion, Equity & Inclusion, Excellence and Employability. Guided by these, the state will develop strategies, roadmaps and customised interventions for pre-school education up to higher education and literacy related programmes. Expansion efforts will ensure universal coverage while the focus on equity and inclusion will ensure that all girls and boys, adolescents, children with disability and youth from marginalised communities receive equal opportunities along with benefits from targeted interventions.

The state will be adopting a progressive approach where priority for the first five years will be to ensure that universal coverage with assured equity is achieved along with quality learning outcomes in early childhood care and education (ECCE), elementary and secondary levels.

To reduce inequality in the long run, emphasis will be given to the development of cognitive capital of children to ensure a fair and equitable start for all children.

Education system will be revamped to promote gender sensitive contents, valuing sustainable living and citizenship rights and duties.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Vision

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieve a gender-just society through progressive interventions to influence the social ethos and infrastructure, where women and men have equal and adequate access to markets, resources, services, benefits and development opportunities, possess equal voice and autonomy in key decisions that influence their lives and society, enjoy equitable participation and leadership position in governance, and live a life free from all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender identity.

Strategies

To achieve gender equality, the state will adopt three-tier strategies

The first tier of strategies will be to ensure that basic rights are protected through progressive policy and programme interventions – right to be born, right to survival (health, nutrition, water and sanitation, right to development and protection (education, life skills, free from gender based violence).

The second tier will focus on supporting interventions to overcome the social, cultural and religious norms that prevent girls and women from achieving their full potential in education, labour market participation, economic and emotional independence.

The third tier will be to promote citizenship rights through participation in politics and governance and combat socially sanctioned practices that are in conflict with the law, such as child marriage, domestic violence, etc.

Specific strategies include:

Developing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy to guide the state empowerment mission.

Innovative efforts to address the skewed child sex ratio by promoting alternative models to patrilocality, lineage and customary rituals.

Special efforts to increase the work participation of women in the labour market through gender sensitive public policies and systems such as transport, school timings, arrangements for the care of young ones and the elderly etc. Initiatives will also be in the direction of skilling women in non- conventional, non- gender stereo type tasks.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Vision

Ensure access and availability of clean water and sanitation for all in the state by applying the principles of water conservation, water management and regulations that focus on sustainability and participation of communities in managing water resources, waste and sanitation.

Strategies

Recognising the benefits of improved water and sanitation services in health and economic welfare, the government of Uttar Pradesh will focus on community based approach to sustainable, inclusive and equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

The government also aims to achieve the status of Swachh Uttar Pradesh in the coming years; programmes and schemes are therefore aligned to ensure sanitation and hygiene facilities at households and institutions in both urban rural areas.

Specific strategies include:

Achieving total sanitation by 2019 and focus on communication for development to sustain the changed behaviours and make every GP a sustainable model of solid and liquid waste management.

Develop regulatory framework for efficient management of ground water use for quality purposes and strengthen the Hydrological Information System (HIS for moving towards improved planning and design of water resources development and long-term water resource management

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Vision

Uttar Pradesh aims to achieve universal access to modern energy for all by using the philosophy of affordable, clean and efficient energy using a mix of renewable energy sources and continuously working towards reducing the reliability on sources that have adverse effect on the environment. The state also envisions decreasing the use of fossil fuels and increasing the per capita consumption of alternative energy sources.

Strategies

The state will prioritise identifying and tapping various sources of energy so that dependence on any one source is avoided and forms of green energy are promoted. Another strategy will be reduction in energy consumption rate by 10 per cent of the total electricity consumption per year by increased use of energy-efficient technologies and also enhancement of renewable energy consumption by 10 per cent.

The state is blessed with good solar irradiation to the tune of 1,800 kWh/m² on an annual average, which is considered necessary for operating a solar photovoltaic power plant. The state envisions availability of more than 412,815 million units (50,000 megawatt of peak demand) of energy by 2030 by tapping more than 60 per cent of it by using efficient, solar and other renewable energy sources.

Mobilisation of financial resources and efficiency in implementation of projects for desired delivery targets are envisaged through innovative methods of partnership with stakeholders and participation of people.

Other strategies include:

State policy to ensure optimal use of renewable energy and replicate the successful model of DELP scheme for general domestic consumers to bring the cost of renewable energy competitive with that of the conventional thermal electricity.

Promotion of solar energy and energy efficient appliances in all sectors, including agriculture, government departments and tourist places.

Credit linked capital subsidy scheme for technology upgradation including anti-pollution and energy conservation machinery.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Vision

To achieve sustained economic growth of minimum 9 per cent per annum in the state over the next 13 years by creating conducive business environment, decent and adequate number of jobs in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), allied agriculture and non-farm sectors while simultaneously pursuing resource efficient and eco-friendly development through use of appropriate technology and practices

Strategies

Creating enabling environment for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and heavy industries

Promoting niche areas like agro processing/food processing, electronics, IT, tourism, etc.

Reaping demographic dividend through quality education and health and skilling

Ensuring decent work, strengthening employment/income security of workers by enforcing the existing statutory legislations/provisions, particularly in the service sector

Sustainable production practices and enhancing productivity in agriculture

Social inclusion of women, Persons with Disability and marginalised sections of society

Adoption of environment friendly and green/clean technology and practices

Elimination and rehabilitation of child labour and forced labour by effective implementation of Right to Education Act.

GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Vision

The state envisions creating an ecosystem which enables an easy, affordable and equitable access to infrastructure for its citizens to lead a quality life and build and run sustainable industries. The state will aim at developing globally competitive industrial strengths by creating a vibrant policy framework and incentivizing research and innovation. The state will also prioritize achieving a cleaner and greener environment by promoting cleaner technologies, production systems and resilient infrastructure.

Strategies

Main strategies will be improving connectivity, enhancing rural, urban and IT infrastructure through cluster development and region specific interventions to promote industries

In line with the Uttar Pradesh Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy 2017, innovations in waste management will be promoted including greener and cleaner technologies, and recycling, reusing and upcycling

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Vision

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to reduce inequalities through appropriate public policy interventions that foster the life chances of the poor. Primary motors will be quality services in health and education, enhanced social protection floor to reduce vulnerabilities, effective implementation of poverty reduction programmes and increased public investments in rural infrastructure, and agriculture. Governance structures will be strengthened for increased participation of people from socially and economically marginalised sections as well as for efficiency in the existing mechanisms of distributive justice. Emphasis will be given to strengthen the Gram Panchayats to identify the most vulnerable and support their access to quality basic services and social protection coverage.

Strategies

Improve the quality and coverage of essential and other services that will remove the entry barriers and strengthen the existing platforms for inclusion. This will include better wage employment and health outcomes, universal access for children to quality schooling and improvements in provision of basic amenities like electricity, water, road, sanitation and housing.

Use of appropriate technology in reducing some of the access barriers, particularly in relation to information.

Skill development among the socially disadvantaged sections through Kaushal Kendra for improved income and occupational and social mobility

For optimising the opportunity of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and GPDP to address inequalities, over 59,000 Gram Panchayats and 700,000 elected members will be trained in understanding and addressing the issues of inequality at the GP level through regional level network of training organisations.

Increased access to criminal justice system for the socially and economically marginalised communities through administrative reforms and ICT enabled platforms of redressal.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Vision

Uttar Pradesh envisions making all cities and towns inclusive, safe, resilient, disaster proof, slum-free and sustainable with access to smart-IT enabled governance systems. All citizens will have basic urban amenities as per norms - transport facilities, street lighting, adequate, safe and affordable housing, and clean, healthy and liveable environment. Towards a sustainable urban environment, the government is committed to creating green and open public spaces, upgraded slums and conserving cultural heritage.

Strategies

Strategies aim at urban poverty reduction and infrastructure development. This will include urban transportation, improvements in water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation facilities, waste management, upgradation of basic services in slums, housing, and creating conducive liveable urban environment (green spaces, recreational and public spaces like parks). Improving urban governance and institutions for effective, transparent and accountable delivery of urban services are also the core strategies.

Other strategies include:

UP Urban Transport Directorate will focus on improved services through GPS and GPRS enabled services and bus stations to provide safety, timeliness and adequate frequency along with gender sensitive and disabled friendly features and common mobility card.

Reporting carbon footprints saved and released by industries will be ensured through their annual reports and compliance reports for appropriate regulations and support.

Zero discharge and waste management along with resource recovery systems to switch to clean fuels will be insisted on for industries and big infrastructure.

Implementing the recommendations of energy/water audit through public-private partnership (PPP) in all cities with one lakh+ population.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Vision

The state envisages a society that is oriented towards sustainable consumption and production, and maximises the potential to transform environmental challenges into economic opportunities, and provides a better deal for producers of goods and services as well as consumers. Responsible production and consumption will be promoted as a core value of sustainable living and development in the state through regulatory frameworks, consumer awareness and by encouraging cleaner and greener production systems.

Strategies

This goal requires that every single individual in society has equal stake and responsibility in achieving the targets by acquiring an alternative world view and lifestyle. The major challenge, therefore, in formulating strategies under this goal would be to balance four exigencies: i) need for economic growth and increase in employment, ii) increased demand for production - goods and services - and managing the waste, iii) supporting the consumption of the poor to reach minimum living standards and, iv) regulating the high levels of consumption of the privileged and their quality

The state government will develop a comprehensive environmental policy, which will cover the range of issues to be addressed from the perspective of production and consumption practices as well as conservation of resources and reduction of waste. Other strategies include:

Promotion of energy and eco labelling for responsible consumption and production.

For initiating interventions to mitigate climate change, focus will be on agriculture, forest, urbanisation, energy and pollution.

State will make efforts to promote responsible media and entertainment industry to support responsible production and consumption.

Goal 13: Climate Action

Vision

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieving sustainable rapid economic growth by mainstreaming climate action into government policy and planning. The government envisions implementing projects and programmes on adaptation and mitigation, building resilience to climate-related disasters and hazards, and reducing carbon footprint so as to minimise the impact of climate change, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable sections of society, sectors and regions. It targets building institutional capacities, creating awareness and raising resources for formulating and implementing eco-friendly policies with concrete outcomes and outputs that are measurable, verifiable and can be monitored.

Strategies

The main strategy will be to implement the specific schemes and projects identified under State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). Apart from this, the state will also adopt the following:

Setting up of functional Climate Change Authority to oversee the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and fully functional climate change cells in all seven mission departments.

Mass afforestation programmes with development of nurseries on climate resilient varieties

Pollution monitoring in all districts including GHG inventories and dissemination of data

Promotion of fisheries, poultries, sericulture, dairy improvement programmes, stall-feeding and improvement of cattle breeds that are climate resilient

Goal 15: Life on Land

Vision

Uttar Pradesh is committed to protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems in the interest of sustainable growth and inclusive development. It envisions sustainable use of natural resources, like cultivable land, forests and inland freshwater bodies, and restoration of degraded lands, forests and water bodies, for reversing environmental degradation and ensuring their availability for future generations. The state is also committed to conservation of its rich biodiversity, natural habitats and to arrest incursion of alien species. In order to disseminate and distribute the fruits of development, the state envisages strengthening capacities of the agents of change both at institutional and grassroots levels.

Strategies

The core strategies target conservation and sustainable utilisation of its land, forest, wetland and biodiversity resources. It supports promotion and dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices, water use efficiency, and reclamation of degraded lands.

The state will adopt world-class forest management practices for conservation of forests and biodiversity, large scale plantation for increasing the green cover, and sustainable harvesting of goods and services from

biological resources. Innovative approaches will be adopted for inculcating conservation ethics in the minds of the people

The state will invest in the capacity building of elected representatives and government functionaries at Gram Panchayat level on Gram Panchayat Development Plan exercise so that planning for afforestation and biodiversity conservation are included in the GPDP. The state will promote participatory management practices in wetlands management by building the capacity of communities dependent on land resources.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Vision

Uttar Pradesh envisions establishment of corruption (of all sorts) free society, promoting peaceful and inclusive communities based on respect for human rights, the rule of law and transparent, effective and accountable institutions at all levels.

Strategies

Peace, justice and good governance are strongly implicated in the goals across the sustainable development framework. Hence, state has identified three main pillars to guide its strategies:

Building citizenship and legal literacy to ensure collaborative governance in all realms and public institutions. Citizenship building will be taken up with three objectives: compliance to law and order practised as a positive and equitable assertion of fundamental rights of every citizen; address the cultural practices and social identities that are in conflict with citizenship, such as child marriage, child labour, domestic violence, and; increase the deterrence from unlawful practices among the majority in a positive manner

Strengthening the transparency and accountability mechanisms in public institutions, in particular institutions that deliver justice directly and indirectly.

Delivering restorative justice in a progressive manner –bring both offenders and victims back to society as self-reliant and responsible citizens.

The state will also prioritise strengthening the Civil Registration System, especially focussing on birth registration of all children below 18 years, by clearing the backlog as well as ensuring timely registration of all newborns.

The state will progress towards a victim-oriented approach in criminal justice system by further expanding existing interventions such as UP Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh. It will attempt to heal wounds through reconciliation and restorative means of justice rather than letting it get prolonged in the system, leading to lack of faith in the system and more wrongs.

Undertake appropriate reforms for efficiency in criminal justice system which will include victim-oriented criminal justice system, summary trials for land disputes and behavioural offences.

Initiate and scale up restorative justice for the juvenile as a long term strategy.

Establish anti- corruption help line to enable citizens to report incidences of corruption.

A web portal will be developed to track and reach out to workers who migrate outside the state and in the case of intra-state migrants it will be ensured they get their entitlements through portability of benefits such as PDS, Aadhar linked cash transfers and other services and amenities.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Vision

Uttar Pradesh is committed to strengthen the necessary conditions and capabilities to implement the social and economic policies that will enable achievement of sustainable development goals. Creating a welcoming environment for businesses, particularly in the information technology (IT) sector, will be one of the core pillars of its progress towards this goal and it envisions being the most preferred destination for investors in the country. IT will be leveraged as an engine of growth as well as a catalyst for better quality of life, offering opportunities for participation, especially for the marginalised and poor.

Strategies

- Partnership with the private sector will be fostered and strengthened for PPP as well as non-budgetary resources for development.
- The state will also identify the sectors, tasks and needs that the private sector caters to in a major way and allocate responsibilities accordingly, to reduce the enforcement cost borne by the government, thereby widening the scope of corporate social responsibility.
- Engagement with the non-governmental sector or civil society will be to spread awareness of entitlements among people and in communicating social behavioural change, especially to vulnerable sections. They will also be partnered for strengthening citizenship rights through platforms such as Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND), School Management Committee (SMC) and Gram Sabhas.

UP-SDG VISION 2030 contains the collective wisdom for common goals and shared responsibilities for achieving inclusive and sustainable development of the state for the next 13 years. It also envisages sustainable development as an engagement between the state and the citizen and partnership between the public and private sectors, which in turn implies that every citizen has to make individual commitment and efforts to protect the environment and contribute to the interventions to reverse the climate change impacts. Towards this, SDG has to be the sine qua non of every business and the norm for all aspects of life.

The state will optimise all its machinery to popularise and sustain the commitment through programmes, curricula, media, community platforms, business endeavours, etc. SDG targets will be integrated with the planning processes of Gram Panchayats and Urban local bodies. It will also be taken to divisional and district levels so that implementation and monitoring at every level is aligned to SDGs.

The annexure that contains SDG integration into Gram Panchayat Development Plan as 'low cost and no cost activities' that Gram Panchayats can take up is just the beginning in the right direction.

Methodology

Preparation of the SDG VISION document involved participation of wide range of stakeholders at all stages led by the Department of Planning of the government of UP. It began with a state level consultation organised by Department of Planning in partnership with UNICEF, Lucknow Office to discuss the context and scope of the exercise. The stake holders included representatives from over 60 government departments, UN agencies, academia and civil society representatives. During this consultation, participants were formed into three groups based on their domain expertise, representing three clusters of SDGs- social and economic and environmental. Groups discussed the context of the state vis-à-vis the targets under each goal. Relevance of goals in the overall development context of the state was also discussed. And it was decided to drop goal 14 but address the relevant targets under other goals.

The methodology of preparing the VISION document involved the following steps:

1. Standardisation of the process of consultation;
2. Consolidation of relevant data in common formats,
3. Consensus building on strategies;
4. Compilation of the document; and
5. Institutionalisation of SDGs into the existing governance structures.

Towards standardisation of processes, Department of Planning held a meeting of all concerned departments to identify nodal departments as well as the relevant/contributing ones for each goal and nodal officers were also nominated from all departments. To coordinate the visioning exercise with the nodal departments, Department of Planning nominated officers responsible for each goal.

The process of contextualising SDGs and visioning for the state involved complexities in terms of balancing the competing priorities of social development and accommodating environmental sustainability as a core principle in accelerating economic growth through industrialisation and agriculture production. To enable the visioning exercise across the 16 nodal departments in a consistent manner, the department of Planning developed two formats: progress of physical as well as financial targets and landscape analysis. Progress of targets required estimations for 2020, 2024 and 2030 and landscape analysis involved situation analysis, present interventions (centrally and state sponsored), challenges, strategies and milestones to be achieved with time frame.

All nodal departments held a series of consultations with the relevant stakeholders to gather information in the formats. Several rounds of inter-departmental discussions, led by principal secretaries and secretaries, were held to identify the strategies for each target and incorporate the much needed inter-connectedness required to achieve SDGs. To ensure consistency across the consultations, responsible officers from the Department of Planning and representatives of UNICEF participated in all consultations. Technical expertise of WHO and UNDP was also sought for goals related to health, economic growth and environment.

After receiving the compilation of information in both formats from all nodal departments, UNICEF and Department of planning developed a sample vision document for Goal 4 with the following structure: vision statement, approach to the vision, context, present interventions, strategies and milestones. Upon consensus, this template was circulated to all nodal departments to prepare the draft version for each goal. Several rounds of comments were given by domain experts on the draft versions and revisions were made accordingly. Final versions of all goals were endorsed by the Principal Secretaries /Secretaries of the nodal departments.

While all goals followed the standard format, due to the complexity of targets as in the case of goal: 3, slight variations were made by the nodal department. Similarly, some of the departments could not make financial targets as part of milestones, hence, it was decided that financial targets will be an optional part of the goals. One major reason for this can be attributed to the timing of the preparation of the document, coinciding with the state assembly election, 2016-17.

Ownership of the vision and strategies articulated for each goal rest with the Principal Secretary of the nodal department concerned while authorship is shared by all officers who contributed to the consultation.

Final compilation was undertaken by the UNICEF Lucknow field office under the guidance of Principal Secretary- Department of Planning. An editorial committee was formed in the Department of Planning to ensure consistency and inter- connectedness.

To institutionalise the inter-connectedness of goals, Department of Panchayati Raj organised a consultation of relevant departments on integrating SDGs into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan. During this consultation, activities that can be undertaken by the Gram Panchayats were identified under each target. Goal 9 and 11 were not part of this exercise as they are concerned more with urban areas and urban local bodies. The state will also be engaging urban local bodies as part of the institutionalisation of SDGs into the existing governance structures.

This document is a collective endeavour of a dedicated team of officials across the government departments. The strategies are dynamic in nature, to evolve and adapt over the years to the advancements that the state will make in technology and economic growth.



Prepared by a team guided by Mr. Deepak Trivedi IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Rural Development and coordinated by Dr. Ashish Kumar Goel IAS, Secretary, Rural Development. The other members of the team were Dr. Harish Chandra, OSD & Director (Budget), Rural Development, Mr. Janmayjay Shukla, Deputy Commissioner, Rural Development, Dr. Gyan Prakash, Director, Health and Family Welfare, Mr. Rakesh Krishna, Additional Director, Institutional Banking, Mr. Man Mohan Chowdhary, Special Secretary, Skill Development, Ms. Aditi Umrao, Senior Consultant, Revenue, Dr. Satendra Kumar Singh, Joint Director (Planning), Agriculture, Mr. R M Tripathi, Chief Engineer, Jal Nigam, Dr. Sushma Rani Sharma, Deputy Director (Planning), Fisheries and Mr. Arvind Dhaka, Additional Director, Planning Department.

1 NO
POVERTY



End poverty in all its forms
everywhere



Vision

To end poverty in all its forms (income and deprivations) everywhere (rural and urban) and among all groups (children, women, disabled, elderly) by 2030 through effective and sustainable state interventions. These include investments in human capacities, quality basic services, optimising employment potential of sectors, augmenting access to resources (physical and financial) and provision of social security to reduce economic shocks and other vulnerabilities.





Approach to Vision

Acknowledging the multi-dimensionality of poverty and the significance of long term investment in human development to reduce poverty, the state will be utilising every opportunity across the sectors and departments to identify and reach out to those who are poor and deprived, with interventions that have protective and transformative potential.

The state intends to expand self-employment opportunities for people, particularly for women and youth, through skill training and entrepreneurship to address poverty and vulnerability. It will

optimise the employment potential by supporting agriculture and agro-based industries with input investments while non-farm, manufacturing and service sectors will be supported with physical and financial infrastructure. Focus would also be on addressing non-income dimensions of poverty - for example, housing, access to quality health services and education, drinking water, sanitation, food and electricity. Protecting households from vulnerabilities, economic shocks and disasters through adequate social protection measures will also be considered crucial in addressing poverty.



Advancing technology, improving infrastructure and responding to climate change

The state government is committed to supporting technology, research and innovation and will create a policy environment conducive to industrial diversification and growth.

The government will focus on the development and establishment of basic infrastructure such as drinking water, connectivity, electricity and energy, health and sanitation that will improve the quality of life of its citizens.

As part of the state government's commitment to end poverty, responsive policies that factor in climate change and its impacts will be adopted. These will include measures such as conservation, mitigation and adaptation.

In cognisance of the regional differences in the distribution and incidence of poverty, regionally differentiated strategies will be adopted through appropriate investments in rural infrastructure, human capital and agriculture and allied services.

Employment opportunities in rural areas will be promoted by maximising the potential of road connectivity and development of small towns as region-specific growth centres for trade and marketing, factoring in local resources.

Promotion of good governance at the local level, especially in bringing efficiency to ongoing poverty reduction strategies, would also be a priority. Besides sustained poverty reduction, it would lead to minimal inclusion errors and more equitable delivery of services.

Education being the single most powerful trigger for upward mobility with multiplier effect in addressing poverty related deprivations, literacy will be promoted vigorously and innovatively in the educationally

backward blocks (EBBs). Educational outcomes of children among the socially and economically marginalised sections will be prioritised through increased investment in human resource in the existing schemes.

Special efforts will be made to gain from social mobilisation and agency building, among the poor households and women, to break the inter-generational transfer of poverty. The vicious cycle of poverty, and persisting incidences of child labour, will be addressed through effective implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act and skill based educational programmes. Intra-state migration of the poor will be supported with adequate and appropriate services in the destination districts and urban areas.

Health emergencies drain the income and asset base of the poor. Improved provisioning of quality health care services will therefore be ensured along with other enabling factors such as nutritional and food security and water and sanitation.





The Context

Uttar Pradesh has made considerable efforts to reduce poverty yet the rate of poverty in the state is higher than the national average owing to a low literacy rate and large population. Though poverty has declined rapidly in both rural and urban areas after 2005, the World Bank estimation is that 60 million out of 200 million people in the state are poor, which makes UP the home for the largest number of poor in the country (2012).

Snapshot of Poverty

Sector	Poverty Line (PL) (in Rs)	No. of Persons Below PL (Lakh)	Per cent Age of Persons below PL
UP State			
Rural	889.82	600.9	38.1
Urban	1329.55	208.2	45.7
Total	-	809.1	39.8
All India			
Rural	972	2605.2	30.9
Urban	1407	1024.7	26.4
Total	-	3629.9	29.5

Source: Annual Plan 2016-17, Department of Planning, Government of UP

Economic Indicators	UP	India
Annual Growth Rate of Total Income	5.8	7.0
Annual Growth Rate of per Capita Income	4.7	5.6
Per Capita Income at Current Price (in Rs)	48584	93231

Source: Annual Plan 2015-16, Department of Planning, Government of UP



Demographic and social development indicators

Indicator	India	Uttar Pradesh	Year	Source
Population	1210	199.8	2011	Census
Adult Literacy – Male	80.9	77.3	2011	Census
Adult Literacy – Female	64.6	57.2	2011	Census
Population SC	16.2	21.1	2011	Census
Population ST	8.1	0.1	2011	Census
Sex Ratio	940	912	2011	Census
Decadal Growth Rate	17.64	20.23	2011	Census
IMR	34	43	2014-16	SRS
NMR	26	32	2014	SRS
MMR	167	201	2014-16	SRS
Households with No Latrine Within Premises That Defecate in the Open	49.8	63	2011	Census
Households with Improved Source of Drinking Water	885	966	2012	NSS 69 th round
Per Capita Consumption of Electricity	914	450	Annual Plan 2016-17, Department of Planning GoUP, (planning.up.nic.in)	
Percentage of Electrified Villages	94.4	88.9		
Road Connectivity per lakh Population	95.7	96		
No. of Schools per lakh Population	63	74		
No. of Hospitals per lakh Population	1.0	0.4		
Banking				
Credit Deposit Ratio	75.1	43.6		
Agriculture				
Holdings below 1.0 Hectare	67.04	79.23		
Per Capita of Net Area Sown	0.12	0.09		
Industry				
Average Number of Workers per Lakh of Population per Day in Registered Factories	832	313		

Wage employment being a crucial factor in poverty reduction as per Census 2011, the work participation rate (WPR) of both men and women in the state is lower than the national average of 53.26 per cent and 25.51 per cent. The work participation rate of men is 47.7 per cent and that of women is 16.7 per cent. Work participation in the state seems to be poverty induced as evident in the case of Lalitpur district with the highest WPR (41 per cent) and highest Female WPR of 31.1 per cent in Kaushambi district. Under-employment is also a serious concern in the state as 32.2 per cent of the total workers are marginal workers (worked less than 6 months) and out of which 20 per cent worked for less than 3 months (Census 2011).

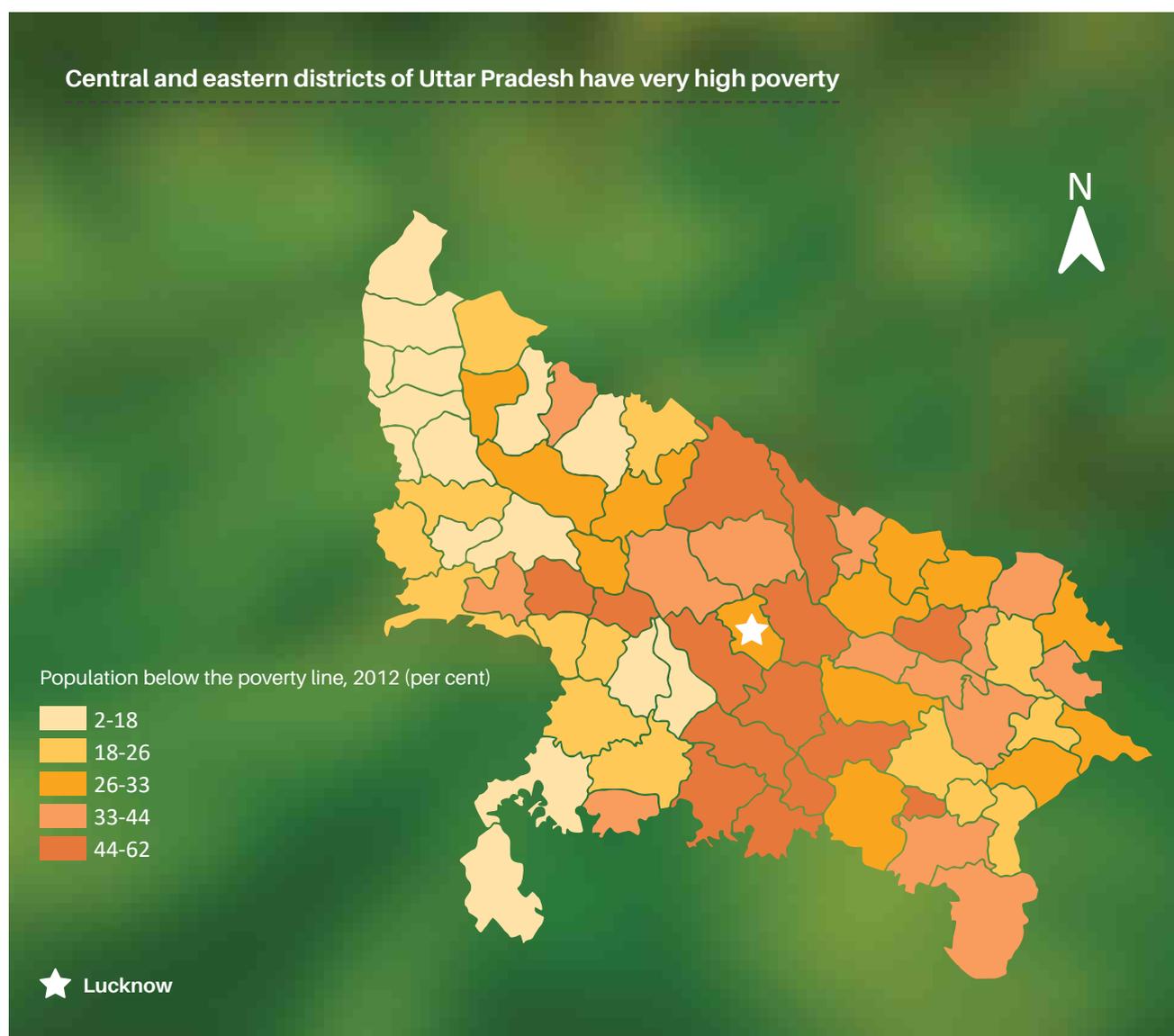
Along with income poverty, other indicators of deprivation account for the multi-dimensional poverty in the state. For example, about 44 per cent of rural households reported having no land (SECC-2011). With regard to housing, about 25 per cent of houses have kutcha walls and 32 per cent have kutcha/thatched roof. Similarly, only 52 per cent households have reported sustainable potable water and 37 per cent rural households reported having electricity (Census 2011). With regard to education, health, nutrition and sanitation, UP has a significant share of population who are yet to reach the minimum levels or benefit from the existing schemes. Pockets of illiteracy, high infant mortality and morbidity

and poor sanitation coincide with the incidence of poverty both as cause and manifestation.

There are some structural aspects that affect the poverty reduction efforts in the state. Low productivity of agriculture, landlessness, inadequate forward and backward linkages in agriculture, insufficient infrastructure for industrialisation, lack of banking access, feudal mindset and social structure, which impede market integration of women and socially disadvantaged sections, are some of the factors that dampen the results of poverty reduction efforts. Though over 60 per cent belong to the work age population, only 10 per cent are skilled and 67 per cent of the work force are in low paying jobs. Along

with this, low female literacy rate of 57 per cent and high incidence of child workers and out-of-school children lead to social reproduction of poverty (Census 2011). There are also challenges related to governance, delivery mechanism and inclusion and exclusion errors, which hamper the percolation of benefits to persons right at the bottom.

Regional disparity in poverty is another phenomenon conspicuous in UP and it is applicable to infrastructure, connectivity and poor health and educational outcomes. As evident from the map, concentration of poverty is high in central and eastern UP.

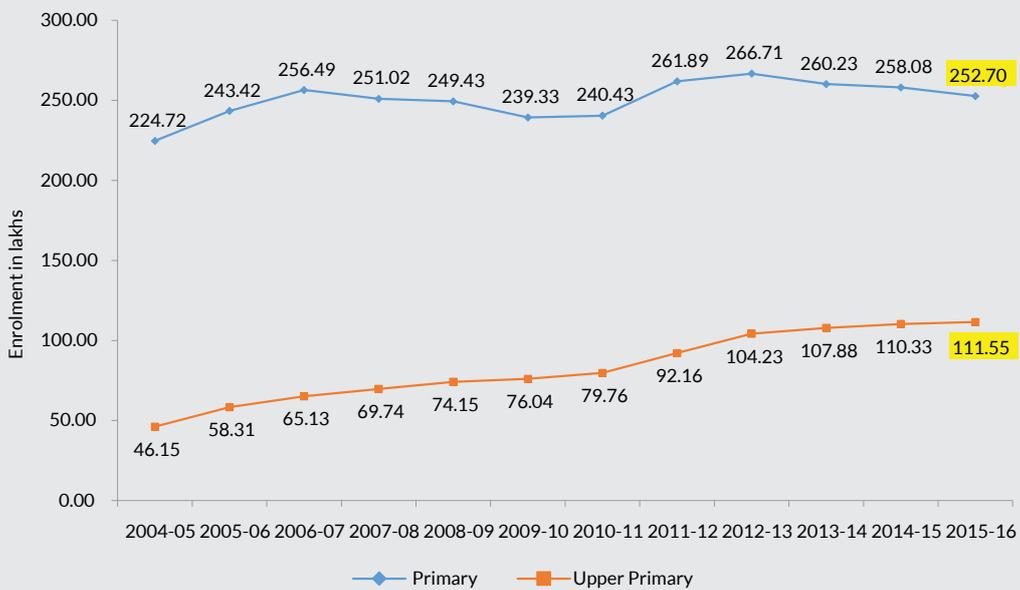




Targeted interventions of the state to address various deprivations have yielded positive results during the last decade. As can be seen from the data below, the state has made significant progress in health and educational outcomes. For example, universal coverage for school enrolment at the elementary

level has shown remarkable achievement in the state. The state has also made remarkable progress in terms of providing adequate infrastructure to schools: 23.2 per cent of schools comply with all norms for a building under RTE.

Trends in enrolment of elementary classes (in lakhs) -all schools



Trends in child mortality rates 2001- 2016 (per 1000 live births)



Source: SRS 2014-16

The state has also been pursuing interventions that directly address poverty reduction such as promotion of livelihoods through skill training, women's SHG formation and increased coverage of social protection through direct beneficiary transfer (DBT) of money.



Present Interventions

The state government has been implementing various national programmes as well as specifically designed state sponsored schemes to address poverty. These programmes focus on employment generation, skill development, improved basic services and infrastructure and social protection. The following are some of the highlights:

Income/employment generation

- MGNREGA: Around 155 lakh households (HH) have job cards against which the scheme is catering to the wage employment need of about 40 to 50 lakh households per year. Aadhar card details of about 105.68 lakh active workers are being seeded in NREGA MIS and being sent to banks to ensure Aadhar card based payment. MGNREGA is contributing in a great deal in regard to unskilled employment generation at the door step vis a vis infrastructure development, enhancing agricultural income, animal shelter and rejuvenation of rivers.
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): 1,63,891 SHGs have been formed in the state so far of which 16,259 SHGs have been financed by banks.
- UP Skill Development Mission has been launched for the purpose of training about 20 lakh youth by the year 2022 and 40 lakh till year 2030 in various employable trades. The Mission

also endeavours to provide jobs to youth with training and skill.

Asset generation interventions

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)/ Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana-Gramin: As per the Socio-Economic Caste Survey 2011 (SECC-2011) 48.28 lakh households were initially identified as either being shelterless or have kutcha houses. Out of above only 16.70 lakh households have been found eligible. All these households are to be provided pucca house by the year 2022 under PMAY (G). Till march 2019 total number of 12.82 lakh households will be provided pucca house under PMAY-G.
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana: The State has achieved saturation with respect to providing all weather road connectivity to all its eligible habitations that qualify the norms of the scheme as per census 2001 (in Naxal affected districts, habitation having 250+ population, and in other districts, habitations having 500+



population). In backward and tribal districts selected under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) the state has covered all eligible habitations that have 250 or more person heads.

- Jan Dhan Yojana: 100per cent coverage of HHs has already been done. The process of accounts seeding with Aadhar card is underway.
- As per base line survey 2012, Uttar Pradesh has achieved the target of constructing 2.87 crore toilets and has achieved the status of Open Defecation Free (ODF) state.
- As per Census 2011, against all India average of 67per cent, only 37per of households in UP had access to electricity. There also existed significant gap in access between urban and rural households - 81per cent and 24 per cent. But as per recent reports of the central

State sponsored insurance scheme for farmers and poor families

The state has implemented Kisan Evam Sarvahit Beema Yojana, which provides accidental insurance cover of Rs 5 lakh to the head of family and members of the family. Cashless insurance cover is up to Rs 2.50 lakh for injury and trauma suffered in accident. About 3 crore farmers' families and other families having annual income less than Rs 75,000 are covered under the scheme.

government sponsored Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), more than 99per cent of villages have been provided with the electricity distribution infrastructure.



Social protection measures

- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides risk coverage to persons in the age group of 18 to 70 years for accidental death and full disability (Rs 2 lakh) and for partial disability (Rs 1 lakh) against an annual premium of Rs 12 only.
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides risk coverage of Rs 2 lakh in case of death for any reason.
- Atal Pension Scheme has been launched for unorganised sectors' workers. For every contribution made to the pension fund, the Central Government will co-contribute 50 per cent of the total contribution or Rs 1,000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber account.
- Old age pension scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme are being paid through Public Financial Management System and 100 per cent digitised data base.
- Pension for people with disability (PwD): 8,83,157 pensioners are being covered.

Apart from this, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Health Mission and State Nutrition Mission, several initiatives are in place to support the socially and economically marginalised sections with free and improved basic services.

State sponsored conditional cash transfer for BPL families

Titled as Mukhyamantri Pension Scheme, it is unique with its conditionalities, criteria for inclusion and exclusion, use of technology and system integration and distribution of beneficiaries (80-85 per cent- women, 30 per cent- SC/ST, 25 per cent- OBC and 45 per cent- general). The well-defined exclusion and inclusion criteria have also resulted in reduced errors in including all those who have not benefited hitherto from any other social protection scheme.

It is reaching out to 50 lakhs poor beneficiaries covering nearly 250 crores of persons. The pension amount of Rs 500 per month is transferred directly to the beneficiary's account. There is a provision of an increase of Rs 50 per year up to the maximum limit of Rs 750 for the families meeting the 6 conditions related to health and education.



State sponsored schemes

Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana-Gramin- The scheme is aimed at providing housing facilities households affected natural calamities in rural areas of the state, households affected by Kalazar, J.E. / AEs, Vanattangiya / Mushar. For the year 2018-19, total number of 16,716 beneficiaries living in kutch houses have been identified. Similarly, 3791 leprosy affected families have been identified to provide benefit under the scheme. In financial year 2018-19, the total amount of Rs. 201.201 crore has been provided in the budget. For the financial year 2019-20, the amount of Rs 479.40 crore has been proposed in the budget.

Mukhyamantri Samagra Gram Vikas Yojana- It is a scheme of comprehensive village development plan for all round development of such remote villages of Uttar Pradesh, which are situated on the border (international / inter-state) area of the state and the villages of Vanattangia, Musahar and Tharu tribes, villages of army and paramilitary soldiers who were martyred in the defence of the country, etc which have not been able to develop since last many decades. The saturation of the villages is under progress through 24 programs implemented by 17 line departments. About 1500 villages have selected.

Vidhayak Nidhi (MLA LAD) - An amount of Rs. 2.00 crore is allotted to every member of both the Houses of the Legislative Assembly for fulfilling the local needs and balanced development in their constituencies. Works like roads, bridges, culverts, drinking water, lighting, room building in educational institutions, library, X-ray machines for government hospitals,

ambulance facility, fire brigade vehicles and other equipment etc. are permitted under the scheme. Monetary help for people suffering from fire, accident and incurable diseases, up to the limit of Rs 25.00 lakhs can be provided in each financial year. In fiscal year 2018-19, a total amount of Rs 1008.00 crore has been made in the budget for development work and Rs 201.60 crore for the payment of GST. For the year 2019-20, amount of Rs 1008.00 crore has been proposed for the development works and Rs 201.60 crore in the budget for the payment of GST.

Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana (A.V.R.Y.)- This scheme was implemented in all the districts of the state. In the rural areas, the emphasis is on projects for self-employment in accordance with the locally available resources. Presently under the scheme, 33 percent of the cost per unit cost or 25 percent or maximum of Rs 7,500 / - State assistance / Government subsidy for beneficiaries of Scheduled Castes / Jains are payable to the beneficiaries. The scheme is going to be revamped shortly to make it more attractive and effective tool for rural employment generation

State sponsored insurance scheme for farmers and poor families The state has implemented Kisan Evam Sarvahit Beema Yojana, which provides accidental insurance cover of Rs 5 lakh to the head of family and members of the family. Cashless insurance cover is up to Rs 2.50 lakh for injury and trauma suffered in accident. About 3 crore farmers' families and other families having annual income less than Rs 75,000 are covered under the scheme.



Strategies

The five targets for ending poverty in all its forms are not mutually exclusive and specific strategies tend to function as conditions for each other. Therefore, the identified strategies are built on the following five pillars:

- Income enhancement
- Employment generation and skill development
- Basic services and improved infrastructure
- Social protection
- Disaster resilience

Apart from these, the state will also focus on the following broad strategies:

- Bringing in efficiency in the functioning of Gram Panchayats and optimising the opportunity provided by GPDP and 14th Finance Commission (FFC) for poverty reduction.
- Region specific and sector differentiated policies to improve infrastructure, productivity and investment climate.
- Leveraging the synergies with private sector for income/employment generation and financial inclusion among the poor.
- Partnership with civil society and community level organisations for social mobilisation and information empowerment of the marginalised communities.
- Building accountability in public institutions and basic services to deliver quality service.

Target 1.1

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

Target 1.2

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

Target 1.3

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Target 1.4

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Target 1.5

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.



Extreme poverty, defined in international standards, refers to those living with below minimum wages a day. Accordingly, destitutes, agricultural wage labourers and casual labourers in non-agriculture and urban informal sectors tend to suffer from extreme poverty. Further disaggregation brings in women-headed households (wage labourers and those tending to house plots), low salaried service workers and the landless and the illiterate. Extreme poverty also includes both income and asset poverty, which will be addressed through income enhancement strategies and investment in human development.

With regard to the classification of poor, it constitutes a highly heterogeneous population ranging from the destitute to the poorly paid and underemployed labourers, who at best manage to survive as households accumulating small surpluses for emergencies. Given the regional disparity in the incidence of poverty and nature of deprivations along with dependence on agriculture, strategies have to be comprehensive in addressing the short term requirement of increased wage employment in agriculture and allied sectors to long term, skill based and input supported shift to non-farm self-employment.

1. Income enhancement

- Widen the livelihood base or income generation opportunities through skill upgradation suitable for local resources and labour market.
- Periodic enhancement of minimum wages to landless/marginalised labourers based on Consumer Price Index (CPI). In the urban informal sector, minimum wages and insurance will be provided by insisting on registration of workers, even those in domestic services.
- Livestock promotion with insurance among the extreme poor and farm households through emphasis on dairy, fisheries and other agro-related activities.
- Formation of affinity groups such as SHGs to enable them to take up group or individual income generation activities with easy access to credit on lowest possible rate of interest (minimum differential rate of interest).
- Marginal and small farmers dominate the state and it is likely to increase further. They are vulnerable to economic shocks and health

emergencies, and hence, income smoothing and enhancing strategies will be expanded for them through inputs for improved farming practices, crop and livestock insurance as well as promotion of horticulture.

- Removal of constraints on the rural investment climate to stimulate growth of better paid non-farm activities through modern industries and services by promotion of rural entrepreneurship and small and micro enterprises.
- Health emergencies tend to pull a significant proportion of the poor down the ladder to extreme poverty. Provisions will be made to cover health insurance as part of the job contract/work arrangements in all sectors. This will reduce a substantial burden on the state to provide universal health insurance to the poor.
- Mitigation of risks by facilitating income smoothing through PDS and other schemes will be made flexible to cater to the seasonal and regional specificities and needs.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna

The Government of India has launched a new scheme from Feb 2019 for income enhancement of marginal and small farmers, having less than 2 hectares of land, by the name of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna. The scheme aims to cover more than 12 crores poor farmers of the country, of which the maximum number of farmers, more than 2.8 crores, are from state of Uttar Pradesh. Under the scheme, every beneficiary will get Rs 6000.00 per year as financial assistance in three equal instalments of Rs 2000.00 in cash through direct benefit transfer (DBT)..

Addressing asset poverty

Asset building (tangible or intangible) is broadly conceived as anything that has the potential for positive returns. It is considered an effective tool in reducing poverty because it increases capacities at individual, household and community levels. Asset poverty can be defined as the lack of assets that prohibits a family from taking off from poverty (or the lack of assets that traps a family in current economic conditions – Nam et al 2008).

Key strategies would be to:

Expansion of primary health care services

- Towards this, focus will be on maternal and infant health care to reduce MMR/IMR/TFR. While ensuring affordable access to quality health care, focus will be on upgrading public health facilities with more health care professionals and reducing the cost of accessing private health care. Reforms in the public health system will also be undertaken for improved management, especially at the institutional level with better trained health professionals and patient information systems, supporting more decentralised and home-based care models.
- Special attention will be given to nutrition programmes for pregnant women and young children. Lowering the rate of new infections will reduce the load on the public health system and the vulnerable economy of the poor.
- Increased coverage of National Health Protection Scheme to build the asset threshold of the poor.

This will ensure that the poor are protected against the economic stress caused by health care, especially emergencies, so that they are enabled to create and sustain assets. This will also include adequate and timely support to the poor across various vulnerabilities and adverse events.

The state will prioritise coverage of National Health Protection Scheme, which provides health cover up to Rs 1 lakh per poor family. Senior citizens (60 years and above) belonging to this category, will be given an additional top-up package up to Rs 30,000.



Providing economic security in accessing health needs

Making quality medicines available at affordable prices will also be pursued as a key strategy to provide economic security to the poor. To reinvigorate the supply of generic drugs, 3,000 stores under Prime Minister's Jan Aushadhi Yojana are being opened during 2016-17. And these will be scaled in scope and coverage.

Tertiary care support, especially in the case of dialysis and cancer treatment, will be provided to the poor by expanding the scope and coverage of existing provisions. The state will take measures to establish district and regional units of tertiary care.

Land distribution. Legal literacy and community mobilisation

- Given the proven redistributive impact of land reforms on poverty, there will be renewed focus on land distribution. Provision will be made for land distribution to the landless (engaged in agricultural activities) and marginal farmers, especially women, by activating the Land-use Committee at the GP level to identify and distribute land in a transparent manner.
- Land-use Committee at the GP level will be included as part of statutory committees.
- Land and tenancy reforms will be implemented more effectively so that the intent of facilitating upward mobility among scheduled caste communities is met (Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015).
- Inheritance law will be implemented to ensure equal rights to all men and women over land and other forms of property and inheritance. Provision made under UP Revenue Code 2006 needs to be popularised to minimise exploitation. For example, Section 108 of the Code gives rights to widows, unmarried daughters in devolution of property. Under Section 64 of the Code, widows of vulnerable sections of society have been given priority – they have equal rights in the case of housing deeds (patta). Again under section 126 of the Code, men and women have been provided equal rights and men and women are



recorded as co-tenure holder of agricultural property. These progressive changes in laws will have to become the social norm as well. Towards this, legal literacy camps will be held for collectives of men and women from the marginalised sections.

- Higher shares of scheduled caste communities continue to be stuck in poverty along with a section of Muslims. The same section of the population also tends to have poor health, nutritional and educational outcomes for women and children. SC and Minorities Welfare Commissions will focus on investing in skill training with market linkages. More focused and sustained empowerment activities through State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) will be planned in areas that have higher concentration of SC and Muslim population. From sheer beneficiary status, they will be supported in building self-image that aspires to realise their full potential.

Developing individual agency, a sense of rights and control over everyday decisions, has to be promoted vigorously among these communities through SHGs and other available platforms, such as MGNREGA and agricultural extension programmes of the government and private companies.

Financial and legal literacy as part of the SHG movement will be additional inputs among groups with low levels of literacy.

2. Employment generation and skill development

- There will be renewed focus on skill development, entrepreneurship through State Rural Livelihood Mission and Skill Development Mission (SDM) with special focus on universal and compulsory coverage of poorest of the poor and marginalised persons. This will include increased investment and innovation in skill development and market linkages of women and youth for self-employment/entrepreneurship for sustained income enhancement.
- Enhanced capacity of training institutions within the government and of NGOs/civil society organisations and public/private sector.

- Enhancing the value chain capacity in sectors like agriculture, dairy, fisheries and horticulture, etc. (Skill needs to be imparted to move up the value chain so that within the same limitation of existing resources, the households can derive a higher income).
- In agriculture sector, synergies would be achieved with the existing agriculture extension approach and human capital development of the poor people and cultivators so that they can properly adapt the skills and technological innovations in agriculture inputs, implements and practices and are able to enhance their income.
- Creating employment opportunities through intensification, diversification of horticulture related activities in rural areas.
- Promotion of agro-processing and related services in rural areas.
- Efficient implementation of wage employment programmes (MGNREGA) through skill development under NRLM/SDM focussing on and specifically designed for youth, women, PwDs, in rural and urban areas with market linkages and entrepreneurship support.
- Households headed by women that either make a living from wage work (agriculture or non-agriculture) or tend to family plots in the rural areas or engaged in urban informal sector are particularly vulnerable to slip into extreme poverty. Farming inputs and skill training will be reached out to them through special agriculture extension services or SHGs under SRLM.



Persons with disabilities will be supported by

- Early identification of disabilities through the 4D programme of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK).
- 100 per cent coverage of Children with Disability (CwD) with disability certificate and scholarship.
- Special training of teachers and schools on inclusive education.
- Expansion of Bachpan Day Care centres (3-7 years) for school readiness to all districts from the present coverage of 18 districts.
- The concept of Integrated Intermediate Colleges for inclusive education (barrier free and disabled friendly) will be expanded to all districts.
- Strengthen the capacity of Dr. Shakuntala Mishra Memorial National Rehabilitation University to adhere to reservation of PwDs.
- Establishment of state diagnostic centres for learning disabilities at divisional and district levels.
- Increased monthly pension amount and relaxed criteria to include all disabled with minimum 40 per cent disability and living below poverty line as per the PwD Act 1995.
- Increased support to leprosy affected PwDs, multiple disabled and mentally challenged PwDs.
- CwDs up to 18 years, affected by JE and other disabilities.
- Special training programmes will be undertaken for people with disabilities to ensure enhanced access to quality education and employment. Efforts to ensure relevant and accessible skills development programmes for people with disabilities, coupled with equal opportunities for their productive and gainful employment, must be prioritised.

3. Basic services and improved infrastructure

Poverty to be reduced in all its forms will begin by changing the existing scenario of 'poor in poor facilities' by improving the quality of public schools and health facilities. Being poor, rural and illiterate or poor, urban, of the informal sector and illiterate are all associated with poor health outcomes and little use of health services. Poor health performing districts are clustered in the north central area of the state coinciding with low rates of literacy and female education.

Quality basic services as a pre-requisite to poverty reduction

The state will prioritise quality provisioning of basic services to the vulnerable and the poor as a key driver to reduce poverty in all its forms and to arrest inter-generational transfer of poverty. This will also include provision of sustainable, affordable, reliable and modern energy to all.

Improved quality of basic services means quality that equals the present day needs and standards of adequacy and competency by investing in community/citizen's engagement as well as capacity building of functionaries including attitudinal changes/human incentives. These services include health, nutrition, education, protection, water and sanitation.

These services are necessary so that the poor do not lose wage days and health emergencies are reduced. Recurring (or emergency) health costs push households into poverty or prevent them from investing in education/skill upgradation/entrepreneurship.

- Existing services will be made accountable for the quality of services at local level through empowered statutory committees, social audits and demand generation among poor to prevent exit from public services.



- The state will address malnutrition under the 10-year action plan of the State Nutrition Mission with special focus on Bundelkhand and Vindhyaachal regions for food and nutritional security interventions by various departments. State level nutrition awareness programmes and promotion of homestead gardens will also be pursued to address household level food and nutritional insecurity.
- Attention will be given to the implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) across all districts to cover 24 crore poor population with sufficient and quality food grains along with items like pulses, salt and edible oil to address nutritional and calorie deficits.
- Implementation of Right to Education Act will be given emphasis by activating School Management Committees. Hidden cost of education for the poor will be identified and addressed through the provisions of FFC (Fourteenth Finance Commission) and Gram Panchayat Development Plan.
- Early childhood education (ECE) will be recognised as a strategic investment in developing the cognitive capital of the poor and mechanisms will be developed to ensure that quality ECE is imparted to all children as part of RTE. Disabilities, including learning disabilities, will be detected early so that affected children are supported to continue their education and acquire appropriate skills to become self-reliant individuals.
- The state has been a forerunner in ensuring the RTE provision for the urban poor in private schools. District level mechanisms will be developed to ensure that apart from cities, even the small town private schools adhere to the provision of 25 per cent seats for the economically poor students.
- Upgradation of houses constructed and facilities provided under PMAY/LGAY will be taken up after targeted population is covered.
- Under Swachh Bharat Mission, all households will have toilet facility by 2019 and all villages will be supported with ODF+ activities (Open Defecation Plus activities include solid and liquid waste management and menstrual hygiene management).
- While drinking water availability is saturated in the state, mechanisms will be put in place to comply with the improved norms of quality and adequacy.
- Improved efficiency in Public Distribution System (PDS) and implementation of NFSP by optimising the technological possibilities to ensure food and nutritional security to the poorest households.
- Financial linkage and easy access to credit and micro-credit facilities for rural and urban poor, especially from the vulnerable sections and women entrepreneurs.
- Institutional microfinance set-up will be enhanced to encompass the credit worthy and needy rural and urban population.
- In the urban areas, educational services including life skill/vocational training will be improved through revamped systems and in participation with private schools/corporates to address the needs of the urban poor.
- Intra-state migration to urban centres is on the increase in the state (reflected in the

Awareness and accountability building on programmes

Since mobile penetration is high even among the poor, awareness building on schemes and financial and legal literacy will be planned through personalised voice messages for the beneficiaries of schemes in partnership with the private sector.

Priority programmes will be started or redesigned in mission mode with dedicated project management teams for improved efficiency.

Empowered committees for implementation of programmes related to literacy, education, health, agriculture, employment, skill and livelihood would be made effective and accountable by linking performance (time lines and outcomes) related budget allocation as initiated by GPDP.



increased urbanisation in the last decade and urban poverty as per the available estimates). Income and employment insecurity in the urban informal sector is a major reason that contributes to the perpetuation of child labour and child marriage among migrant families, which in turn lead to inter-generational transfer of poverty. Intra-state migrants will be ensured their entitlements through portability of benefits such as PDS, Aadhar linked cash transfers and other services and amenities.

- Welfare board for the unorganised sector will be strengthened to identify and support the needs of workers across different trades and occupations with policies, programmes, staff and monitoring systems.
- A web portal will be developed to track and reach out to workers who migrate outside the state.
- Gram Panchayats (GPs) under 14th Finance Commission/GPDP can address the non-income dimension of poverty more effectively, than any other mechanisms in place, from higher levels of administration. Housing, electricity, access to water and sanitation, health, nutrition and child protection will be reached out to identify poor families to

ease their movement upwards from poverty. Empowered GPs can identify 'the poor' and avoid inclusion and exclusion errors; the state will make sustained investments in the capacity building of elected GP members.

Electricity

Power is the engine of growth of any developing economy. Consumption of energy is universally accepted as an indicator of progress in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors as well as also of the well-being of people. Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA) is implementing the programmes of new and renewable sources of energy. Efforts are being made to make these energy options easily accessible to common people in rural and urban areas in all the districts. Availability of energy efficient solutions (cooking, agriculture, etc) can reduce the drudgery of the poor, especially women, who bear the burden of sourcing, which in turn reduce their time to care for themselves and children. Marginal and small farmers will also benefit in increasing their production and productivity.

The state will optimise the use of renewable energy for energy efficiency in agriculture production and



to reduce the post-harvest loss. Efforts will include promotion of innovations and making it affordable through the successful model of Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) scheme for general domestic consumers to make the cost of renewable energy competitive with that of conventional thermal electricity.

Housing

Provision of housing in the rural areas has been one of the focus areas of state intervention and recorded significant progress in the last decade. With increasing number of nuclear families, the state can achieve the target by progressively covering the poorest with housing facility and through efficient planning at the Gram Panchayat level. The state will invest in empowering the GPs and ensure that budgets are incentivised for transparent processes and timely and quality completion and construction with real time, technology enabled monitoring.

Affordable housing to the urban poor is a social obligation of the state and a big challenge which requires innovative thinking and planning. The projected housing shortage at the beginning of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) has been estimated at 5.46 lakh dwelling units. The current scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana and BSUP & IHSDP cover only 91,826 dwelling units. Innovative public-private partnership (PPP) models will therefore be explored to meet the target.

Improved infrastructure

Income generation and employment opportunities of the poor can be enhanced through improved road connectivity. Attention will be given to link villages to small towns and small towns to district headquarters, especially in regions with relatively poor infrastructure.

Since the state has achieved significant progress in road connectivity, more than the national average, efforts will be made to improve transport facilities for the poor in rural and urban areas (adequately frequent, affordable, women and disabled friendly).

Region specific and differentiated rural/ urban infrastructure development

- The state will prioritise region specific improvements in infrastructure and promotion of varying agriculture and related activities depending upon the peculiarities of various agro-climatic zones.
- Since the state is dependent on agriculture and a significant proportion of the population live in rural areas, small towns serve as market towns. Marketing infrastructure and enabling institutional framework are crucial in the eastern region, where poverty is relatively

Improving governance and institutional capacities

Enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and impact of poverty reduction programmes would be realised through improved governance and capacity of local institutions.

Towards this, government of UP would undertake the following steps:

- Invest in the capacity building of Gram Panchayats/members.
- E-governance will be promoted through expanding the scope of e-panchayats and ICT enabled grievance redressal mechanisms.
- Opportunities opened up through digital revolution will be utilised for promoting e-literacy, financial literacy and entrepreneurship among youth and women so that on one hand, the unemployed youth get better employment opportunities in the changing employment scenario in the secondary and tertiary(service) sectors and on the other hand, the community is better equipped with challenges of e-governance.
- Technological innovations will be promoted to link 'hard to reach' areas/markets.

high. This will help generate better incomes for small farmers as well as have an impact on rural wages.

- The eastern region will be provided support for improvements in connectivity to provide sufficient access to larger markets. Transport, infrastructure and physical facilities in the market place also will be improved for the growth of farm and non-farm employment. The state will make special efforts to promote paddy cultivation in the eastern region.
- In the central region, the pull of migration will continue and hence, improved urban services and management - housing, water, sanitation, health and education - will be part of poverty reduction strategies, especially in unregistered slums.
- The state's central region will be provided support to ensure sustainability of non-farm growth in urban areas while supporting expansion of non-farm activities in rural areas through entrepreneurship development.
- Appropriate infrastructure investment will be made in areas near well-developed regions, such as the national capital region (NCR), to extend beyond Ghaziabad and Noida to other districts. This will result in increase in employment and income.
- The potential of western UP to diversify into higher value production will be promoted. For example, industrial hub for sugar and leather industry.
- To optimise its agriculture potential the state's southern region will be supported with appropriate varieties and livestock suitable to its agro climatic conditions, but more attention will be given to investment in human capital. The focus will be on increased production and productivity of pulses and oil seeds.
- Intra-state migration as income enhancing strategy will be on the increase and can lead to increase in urban poverty and unmanageable cities with poorly serviced slum population. For example, the central region has a majority of the urban population living in the metropolitan cities of Kanpur and Lucknow; many other regions may follow this trend. Urban planning will include improved basic services in the slums and PPP models will be explored for incentivised urban infrastructure development.

4. Social Protection

- Ensure auto inclusion and prioritisation of the extreme poor (particularly the destitute, orphaned, disabled, widow, old age, maternal benefits), in the social protection and other individual beneficiary oriented welfare schemes.
- The state will prioritise the following in expanding the protection coverage to address the various vulnerabilities and shocks.





Insuring against vulnerabilities	Welfare board for the unorganised sector	Increased coverage and effective implementation of existing social protection schemes
<p>To address the vulnerability of those who depend on agriculture, new crop insurance scheme will be introduced.</p> <p>To address the cost of health care/emergencies for families, health insurance scheme will be introduced.</p>	<p>Social security welfare board has been formed in the state and social protection coverage will be expanded to all eligible workers/categories.</p> <p>In the lines of Atal Pension Yojana, pension schemes with similar scope and wide coverage will be introduced to include all eligible or hitherto excluded sectors and sections of the population (destitute, orphaned, calamity affected victims).</p> <p>Deserted or separated women will also be considered for this as they form a considerable share of the poorest along with widows.</p> <p>Measures to provide protection to domestic helps/workers in terms of regulation of work and minimum wages will be implemented.</p>	<p>Coverage will be increased to over 1 crore families across all pensions and pension amount will be raised to at least Rs 1,000.</p> <p>State Pension scheme for BPL families with existing distribution will increase its coverage to 72 lakh by 2020.</p> <p>State Insurance Scheme for farmers will also increase its coverage to all families having annual income of less than Rs 75,000.</p> <p>Increased coverage of artisans/weavers under the pension scheme.</p>

The state government will expand the coverage of existing social protection schemes and ensure that these provide adequate protection through increased allocation.

Since the schemes are spread across various life cycle stages and departments, an integrated social protection floor will be implemented for poor households that will cover all life stages and vulnerabilities.

Existing schemes will be revamped to ensure that they have the transformative potential of better human development outcomes that will lead to income enhancement. The first step will be to realign poverty alleviation and income generation programmes in order to provide a balanced mix of income generation/enhancement and expenditure reduction on fulfilment of basic needs like food, health, education, water and sanitation for rural and urban poor, vulnerable sections and women.

Social protection scheme database will be used for planning focused investment in developing human capital from among poor households.

Social protection schemes will be linked with Aadhar card and DBT should be enabled across all schemes. All the programmes/schemes will be made self-targeting so that it reaches the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable and distressed persons first.

Awareness building of schemes, conditionalities and mode of transfer will be made part of the beneficiary identification process to eliminate leakages.

- SHG formation and financial inclusion with special focus on pockets of deprivation, vulnerable communities and urban poor.
- Strengthening Gram Panchayats (through capacity building of members and statutory committees) for identifying the extreme poor at ward level itself and for efficient and transparent implementation of existing poverty reduction programmes.
- ICT enabled grievance redressal system at three tiers of governance to report variance from statutory minimum wages across all sectors and for monitoring programmes implemented at the local level.

5. Building resilience against disasters

- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Initiate measures for developing institutional capacity and resources (human and material) to address disasters and preparedness (to minimise the effect of disasters and to decrease the loss of property) through training and awareness programmes.
- Use updated technology to minimise vulnerabilities and disaster risks of the poor or to limit the adverse impacts of hazards within the broad context of sustainable development. IT enabled early warning system till the last mile will be initiated.
- State-of-the-art Emergency Operation Centre will be established.
- Mechanisms will be established to collect, analyse and use remote sensing (ISRO), GIS and weather (IMD) data, which will be shared with farmers.
- Setting up mechanisms for transparent and equitable relief distribution to affected farmers.
- Training and awareness raising of stakeholders will be taken up in mapped out areas (disaster prone).
- Publishing best practices and lessons learnt in this field.
- Dissemination of awareness about do's & don'ts to help people to prepare in advance.
- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters. The poorest and most vulnerable people are likely to be most affected. State will be integrating climate change adaption measures in disaster management plans and accordingly building the capacity of stakeholders concerned to enhance readiness to combat the adverse impact of climate change.





Milestones

Income Enhance; Employment Generation And Skill Development; Basic Service And Improved Infrastructure and Social Protection;

Sl No	Activity		
INCOME ENHANCEMENT; EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
1	MGNREGA	Wage/Employment	
2	MGNREGA	More women Off Season Wage employment	
3	MGNREGA	Rural Haat	
4	MGNREGA	Individual assets for livelihood generation	
5	SRLM/SHGs (Income Generation)	Revolving Fund	
6	SRLM/SHGs (Income Generation)	Credit Linkage	
7	SRLM/SHGs (Income Generation)	Linkage to Livelihood	
8	Skill Development	DDU-GKY	
9	NULM/SHGs	Urban	
10	Livelihood	Total HH to be covered under NULM	
11	Livelihood	Persons Employment through Skill Development	
12	Increase in Agriculture production	Cereals	
13	Increase in Agriculture production	Pulses	
14	Increase in Agriculture production	Oilseeds	
15	Increase in Agriculture production	Promotion of area expansion of horticultural crops-fruits, vegetables, flowers, ornamental and medicinal plants to increase green cover	
16	Increase in Agriculture production	Increase in production of fruits, vegetables, Spices & medicinal plants	
17	Increase in Agriculture production	Encourage use of sprinklers, drip for improving water use efficiency (WUE)	
18	Increase in Agriculture production	Use of Polyhouses/shadnet houses for increased productivity and better quality	
19	Animals Husnadry	Increase in ;milk production	
20	Animals Husnadry	Milk production through AL	
21	Animals Husnadry	Increase in egg and poultry meat production	
22	Sugar Cane Dept.	1-Breeder seed Production (UPCSR-Shahjahanpur)	

		2020	2024	2030
	Crore Persondays	64.00	178.00	379.00
	Crore Persondays	21.33	59.33	126.33
	Unit	200	850	2500
	Unit	141991	306391	552991
	Number of SHGs	170027	900000	
	Nos.	108508	750000	
	Nos.	541000	300000	
	Lakh Nos.	1.04		
	Lakh persons	2.15	1.50	3.00
	Lakhs	7.54	3.00	6.00
	Nos. Lakh	1.85	0.60	1.20
	Lakh M.T	575.63		
	Lakh M.T	24.18		
	Lakh M.T	11.73		
	Lakh ha.	18.89		
	LMT	508.39		
	Lakh ha.	1.84		
	ha.	111.90		
	LMT	369.458	537.07	951.44
	lakh	168		
	Lakh Nos	32015.54	47005.73	83273.52
	ha	250		



Milestones

Income Enhance; Employment Generation And Skill Development; Basic Service And Improved Infrastructure and Social Protection;

SI No	Activity		
INCOME ENHANCEMENT; EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
23	Sugar Cane Dept.	2-Foundation nursery	
24	Sugar Cane Dept.	3-Primary Nursery	
25	Sugar Cane Dept.	4-Demonstratin	
26	Sugar Cane Dept.	5-Implement Distribution	
27	Sugar Cane Dept.	6-Drip Irrigation System	
28	Sugar Cane Dept.	Sugar Cane Dept.	
29	Sugar Cane Dept.	8-Sed and soil treatment	
30	Establishment of cold chain linkages. (in No's)	Blue Revolution	
31	Establishment of fish outlet/market (in No's)	Blue Revolution	
32	Fisherman Houses @1000 houses/year (in No's)	Blue Revolution	
33	Fisherman Accidental insurance Scheme (in No's)	Blue Revolution	
34	Establishment of Fish Feed Mills/Plants. (in No's)	Blue Revolution	
35	Fisheries	Blue Revolution	
36	Promotion ornamental fish production (in No's)	Blue Revolution	
37	To promote Fish processing technology and value addition of products for income generation and consumer preference (in No's)- Mobile Fish Parlour, Kiosk, procession unit etc.	State Sector Scheme	
38	Plantation	Plantation	
39	Agro Forestry	Agro Forestry	
SI No	Activity		
BASIC SERVICES AND IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE			
40	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (U)	Housing (Urban)	
41	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (R)	Housing (Rural)	
42	Rural Drinking Water	Implementation of PWS	
43	Rurban Clusters	Integrated cluster action plan (ICAP)	
44	Mission Antyodaya	Saturation of selected GPs through convergence	

		2020	2024	2030
	Lakh Qtl	15		
	Lakh Qtl	150		
	ha	3445		
		2600		
	ha	5000		
	Sugar Cane Dept.	1.65		
	Lakh ha	4.5		
	No's	75		
	No's	5		
	No's	3000		
	No's	275000		
	No's	30 small		
	No's	4 large		
	No's	60		
	No's	150		
	Lakh Hect	1		
	A Crore Nos.	3		
		2020	2024	2030
	Units (in lakh)	9.20		
	Units (in lakh)	12.82	16.69	
	No of PWS	1200	2000	5000
	Numbers	19		
	Number of GPs	10783		



Milestones

Income Enhance; Employment Generation And Skill Development; Basic Service And Improved Infrastructure and Social Protection;

SI No	Activity		
BASIC SERVICES AND IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE			
45	Urban Drinking Water	Coverage of PWS	
46	Urban Drinking Water	Strengthening of PWS	
47	Urban Sanitation	Sewerage scheme	
48		Septage Management	
49	Construction of check dams		
50	Free boring		
51	Medium Deep boring		
52	Deep boring		
53	Swachh Bharat Mission	Constriction of IHHL	
54		ODF status of GPs	
55	Roads	PMGSY (Rural)	
56		Widening and strengthening of State highways (7 mt width)	
57		Widening and strengthening of Main district roads-MDR (7 mt width)	
58		Connectivity to habitations with population of 250+ (3.75 M bituminous top roads)	
59	Energy	Reduction in consumption rate by 10% every year by use of efficient technology	
60		Enhancement of renewable energy consumption by 10% of total electricity consumption per year	
SOCIAL PROTECTION			
61	Food and Nutritional security of Bundelkhand and Vindhyaachal	Increase in area under kharif cultivation	
62		Increase in production under kharif cultivation	
63		Increase in area under Rabi cultivation	
64		Increase in production under Rabi cultivation	
65	Food Security	Approx. coverage @ 76.19% of total population	
66		Food allotment in MT @ 5 kg per person	

		2020	2024	2030
	No of local bodies	652		
	No of local bodies	419		
	No of local bodies	63		
	No of local bodies	55		
	Numbers	500		
	Number (in lakh)	2.25	4.50	9.00
	Numbers	16500	33000	66000
	Numbers	3000	1750	12000
	Number (in lakh)	47.49		
	GPs/wards	100%		
	Kms	6900	16900	37000
	Kms	420		
	Kms	450		
	Numbers	2700		
	Million units	35000		
	Million unit	3500		
		2020	2024	2030
	Lakh Hectare	11.00		
	Lakh MT	11.82		
	Lakh Hectare	23.46		
	Lakh MT	51.89		
	In crore	18.28		
	Lakh MT	9.14		



Milestones

Income Enhance; Employment Generation And Skill Development; Basic Service And Improved Infrastructure and Social Protection;

SI No	Activity		
SOCIAL PROTECTION			
67	Assistance for marriage of daughters of OBC		
68	Social Protection	Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension scheme	
69	Education	Pre-metric scholarship (SC)	
70		Pre-metric scholarship (Gen)	
71		Post-metric scholarship (SC)	
72		Post-metric scholarship (Gen)	
73	Financial Assistance	Daughter's marriage (samuhik)	
74		Individual Marriage (SC)	
75		Individual Marriage (Gen)	
76	Promote Education	IAS/PCS Coaching center	
77		Hostels	
78		ATS	
79	Divyang Pension	Pension for disabled @ Rs 500 per person	
80	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	State pension scheme for BPL families with increased coverage	
81	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	Increased coverage	
82	Atal Pension Scheme	Increased coverage of artisans/weavers under pension scheme	
83	Financial Inclusion	Jandhan seeding with Aadhar	
84		Branch expansion	
85		ATM establishment	
86	Kisan Evam Sarvhit Bima Yojana		
87	Enterprise establishment	Financing youths from SC/ST/OBS, including women, to establish own enterprises	

		2020	2024	2030
	Numbers	286110		
	Numbers	4500000	4700000	5000000
	Numbers	510000	714000	1120000
	Numbers	106000	156000	250000
	Numbers	1440000	2016000	2880000
	Numbers	775000	1020000	1530000
	Numbers	71428	71428	71428
	Numbers	66605	97516	157051
	Numbers	41250	60394	97265
	Number	1500	2100	3300
	Numbers	15200	16000	17200
	Numbers	49000	58800	69000
	Person	983454		
	Numbers	17523623		
	numbers	5025631		
	Numbers	1745325		
	Numbers	38802226		
	Numbers	18566		
	Numbers	18773		
	No of Families (in crore)	3.00		
	Numbers	3532		



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



Vision

Uttar Pradesh envisions to become the 'Granary of the Nation' and end hunger and malnutrition among all vulnerable groups by 2030. Guided by the New Agriculture Policy of 2013, the state envisages 5.1 per cent growth in the farming sector while promoting sustainable practices and balancing the employment potential.





Approach to Vision

The state will adopt, develop and popularise appropriate eco-friendly farming systems to improve soil health and farm productivity, and to help conserve natural resources in order to maintain the ecological balance. The state will also give emphasis to increasing the income of farmers through agriculture diversification towards high value activities while retaining the core-competence in the area of food and nutritional security. Timely provision of appropriate and adequate inputs to farmers, developing infrastructure in the sectors of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, agriculture implements, extension services, food processing and marketing will be promoted through responsible private sector involvement across the supply chain.

The state will adopt measures for more effective implementation of the Right to Food Act to ensure everyone has access to nutritious and sufficient food. The state will give special emphasis to the dietary intake of children and women to address malnutrition. The state will also take necessary steps towards development of animal husbandry, dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, apiculture, horticulture, aquaculture, sericulture and mushroom cultivation as part of diversifying agriculture, to increase the amount of animal protein in the food basket and to generate marketable surplus.



The Context

By 2030, the population of the state is projected to reach 27.35 crore (273.5 million), which means the requirement for food will be almost double the current levels. Hence it is necessary for the state to double its agricultural production as well as income. It is also projected that by 2030 Uttar Pradesh will achieve 770.26 lakh metric tonnes of food grain production and will comfortably be in a surplus position. However, this projection does not account for the challenges faced by the agriculture sector such as degrading natural resources (land, water, energy) and soil health, plateau yield levels, stagnating net sown area, reduction in per capita land availability and vagaries of climate change. The challenge is aggravated as more than 80 per cent of the farmers are marginal with

poor coping capacity and farms are diverse, heterogeneous and unorganised.

A large part of the state's net cultivated area is rain-fed and exposed to stresses arising from deteriorated natural resource base, climatic variability and climate change. Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation in various parts of the state are also generating untreated wastewater, which is often released into soil and water bodies without treating. Industries and automobiles result in emission of large amounts of particulate matter, aerosol, oxides of carbon, nitrogen and hydrocarbons. Genetic diversity has also declined over the years on most of the farms due to mechanisation and related farm management practices. Mechanisation requires farms to grow uniform crop types





(mono cropping). This has led to decline in traditional farm practices that include cultivation of grains, pulses, vegetables, spices, medicinal plants, livestock and trees.

Although hundreds of edible plant species were cultivated in the traditional crop system, today only three crops – rice (paddy), wheat and maize – provide 60 per cent of the plant based diet in the state. This has an adverse effect on bio-diversity. The state represents 6.45 per cent of the country's flora with 2,932 plant species and 2.76 per cent of the country's fauna with 2,387 species of invertebrates and vertebrates. Horticulture in the state shares a similar predicament – impressive productivity but facing challenges of small holdings and poor coping mechanisms. Allied sectors and agro-processing have the potential to achieve a lot more than the current levels.

Another critical aspect of the agriculture sector is appropriate food management. Large quantities of food grains, fruits and vegetables in the state are wasted every year due to lack of post-harvest management and processing facilities. This has a negative impact on farmers as produce from the state does not fetch remunerative prices in national and

international markets. Currently, the technologies for sorting, grading, packaging, marketing infrastructure, storage, processing and transportation are not adequate to minimise post-harvest losses and optimise farmers' profit through value addition. Further, the state also lacks storage facilities at production centres, facilities of zero degree cool chambers, etc. There is also a need to link farmers with processing units, marketing processed products, export promotion, etc, in food and vegetable sectors. Reducing control of middlemen in agricultural marketing, and revitalisation of farmers' cooperative societies and farmer groups are some areas where the state needs to make more efforts.

Agriculture development is also critically linked to the prices that farmers get for their produce. In the past few years, real agricultural commodity prices followed a downward trend punctuated by short-lived peaks in many countries including India. High volatility of agricultural commodity prices is likely to persist and continue to challenge the ability of producers, consumers and governments to cope with the consequences. This requires market regulation mechanisms and also price stabilisation systems so that producers are able to participate in market operations in a secure environment.



Present Interventions

The New Agriculture Policy, 2013, adopted by the state has given the required impetus and a comprehensive approach to the development of the sector. For the estimated population by the end of 2030, the state will require about 385.17 lakh metric tonnes of cereals, 72.11 lakh metric tonnes of pulses and 56.11 lakh metric tonnes of oilseeds. In order to ensure nutritional security, production of fruits, vegetables, tubers, roots, milk and milk products, eggs, meat products and fish also need enhanced support. Recognising this, the state has given emphasis to increase the production and productivity of all food items. Efforts have been going on in the right direction in Uttar Pradesh with food grain, fruits, vegetables, becoming available way above Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA). Due to surplus of food grain, fruit, vegetable and milk, no starvation deaths have been reported in the state in the last two decades.

Though the per capita availability of various food items is adequate and comparable to RDA, their distribution, both within the community and family, tend to be lopsided, especially among vulnerable groups. This is due to low income and purchasing power. In view of the high cost of milk and protein based items, a large proportion of the state's population subsist on diets consisting mostly of plant food with low nutrient bio-availability.

The Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC, 2013-14) shows that 34.3 per cent of children in the state were underweight,

12.9 per cent, severely underweight, 50.4 per cent stunted and 10 per cent wasted. Only 62.2 per cent of mothers (RSOC) practised exclusive breast feeding. To address the issue of malnutrition, AWCs provides supplementary nutrition to children (6 months - 6 years), pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls Protein energy malnutrition (PEM), micronutrient deficiencies - vitamin A deficiency (VAD), iron deficiency anaemia (IDA), iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) - and vitamin B-complex deficiencies are the nutrition problems frequently found, particularly among the rural poor and urban slum dwellers. To address such deficiencies and problems related to poor nutritional intake of children and women, the state has taken the bold step of setting up a State Nutrition Mission. Sustainable, climate resilient and agro-ecology focused agriculture development rests heavily



Uttar Pradesh State Nutrition Mission

Recognising the far-reaching impact of undernutrition on survival and growth of a child, the government of UP established the State Nutrition Mission in November 2014. The Mission's aim is to accelerate efforts towards reducing high levels of maternal and child malnutrition. To guide the Mission in its work, the state developed a 10-year Vision document (2014-2024) outlining the Mission's role, objectives, key priorities and broad framework of action for planning around nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. The Mission is playing a catalytic role in accelerating efforts directed towards reducing undernutrition among children by converging and collaborating with nodal departments and ensuring effective and quality implementation of nutrition interventions.

The focus of the Mission is on the first 1,000 days, i.e., from conception till first two years of life. Since its inception, the Mission has worked closely with district administrations and key government departments to implement a village adoption strategy (whereby senior officials adopt a village each for monitoring interventions), strengthening of Village Health and Nutrition Days, (VHNDs) organising child weighing campaigns and campaigns for maternal health and nutrition. In addition, a statewide spot feeding-cum-counselling scheme for pregnant women and severely underweight children was rolled out with government funds to reach the most vulnerable.

on the government efforts towards promotion of extension, research and other support services. The Uttar Pradesh Council of Agricultural Research coordinates research, education and extension activities of the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), government departments and other institutions engaged in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal sciences, fisheries, sericulture, environment, natural resource management and allied disciplines.

The work of agriculture education and research in the state is being carried out by four state agricultural universities and one deemed university. There are also two central universities and 37 agricultural colleges affiliated to general universities which are also imparting agricultural education and pursuing research and extension services. The agricultural research, extension and technology generation system is further augmented by 14 institutions affiliated to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and 5 to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

Improving the productivity of low-yield crops is one of the priorities of agricultural research in the state. Research on identification/screening of the most appropriate practices/technologies from among the available ones is another area of focus. The government is also engaged in supporting research and technology transfer of integrated farming system models, based on principles of soil and water conservation, in agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.

The state has given priority to research on climate resilient agriculture, involving efficient and proper use of genotypes and water and nutrient management, and mitigating the adverse effects of global warming.

To reduce the presence of middlemen and enhance the income of farmers, the state has initiated e-mandis in over 60 locations.

The state is also giving priority to women farmers and those from the marginalised sections through extension services to diversify, enhance and spread income through the year. The State Rural Livelihood Mission is giving special attention to women's income generation through agriculture related group activities.

Acknowledging its rich diversity in flora and fauna, the state has put in place measures to preserve and protect the thousands of species of plants, animals, insects and reptiles. These measures are in line with existing state and central provisions.



Current gaps and challenges

In order to meet targets related to food and nutrition security there are a host of gaps and challenges that need to be overcome before arriving at strategies to move further. Some of these challenges and gaps are mentioned below:

- The most vulnerable sections of society suffer from imbalanced diet due to poverty. The common nutritional problems of public health are low birth-weight, protein malnutrition in children, chronic energy deficiency in adults, micronutrients malnutrition and diet related non-communicable diseases.
- There is a critical lack of inter-departmental coordination and convergence in the existing programmes addressing nutritional security. The general perception is that nutritional security is the responsibility of the health department and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). Other departments that have a critical role to play in enhancing a community's nutrition status are therefore not yet part of the state's battle against undernutrition. Maternal nutrition is still not a priority for most poor households as the behaviour change communication has not yet been effective. Awareness and knowledge gaps in health and nutrition of mothers and that of adolescent girls need to be addressed. Intervention packages for adolescent girls too are limited mostly to anaemia control.
- Geographical regions like Bundelkhand and eastern UP are particularly vulnerable to poor nutrition status of women and children as these are prone to droughts and floods. The two regions are therefore critical for achieving targets related to this goal. Coping mechanisms of communities are still weak in both these places.
- With over 92 per cent of farmers being small and marginal holders, improving agriculture productivity is a critical factor for food security in the state which requires concerted policy and programmatic interventions. Making agriculture viable and providing support for alternative employment avenues is critical to ensure income security for large sections of the poor, particularly labourers and the landless.
- Lack of support in logistics and supply chain for the agriculture sector, institutional mechanisms for extension support, value addition to farm products are identified as critical gaps.
- Augmenting natural resources, like water and soil, and biodiversity conservation are critical for sustainable and climate resilient agriculture. Rational and scientific water and soil management, organic farming practices are also critical gaps.
- Inadequate measures for conservation of germplasm of plants and animals, lack of centralised facilities for biotechnological research, limited human resource capacities in biotechnology and fields related to genetic engineering, lack of infrastructure in genetic research and the absence of legal framework for scientific testing of private sector bred cropseeds are also some of the gaps.
- Lack of infrastructure in emerging areas of research in agriculture - such as biotechnology and genetic engineering, food processing, precision farming, nano technology, etc - lack of trained manpower in majority of the faculties in state agricultural universities, poor facilities in various regional research stations established under state agricultural universities and lack of funds for research are some of the critical gaps in relation to promotion of agricultural research in the state. Similar inadequacies in human resources, financial resources and infrastructure gaps are identified in agriculture education and extension support services.
- With majority of the women workforce engaged in agriculture and most of the activities related to agriculture and allied sectors being carried out by women, their work needs to be recognised and channelled to economically productive activities and markets.



Strategies

Target 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

To ensure food and nutritional security to all at all times, the following strategies will be adopted by the state.

- Keeping in view the nutritional value of fruits and vegetables, their production will be enhanced by 10 per cent with 25 per cent additional production for food processing industries by the end of 2030 with the help of extension services and financial linkages.
- Production of food grains will be increased to 770.26 lakh metric tonnes and oilseeds to 32.47 lakh metric tonnes by the end of 2030 by ensuring the provisions of the New Agriculture Policy, 2013.
- Milk, meat and eggs are major sources of protein and other vital nutrients; their production will be enhanced approximately by 10 per cent by 2030 to meet the requirement of the population. Coverage of schemes such as Backyard Poultry Yojana, Kamadhenu and Bundelkhand

Package will be increased through extension services. These efforts will be supported with a centralised call centre (Pashudhan Samasya Nivaran Kendra) and mobile vet clinics.

- Fish production will be enhanced from the present 5.88 lakh metric tonnes up to 24 lakh metric tonnes by 2030 by adopting the recommended measures and policies, aimed at bringing in a Blue Revolution, and promoting integrated farming and social fisheries.
- Reduction in the cost of cultivation will be promoted by: encouraging utilisation of non-conventional energy resources, improving Input Use Efficiency (IUE), particularly fertilisers and water, use of locally available resources for soil improvement, continuous work on development and adoption of advanced agricultural technologies and better crop management practices for sustainable agriculture.
- Efforts will be made to control crop damage from wild animals by multiple methods and in partnership with communities.
- Development and adoption of new scientific techniques such as resource conservation, biotechnology, precision farming, integrated pest management (IPM), integrated plant nutrient management (IPNM) and bullock driven farm machinery specifically for small and marginal farmers
- Making livestock integral part of agriculture for improving soil health by promoting livelihood stock and supporting with veterinary services

National Food Security Act

The state will give priority to the implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) across all districts by procuring sufficient quantity of various food grains (initiated since 1 March, 2016).

Apart from the items covered under NFSA, it will also supply other items like pulses, salt and edible oil to address the nutritional and calorie deficit.



- Integration of dairy, fisheries, poultry, bee-keeping, horticulture and sericulture for enhancing family income and nutritional security in partnership with PRIs and SRLM
- Providing additional market support to farmers to maintain food security and increase income of farmers
- Providing facilities for value addition and promoting agriculture based industries in the rural areas for making landless labourers self-dependent and reducing their dependency on agriculture
- Refinement and adoption of existing location specific farming modules for different sizes of holdings will be initiated in view of the available natural and family resources and their extension in similar situations.
- Area under rabi cultivation will increase by up to 3 lakh hectare by encouraging farmers to practise inter-cropping of sugarcane with mustard. Rabi production will be increased from 294.67 lakh metric tonne to 362.32 lakh metric tonne.
- Per person availability of fruits and vegetables will be increased from 110 gm to 178 gm by 2020.
- Production of milk and milk products will get a boost so that the per person availability increases from 350 gm to 564 gm.

Specific strategies for the time period 2017- 2024 include meeting the increased production targets (refer to the milestones).

Priority Action Plan for the period 2017-2020 consists of:

- Drought prone Bundelkhand and the Vindhyaachal region with poor productive soil will be brought into focus for food and nutritional security by the various activities of different departments.
- Approximately 24 crore population of the state will be covered under NFSA to receive food grain.
- Area under kharif cultivation will be increased by 1 lakh hectare by encouraging farmers to shift from mono-cropping to multi-cropping especially in Bundelkhand region and by mitigating Anna Pratha through stall feeding and massive breed improvement drive of milch animal. Anna Pratha is a tradition whereby farmers abandon their cattle with the onset of summer. Kharif production will be increased from the present 173.54 lakh metric tonne to 224.80 metric tonne by 2020.
- Upland paddy area will be diverted to pulse and maize crops.
- Achieving this target will be the joint endeavour of the State Nutrition Mission and the Department of Women and Child Development. The Mission will take the lead in implementing the provisions under ICDS as well as state specific schemes and convergent programmes to address the nutritional problems plaguing children and women.
- The Mission will continue to focus on the first 1,000 days to prioritise the tackling of undernutrition in pregnant women and children under two years. The broad strategies will be to improve the quality of services and monitoring of ICDS services at anganwadi centres (AWCs), capacity building of frontline functionaries, convergence with other departments and community engagement and ownership through involvement of Gram Panchayat and strengthened VHNDs.
- During VHND sessions and SNP distribution, efforts are made to improve status of early initiation and exclusive breast-feeding through counseling of mothers and care givers.

Target 2.2

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

- Strengthen the efforts made to universalise ICDS services in the state by ensuring continuous and timely provision of food through distribution of supplementary nutrition on fixed days at AWCs – 5th, 15th and 25th of every month – for greater transparency and efficient monitoring and strengthen the system of providing hot cooked meals to children (3-6 years) at the Anganwadi centers.
- Improved quality of services at AWCs through capacity building and effective monitoring. This will include:
 - Promotion of growth monitoring to detect growth faltering in time and take corrective actions at AWCs through supportive supervision
 - Promotion of health, hygiene and sanitation behaviours through pre-school education at AWC
 - Strengthened monitoring of ICDS activities and using feedback for action
 - Provision of Iron and deworming tablets to out-of-school adolescent girls through AWC as part of anaemia control programme
 - Provision of IFA syrup bottles to Anganwadi workers for improving anemia among children (3-6 years) under the National Iron Plus Initiative Programme
 - Strengthening data information system through use of innovative IT applications under ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Programme (ISSNIP) and monitoring apps for Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs)
 - Undertake skill based training of frontline functionaries on thematic issues such as counselling, early childhood care and education (ECCE)
 - Strengthening counselling by fixing greater responsibility on anganwadi workers (AWW) – guiding them to conduct fixed sessions of counselling-and-demonstration on nutrient-rich home cooked recipes
- Strengthen the Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) through joint training of AWWs and ASHAs
- Continuous focus on maternal care and nutrition activities targeted at improving birth outcomes through support to health department in organising Village Health and Nutrition Days
- Linking supplementary nutrition distribution with VHNDs and thus integrating health and nutrition services
- Organising child weighing drives ('Vajan Diwas') to sharpen identification of malnourished children
- Enhance multi-sectoral convergence between Health, ICDS, Education and Panchayati Raj Institutions by improving the quality of district nutrition committee meetings
- Skill building of DPOs and CDPOs on Early Childhood Education (ECE) for improving quality of ECE community events like Godbharai and Annaprashan under the World Bank supported ISSNIP Project

Community engagement and ownership

The state will make efforts to make the local governance structure, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to recognise, understand and take ownership of undernutrition in the community. Towards this, the Nutrition Mission will undertake:

- Training of Gram Pradhans on the significance of nutrition for strengthening VHND and Village Health and Sanitation Nutrition Committees
- Building the community's knowledge on nutritional requirements and promote improvised local recipes for better nutritional



Nutrition awareness programme and promotion of homestead gardens

Nutrition sensitive interventions will be supported with nutrition awareness programmes among the recognised 'hot spots' of stunting, low female literacy, etc. so that poor households with their limited food basket and market dependency can optimise their options in consumption and expenditure.

Agriculture extension services and horticulture will also focus on 'hot spot' areas and communities in each district to promote nutrition awareness and homestead gardens with nutritionally rich items.

balance through community platforms such as SHGs, statutory committees Farmers' groups, etc

- Promote homestead gardens, especially among the poor, to enhance household nutritional security. In partnership with the Department of Horticulture, Poshak Vatika mini-kits will be made available to poor families

The Mission will adopt the following strategies during the period up to 2024:

- Conduct assessment exercise to define focus intervention areas on a need based manner and incorporate the findings in budget allocation and implementation plan
- Awareness generation and greater engagement of community in ICDS mandate, services and monitoring so as to improve the accountability at all levels
- Improved infrastructure and resources that strengthen AWC functioning
- Optimisation of existing resources
- Interdepartmental convergence for reducing undernutrition levels

Priority actions during the period 2017-2020 will be:

- 100percentAWCsconductingSupplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) for pregnant and lactating women (minimum 21 days a month).

- 100 per cent AWCs providing SNP to children under 6 years (minimum 21 days a month).
- 100 per cent AWCs providing food and other items under Hausla Poshan Yojana to targeted pregnant women and severely underweight children (minimum 21 days a month).

Target 2.3

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Recognising the challenges of having 80 per cent of the farmers in the small and marginal categories, the state will adopt effective measures to increase the knowledge, capacity and asset base of the farmers as well as build supportive infrastructure, marketing facilities and services at the village level. These will include:

Capacity building and support with storage, processing and marketing facilities of the produce

- Create village level, energy efficient storage infrastructure/silos for farmers to store and market the produce at an appropriate time to fetch the highest price
- Create energy efficient and major storage facilities at important market centres through State Agriculture Marketing Board to facilitate scientific storage of produce for selling at remunerative prices
- Provide training to individual farmers and farmers' groups for professional handling and packaging of vegetables and fruits
- Encourage initiatives at the local level that bring value addition to agricultural products
- Encourage collaboration between the Producer Cooperatives and the corporate sector to promote agro-processing industry
- Promote private sector participation in food processing units

- Develop appropriate machinery and technology for processing at the local level
- Linkages of food parks with Agriculture/ Horticulture Development Zone
- Rationalising laws, rules and regulations related to food processing
- Establishing quality testing laboratories across the state
- Promote recycling of crop waste as value added by-products
- Promote recycling of fish waste into fish feed.
- Support branding of products for ease of marketing
- Create strong linkages among farmers, processors, exporters and government institutions

Strengthening the infrastructure for markets and marketing

- Strengthen the markets by improving the infrastructure and construction of a wholesale market, or mandi, at the Tehsil level.
- Establish Hath-Paith and animal markets under the administrative control of Panchayats
- Subcontracting of market management to Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) and private sector
- Introduce e-trading and unified licencing system
- Development of market oriented extension system for new commodities, grades and standards, food safety, etc
- Encourage 'future market' to minimise risk and uncertainty in prices of agriculture produce and establishment of commodity exchange
- Establish facilities for grading, standardisation, packaging and certification in the market area
- Establish input centres in mandis
- Establish fish mandis
- Establish rural based, low cost, post-harvest processing and value addition units for diversified fish products to enhance income of fish farmers in the state

Specific strategies during the period 2017-2024 will include:

- Area expansion from mono-cropping to multi-cropping and inter-cropping with autumn/spring sugarcane for increased production to boost agro-based industries
- Productivity will be enhanced through replacement in seed variety - introduce hybrid and other high yielding varieties
- Horticultural crops coverage, productivity and production will be enhanced in the same manner as in crop husbandry
- Value addition and food processing facility will be geared up as envisaged in the State Agriculture Policy, 2013
- Increased average productivity of milk, eggs, fish and meat to cater to the need for nutritional security

Encouraging and recognising women engaged in farming

The agriculture sector still holds the highest share of employment in the state and share of women workers in the sector is also quite high. However, contribution of women farmers often goes unnoticed because the land is usually not in their name and they tend not to engage in public or extension activities.

Special extension activities need to be reached out to women farmers (even if they don't hold the land title) to promote homestead gardens and horticulture as part of their farming activities, which in turn, can contribute in a significant way to improve the household income and nutritional/food security.

Recognition through incentives, including awarding achievements of women farmers for productivity and innovation at block, district and state level, in agriculture and allied sectors, can address the gender based masking of women's contribution to agriculture and household food security.



Towards this, the following action plan will be implemented during the period 2017-2020:

- Achieve 100 per cent registration of farmers at www.upagriculture.com with the help of PRIs
- Massive awareness programme among farmers for inter-cropping of mustard with autumn planted sugarcane
- Promotion of horticultural crops, ornamental and medicinal plants to make small land holdings profitable
- Production of fish to be enhanced up to 12 lakh metric tonne from 5.88 lakh metric tonne in view of increasing demand in the state by promoting social fisheries and entrepreneurship
- Enhance per capita milk availability by setting up more units of collection, processing and marketing in rural areas
- Speed up efforts to produce value addition at local level and food processing facility in specific regions
- Market linkage, logistics and required necessary financial services will be provided and necessary legislation will be instituted

Target 2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disaster and that progressively improve land soil quality

Major strategies will be directed towards the management of **soil, water and environment**.

Soil Management will focus on improving soil health through improved farm practices, which include, minimising the depletion and fixing of soil nutrients. Development of clean and safe environment by efficient methods of waste recycling for nutrient use and formulation of proper soil protection policy



to restrict heavy metal build-up through solid and liquid waste disposal will also be pursued. Achieving self-reliance in crop fertilisers and development of fertiliser management system for various farming systems will be integral to soil management.

Water Management will prioritise the promotion of water resource conservation technologies and greater use of water conserving irrigation methods, viz., drip and sprinkler irrigation. Augmentation of ground water recharge through various methods, changing cropping patterns as per the water availability and development of technology for greater water retention capacity in soil will also form key strategies.

Environment Management strategies will include simulation management for vulnerability assessment, monitoring and mitigation of greenhouse gas emission, adaptation and mitigation through improved soil and crop management and improved waste management to minimise sources of greenhouse gas emission.



Specific strategies for the period of 2017-2024 will include:

Soil Management:

- Launch of Soil Health Improvement Mission for improving the condition of soil on a mission mode
- Development of village level soil fertility maps for assessment and soil specific distribution of fertilisers based on the fertility maps
- Identify productive and non-productive land using remote sensing techniques to protect productive lands from being used for non-agricultural purposes
- Promote Resource Conservation Technologies (RCT) for improving the efficiency of inputs, i.e., fertilisers and irrigation through land levelling and adoption of conservation agronomic practices.
- Promote the use of crop residues/organic material, green manuring, crop rotation involving legumes, NADEP method of compost making, vermi-composting to improve the physical and nutrients status of soil

- Forbid the burning of crop residues so as to improve soil health and protect the environment
- Promote the use of farm machineries like Reaper Harvester
- Strengthen and establish Soil Testing Laboratories for analysing primary, secondary and micro nutrients across the state
- Strengthen the coordination between soil testing labs working under state agriculture universities, agriculture department, cooperative and private sectors to avoid duplication and to save time and money
- Provide soil amendments such as gypsum, paper mill sludge, press mud, etc. at affordable prices to farmers
- Provide suitable incentive/subsidy for setting up of commercial vermi-hatcheries and vermi-compost units on dairy routes

Water Management:

- Encourage on-farm water management practices such as use of Laser Levelling and improved irrigation methods and systems, i.e., use of sprinklers, drip and HDPE pipes for improving water use efficiency (WUE)
- Provide incentives to promote solar pumps in shallow water table areas, especially in eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and head reaches of canal commands to save energy and operational costs
- Bring legislation to prohibit ground water exploitation for any purpose without prior government approval, particularly for the critical areas
- Constitution of a commission to review the expansion of area under water guzzling crops in unsuitable areas
- Drought management, including contingent cropping strategy, promotion of drought and flood tolerant varieties and establishing seed banks in more vulnerable areas to save cropped area for required food production
- Awareness building and education of farmers on water saving and efficient use of water,



including conjunctive use of surface and ground water

- Encourage rain water harvesting within the watershed/village territories to reduce loss of productive soil through erosion
- Recharge ground water particularly in declining ground water and rain-fed areas and recycle harvested water for irrigation purposes
- Rationalise irrigation rates to improve water use efficiency and minimise wastage of water especially in canal commands
- Initiation of flood control and drainage programmes to manage the water flowing from rivers in Nepal and utilising it for creating reservoirs and generating power
- Promote conjunctive use of ground and surface water resource in an effective manner to deal with the problems of water logging and inadequate recharge
- Promote conjunctive use of ground water in poor quality ground water areas to minimise the ill effects of poor quality water on crop growth and its yield
- Encourage lining of canals to help in reducing the water seepage and water logging
- Promote bio-drainage and construction of interceptor drains along the canals in seepage zones

Towards this, the following Action Plan will be prioritised during the period of 2017-2020:

Environment Management:

- Intensify research for development of climate resilient varieties specially wheat and rice
- Frame long-term contingent plan for various natural calamities
- Intensify research for genes for stress tolerance across plant and animal kingdoms
- Intensify research efforts on marker aided selection and transgenic development
- Develop genotypes for biotic (diseases, insects etc.) and abiotic (drought, flood, heat, cold, salinity) stress management either by traditional plant breeding, or genetic modification

- Transform C3 plants to C4 plants
- Shift of cropping zones
- Critical appraisal of agronomic strategies and evolving new agronomy for emerging climate change scenarios
- Explore opportunities for restoration/enhancement of soil properties
- Use of multi-purpose adapted livestock species and breeds
- Develop spatially differentiated operational contingent plans for temperature and rainfall related risks, including supply management through market and non-market interventions in the event of adverse supply changes
- Enhance research on applications of short, medium and long range weather forecasts for reducing production risks
- Develop knowledge based decision support system for translating weather information into operational management practices
- Develop pests and disease forecasting system for contingent planning and effective disease management
- Develop system of collection and sharing of information among stakeholders on climate change and its impact on agriculture
- Develop system for integrated management of rainwater, surface, and ground water
- Train officers at the state level to enable them to incorporate climate change concerns in all

Blueprint for sustainable agriculture

Initiatives promoting sustainable agriculture among farmers will be supported by the development of a blueprint, applicable to all the diverse regions of the state.

Sustainable agriculture practices will be promoted as part of the extension services and farmers will be supported to undertake certification and market linkages for better income.

decisions for implementing developmental activities

- Identify polluted ground water areas and conduct research on development of cost effective technologies for their use
- Management of soil and water pollution
- Safe disposal and utilisation of urban and industrial waste and residues

Target 2.5

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, 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, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

Main strategies will include:

- Establish gene banks facilities for flora and fauna in the state
- Application of modern tools for improving the productivity of agriculture and animals in the state
- Enhance investment in the area of genetic engineering for improvement of plants and animals
- Develop human resource in the area of genetic engineering and nano technology

Specific strategies for the period 2017-2024 consist of:

- Increase Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) and Variety Replacement Rate (VRR)
- Promote private institutions, seed villages and farmer groups for producing certified seeds
- Form area specific seed producers' groups
- Establish seed processing units
- Produce hybrid seeds and motivate farmers to use them

- Legal framework for scientific testing of privately bred seeds of various crops before their circulation in the state
- Implementation of bio-safety rules as per government norms for various genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
- Protection of geographical indications (GIs) available in the state - chironji in Mirzapur and Jaunpuri raddish
- Ensure market for GI protected commodities for extending benefit for stakeholders
- Establish seed bank for flood and drought conditions
- Establish gene banks for conservation of plant and animal genetic resources, especially in situ efforts, help protect biodiversity for current livelihood security as well as future needs and ecosystem functions

Following Action Plan will be implemented for the period 2017-2020:

- Development of infrastructural facilities in state agricultural universities in the area of genetic engineering in plants/animals
- Provide increased emphasis on emerging subjects like biotechnology, information and communication technology, ethics of intellectual property rights (IPR) and GMOs
- Application of agro-ecological principles to help conserve uses and enhance biodiversity on farms and increase sustainable productivity and intensification, reducing pressure on off-farm biodiversity
- Promote participation and empowerment of farmers and indigenous people and protection of their right to conserve agricultural biodiversity in research and development
- Adaptation of methods to local agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions, building upon existing successful methods and local knowledge would be linked to biodiversity and agriculture to meet livelihood needs
- Reform genetic research and breeding programmes for agricultural biodiversity for enhancement of production



- Create a supportive policy environment, including eliminating incentives, for uniform varieties and for pesticides and implementing policies for secure tenure and local rights to plant genetic resources in order to enhance agricultural biodiversity for food security
- Promote practices for soil fertility/health and nutrient recycling which can utilise the agricultural biodiversity. Example,
 - Compost from crop residues, tree litter and other plant/organic residues
 - Intercropping and cover crops, particularly legumes, which add nutrients, fix nitrogen and pump nutrients to the soil surface
 - Use of mulch and green manures (through collection and spread of crop residues, litter from surrounding areas and organic materials)
 - Integration of earthworms (vermiculture) or other beneficial organisms and biota into the soil to enhance fertility, organic matter and nutrient recycling
 - Elimination or reduction of agrochemicals, especially toxic nematicides that destroy diverse soil biota, organic material and valuable soil organism
- Strengthen infrastructural facilities in the emerging areas of agricultural research
- Increase investment for research in agricultural universities/Uttar Pradesh Council of Agricultural Research (UPCAR)
- Strengthen UPCAR to facilitate agricultural research, education and extension in the state
- Increase funding for agricultural research from line departments such as the department of agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, sericulture, etc. It will be ensured that departments recognise agricultural research as an important priority and allocate a greater percentage of their funding.
- Greater emphasis for transfer of new technologies to farmers at the ground level

Education:

- Revamp the academic environment through total quality management at all levels
- Entrepreneurship development and self-employment orientation in agricultural education through infusion of vocational courses (certificate/diploma levels)
- Periodic review and revision of curriculum consistent with national and global scenario, market trends, self-employment avenues and industries requirements and devise Qualification Framework
- Make agricultural education an independent subject at school level and integrate it with the higher education system
- Emphasis on distance education in agriculture with extensive use of innovations in IT, digitalisation of course content, virtual universities, e-learning and video conferencing
- Facilitate, promote and support agreements, cooperation and coordination at inter-institutional and international levels
- Effective partnership linkages with advanced centres of education in the country and abroad
- Greater autonomy to academic institutions, SAUs and statutory power to UPCAR

Target 2.a

Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

The state will make concerted efforts and investments in the areas of research, education and extension services to support the strategies formulated to achieve VISION 2030 for the goal

Research:

- Develop well trained human resource to undertake research in advanced areas of science so that the state becomes internationally competitive



Extension:

- Harness the benefits of new scientific advances such as bio-technology, cloning, remote sensing, modelling, and IT for reaching out to farmers and rural communities. Internet aided extension networks will be materialised.
- Strengthen Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) as nerve centre for dissemination of technical knowhow
- Revise extension programmes based on rural participatory approach
- Form commodity specific extension kiosks on indigenous food, horticultural crops, livestock, poultry, rabbitry, bee keeping, mushroom, medicinal and aromatic plants, sericulture, tea and value addition enterprises
- Distance education to farmers, through television, radio, interactive audio and video systems, to develop small agri-entrepreneurships
- Group approach and farmers' participatory approach to agricultural extension
- Involve community-based organisations in extension services
- Involve stakeholders in extension services for better acceptance and follow-up
- Establish rural location-specific knowledge centres
- Need-based, problem-solving and skill-based vocational training for self-employment for farmers, farm women and rural youth
- Shift to commercial farming and agri-business approach in extension
- Establish linkages between extension education, continuing education, non-formal education, distance education and vocational education, so that each supports and strengthens the efforts of the other and vice-versa



Specific strategies for the period of 2017-2024 will be :

Research:

- Strengthen location specific research facilities at regional research stations
- Create infrastructural facilities especially in the field of biotechnology, molecular biology, food processing, information technology, precision farming, nano technology, etc. in SAUs
- Ensure appointment of competent scientists especially in the frontier areas of research such as biotechnology and genetic engineering
- Channelise the funding of area specific research as per the expertise and area specific needs of the SAUs
- Promote private sector participation in advanced research e.g. GM (Genetically Modified) crops with adequate safeguards, nano technology
- Strengthen UP Council of Agricultural Research
- Initiate research on enhancing and bridging the yield gaps, diversification through farming system, natural resource management, farm mechanisation, waste management, conservation agriculture, precision farming, post-harvest management, value addition and cost effectiveness, climatic change, agri-business, WTO and other emerging issues
- Establish centre of excellences under SAUs

Following Action Plan will be implemented during the period of 2017-2020:

Education:

- Modify agricultural education system to equip new graduates with subject competency along with self-motivation and positive attitude through improving their communication skills in both English and regional languages
- Increased emphasis on future subjects like agri-business management, agro-processing, dairy technology and veterinary services, marketing and storage, environment, biotechnology, information and communication technology, ethics of IPR and GMO, Codex standards, legal and good practices of trade, etc
- Initiation of diploma/certificate courses on vocational courses to provide adequate skills for gainful self-employment
- Strengthen the infrastructure in state agriculture universities to improve quality of teaching
- Promote subject based funding to young and bright teachers to encourage academic excellence
- Arrange regular training of faculty to improve competency and update their knowledge base
- Strengthen and develop partnership with educational institutions and research organisations within India and abroad to develop curriculum and training of faculty and students as well as for joint research
- Promote private sector participation in curriculum design, faculty and student's development, research and institution's governance
- Regular assessment of human resource needs in the context of establishment of new universities/colleges
- Compliance of quality assurance policies, criteria and procedures, and strengthening the accreditation and quality monitoring capacity
- Amendment of State Agriculture University Act on the line of Model Act of ICAR.

- Link private agriculture colleges with state agriculture universities to improve their quality and standards

Target 2.b

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel eliminations of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Target 2.c

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

These recommended measures will be achieved through:

- Strengthened forward positioning of humanitarian food assistance
- Pre-position predictable access and resilience system
- Optimise spot purchasing that takes advantage of bulk purchases, relative commodity pricing, regional and international sourcing and seasonal prices movements
- The state is a sufferer of high volatile prices of pulses and edible oil, hence it will establish an appropriate mechanism for their availability at rational prices

Towards this, priority will be given to the strategy of connecting all mandis with E-NAM (National Agriculture Market) by 2024 in the model of the 66 mandis which are already connected. Facilities and other related logistics support for the mandis will be fully provided by 2024.

Apart from this, priority action during the period of 2017-2020 will be to make suitable arrangement in pulses and oilseeds procurement to avoid adverse impact of its volatile prices.



Milestones

Sr. No.	Activity	Unit	Present Status (Base Year 2015-16)
Crop husbandry			
A	Area (assumed constant)	Lakh hectare	211.80
B	Production	Lakh MT	470.55
C	Productivity	q/h	22.22
D	Cropping Intensity (Year 2013-14)	%	156.51
Agri. Produce			
(i)	Cereals	Lakh MT	446.49
(ii)	Pulses	Lakh MT	15.60
(iii)	Food grains	Lakh MT	462.08
(iv)	Oilseeds	Lakh MT	8.47
Dairy			
	Milk Availability (per capita/annum)	Gm	330
Horticulture			
	Fruit (per capita)	Gm	110.46
	Vegetable, Tuber, Roots (per capita)	Gm	305.80
Animal Husbandry			
	Egg (per capita/annum)	no.	10
	Meat (per capita/annum)	Gm	1039
	Fisheries (Fish)(per capita/annum)	Kg	5.06

Parameters	NFHS III (2005-06)	RSOC (2013 -14)	2020
1. Children underweight	41.6	34.3	25.3
2. Children severely underweight	22.3	12.9	10
3. Childhood stunting	52.4	50.4	40
4. Childhood wasting	19.4	10	7
5. Exclusive breastfeeding	51.3	62.2	72
6. Anaemia in reproductive age group	50.9	NA	38

	2020	2024	2030
	220.27	226.99	231.70
	593.19	700.03	802.73
	26.93	30.84	34.65
	160.69	163.91	166.26
	552.27	639.40	720.08
	25.90	37.01	50.18
	578.17	676.41	770.26
	15.02	23.62	32.47
	486	661	971
	122	135	143
	335	365	387
	15	20	29
	1527	2077	3053
	12.00	15.00	18.00



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3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



Department of Medical Health &
Family Welfare, Uttar Pradesh



Vision

Achieve healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages by building a resilient health system through people-centred, evidence-based, equity-driven, inter-departmental and inter-sectoral collaborative approaches to guarantee preventive, promotive, diagnostic, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care across all levels of service provision and through the life course.





Approach to Vision

The health goal is associated with 13 targets, including four means of implementation targets. In order to plan, implement and monitor the activities and programmes related to the achievement of the goal, a State Task Force has been constituted in Uttar Pradesh. As envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda, the constitution of this Task Force ensures inter-departmental and inter-sectoral representation required for the accomplishment of the targets.

Given the vast and complex nature of the health sector, accomplishing the vision of health and well-being for all involves interventions from different vantage points. Sub-sectoral interventions include addressing:

- Reproductive, maternal, new born, child & adolescent health (targets 3.1, 3.2 & 3.7).
- Communicable diseases and other public health threats (target 3.3) (HIV, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Kala-Azar (Visceral Leishmaniasis), Filariasis, and other Neglected Tropical Diseases).
- Addressing Non-Communicable diseases and Mental Health (targets 3.4 and 3.5).
- Mortality and injuries due to Road Traffic Accidents, etc. (target 3.6).
- Universal Health Coverage (UHC)-ensuring UHC including risk protection, access to quality and essential healthcare services and

access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all & enhancing effective health systems in all its dimensions (policy, infrastructure, access and quality) in order to ensure UHC (target 3.8) through enhanced health financing and improvements in human resources (process 3.c) & enhancing capacities to address health risks (process 3.d).

- Deaths and illness due to hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination (target 3.9).
- Measures to address tobacco control (target 3.a).

The state will adopt a mission mode to address the challenges in the health sector. Understanding the situation and identifying the appropriate interventions and targets are attempted in order to ensure focused engagement. The state also identified inter-departmental convergence and coordination as critical elements to achieve the overall vision.

The vision articulated here refers to the time period 2017-2030 and is captured in the milestones. However, the document gives emphasis to 7-year strategies (2017-2024) and three-year action plan (2017-2020). The strategies and action-plans articulated in this document are primarily anchored to the National Health Policy, 2017 and further envisioned by the global, national and State specific objectives.



The Context

Uttar Pradesh alone accounts for around three per cent of the global population and around 16 per cent of India's population. Despite impressive achievements in the past few decades, the mortality and morbidity burden in the state are disproportionately higher than its share in the global and national population. The achievement of health related targets by the state is crucial to the attainment of these targets by the country.



The latest available status of the state in terms of key indicators is as follows: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 201 per 1,00,000 live births; Under-5 Mortality Rate, 47 per 1,000 live births; and Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR), 30 per 1,000 live births [Sample Registration Survey, SRS, 2016]. As per the Annual Health Survey (2012-13), among children aged 12-23 months, only 52.7 per cent were fully immunised in the state. However, as per WHO/UNICEF Monitoring Data, full immunisation in the year 2014-15 was 63 per cent, 2015-16 was 70 per cent and 2016-17 was 74 per cent, 2017-18 was 76 per cent and 2018-19 (up to November 2018) was 82 per cent.

In 2017, prevalence of HIV among adults was 0.09% [0.07-0.12] of Uttar Pradesh against all India adult prevalence 0.22% [0.16-0.30] and 1.34 Lac PLHIV in the State against 21.4 lac in India. In the same period, new HIV infections were 7060 and 3820 AIDS related deaths in the State. (India HIV Estimations 2017, Technical Report NACO & ICMR-NIMS, MoHFW, GOI).

A high rate of TB prevalence in the State shows that during 2015-16, 337 persons per 100,000 population

were estimated to have medically treated Tuberculosis (TB), as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), as against the national average of 305. Translated into absolute numbers, it turns out that 7 lakh diagnosed cases are reported in the State alone per annum.

As per the National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) data, there were 2.16 lakh cases of malaria and no malaria-related deaths in Uttar Pradesh from 2014-18 (October'18). During the same period, 45.39 lakh cases and 1,510 deaths were reported in India. The number of AES cases reduced from 4724 in 2017 to 3080 in 2018. During same period, Case Fatality Ratio significantly reduced from 13.9% to 7.5%. The proportion of AES cases treated at hospitals/centres of Gorakhpur and Basti divisions other than BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur is continuously increasing since 2014 which shows enhanced capacity of peripheral units. From 2017-18, UP reported 1.25 lakh clinically manifested cases of lymphatic filariasis. This accounted for 3.35 per cent of the all-India cases; 250 districts in India are endemic for lymphatic filariasis. Among these, 51 districts are in Uttar Pradesh. The number of Dengue cases increased



from 2892 in 2015 to 3454 in 2018 (till Nov'18). (NVBDCP, 2018).

In Uttar Pradesh, till March 2018 elimination level of Leprosy was achieved in 67 districts and 697 blocks.

As per the Million Death Study, there occurred an estimated 4,300 (range: 3,171-7,350) rabies deaths in Uttar Pradesh (highest in the country). Since verbal autopsy are unlikely to identify atypical or paralytic forms of rabies, these figures are likely to be underestimates of the actual number of rabies deaths. The overwhelming number of dog bite cases (19.75 lakh) reported under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) in 2017 underscore the need for strategies to check this important public health menace.

In 2015, 7.5 lakh cases of acute diarrhoeal diseases (with 301 reported deaths), 2.9 lakh cases of typhoid (with 221 reported deaths), 18.1 lakh cases of Acute Respiratory Infections (with 665 reported deaths), 29 cases of neonatal tetanus (with 3 reported deaths), 234 cases of other tetanus (with 20 reported deaths),

6.4 thousand of whooping cough, 1.8 thousand cases of measles (with 4 reported deaths), 8,700 cases of viral hepatitis (with 18 reported deaths), 86,000 cases of pneumonia (with 213 reported deaths), 166 cases of meningitis, 135 cases of syphilis, 1,000 cases of gonorrhoea, 611 cases of chicken pox and 208 cases of viral meningitis (with 23 reported deaths) and 1,578 cases of H1N1 Influenza A (with 33 reported deaths) were reported. These figures largely represent the cases seen in public sector and are likely to be underestimates as a large proportion of cases seen in the private sector were not reported. In the State, total 222 outbreaks/Early Warning Signals related to various communicable diseases reported through IDSP portal till 31st October 2018.

As per Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) Survey (2014) conducted by the Registrar General of India, in Uttar Pradesh, 22 per cent adults have blood pressure above normal range (Systolic ≥ 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥ 90 mm of Hg), 8 per cent have high blood pressure (Systolic ≥ 160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥ 100 mm of Hg) and 3 per cent adults are living with very high blood pressure (Systolic ≥ 180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥ 110 mm of Hg). Further, 9 per cent adults in UP had fasting blood sugar above normal level (> 110 mg/dl), 3.5 per cent adults had fasting blood sugar moderately high (> 130 mg/dl) and 2 per cent adults had very high fasting blood sugar level (> 150 mg/dl).

In 2015, an estimated 5,19,716 persons were living with cancer in Uttar Pradesh and 1,92,488 new cases of cancer were reported. In the same year, an estimated 84,695 persons died due to cancer.

The prevalence of mental health disorders in the State is estimated to be 6.1 per cent as against a national prevalence of 10.6 per cent (National Mental Health Survey of India, 2015-16). More than 90 per cent of mental health disorders remain untreated due to poor awareness about symptoms, myths and stigma and lack of knowledge and treatment. From April-September 2018, total number of beneficiaries or patients who benefited under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) were 1,74817.

Uttar Pradesh is the leading contributor of deaths due to road traffic accidents in India. The State

faces around 100 injuries and 44 fatalities every day as a consequence of road crashes. The road accident Case Fatality Rate for the State is as high as 54% in comparison to the national level of 31.4% (MORTH, 2016). Road Traffic-related injuries, deaths and disabilities are increasing at an alarming rate across UP. It is also evident that those injured in road accidents face out of pocket expenditure (OoPE) more than double than those of any other health conditions requiring hospitalization and in many instances turns into catastrophic financial burden to those afflicted by crashes.

As per the Health Management Information System (2015-16), 2.31 lakh sterilisations were conducted (6,607 vasectomies and 2.25 lakh tubectomies). Among total female sterilisations, 73.5 per cent were laparoscopic sterilisations, 23.3 per cent were mini-lap sterilisations and 3.2 per cent were post-partum sterilisations. During the same year, 10.5 lakh intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) insertions and 1.1 lakh post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD) insertions were done at public facilities. A total of 43.2 lakh oral pills and 4.7 crore condoms were distributed through public facilities.

Iodine deficiency is a health problem of considerable magnitude in Uttar Pradesh. As per CAB Survey (2014), in 31 districts, in less than 50 per cent of the households, iodine content in salt was as per recommended criteria (more than 15 ppm).

In Uttar Pradesh, seven districts have flourosis endemicity. In 49 districts (273 blocks) along the Ganga flood plains, 21 per cent (15,739/74,896) of groundwater samples from hand-pumps had arsenic concentration 5 times higher than the permissible limit of 0.01 mg/l (i.e., 0.05 mg/l or more) [UP Jal Nigam-UNICEF Study (2005-08)].

Key water polluting industries in Uttar Pradesh are the leather industry, chemical industry, mineral-based industry, paper and pulp industry, pesticide industry, sugar industry and textile industry. Yamuna, Hindon (tributary of Yamuna), Kali (tributary of Yamuna), Ganga and Gomti (tributary of Ganga) are the most polluted rivers in Uttar Pradesh. At various stretches during their course their water is fit neither for drinking nor agriculture purposes.



Further, ambient as well as household air pollution are among leading risk factors for many acute and chronic diseases, which have the maximum share in the overall morbidity and mortality profile of the citizens of Uttar Pradesh. The ambient air quality is poor throughout Uttar Pradesh with maximum pollution levels in western Uttar Pradesh. This correlates well with the findings of the Annual Health Surveys conducted in UP from 2010-11 to 2012-13.

In Uttar Pradesh (Census 2011), 80 per cent of the households cooked food using solid fuel (firewood, crop residue, cow dung cakes or coal), all of which are high producers of indoor smoke, a major risk factor for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), ischemic heart disease, lung cancer, stroke, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and other adverse health outcomes.

Use of tobacco in some form or the other including cigarettes, bidis, gutkha and pan masala was reported by more than half of the males and 8 per cent of females in the reproductive age group as per NFHS 2015-16.



Present Interventions

Recognising the challenges in the health sector, the State Government has extensive interventions addressing each of the issues mentioned above. Some of the key interventions are mentioned below.

1. Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health

Maternal health

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) since its inception has led to significant increase in the institutional deliveries in the state. In 2017-18, 89.2 per cent (55.18/62 lakh women) of all registered women for antenatal care (ANC) were covered under JSY. Those who received JSY incentive were only 58% for delivery at public and accredited private institutions. The state continues to prioritise JSY as a key driver to ensure positive maternal and newborn health outcomes.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been rolled out in the State. In 2017-18, 22.63 lakh pregnant women availed free ambulance services from home to health facility, which amounts to an estimated 40 per cent of deliveries in the state. Other services (such as referral and free meals, treatment, routine pregnancy tests, ultrasound and blood transfusion) also registered an increased coverage. To reduce maternal death and new born care complications, 'Matritva Saptah' (Maternal Health Week) is organized with the focus to timely identify high risk pregnancy. This is organized in collaboration with State Nutrition Mission.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) is getting popularity and huge acceptance in the State. Till 2018, Uttar Pradesh was placed at 4th rank in term of volunteers registered (594) and at 2nd place in term of number of pregnant women (in 2nd or 3rd trimester) received ANC under PMSMA.

Newborn and child health

As per SRS 2016, NMR is 30, and Under five mortality is 47 in the State. Uttar Pradesh aims to reduce Under five mortality rate 25 and NMR 12 through following schemes & interventions:

- **Under Home Based New Born Care programme (HBNC)**, State Government targets to train 159307 rural ASHAs & 7037 urban ASHAs. After training, they will visit new born houses 6 to 7 times from 0 to 42 days of birth, inspecting mother and child along with ensuring referral, if needed.
- **New Born Care Corner (NBCC)** is a specialized unit to care new born with basic equipment. The aim of the State is to establish one NBCC at every delivery point. Presently, 1820 NBCCs are functional and in next 3 years around 680 new NBCCs will be established.

- **New Born Stabilization Unit (NBSU)**, a 04 bedded unit with 3 dedicated Staff Nurses, is established near labour room to stabilize new born. The State targets to establish 1 unit at each FRU. At present, 180 NBSUs are functional and around 240 units will be functional soon in the State.
- **Sick New born Care unit (SNCU)** is a specialized level II unit to look-after the new born. Tertiary level SNCUs are functional at medical colleges. Each SNCU has 3 Pediatricians, 8 Staff Nurses and 9 others staff with capacity of 8 to 12 beds. Presently, 77 units are functional and 8 more units will be functional soon in the State. The State Government targets to establish 1 SNCU at each 100 bedded female hospital or maternity wings. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also ensured availability of ventilators in the SNCUs of Gorakhpur and Basti Division for the proper management of AES cases.
- **Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)** is a specialized unit with one Medical Officer, one Staff Nurse, one Dietician and 03 other supportive staff with capacity of 10 beds to treat malnourished children. The field level workers like ASHAs, AWW and ANM are referring children to this unit from VHND sessions. The pickup and drop facility of one year children is free by 102 ambulance services; besides child care, the State is providing free diet to one parent and Rs 50 per day maximum up to 14 days as wage losses. Presently, 76 NRCs are functional in the State. The target of the State Government is to establish one NRC at each District Male Hospital.
- Diarrhoea & Pneumonia are main fatal reasons for Under five mortality, around 17% children die due to Diarrhoea and 11 % due to Pneumonia (in total child death Under Five). The State Government has taken this issue seriously and issued a guideline on dated 12.08.2015 even before a guideline issued from GOI. Under this programme, ASHA workers and ANM are provided tab Amoxicillin & Inj.Gentamicin to control Pneumonia and Sepsis. To control the Diarrhoea, Tab Zinc and ORS packets are distributed with the help of ASHAs, AWA and ANM. Besides routine programme, a special campaign of IDCF (Integrated Diarrhoea Control Fortnight) is also conducted in every monsoon season.
- **National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI)**-To reduce Anemia in children of age between 06 months to 05 years, iron syrup is given under NIPI.
- **Routine Immunisation (RI) programme** is running successfully in entire State along with Mission Indradhanush campaign. As per WHO-UNICEF monitoring data, in 2014-15 full immunization was 63% Which has increased to current level of 82% (November, 2018) with a 19% jump. Majority of this contribution has come due to Mission Indradhanush & Intensified Mission Indradhanush rounds. Lesson learned from MI & IMI has been incorporated in Routine Immunization. Special JE leftover vaccination Campaign (1-15 Years Children) has been conducted in 38 districts in 2017-18 (91,95,952 [103.8%]) & 2018-19 (33,96,330 [106.7%]) children vaccinated. In UP, since October 2013, measles outbreak surveillance and since September, 2016 VPD surveillance have been started. Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance in UP is of high quality and is being maintained. Bal Swasthya Poshan Maah (BSPM) is being conducted twice in a year, in June and December, in which Vitamin A supplementation is given to all children ageing 9 months to 5 years.
- Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) is an integral and unique platform at the village level that brings about convergence of health, nutrition and sanitation services at primary care level. VHNDs have been strengthened through supervisory support and improving the capacities of health workers (ANMs).

Family planning

Taking cognizance of the high Total Fertility Rate (TFR), the State has prioritised family planning interventions. TFR has reduced from 4.7 to 3.1 (a reduction of 35 per cent) from 2001 to 2013 in the State, however, it is still above the replacement level. To ensure population stabilization, State Population Policy, 2016-2030 has also been developed and



submitted for approval. Sexual and reproductive health services are being delivered by the Department to all clients through community and facility level interventions and some innovative programmes/ interventions initiated under this component include:

- **Clinical Outreach Teams (COT) Programme** (The services offered include: (a) Tubectomy - laproscopic or mini-lap; (b) no-scalpel vasectomy (NSV); (c) IUCD insertion and removal; (d) emergency contraception; (e) oral contraceptive pills and condoms; (f) mandatory follow-up and referral of sterilisations; and (g) counselling including (post-partum family planning) PFP counselling,
- **Hausala Sajhedari** (targeted on engaging private health facilities and family planning surgeons) under SIFPSA (State Innovations in Family Planning Services Project Agency)
- **Zimmedari Nibhao** Mobile App to plan, track and analyse the provisioning of family planning services in the state on a regular basis. SIFPSA under IFPS-I and IFPS-II projects has funded more than 1,000 projects in public and private sector which have involved health workers in providing reproductive health counselling and services at the doorstep

in rural and urban areas in UP. Demand for family planning services has been promoted through state wide multimedia campaigns, improving counselling skills of health workers, folk media performances in villages and radio and TV spots to allay fears and remove misconceptions about family planning methods. Social marketing interventions are continuing to produce good results and are making birth control measures more readily accessible to wider population groups in UP.

Gender equality

In the State, PCPNDT act is implemented to improve sex ratio and 5548 imaging centers have been registered. Due to violation of act, 240 cases have been filed against the culprits, 56 cases have been decided, out of which conviction has been granted in 20 cases. The State Government has started "Mukhbir Yojna" since July, 2017 with financial assistance of NHM to motivate people to share the information on the violation of act. As a result of continuous efforts, Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) has increased from 906 in 2016-17 to 913 (up to September 2018).



Adolescent health

Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) are being established under the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), with the objective of providing a combination of commodities (weekly iron and folic acid supplementation and Albendazole, sanitary napkins, contraceptives and medicines) and inter-personal communication services such as counselling on nutrition, menstrual disorders, use of contraceptives, sexual concerns, depression, sexual abuse, gender violence, substance misuse and promoting healthy behaviour to prevent Non-Communicable diseases. Curative services (treatment of severe malnutrition, common RTI/STI problems, menstrual disorders, sexual concerns, depression, non-communicable diseases and other common ailments, injuries related to accidents/violence and management of sexual abuse among girls and substance misuse) are also provided under this scheme to adolescents at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals as well as through outreach and referral services.

2. Communicable diseases

Uttar Pradesh State AIDS Control Society (UPSACS) envisions a state where every person living with HIV has access to quality care and is treated with dignity. UPSACS has taken measures to ensure that people living with HIV have equal access to quality health services by fostering close collaboration with NGOs, women's Self-Help Groups, other Government Departments, corporate/private sector, positive people's networks and communities, working to improve access and accountability of the services. HIV/AIDS prevalence in the State among adults in the age group 15-49 years is estimated at 0.12 per cent. People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) is estimated to be about 1.5 lakhs in the State as against 21.16 lakhs for India as a whole. The estimated number of new infections among people aged 15 years and above is 9474 (UPSACS, 2017).

A part from this, other programmes being implemented in the State include Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Vector-borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP) and Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP).

The containment of AES/JE is a top priority of the Government and due to strong political commitment, relentless efforts, meticulous planning and execution; Uttar Pradesh is moving with a great pace to overcome the public health threat posed by this deadly disease.

3. Non-communicable diseases

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), followed by Ischemic Heart Disease, is the leading causes of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in Uttar Pradesh, (Global Burden of Disease GBD Report 2015). National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) has been launched in Uttar Pradesh to address the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) morbidity and mortality in the State. At present, under this programme, 52 NCD cells are running in the districts. District NCD clinics have been established in 55 District Hospitals and 144 CHCs. Sampoorna Clinics for cervical cancer screening have been established in 28 health facilities in 18 districts in Uttar Pradesh. Apart from this, other programmes targeting Non-Communicable diseases and conditions which are being implemented in the State include National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), National Programme for Healthcare of Elderly (NPHCE), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Blindness (NPPCB), National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) and National Fluorosis Control Programme (NFCCP) & National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC).



Strategies

The strategy and the action plan to achieve each of the targets of Goal 3 are detailed below:

Target 3.1

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address inequities in access to and quality of sexual, reproductive, maternal and newborn health information and services with ensuring dignity of every woman at birth. Ensure UHC for comprehensive sexual, reproductive, maternal and newborn health care. Address all causes of maternal mortality, reproductive and maternal morbidities, and related disabilities. Strengthen health system to respond to the needs and priorities of women and girls through a life cycle approach Ensure accountability to improve quality of care and equity. Improving metrics, measurement systems and data quality and allocating adequate resources and effective healthcare financing. Continue momentum to sustain and increase funding for maternal health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building through LSAS, EmOC and SBA training and Dakshata. Making delivery points functional to provide comprehensive quality reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) services as defined for each level and ensuring adequate geographical coverage. Operationalisation of the defined number of Comprehensive EmOC (CEmOC) and Basic EmOC (BEmOC) centres during the period based on WHO recommendations. Increase facilities equipped for perinatal care (designated as 'delivery points') by 100%. Increase 3 and more ANC registration by 90%. Increase institutional delivery & birth registration in MCTS by 90%. Certification of public health facilities under LaQshya Accreditation of private nursing home and maternity homes. Setting up of one mini-skill laboratory at every block-level facility of all districts. Ensuring all drugs, supplies and equipment relating to pregnancy and delivery are available at all times at all relevant health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-fledged blood storage units at all FRUs. Partnership with private institutions and labs for providing 24x7 quality laboratory and diagnostics services with on the spot collection and report delivery provision. Partnership on public-private partnership (PPP) model for engaging specialists from private sector at District and Block-level also. Ensuring accreditation of all first referral units (FRU). Linking of each Block and District level skill lab with higher tertiary level centres like Medical Institutions through virtual class rooms for training/capacity building of health functionaries as well as for telemedicine. Cloud based database of all the beneficiaries at all health facilities centres and every beneficiary has to be allotted a personal health identification number. Streamlining the referral system within the existing public health delivery system to ensure distribution of patient load which will, in the long run, add to the efficiency of each point of service delivery. Increase focus on birth preparedness and family planning.

Target 3.2

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<p>Child Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and invest in healthcare system service delivery to ensure access to integrated packages of child health interventions through an optimal mixture of community and facility-based care. Promote coordinated and integrated actions to improve infant and young child feeding and nutrition, growth monitoring, birth spacing,, access to safe drinking-water and sanitation, handwashing with soap, reduction in indoor air pollution, immunisation, malaria and HIV prevention, and treatment of pneumonia and diarrhea and other childhood illnesses and conditions. Improve quality of care at all levels of service provision, supported by appropriate managerial responses at all levels. Promote equity and reduce inequities through multidimensional approaches such as health insurance, outreach services and/or targeted community health services to ensure Universal Health Coverage and reduce out-of-pocket expenses. Identify and address emerging priorities of congenital anomalies, injuries and NCDs, including for children age 5 to 9 years. Foster inter-sectoral collaboration of health, ICDS, education, local government and other sectors. <p>Newborn Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and invest in care during labour, childbirth and the first day and week of life. Improve the quality of maternal and newborn care by introducing high-quality care with high-impact, cost-effective interventions for mother and baby together – in most cases, by the same health providers at the same time. Reach every woman and every newborn to reduce inequities. Ensure universal coverage with essential newborn care (ENBC) including early and exclusive breastfeeding and kangaroo mother care and instituting other evidence-based interventions such as mother companionship during labour. Ensuring community participation. Evidence shows positive impact of engaging community leaders, women’s groups and community workers in improving newborn health outcomes. Count every newborn. Improve health metrics, especially for birth outcomes and quality of care. Every newborn needs to be registered and newborn deaths need to be counted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and ensuring functionality of ASHAs for the HBNC programme and other child health interventions. Establishment and functionality of 3,394 newborn care corners (NBCC), 280 newborn stabilisation unit (NBSU), 100 SNCUs and 81 nutrition rehabilitation centre (NRC). Improve triage and referral management for newborn emergencies to maximise the efficiency of SNCUs to save newborn lives. Training of all ANMs on use of Gentamycin for sepsis in young infants and refresher trainings in child immunisation. All facility and field staff to be trained in pneumonia and diarrhoea management, as per latest guidelines. Implementing IAPPD programme in all districts with ensured inter-departmental convergence. Strengthening supply chain management to ensure that all drugs, supplies and equipment relating to management of newborn and childhood illnesses are available at all times at all relevant health facilities till the peripheral level. Strengthening UPHMIS for child health related indicators. Engagement and sensitisation of private sector (for example, through Indian Medical Association) on evidence-based preventive, promotive and curative interventions for newborn and child health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To upgrade skills, to use advancements in technology, to carry out impact assessment studies with the support of partners/ organisations where it is required. Engagement with private providers/other organisations at appropriate levels of service provision for all childhood illness and conditions. Universal Birth Registration. Improvement in facilities/ services for children with special needs (such as congenital anomalies, ADHD, Autism, etc) in addition to providing specialised training to health functionaries. Increasing the regulatory role of the government in ensuring the standard practices and protocols of maternal and child healthcare. [By ensuring compliance of the Clinical Establishments Act].

Child Immunisation

The state aims to achieve universal coverage with routine immunisation by 2024.

Routine Immunisation		
Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that the partially immunised and unimmunised children are fully immunized as per National Immunization Schedule. Equity-driven approach to reach all target populations including under-served and unreached communities using new approaches and technologies where appropriate. Reaching older groups who are targeted for new vaccines or extra doses of current vaccines. Generating demand for immunisation services through social mobilisation. Enhancing political, administrative and financial commitment through advocacy with key stakeholders. Translating learnings from Mission Indradhanush to develop sustainable and effective RI systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving and sustaining the quality and coverage of the RI programme. Enhancing the vaccine logistic system including introduction of latest cold chain system based on remote technology started with support from Gol. Use of latest digital communication platform for community mobilisation, mobile teams/vans for hard-to-reach areas/population. Improving and sustaining vaccine preventable diseases (VPD) surveillance. Accelerated efforts to improve coverage in poor performing areas/blocks identified through monitoring data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sustain 100% coverage using latest technologies to make Digitalised Health and Vaccination Card with Aadhar seeding. Importance and schedule of Vaccination would be incorporated in school education system. Additional vaccination services for frequent transferring families. Usage of alternative energy system for Cold Chain maintenance (e.g.:solar). Mobile vaccination vans in remote areas. Mobile alert system for scheduled vaccinations. Special focus on vulnerable groups - urban slums/urban poor/migrant population.





Target 3.7

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

In order to achieve the above goal it is essential to ensure an expanded range of contraceptive options which will help individuals make choices appropriate to their needs and circumstances, allow them to switch from one methods to another, if desired and reflect a program focused on quality and rights.

Target Free Approach: In light of the Supreme Court decision dated 14.9.2016 passed in writ petition no. 95/2012, there are no specific targets.

Family Planning (FP) and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Services		
Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate progress to satisfy demand of modern contraceptive methods of all eligible couples with special focus on younger and lower parity couples. ▪ Promote equity through multi-dimensional approaches ▪ Strengthen availability and accessibility to an expanded basket of contraceptive choices ▪ Improving quality of voluntary family planning services ▪ Improve acceptability of family planning and modern contraceptive methods through greater community engagement ▪ Increase heterogeneity of service channels for greater reach ▪ Foster inter-departmental (eg. maternal, child health) and intersectoral (ICDS, education, local government etc.) collaboration ▪ Create an enabling environment by overcoming barriers to existing methods, policy, geography and adverse social and economic circumstances including restrictive gender norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of new contraceptive methods to enhance basket of choice. ▪ All levels of facilities offer the expanded basket of contraceptive choices through direct service delivery or referral ▪ Expand provider base to include different health worker cadres ▪ Task shifting or task sharing of contraceptive counselling and service provision among different health workers cadres ▪ Capacity building of all levels of providers in client oriented service provision focusing on Healthy Timing and Spacing (HTSP) and post pregnancy family planning ▪ Develop a robust supply chain to ensure availability of contraceptives at point of care ▪ Optimization of innovations like Hausala Sajheedari for engagement with private providers, Jimmedari Nibhao Plan Banao (JNPB) mobile application ▪ Demand generation through 360 degree media campaigns and mobile services ▪ Improve contact coverage through front line workers by building their capacity on family planning with focus on HTSP ▪ Greater engagement of community level groups like women groups, SHGs, VHSNC members, panchayati raj members etc. to promote healthy birth spacing and influence community norms ▪ Implementation of Mission Parivar Vikas (MPV) Campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social marketing channels for improving availability of commodities. ▪ Engagement with other heterogeneous channels like the corporate and NGO sector ▪ Careline/ Helpline for improving post method follow up ▪ Outreach services and targeted community level interventions ▪ Engage influential leaders for prioritizing spacing with by advocating with decision makers, providers, front line workers and communities ▪ Develop innovative tools using ICT platforms ▪ Create enabling environment for couples to make family planning choices and medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) ▪ Maximizing opportunities to integrate family planning in the maternal and child health life cycle

Adolescent Health

Strategies will be adopted to reach all adolescents (10-19 years) to address their needs related to nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable diseases, substance misuse, injuries and violence (including gender-based violence) and mental health

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring equity driven and multidimensional approaches such as outreach services and/or targeted community health services. ▪ Strengthen and invest in healthcare service delivery to ensure access to integrated package on adolescent health interventions through an optimal mixture of community and facility- based care. ▪ Promote coordinated and integrated actions to improve access to safe drinking-water and sanitation, handwashing with soap, malaria and HIV prevention. ▪ Improve quality of care at all levels of service provision, supported by appropriate managerial responses at all levels. ▪ Scale up interventions to reach adolescents in urban and hard to reach areas. ▪ Identify and address emerging priorities in the areas like injuries, substance abuse, violence and NCDs. ▪ Foster inter-sectoral collaboration of health, ICDS, education, PRD, SRLM, SDM, NGOs, INGOs, local government and other sectors. ▪ Harness the power of parents, families and communities. Evidence has shown that engaging community leaders, women’s groups and community workers contribute in achieving sustainable behaviour change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building of peer educators, AAAs, teachers, adolescent friendly health counsellors on adolescent health and nutrition issues. ▪ Ensuring establishment of at least one Adolescent Friendly Health (AFH) clinic in each district and scaling up menstrual hygiene management (MHM) programme in 75 districts. ▪ Improving coverage of weekly iron folic acid supplementation (WIFS) programme in 75 districts. ▪ Improve identification and referral mechanism of adolescents (severe anaemic, early teen pregnancy, cases of child marriage) to appropriate facilities. ▪ Improve supply and demand mechanism (IFA tablets, sanitary napkins, contraceptives). ▪ Strengthen UPHMIS for capturing key variables related to adolescent health. ▪ Engage and sensitize convergent departments (mainly ICDS and Education) on adolescent health and nutrition programmes. ▪ Understand gender related barriers and develop and implement related action plans. ▪ Develop action plan on adolescent specific issues – NCDs (overweight, obesity); Sexual and Reproductive Health (HIV, STIs). ▪ Use of latest digital communication platform for community mobilisation to increase demand and special plans for hard-to-reach areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale up RKSK to 75 districts. ▪ Convergence with State Nutrition Mission, ICPS, ICDS, PRD, RMSA. ▪ Develop action plan for emerging public health problems – NCDs, obesity/overweight, substance abuse, violence, mental health. ▪ Scale up efforts and outreach programmes under family planning and similar programmes for reduction of early marriage and delayed pregnancies. ▪ Scaling up of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics in all District Hospitals and CHCs. ▪ Separate helplines for adolescent health issues. ▪ Training of health functionaries on adolescent health issues. ▪ Develop innovative tools using ICT platforms



Target 3.3

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

HIV/AIDS and RTI/STI

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More focus on populations that have been left behind by the HIV response, such as adolescent girls, key populations (sex workers, homosexuals, people who inject drugs and transgender people), migrants, children and older people. Focus on locations where the greatest HIV transmission is occurring and with the greatest HIV burden, and the use of data to support the impact of programmes. Integrated HIV response that expands the contribution towards UHC, including health workforce, procurement systems, injection and blood safety and treatment of co-infections. Sustainable programmes with domestic funding of essential HIV services. Increasing coverage of services through the integration of STI (sexually transmitted infections) prevention and management into the broader agendas on HIV infection and reproductive health Strategies for increasing access to services for key populations and other vulnerable populations, such as adolescents, are needed. Strengthening surveillance and data quality to improve knowledge and improve reporting on prevalence, aetiologies of STI syndromes and antimicrobial resistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring all pregnant women to be screened for HIV/syphilis. Ensuring implementation of WHO 90-90-90 strategy ((a) At least 90% of PLHIV should know their status; (b) At least 90 per cent of PLHIV should be on ART; (c) At least 90% should have viral load suppression. Ensuring zero stigma and discrimination. Ensuring coverage of all newborns with PPTCT/EID (early infant diagnosis). Ensuring that HIV Care, Support and Treatment facilities (including CD4 testing) are universally available in all districts. More community (High-Risk Groups (sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs and transgender people) based interventions to provide continuum of care to population. Ensuring care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of HIV testing facilities/mobile lab facilities at least one in each block (as against current figure of about 200 blocks) including prisons. Establishment of ART centres in all 75 districts of UP (as against current figure of 38). Scale-up of viral load testing and lay provider testing. Establishment of new STI/RTI aetiological diagnostic facilities at least one in each district. Pre-exposure prophylaxis of High Risk Groups (sex workers, homosexuals, people who inject drugs and transgender people).

Tuberculosis:

To provide universal coverage with free diagnosis, free treatment and zero economic burden to families affected with TB and eliminate TB by 2025, 5 years ahead of SDGs' target and 10 years before WHO End-TB target.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated, patient-centred TB care and prevention: including early diagnosis of TB, treatment of all people with TB, including those with drug-resistant TB, collaborative TB/HIV activities and management of co-morbidities, preventive treatment of people at high risk, and vaccination against TB. ▪ Policies and supportive systems: including political commitment with adequate resources for TB care and prevention, engagement of communities, civil society organisations and public and private care providers, UHC policy and regulatory frameworks for case notification, vital registration, including ascertainment of causes of deaths in hospitals and communities, quality and rational use of medicines, and infection control, and social protection, poverty alleviation and actions on the other determinants of TB. ▪ Intensified research and innovation: including discovery, development and uptake of new tools, interventions and strategies, and research to optimise implementation, impact and promotion of innovations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring one designated microscopy centre (DMC) per lakh population, one tuberculosis unit (TU) per 1.5-2.5 lakh population, 100% drug susceptibility testing (DST) coverage for all TB patients, one drug resistant TB (DRTB) centre per crore population and one linked-DRTB centre for each district. ▪ Ensuring early diagnosis and treatment initiation. ▪ Ensuring daily regimen for all TB patients, including TB-HIV patients. ▪ Scaling up special methods of care for the poor residing in large cities. ▪ Free diagnosis, admission, treatment and transportation cost to all TB patients. ▪ Contact tracing and INH prophylaxis for all children less than 6 years. ▪ Universal drug sensitivity test of all presumptive multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB patients. ▪ Enhancing TB-HIV coordination. Enhance surveillance to ensure detection of all TB patients, including paediatric cases. ▪ Ensuring TB co-morbidities testing at every health facility level. ▪ Increase the number of human resources required for the achievement of goals. ▪ Ensuring TB notification from private sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobile diagnostic labs (with digital X-ray, CB ▪ -NAAT machine, blood glucose meter, HIV testing kits installed) with focus on vulnerable population and hard to reach locations. ▪ Engaging the private sector for prevention, treatment, control as well as notification. ▪ Nutritional support for TB patients. ▪ Rapid uptake and scale-up of evidence-based new diagnostics and intervention as and when they are available. ▪ Improving surveillance through strengthening of Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). ▪ Rehabilitation of tuberculosis patients. ▪ Diagnosis, treatment of associated lower respiratory tract and other diseases/disorders.

Vector-borne Diseases

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
Malaria		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring universal access to malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Accelerating efforts towards elimination and attainment of malaria-free status. Transforming malaria surveillance into a core intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure uninterrupted supply of malaria diagnostics, drugs and vector control supplies till the periphery. Strengthen outreach services. Annual training of medical officers in high endemic areas. Strengthen surveillance capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transform malaria surveillance into a core intervention. Special outreach services for hard-to-reach areas. Strengthening of referral services, increase in sentinel site hospitals and improving quality of care at government health facilities. Special interventions for high endemic pockets. GIS mapping of malaria cases. Eighteen Entomological Units to be made functional. Vector Control–use newer techniques like aero spraying/ granules for mosquito control. More eco-friendly preventive technologies will be adopted and scaled up.
Kala-azar		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parasite elimination and disease management ((i) early case detection and complete treatment through directly observed therapy (DOT); and (ii) strengthening of referral system). Integrated vector control ((i) Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS); (ii) Environmental management by maintenance of sanitation and hygiene. Supportive interventions, such as Behaviour Change Communication for social mobilisation. Inter-sectoral convergence. Capacity building. Monitoring and evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early diagnosis and complete case management. Integrated Vector Management: Procurement and operationalisation of compression pumps for improved indoor residual spraying. Surveillance: (a) training of ASHAs for detecting new cases and cases of post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis (PKDL); (b) continued surveillance of HIV-visceral leishmaniasis (VL) co-infection; and (c) strengthening capacity of human resources in health on regular basis even after new case detection is reduced. Social mobilisation to raise community awareness and prompt care-seeking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of compression pumps for improved indoor residual spraying. Social Mobilisation: Collaboration with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and KalaCORE, consortium for control and elimination of VL.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
Lymphatic Filariasis		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transmission control: to prevent the occurrence of new infection and disease by administration of annual single dose of anti-filarial drugs. ▪ Disability Prevention and Management: for those individuals who already have the disease. ▪ Home based management: Limb hygiene for lymph oedema. ▪ Hospital based management: surgical correction for hydrocele. ▪ Disease burden estimation, mapping and stratification, advocacy, social mobilisation, implementation of mass drug administration (MDA), Monitoring and Evaluation and background surveillance to prevent resurgence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management of morbidity and continued surveillance by night blood surveys and use of Filaria Test Strips during the day time. ▪ Introduce use of compression bandages. ▪ Microsurgery like ballooning and stent introduction for removing lymphatic blockages. ▪ Improved diagnostics: Using MRI scanning for nematodes in lymph nodes. ▪ Strengthen Entomological Surveillance for identifying resistance to insecticides and larvicides and evaluate efficacy of newer products. ▪ Vector Management: Promotion of bednets and prevention of bites in routine by public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued surveillance by night blood surveys and use of Filaria Test Strips during the day time. ▪ Introduce use of compression bandages. ▪ Microsurgery like ballooning and stent introduction for removing lymphatic blockages. Improved diagnostics: Using MRI scanning for nematodes in lymph nodes. ▪ Strengthen Entomological Surveillance for identifying resistance to insecticides and larvicides and evaluate efficacy of newer products. ▪ Vector Management: Promotion of bednets and prevention of bites in routine by public.
Dengue & Chikungunya		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen Surveillance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fever surveillance ii. Recognition of dengue haemorrhagic fever cases iii. Reporting cases to health authorities iv. Mosquito surveillance v. Virological surveillance ▪ Development of epidemic contingency plans. ▪ Control of Dengue Haemorrhagic fever: (i) Emergency Mosquito control; (ii) Management of clinical care; and (iii) Exchange of intra and inter-departmental information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diagnostic Facilities: (i) Shift to molecular diagnostic facilities and viral isolation (ii) Antigen based diagnostics. ▪ Platelet replacement: (i) Platelet pheresis technique to be introduced and promoted; (ii) Blood Component Separation units to be established to cover all 75 districts. ▪ Vector management: using aero sprayers, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making dengue a notifiable disease. ▪ Apart from current 37 Sentinel Labs, to establish more Sentinel Labs. ▪ GIS mapping to identify endemic areas. ▪ Reservation of beds/wards for dengue patients. ▪ Shift to molecular diagnostic facilities and viral isolation. ▪ Rapid scale-up of dengue vaccines as and when it is available. ▪ Platelet pheresis technique to be introduced and promoted. ▪ Blood Component Separation units to be established to cover all 75 districts. ▪ Comprehensive IEC activities. The monitoring of all IEC activities will be carried out by the district level committee headed by the District Magistrate.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) And Japanese Encephalitis (JE)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revamping of AES/JE cell (as per new proposed Organogram) in the state for effective administration, surveillance, evaluation, monitoring, reporting and record keeping, etc. ▪ Ensure universal coverage with JE vaccination in all endemic areas. ▪ Strengthen disease and vector surveillance and control activities. ▪ Establishment and strengthening of Encephalitis treatment centres (ETCs), Pediatric Intensive Care Units(PICUs) at District level and Mini Pediatric Intensive Care Units(Mini PICUs) at Block level for case management and prompt management and referral of serious and complicated cases. ▪ Identify High risk areas for AES-JE and ensure well coordinated inter-departmental activities to mitigate factors responsible for spread of these diseases. ▪ Capacity building of Frontline workers (FLWs); Staff nurses posted at ETCs, Mini PICUs and PICUs; Medical officers and Paediatricians in High endemic Districts. ▪ Improve access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to the target population in affected rural and urban areas. ▪ Estimate disability burden due to JE/AES, and to provide for adequate facilities for physical, medical, neurological and social rehabilitation. ▪ Identify nutritionally challenged children and work to improve nutritional status of children at risk of JE/AES. ▪ Carry out intensified IEC/BCC activities regarding JE/AES. ▪ Uptake of newer technologies to combat vector (ex: advanced equipment which attract and incinerates the mosquitoes, insecticide spray by drones in hotspots in endemic areas). ▪ Uptake and rapid scale-up of new diagnostic technologies as and when they are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring effective collaboration and coordination with IDSP and other technical support agencies (private and public). ▪ At present 38 districts are endemic for AES/JE disease, among which Gol is assisting and providing financial support in 20 High Priority Districts (HPD). From 2017-18 all 38 endemic districts are planned to be included as HPDs. ▪ Improving JE vaccination: Targeted to achieve at least 75 to 80 per cent achievement of JE vaccination against JE vaccination targets. ▪ Ensuring effective and continued IEC/BCC to enhance community awareness on prompt identification and care-seeking for the symptoms of AES/JE. ▪ Early and adequate treatment of cases at block-level and specialized treatment at district level treatment centres. ▪ Effective vector reduction and control measures in sensitive and endemic districts. ▪ Strengthening of surveillance and reporting of AES/JE cases from public and private hospitals through IDSP. ▪ Effective monitoring and supervision. ▪ Lab strengthening to provide JE and other causal organism testing at treatment centres. ▪ Ensuring inter-department coordination and cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure rapid uptake and scale- up of vaccines and interventions addressing other causes of AES, as and when they are available. ▪ Targeted IEC/BCC Campaigns (Dastak) for public outreach and IEC/ BCC specific for AES/JE ▪ Comprehensive IEC activities will be carried out through electronic media/print media/ cinema halls/ hoardings/ wall paintings and handouts. The monitoring of all IEC activities will be carried out by the district level committee headed by the District Magistrate. ▪ Scale-up of the programme in additional 18 endemic districts, as is being done in 20 HPDs. ▪ To upgrade laboratory diagnostic facilities to include confirmation of other causative agents of AES other than JE ▪ Engaging private labs in sentinel surveillance. ▪ GPS mapping of AES/JE cases through IDSP. ▪ Capacity building of private qualified providers in endemic areas in case management, referral and follow-up. ▪ Ensure mobile alerts for JE vaccination through RI programme.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
Leprosy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detecting cases early before visible disabilities occur, with special focus on children as a way to reduce disabilities and reduce transmission. ▪ Targeting detection among higher risk groups through campaigns in highly endemic areas or communities. ▪ Improve health care coverage and access for marginalised population. ▪ Screening all close contacts of persons affected by leprosy. ▪ Interventions against stigmatisation and discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring post exposure chemoprophylaxis. ▪ Ensuring prompt performance based payment for ASHAs. ▪ IEC for leprosy prevention and care-seeking. ▪ Reconstructive surgery camps. ▪ Ensuring complete reporting of treatment completion. ▪ Ensuring quarterly assessment of new case detection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self-care promotion by engaging private sector. ▪ Establishing state-of-the-art facilities for rehabilitation of all leprosy patients. ▪ Integration of leprosy patients in the mainstream. ▪ Incorporating specific interventions against stigmatisation and discrimination. ▪ Ensuring 100 per cent coverage of NIKUSHTHA.

Rabies and Snake bites

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
Rabies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 per cent vaccination of stray dogs with tagging and data sharing. ▪ Dog Population Management: Population survey of dogs and instituting preventive measures with effective inter-departmental coordination. ▪ Strengthening surveillance. ▪ Pre-exposure vaccination to forest department workers and health workers. ▪ Survey of animals for presence of rabies (e.g. wildlife sanctuaries etc.) and vaccination of all pets. ▪ Laboratory strengthening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 per cent training of health personnel for animal bite wound management and post exposure prophylaxis and reporting. ▪ 100 per cent surveillance of animal bite cases. ▪ Identify high risk areas for dog bites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of doctors and paramedics in appropriate animal bite management and intra-dermal route of inoculation. ▪ Develop human and animal rabies surveillance systems. ▪ Tracking of availability of Anti Rabies Vaccine through Drug Procurement and Inventory Control System (DPICS). ▪ Laboratory strengthening at District Hospitals in rabies diagnostics. ▪ Increase public awareness. ▪ Mass vaccination of canines (including pets) and adopt cheap, permanent and safe techniques for marking vaccinated dogs. ▪ Notification and investigation of all suspected rabies deaths.
Snake Bites		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community education (to reduce the incidence of snake bites and speed up the transfer of bitten patients to medical care). ▪ Appropriate training of medical staff (including implementation of the new WHO guidelines). ▪ Better distribution of anti-venom in rural facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring availability of anti-snake venom at all District Hospitals and up to all CHCs. ▪ Training of health personnel in snake bite management as per latest guidelines. ▪ Identification of high risk areas for snake bites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensured monitoring of availability of anti-snake venom through Drug Procurement & Inventory Control System (DPICS) and later through Drugs and vaccines database management system (DVDBMS). ▪ Strengthening surveillance through IDSP.

Other communicable disease – surveillance and management

To achieve effective interdepartmental and inter-sectoral convergence for surveillance and sharing of relevant data related to determinants of human health and diseases so as to take preventive and prompt remedial actions against communicable diseases' outbreaks.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To achieve 90 per cent reporting from Private health facilities on IDSP portal. ▪ To detect at least 90 per cent outbreaks timely occurring in any area of the districts and state. ▪ To achieve at least 90 per cent training status of the employees and District Surveillance Officers (DSOs). ▪ Minimising the case load of communicable diseases of epidemic potential to a minimum level of 60 per cent through effective surveillance and response. ▪ 100 per cent compliance of international health regulations (IHR) for containment of diseases of international importance. ▪ Sending samples in 100 per cent of disease outbreaks occurring, for lab tests and confirmation. ▪ Achieving 90 per cent reporting status of the state for reporting on forms P (presumptive cases), L (laboratory confirmed cases) and S (syndromic cases) on IDSP Portal. ▪ At the time of outbreak, the high priority and epidemic prone communicable diseases in the state as vector borne diseases, water borne diseases, vaccine preventable diseases, respiratory diseases (influenza like illness, ILI), sexually transmitted diseases/ blood borne (HIV/HBV/HCV), zoonotic diseases, etc., FETP trained rapid response team (RRT) will investigate and manage the disease outbreak. ▪ All outbreaks will be laboratory confirmed through District Public Health Lab (DPHL). ▪ Inter-departmental coordination committees will be constituted at all levels of health administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring all drugs, supplies and equipment relating to management of all communicable diseases are available at all times at all relevant health facilities. ▪ Increase in the reporting units up to 40,000 (government + private). ▪ Strengthening of HR, IT and GIS system for Strategic Health Operations Centre (SHOC). ▪ Inter-departmental coordination committees will be constituted at all levels. ▪ Training of doctors and paramedics in ICD-10 coding and definitions of diseases under surveillance. ▪ Definitions of diseases under surveillance will be printed on the outpatient department (OPD) registers and provision to write presumptive diagnosis on OPD register will be made mandatory. ▪ Establishment of District Public Health Lab (DPHL). ▪ Linking of districts with Regional Referral Lab Network. ▪ Training of pharmacists on maintenance of daily disease break-up record on OPD/IPD registers. ▪ Daily online reporting of communicable diseases and outbreaks, by the respective district authority through online portal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring through drugs and vaccines distribution management system (DVDMS) that all drugs, supplies and equipment relating to management of all communicable diseases are available at all times at all relevant health facilities. ▪ At least one executive information system (EIS) trained officer at each district. ▪ Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP) of every Medical Officer at the time of induction in service. ▪ Strengthening of the surveillance unit right down to the block-level Adequate Infrastructure and HR required. ▪ Regular training of paramedics in data collection and sensitisation for the importance of collected data. ▪ Development of patient quarantine facilities for diseases with high transmission. ▪ Seamless transition to IHIP portal

Target 3.4

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building community awareness on behavioural risk factors (alcohol misuse, obesity, diabetes, physical inactivity, raised blood pressure, salt intake, tobacco use), environmental risk factors (household/ambient air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution/contamination) and biological risk factors (overweight/obesity, high blood pressure, raised blood sugar, raised total cholesterol/lipids) through targeted IEC campaigns at all levels of health services provision. ▪ On the health systems front, a total-risk approach, which is more cost-effective than treatment decisions based on individual risk factor thresholds only, needs to be adopted for early detection and cost-effective management of cardiovascular health in order to prevent heart attacks, strokes and other complications. ▪ Provide early diagnosis and management of NCDs at appropriate levels of health services provision. ▪ Build capacity at various levels of healthcare for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common NCDs. ▪ Train human resource within the public health setup viz doctors, paramedics and nursing staff to cope with the increasing burden of NCDs. ▪ Establish and develop capacity for palliative & rehabilitative care. ▪ Development of "NCDs Surveillance & Management system" integrating community based surveillance (of risk factors and NCDs) and e-Patient Management System for better monitoring of patient for referral, follow-up and adherence to the treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment and ensuring functionality of District NCD Cells in all 75 districts. ▪ Establishment and ensuring functionality of District NCD Clinics in all districts. ▪ Establishing and ensuring functionality of 7 Critical Care Units (CCUs). ▪ Establishing and ensuring functionality of NCD clinics in 5 Community Health Centres (CHCs) per district in the state. ▪ Covering 1029 PHCs and 4057 health sub-centres and institutionalising service provision as envisaged under the NPCDCS programme. ▪ Ensuring all drugs, supplies and equipment relating to non-communicable diseases management are available at all times at all relevant health facilities. ▪ Conducting outreach camps for screening such as blood sugar, blood pressure, BMI, cancer, etc. ▪ Inter-personal communication and IEC programmes to raise community awareness about risk factors (behavioural, environmental, biological), signs/symptoms and the need for prompt care-seeking. ▪ Ensuring counselling on diet management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Pulmonary Labs at District Hospitals and Tertiary care for COPD management. ▪ Establishing and operationalising Sampoorna clinics for cervical cancer screening at all District Hospitals and CHCs and expanding their scope to include breast cancer screening, management, referral and follow-up. ▪ Building community awareness on behavioural, environmental and biological risk factors through targeted IEC campaigns at all levels of health services provision. ▪ Promotion of Yoga by organising Yoga camps Promotion of physical activity/regular exercise by construction of more parks, open gyms and jogging tracks. ▪ Promotion of M-cessation programme for tobacco cessation. ▪ Training of doctors/paramedics in stroke management, acute myocardial infarction (MI) management, chemotherapy, and other clinical skills required for NCD management at respective levels of service provision. ▪ Increasing the regulatory role of the government in ensuring availability and affordability of quality, safe and efficacious essential NCD medicines, including generics, and basic technologies in private sector. ▪ Strengthening DVDBMS to ensuring all drugs, supplies and equipment relating to NCD management are available at all times at all relevant health facilities. ▪ Developing and institutionalizing cancer registry. ▪ Introduction of NCD indicators in UPHMIS, till the time such indicators are not available from national HMIS. ▪ Development of 'NCD Surveillance and Management system' interlinking WHO STEPS strategy based community-based surveillance and e-Patient Management System for better monitoring of patient for referral, follow-up and adherence to the treatment, with partnership with medical colleges (including private medical colleges).

Deafness control: The strategies include preventive, curative and rehabilitative services for ear care.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of ENT section of hospitals will be done in a phased manner so as to cover 90 per cent of districts by 2024 (remaining hospitals will be covered after 2024). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Centre for advance and comprehensive ear surgeries by taking up 10 selected hospitals from Special/ Divisional/ Combined/Male District Hospital for upgradation each year. By 2019, develop 30 hospitals in advance ear care. Diagnostic facility and surgical infrastructure will be upgraded. HR will be provided for diagnostic, rehabilitative and OT management. Maintenance of equipment will be provisioned after expiry of warranty period. Training will be provided to ENT surgeons. Provision for calling guest faculty/organising workshop/seminar and symposium shall be included. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase postgraduate seats in ENT department of medical colleges to meet enhanced requirement of ENT specialists. Provisioning of hands-on training programme in advance ear surgeries in Medical Colleges and Institutes, etc. Rehabilitation Council of India to provide trained HR. Pollution control board for noise pollution control. Industries department for limiting noise exposure. Primary education department to incorporate lessons on preventive ear care. Coordination with Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram (RBSK) programme for better identification and referral of deafness cases.

Blindness control: To reduce prevalence rate of blindness from current 1.0 per cent to 0.1 per cent by 2030, through universal coverage of preventive and curative services for all eye related diseases and disorders for all at all ages.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce blindness through identification and treatment at primary/ secondary/tertiary levels. Provision of comprehensive and quality eyecare services. Strengthening the existing and developing additional HR and infrastructure for providing high quality comprehensive eye care. To enhance community awareness on eyecare and preventive aspects. Promote research for prevention of blindness and visual impairment. PPP to ensure universal coverage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary screening by ASHAs/ multipurpose workers (MPW). Case selection by eye surgeon at screening camps at PHC/ CHC and District Hospitals and transportation of cataract patients to base hospital for surgery free for all. Follow-up of operated cases, carrying out refractory tests and providing best corrected glasses. Suspected refractive error children and elderly screened by paramedical ophthalmic assistant (PMOA) and referred to DH/PHC/CHC/ NGO Hospitals for management and provide free spectacles to school children and elderly. Corneal Transplantation by collection of donated eyes and providing Keratoplasty Services in all Medical Colleges and registered Eye Banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide comprehensive eyecare services in rural areas as well as urban slums with the help of e-vision centres and Mobile Ophthalmic Vans (tele-consultation services) with the help of the private sector. Instituting tele-ophthalmology interventions to enhance coverage. All known diabetics to be screened. Tonometry, funduscopy and indirect ophthalmoscopy to be done at weekly clinics at all District Hospitals. Medical Management of diabetic retinopathy and surgical management of glaucoma at District Hospital. For surgical intervention patients referred to tertiary centres (medical colleges and NGO/private hospitals).

Prevention and control of Iodine deficiency disorders

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading the infrastructure and laboratory techniques for quantitative analysis of iodine content to create a standard quality lab at the state level. Recruitment of highly skilled and well trained staff at districts level iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) monitoring labs. Imparting trainings and organisation of workshop at district level. Creating awareness in rural area at household level. Monitoring of salt samples at each step from manufacture to consumer level to ensure supply of adequately iodised salt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of IDD lab at district level. IDD control cell to carry out periodic survey in 24 endemic districts. Establishment of an ideal standard quality IDD control cell at state level. Imparting and creating awareness at public sector through audio visual modes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct survey to decipher endemicity of the problem. 100 per cent supply of adequately iodised salt from manufacture to consumer level. Monitoring and testing of salt sample with the support of Food Safety and Drug Administration (FSDA) at loading and unloading sites. Sharing of salt sample report with the State Health Inspector (SHI) in coordination with FSDA. Meeting with inter-sectoral coordination committee to strengthen the programme. To conduct survey to decipher endemicity of the problem.

Health care of the elderly: Strategies will be adopted to provide accessible, affordable, high-quality, long-term, comprehensive and dedicated care services to the elderly.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing an outcome-oriented integrated and multi-sectoral policy and plan of action for healthy ageing. Adapting the health systems to the challenges of the ageing population and to meet their health needs. Making provisions for long-term care of the elderly population. Developing appropriate human resources necessary for meeting the health needs of older persons. Adopting a life-course approach to promote healthy ageing. Using a multi-sectoral approach and partnerships for the health and well-being of the elderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and operationalisation of Geriatric Clinics in 75 District Hospitals. Establishment of 10-bed geriatric wards in 75 District Hospitals. Expanding the geriatric care programme up to all CHCs, PHCs and health sub-centres. Training of human resources (doctors, paramedics and health workers) in geriatric care as per National Programme for Healthcare of the Elderly (NPHCE) guidelines. Advocacy with other departments (such as PWD, social welfare, etc.) for development of recreational centres/old age homes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting the concept of Active and Healthy Ageing. Creating of recreation centres for the elderly. Organising Yoga Camps. Establishment of rehabilitation centres. Coordinating with other departments and NGOs to establish old age homes. Making hospital environment and outpatient care services elderly friendly. Developing human resources necessary for meeting the health needs of older persons.



Target 3.4 and 3.5

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

The state government plans universal coverage for providing positive mental health services to patients with severe psychological and behavioural problems and to prevent and treat substance abuse including narcotics and alcohol dependence.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To strengthen effective leadership and governance for mental health. ▪ To provide comprehensive, integrated and responsive mental health and social care services in community-based settings. provide comprehensive, integrated and responsive mental health and social care services in community-based settings. ▪ To implement strategies for promotion and prevention in mental health and prevention in mental health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District Mental Health Programme (for mental health facility at district level): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Outdoor and indoor treatment for psychological problems including drug/alcohol dependents in District Hospitals. b. Outdoor facility for such patients at CHC and PHC level. c. Rehabilitation of chronic psychiatric patients and drug/alcohol dependents. d. Training about positive mental health and psychological problem will be given to all medical and paramedical staff gradually from district hospital to CHC/PHC level. e. Targeted awareness generation/interventions at community level: At school and college level, out-of-school adolescents, work places like offices and corporates, urban slums, public places like railway station and bus stands, etc., tehsil and registrar office, etc., f. District Counselling Centres (Man Kaksh) with crises help line in every District Hospital, In Man Kaksh, along with clinical psychologist other counselors will be available on on rotation. g. Ensuring availability of essential drugs at every level of mental healthcare. h. Availability of ECT, Bio feedback machines and psychological tools for for IQ assessment and personality tests at all levels of mental health care units. ▪ Strengthening of State Mental Health Cell (SMHC). ▪ Establishment of State Mental Health Authority has been done as per Mental Healthcare Act 2017. ▪ State Mental Health Rules have been drafted and submitted for legal opinion. ▪ District Review Boards for Mental Health are to be established in all 75 districts as directed in Mental Healthcare Act, 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Madya Nishedh Department will coordinate and report the incidence and prevalence of alcohol abusers and they will actively involve in IEC activities by Health Department. ▪ Course of clinical psychology and psychiatric social work will be started in every medical university. ▪ Department of Medical education will help in producing human resource, capacity building and training. Specialised courses in child psychiatry and Geriatric Mental Health should be considered. ▪ Enforcement of Mental Health Act, 2017 ▪ Distress Helpline and mobile app. ▪ Mobilisation of self-help groups to combat mental ill health and substance abuse.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen information systems, evidence and research for mental health. and research for mental health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Regional Institute of Mental Health and Behavioural Sciences, UP: to provide training and capacity building with specialised tertiary care to the patients with psychological problems and drugs/ psychoactive substances/ narcotics/ tobacco/alcohol dependents. To build 5 regional Institutes of Mental Health and Behavioural Sciences in 5 different zones of the state (north, south, east west and central zones). Strengthening of Department of Psychiatry of State Medical Colleges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merging Madya Nishedh with Health Department. Development of e-self-help groups.
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Target 3.6

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacting and enforcing comprehensive legislation on key risk factors: Laws to address speeding and drink-driving and to ensure the use of motorcycle helmets, seat belts and child restraints need to be enacted and enforced, supported by government commitment and funding. Making road infrastructure safer for pedestrians and cyclists: The needs of road users must be taken into consideration in road safety policy, transport planning and land use. In particular, governments need to consider how non-motorised forms of transport can be integrated into more sustainable and safer transport systems. Improving vehicle standards: Focus on ensuring that vehicles in circulation are well maintained and meet international standards, including crash-testing standards. Improving post-crash care: The way victims of road traffic crashes are dealt with following a crash determines their chances and quality of survival. Prompt communication and activation of the response system, prompt response and effective assessment, treatment and transport of injured people to formal health-care facilities (where necessary) are essential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Trauma care policy Operationalisation of 27 Trauma Centres. Training of doctors and paramedical staff on triage management and trauma care. Deployment of fully equipped ambulances with trained personnel. Treat seizures, syncope, mania and other debilitating conditions that would otherwise make the patient at risk for a traffic crash. Emphasise cautions against driving when treating patients acutely with narcotics, sedatives, brain radiation, or other interventions that cause short-term impairments. Psychological counselling of public transport drivers through mental health programme. Counselling of trauma survivors to prevent trauma recidivism. Give medical warnings to patients who have uncontrolled alcoholism, sleep apnoea, or other chronic diseases that make the patient unfit to drive. Consider use of informal tools that are available for screening indeterminate patients for fitness to drive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prompt communication and activation of the response system, prompt response and effective assessment, treatment and transport of injured people to formal healthcare facilities (where necessary) are essential. Development of Trauma Centres. Training of doctors and paramedical staff on triage management and trauma care. Training of ambulance personnel. Deployment of additional equipped ambulances with trained personnel. Emergency room based injury surveillance system with collaboration with private sector hospitals, public sector tertiary care institutions and other related departments.



Target 3.8

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Financial status of households or inability to pay cannot be an excuse for denying the healthcare required. Further, the State aims to eliminate medical impoverishment and minimize catastrophic payments arising out of medical care. Intrinsic to right to health, the State will try to ensure that socio-economically marginalized sections of population and hard-to-reach areas are brought under the ambit of health coverage. Similarly, both horizontal and vertical equity in service delivery will be a key priority of the State.

The following strategies will be in place to support the universal health coverage of services

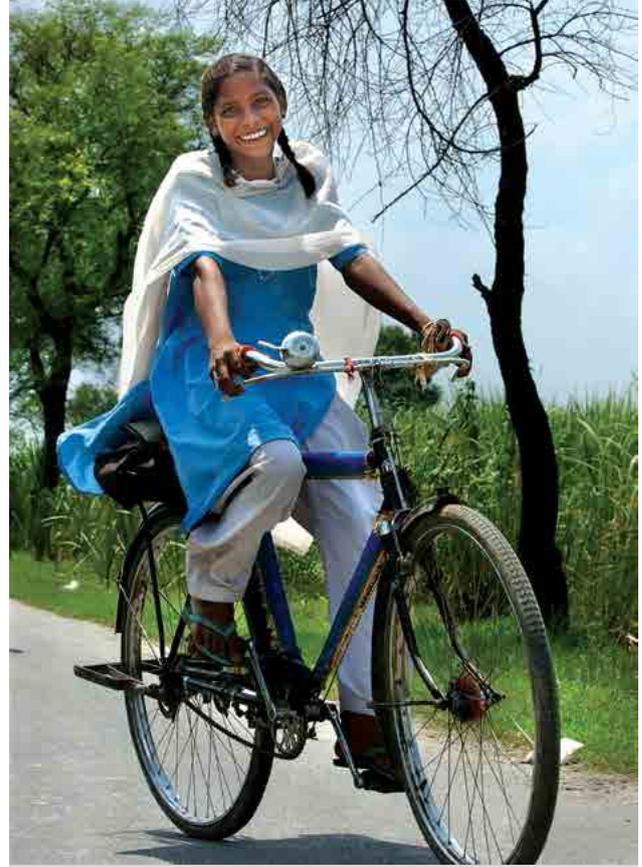
A. Policy/governance

- Strengthening budget process and financial management system to enable predictable funding for health services, a core requirement for effective service delivery. Financial management systems harmonised and aligned; requisite capacity-building done and systems strengthened and used.
- Creation of State Task Force to plan and monitor the implementation of SDG-3 and all its targets. Creation of Sub-Task Forces for individual 13 targets within the SDG-3 framework with representation from all inter-departmental and inter-sectoral stakeholders.
- Decentralisation of Planning at District Level: Strengthening of District Planning and Management Skills. Creation of District Task Forces to prepare District Action Plans in line with the SDG-3 and its targets and the implementation and monitoring of the District Action Plans (DAP) through District Health Society (DHS).
- Development of guidelines on SDG-3 targets on which national guidelines are not available. Sensitisation of all stakeholders with the guidelines and ensure that all guidelines are available at the respective levels of service provision.
- Continue promoting and enabling participation by multiple stakeholders in sector processes, for accountability and to ensure effective planning and implementation – civil society, private sector healthcare providers, parliamentarians as well as international partners.
- Development of a strategic policy framework (covering both public and private sectors) with effective oversight, coalition building, regulation, attention to system design and accountability. Increasing the regulatory role of the Government in ensuring the standard practices and protocols are adhered to (such as by ensuring compliance of the Clinical Establishments Act).
- Build capacity for data collection and analysis through developing strong monitoring, information and accountability plans, with coordinated support from international partners, such as the UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and others.
- Development of Human Resources and Organisational Development Policy for Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare, Uttar Pradesh.
- As per the Uttar Pradesh-Start Up Niti-2016, institute e-governance services such as Human Resource Management (Manav Sampada), Drugs and Vaccines Distribution Management System (DVDMS), Video Conferencing facilities from state till the district-level, e-hospital services, UP Health Management Information System, Biometric attendance and integration of citizen-centric health services with e-district portal.
- Progress against each of the SDG-3 targets to be reviewed periodically at the state, district and sub-district levels on the indicators identified by NITI Aayog.
- Procurement/supply systems harmonised and aligned, parallel systems phased out, systems strengthened and used with a focus on best value for money.

- Social accountability to be integrated in all programmes and at all levels.
- Use of equity metrics in monitoring, assessment, and strategic planning. Development of a refined equity-focused process of deliberative decision making in health reform and redefinition of the specific responsibilities and accountabilities of key actors to try to achieve equity in healthcare.
- Investment in development of a rigorous knowledge base of health-systems research.
- Promote and integrate other systems of medicines such as Ayurveda, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy into the public health system.

B. Health infrastructure

To provide high quality, affordable and accessible healthcare for all at all levels of health service provision and thereby minimising catastrophic expenditures on health. The state envisages developing at least one AIIMS-level Super-Speciality institution in each of the 6 regions of Uttar Pradesh. Further, by 2024, the state would target to build 25 new Medical Colleges across the state. As of now, under centrally sponsored scheme, 5 new Government Medical Colleges in the first phase and 8 Government Medical Colleges in the second phase are being



established through Upgradation of existing District level hospital infrastructure. Proposed development of infrastructure at district-level and downwards have been depicted in the matrix below;

Urban Health Care		
Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
District-level		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide high quality healthcare to children, adolescents, adults, pregnant women and ageing population and thereby ensuring comprehensive continuum of care. ▪ Telemedicine and tele-consultation from tertiary care health institutes to lower levels of facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing the bed capacity of existing high patient load District Hospitals. ▪ Ensuring Basic Minimum Module. ▪ Establishment of emergency and trauma care at each district hospital. ▪ Establishment of maternal and child health (MCH) wing in each district of the state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) up to PHC level. ▪ Accreditation of District Hospitals. ▪ Linking of District Hospitals to Medical Institutions through telemedicine. ▪ Empanelment of District level hospital under PM-JAY ▪ Establishing Jan Aushadhi Kendras in all District Hospitals and all Community Health Centres to ensure access to generic medicines to all. ▪ Ensuring Quality Assurance as per KAYAKALP programme.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Hospital Information System up to PHC level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgradation of sub-district level CHCs. Establishment of dialysis unit, ICU/CCU units and Plastic and burn unit at each district headquarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring delivery of high quality services at all Divisional Hospitals as per Affordable Medicine and Reliable Implant (AMRIT) programme. Referral Mechanisms would be further strengthened and streamlined, including consideration for air ambulances in the public system, as per need.
CHCs/PHCs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All CHCs and PHCs will have HIS and will be linked with HMIS and DVDMS and other systems. One PHC per lac population should be developed for 24x7 maternal and delivery services. All CHC and PHCs should be linked with higher facilities for telemedicine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure optimum functionality of CHC and PHC by providing adequate man power and medical product. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the CHCs should be made operational 24x7. One PHC per lac population should be developed for 24x7 maternal and delivery services. All CHC and PHCs should be linked with higher facilities for telemedicine.
Health Sub-Centres		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen primary healthcare by developing and operationalising health sub-centres as per Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) and population norms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure optimum functionality of Sub Centre by providing adequate man power and medical product. Strengthening and modernization of all Health Sub-Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop virtual network up to sub-centres with A/V facilities for training/capacity building/IEC. Develop kiosks with basket of products such as ORS/family planning/sanitary napkins and other health promoting products. Ensure mobility support for community health workers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure optimum functionality of urban PHC and CHC by providing adequate man power and medical product. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure optimum functionality of urban PHC and CHC by providing adequate man power and medical product. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of Mobile Medical Units. Telemedicine facility to connect to higher medical centres. Strengthening urban primary health facilities for NCD prevention and management. Partnership with AYUSH services. Promotion of callisthenic parks and open spaces. Develop urban primary facilities for promoting health and lifestyle interventions. Develop kiosks with basket of products such as ORS/family planning/sanitary napkins and other health promoting products.

Health & Wellness Centres: The existing Sub Centres/ Primary Health Centre are being strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres (H&WCs) in phased manner to provide preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative care for RMNCH+A, Communicable diseases, Non-Communicable diseases, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dental, Mental, Geriatric care, Palliative care, treatment for acute simple medical conditions and emergency & trauma

services. Currently, 253 HWCs are operational (188 SC, 60 PHC and 5 UPHC) in the State. In FY 2018-19, State has proposed 2000 Sub-Centres to be upgraded as Health and Wellness Centre. This will include creation of HWC in all the remaining districts and with more number of HWC in 8 Aspirational districts. Besides this state has proposed strengthening of 724 connected PHCs in these areas.

District Hospital Strengthening for Multi-specialty Care and As A Site for Training: For achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and implementing the National Health Policy 2017, strengthening District Hospitals (DH) is a critical step to accelerate the progress towards good health and wellbeing for all. District Hospitals have been the backbone of our district health system, providing accessible and affordable curative services at the district level, and should be able to respond to the changing morbidity patterns and expectations of the population. In the State, 17 District Hospitals have been selected under this programme

Strengthening Referral Transport: There are 2270 NAS 102 Ambulances running in the state with an average of 11 trips per day. For referral of critical patients, 150 Advanced Life Support (ALS) Ambulances have been deployed in 2017-18. Currently 1488 Ambulances are operational at the block and district hospital level in Uttar Pradesh. In order, to ensure prompt reach of ambulances to the needy patients within 15 minutes as envisaged in Government Commitment, 712 more 108 ambulances will be operational soon in the State.

C. Essential medicines, vaccines and equipment

To ensure free universal access to high quality medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and health services at all levels of health service provision.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding access to essential medicines, vaccines and diagnostics in the context of Universal Health Coverage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uttar Pradesh Medical Supply Corporation (UPMSC) has been established to ensure transparent and timely procurement and distribution of medicines and medical products in the State. Empanelment of Testing Labs for Quality Assurance. Roll-out of Drugs and Vaccines Distribution Management System. Vehicle procurement (cold chain van and Non-cold chain van) for improved supply chain management. Essential Drug List (EDL) has been configured at par with National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM). Rate contracts (RC) being done as per requirements. Develop List of Essential Equipment for all health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop fully equipped drug warehouses at the divisional, district and tehsil levels. Transition of Drugs and Vaccines Distribution Management System (DVDMS) up to periphery level. Centralised purchase order and payment. Empanelment of labs for quality assurance. To develop cold chain up to CHC level. Develop List of Essential Equipment for all health facilities in the state. To develop in-house National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Lab for Quality Assurance and prompt generation of reports. To put in place a robust monitoring mechanism of drugs and medicines that includes inspection of manufacturing units/pre delivery and post-delivery activities for quality assurance.



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Strategies will be adopted to provide accessible, affordable, high-quality generic medicines and surgical implants to people of the State.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jan Aushadhi Kendras to be opened in all public hospitals of the State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To open 1000 Jan Aushadhi Kendras in public hospitals. Regular liasoning with BPPI to ensure regular & adequate supply of drugs & implants to Jan Aushadhi Kendras. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction to all public and private hospitals to prescribe only generic names of drugs as mandated in Clinical Establishment Act.

D. Quality assurance

To improve quality of care and patient safety as per the national and international guidelines and achieving patient and staff satisfaction by adopting standard norms for staff and processes, strategies are planned out as follows:

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring equitable and respectful quality of care Revamping of District level hospitals into model hospitals. Integration of levels of healthcare delivery system through tele- medicine services. Acquiring mandatory legal compliances through coordination with concerned departments. Availability of all the diagnostic facilities under one roof at appropriate levels of service provision. Implementation of integrated Hospital Management System at all the facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of NQAS Improving the hospital infrastructure as per the standard guidelines and National Building Code. Improvement in hospital infrastructure through minor civil work. Availability of human resources and equipment as per IPHS norms. Implementation of Standardised Forms and Format. Mock-drills on safety codes at facility level. Installation of fire safety equipment. Acquiring mandatory legal compliances through coordination with departments concerned. Initiation of integrated Hospital Management System at all the facilities. Capacity building of healthcare providers through continuous training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of all the diagnostic procedures (e.g., CT scan, MRI, endoscopy, high-end pathological services, etc.). Initiation of Integrated Hospital Management Information system at facility level for data recording and monitoring purposes. Integration of different levels of healthcare delivery system through telemedicine. Improvement of hospital infrastructure (e.g., OT, central sterile services department, CSSD, kitchen, laundry, MRD, etc). Installation of fire safety devices across the hospital. Availability of human resource and equipment as per IPHS norms at facility level. Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP)/ Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) at facility level.

E. Information technology

To implement process based systems for improving resource availability, utilisation and efficiency, assisting in informed decision making and monitoring, providing information to citizens on service delivery and bringing transparency, adequate back-end support of information technology is required.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The strategy is built around interventions which have taken place in last few years as well as developments in health sector and Information Technology. ▪ The aim of Information Technology strategy is to provide better health services to citizens by facilitating optimum utilisation of resources and availability of information on services, help employees to improve their efficiency and provide information to the top management for better decision making. Further, it would facilitate timely settlement of benefits to employees. ▪ Information Technology will be used for conversion of manual processes to IT based processes in which data/records are to be stored, using user-friendly and simple systems with minimal changes as decided by the end-user in a definite time frame to be used by the end-user and are continuously improved and maintained by Data Resource Centre Cell. The end-user shall be empowered through suitable training programmes/refresher courses. Standards laid down by the Ministry of Medical, Health and Family Welfare, GoI shall be followed for integration of applications within the state as well as other state government and GoI applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Resource Information System including performance monitoring, training for all regular and contractual employees. ▪ Supply Chain Management System up to PHC. ▪ Online Financial Management System: All drawing and disbursing offices (DDO). ▪ Equipment Procurement, Performance and Maintenance monitoring at all health facilities up to PHCs. ▪ Monitoring of infrastructure development. ▪ Beneficiary tracking for special programmes, using Aadhar card and mobile number. ▪ Online reporting system for ad hoc reporting from divisional headquarters up to the PHC level. ▪ Electronic Health Record system at district and block-level (using Aadhar card and mobile number). ▪ Electronic broadcasting system for IEC. ▪ Timely reporting on national and state level portals for Health Management Information System. ▪ Electronic Document Management System from the Directorate up to the PHC level. ▪ Video Conferencing System: Secretariat, DGMH, DGFW, 18 Divisional Offices, 169 District Hospitals and 75 CMOs. ▪ Integrated Information System and IT Cell strengthening at the secretariat. ▪ Electronic dashboard for different levels of management from Secretariat to PHC. ▪ Capacity building of all officers and staff up to CHC level on use of IT based systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fresh recruitment of employees should make it mandatory for applicants to have basic IT skills. ▪ Use of mobiles and smart phones for reporting and broadcasting. ▪ Development of beneficiary repository. ▪ Use of Smart Cards for beneficiary tracking. ▪ Implementation of applications up to health sub-centre level. ▪ Upgradation of systems as per technological developments. ▪ Electronic Health Record (EHR)/ Electronic Medical Record (EMR) of OPD patients. ▪ Equipping existing Data Resource Centre with all requisites. ▪ Setting up of Data Resource Centre (DRC) cell at divisional level.

F. Financial risk protection

For financial risk protection of its citizens due to health related needs and conditions throughout the continuum of care, the State has undertaken various measures to provide free preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative care through state and central government funding. All drugs, vaccines, general diagnostics, treatment and referral services are provided free of cost from 174 District level hospitals, 853 Community Health Centres, 3621 Primary Health Centres and 20521 Health Sub Centres in the State.

To combat catastrophic health expenditures due to tertiary care requirements, the government is opening new medical colleges and tertiary care institutions (such as, State Cancer Institute at Chak Gajaria, Lucknow).

There were 1415 hospitals empanelled under Ayushman Bharat-Prime Minister Jan Aarogya Scheme in Uttar Pradesh to cover 1.18 Crore families belonging to weaker section as per SECC 2011. The state is also running Arogyanidhi scheme under Mukhyamantri Swasthya Suraksha Kosh.

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Strategies will be adopted to provide accessible, affordable, high-quality, comprehensive and dedicated healthcare services to the poor and deprived families as identified in SECC-2011.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To make the target beneficiaries aware of the benefits of the scheme through various means of IEC activities. ▪ To organize health camps at block level public hospitals (CHCs) for identification of beneficiaries and health screening. ▪ To empanel sufficient number of good quality private and public hospitals in all the 75 districts. ▪ Effective implementation and fraud control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IEC Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wall paintings at public places ▪ Bulk messages on beneficiary’s mobiles. ▪ Vinyl paintings on roadways buses. ▪ Radio/TV broadcasts. ▪ Hoardings and banners. ▪ Health Camps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly health camps at CHCs to identify, screen and refer beneficiaries to empanelled hospitals with required specialties. ▪ Organise camps with various specialists viz. ophthalmologists, gynecologists, surgeons etc. ▪ Hospital Empanelment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of quality hospitals through District Empanelment Committees. ▪ Incentives to hospitals with NABH accreditation, teaching institutions and hospitals in aspirational districts. ▪ Effective Implementation & Fraud Control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of District Implementation Units at District Level, Formation of Grievance Redressal Committees at District Level and State Level. ▪ Medical audits of empanelled hospitals and feedback from beneficiaries through call center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify left out beneficiaries of poor and deprived class of society. ▪ To include such identified beneficiaries in scheme at State’s expense. ▪ To issue plastic cards to all beneficiary families. ▪ Impact Analysis of the scheme.

G. Human resources for health

The state has to ensure high quality trained human resources at all levels of health services planning and delivery and towards this, following strategies are being proposed:

- Operationalisation of Manav Sampada Human Resources Management software for mapping of human resources for health at each level of planning and execution, in order to ensure their rational deployment and maximising the work efficiency of the basis of their qualifications, experience and level of training.
- Reviewing the requirement of Human Resources as per standard norms and population projection-2020, and subsequent revision in number of sanctioned positions, if required.
- Redesign appropriate packages of monetary and non-monetary incentives to encourage qualified health workers to work in rural and remote areas. Such a policy might also encourage task-shifting and mainstreaming doctors and practitioners who practise traditional Indian medicine (AYUSH) and homoeopathy to work in these areas while adopting other innovative ways of augmenting human resources for health.
- Ensuring all sanctioned positions at all health facilities are filled through regular/ reinstatement/ contractual mechanisms. In this way, filling up of all vacant positions by 2020.
- Obsolete/dead cadres to be annihilated and new cadres to be created as per the need for various sections/programmes.

Strategies for training and capacity building of human resources for health

Training and capacity building of human resources for health		
Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of training centres at 18 Divisional level headquarters. ▪ Establishment of tele-training centres in all districts. ▪ Linking of all training centres and establishment of virtual classrooms. ▪ Inter-state/international exchange programmes in clinical care and public health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Computer literacy for all human resource for health will be ensured. ▪ Revision of induction training module for newly recruited doctors ▪ Existing training centres will be strengthened and upgraded. ▪ Training of doctors/paramedics in emergency and trauma care medicine will be ensured. ▪ Short-term training in medical care as and when required. ▪ CPS and DNB courses to address dearth of Specialists in the State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment /upgradation/ strengthening of existing training centres. ▪ Creation of new training centres at 18 divisional level headquarters. ▪ Linking of all training centres and establishment of virtual classroom. ▪ Establishment of tele-training centres in all districts. ▪ Computer literacy for all healthcare workers. ▪ Inter-state/international exchange programmes in clinical care and public health. ▪ Online certificate courses. ▪ CSR support in capacity building/ skill upgradation.

Target 3.9

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Fluorosis Control

Districts with highest presence of fluoride and fluorosis in the state are Varanasi, Kannauj, Pratapgarh, Farrukhabad, Rae Bareli, Unnao and Hardoi. Strategies will be geared towards ensuring 100 per cent supply of clean and fluoride free drinking water, provide rehabilitation to the affected population.

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular surveys to be conducted to assess magnitude of the problem in all districts to identify high fluoride content. Capacity building of Human Resource for Health (HRH) in fluorosis prevention, control and management. Strengthen diagnostic facilities: Establishment of labs at district level. Health Education by IEC. Management of fluorosis cases: medicine, surgery and rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the fluoride cell at the state level at State Health Institute. Intra-departmental cooperation to sensitise the health personnel, ASHAs, ANMs and MPWs about fluorosis prevention and control. Medical and paramedical staff working at DH/CHC/PHC would be trained to identify the cases of fluorosis (Dental/Skeletal/ Nonskeletal). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of underground water for presence of fluoride in excess. Safe drinking water through piped water supply in endemic areas. Strict monitoring of high fluoride risk areas. Diagnostics facilities to be available at each district fluoride lab.

Reducing pollution and contamination (including biomedical waste management)

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of hospitals and treatment facilities for biomedical waste (BMW) management by providing training, infrastructure and finances. Support establishment of new biomedical waste treatment facilities to enhance treatment capacity by at least 60 per cent of existing capacity. Elimination of mercury containing equipment from hospitals and market. Tighten enforcement of environmental clearance conditions before establishment, and during construction and operation of polluting projects. Strengthen capacity for solid waste collection, treatment and disposal in major urban habitations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalising contracts for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of BMW from hospitals. Ensure that 70 per cent hospitals are authorised by UPPCB for biomedical waste generation and management. Design and implement IT and Management Information System tools for strengthening monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Ensure at least 50 per cent of mercury containing equipment are phased-out from hospitals. Ensuring all new pollution causing projects obtain environmental clearance before establishment. Establish system of solid waste collection, treatment and disposal in 5 KAVAL (Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow) towns and initiate process in 5 additional towns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing treatment capacity of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTF) by 100 per cent. Ensuring all new hospitals are covered under Biomedical Waste Management. Support to private hospitals for effective biomedical waste management. Effective use of IT for enhancing reporting and delivery mechanism. Enhance inter-departmental linkages and reduce duplicate effort and resources.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen regulatory capacity for enforcement of air, water, solid and hazardous waste treatment, disposal and management norms. ▪ Facilitate availability of land and institutional finance for setting up new treatment facilities. ▪ Strengthening monitoring and reporting mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring that at least 30 per cent industrial effluents are treated before discharge in water bodies. ▪ Ensure sewage outlet into 15 per cent water bodies have installed STPs. ▪ Ensure that coverage of at least 30 per cent establishments for hazardous chemicals collection, treatment, storage and disposal facilities. ▪ Ensuring establishment of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) in all district and district-level hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening capacity for hazardous chemicals collection, treatment, storage and disposal in the private sector.
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Target 3.a: A tobacco free Uttar Pradesh

Strategies (2017-2024)	Action Plan (2017-2020)	Additional Interventions (2017-2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enforcement of COTPA through the 3-tier elected Panchayati Raj Institution in the rural areas. ▪ Ensure tobacco smoke free hotels and restaurants. ▪ All public transport vehicles to be tobacco smoke-free. ▪ All direct and indirect advertisement of tobacco products should be prohibited. ▪ Synergistic "Freedom from tobacco & Yellow line campaign" with Swachhata Abhiyan at commencement of 150th year of Gandhi Jayanti. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular review of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) implementation in the monthly crime review (MCR) meetings. ▪ Seventy five per cent private and 75 per cent government schools to be targeted to be declared as tobacco-free (schools covered under School Programme). ▪ IEC on large scale to discourage tobacco use. ▪ Regular collection of violation related data. ▪ Freedom from Tobacco Campaign combined with Yellow Line campaign from 1st August 2018 to 26th January 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strict implementation of Section 77 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. ▪ Enforcement of COTPA in letter and spirit. ▪ Development of strong advocacy tools for generating greater awareness. ▪ Creating school/college campaigns for tobacco free community. ▪ Sensitisation programmes for stakeholders. ▪ Ensure coverage of m-cessation programme. ▪ Freedom from Tobacco Campaign combined with Yellow Line campaign from 1st August 2018 to 26th January 2019 expanding to all Government establishments, educational institutes and health facilities. ▪ Compulsory registration on Tobacco Quit Line number. ▪ Tobacco control law included in Uttar Pradesh Police Training syllabus. ▪ Advocacy for FCTC article 5.3 and vendor licensing and against end.



Milestones

Maternal Mortality

The state has defined the specific targets as follows:

Indicator	Current Situation of the India	Current Situation of the State	Targets		
			2020	2024	2030
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Source : SRS 2013)	130	201	140	100	70

Child Mortality

The state has defined the specific targets as follows:

Indicators (SRS 2016)	Current Situation of the India	Current Situation of the State	Targets		
			2020	2024	2030
Under-5 Mortality Rate	39	47	40	35	25
Neonatal Mortality Rate	24	30	25	18	12

Child Immunisation

The state has defined the targets for routine immunization of children as follows:

Indicators (SRS 2013)	Current Situation of the state*	Targets		
		2020	2024	2030
Full immunisation (among children aged 12-23 months).	82 per cent	90 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent

Source: *WHO/UNICEF Routine immunisation house-to-house monitoring data 2018-19 (up to November 2018)

Family Planning

The state has set the following targets for family planning:

Indicators	Current Status	2020	2024	2030
Demand satisfied by modern methods (%)	49.9% (NFHS, 2015-16)	55.5#	65.0^	75.0^
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate mCPR (%)	31.7% (NFHS, 2015-16)	38.6#	45.0^	52.0^
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.1 (SRS, 2016) 2.74 (NFHS, 2015-16)	2.5^	2.1^	1.9^

*: As per MPV D/o (No. N.11023/2/2016-FP, dated Nov 10, 2016), State level TFR to be reached 2.1 by 2025, ^: Projected, #: Track20, 2018 estimates

HIV/AIDS and RTI/STI

To state has defined the specific targets as follows:

Disease	2020	2024	2030
HIV/AIDS	a. At least 70 per cent of all new cases of HIV will be diagnosed. b. 85 per cent of PLHIV will be on ART. c. At least 80 per cent pregnant women should be screened for HIV.	a. At least 80 per cent of all new cases of HIV will be diagnosed. b. 90 per cent of PLHIV will be on ART. c. All pregnant women should be screened for HIV.	a. 90 per cent reduction in annual newly affected cases of HIV. b. 80 per cent reduction in annual deaths due to AIDS-related causes. c. Elimination of HIV in newborns (PPTCT/EID).
RTIs/STIs	a. 80 per cent pregnant women should be screened for Syphilis. b. 60 per cent of new STI/RTI cases will be diagnosed.	a. All pregnant women should be screened for Syphilis. b. 80 per cent of new STI/RTI case will be diagnosed.	a. Elimination of congenital syphilis (E-PTCT). b. 80 per cent reduction in annual new cases (Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Chlamydia, Trichomonas, LGV) of STI/RTI.

Tuberculosis

The state has defined the specific targets as follows:

Indicators	Targets		
	2020	2024	2030
1. Reduction in the number of TB Deaths	1. 30 per cent	1. 75 per cent	1. 90 per cent
2. TB case notification by private healthcare providers through eNikshay portal	2. 35 per cent	2. 100 per cent	2. 100 per cent

Vector-borne diseases:

The state has defined the specific targets as follows:

Disease	Targets		
	2020	2024	2030
Malaria	Progress towards zero indigenous cases in all 75 districts that have API < 1.	Achieve and sustain API < 1 in all districts.	90 per cent reduction in malaria case incidence.
Kala-azar	Sustain incidence of Kala-azar cases to less than 1 per 10,000 population in all 7 Kala-azar endemic districts.	14 endemic Blocks to achieve block-level elimination.	Reduce incidence of Kala azar to zero at village level
Lymphatic Filariasis	Pass Transmission Assessment Survey (TAS) in 5 more districts.	47 districts to pass Transmission Assessment Survey.	Interruption of transmission of microfilariae in all blocks of 51 endemic districts.
Dengue	15 New Sentinel Surveillance Labs to be established.	All 75 districts to have diagnostic facilities (presently only 29 districts have diagnostic facility).	To achieve Dengue and Chikungunya elimination. All 75 districts to be covered under dengue prevention and control initiatives.
Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)/Japanese Encephalitis (JE)	1. Maintain AES/JE Case Fatality Rate (CFR) to 7-8 per cent 2. Reduce the JE positivity to 07 per cent of all AES cases [From the current 10 per cent]. 3. JE Vaccination up to 80 per cent.	1. 8 per cent 2. 5 per cent 3. 90 per cent	1. 3 per cent 2. 0-2 per cent 3. 95 per cent

Leprosy:

The state has defined the specific targets as follows:

Disease	Targets		
	2020	2024	2030
Leprosy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PR < 1/10,000 population. To be targeted in all 159 blocks (where leprosy has not been eliminated) and achieved in at least 55 blocks. Zero disability among new paediatric leprosy patients. 50 per cent leprosy patients rehabilitated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PR < 1/10,000 population in to be achieved in all 159 blocks where leprosy not eliminated as of now. Zero disability among new paediatric leprosy patients. 75 per cent leprosy patients rehabilitated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PR < 1/10,000 population up to all blocks of UP achieved and sustained. Zero disability among new paediatric leprosy patients. 100 per cent Leprosy patients rehabilitated.

Rabies:

The state has defined the specific targets as follows:

Disease	Targets		
	2020	2024	2030
Rabies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance and at least 75 per cent reporting of animal bite cases. Training of health personnel for animal bite wound management and post exposure prophylaxis and reporting. 100 per cent availability of adequate stocks of human rabies vaccine and human rabies immunoglobulin up to all CHCs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve 90 per cent reporting about animal bite cases from all government and private health facilities through IDSP. 100 per cent coverage with pre-exposure vaccination of health personnel/ handlers. 100 per cent availability of adequate stocks of human rabies vaccine and human rabies immunoglobulin up to all CHCs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 100 per cent surveillance of animal bite cases. Training of 75-80 per cent health personnel for animal bite wound management and post exposure prophylaxis. 100 per cent availability of adequate stocks of human rabies vaccine and human rabies immunoglobulin up to all CHCs.

Non-communicable diseases:

The state has defined the specific targets as follows:

Source: Global Burden of Diseases Study 2015-Uttar Pradesh Findings

Diseases	India* [deaths per 1,00,000]	UP* [deaths per 1,00,000]	Targets		
			2020 (Reduce by 15 per cent)	2024 (Reduce by one-quarter)	2030 (Reduce by one-third)
Ischemic Heart Disease	122	93	79	70	61
COPD	79	108	92	81	71
Cerebrovascular Diseases	61	44	37	33	29
Chronic Kidney Disease	24	28	24	21	18

Diseases	India* [deaths per 1,00,000]	UP* [deaths per 1,00,000]	Targets		
			2020 (Reduce by 15 per cent)	2024 (Reduce by one- quarter)	2030 (Reduce by one-third)
Input Targets			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Running of State NCD Cell (N=1). 2. Running of District NCD cells (N=75). 3. Running of District NCD Clinics (N=75). 4. Running of CCUs (N=7). 5. CHC NCD Clinics (N=537). 6. All PHCs covered (N=1029). 7. All sub-centres covered (N=4057). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Screening of 80 per cent target population for diabetes, hypertension, CVDs, common cancers, COPD and CKD. 2. At least 50 per cent of eligible people (those with existing CVD or who are at high absolute risk of CVD) should receive drug therapy and counselling (including glycaemia and hypertension control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population based screening of NCDs in all 75 districts 2. Establishing NCD Clinics in all 75 District and all CHCs. 3. Implementation of programme up to sub-centre level. 4. At least 75 per cent of eligible people (those with existing CVD or who are at high absolute risk of CVD) should receive drug therapy and counselling (including glycaemia and hypertension control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes.

*Source: Global Burden of Diseases Study 2015-Uttar Pradesh Findings

Mental Health & Substance Abuse:

State has set the following targets for the mental health and drug abuse programme:

Targets		
2020	2024	2030
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) in all 75 districts. 2. State Mental Health Cell (SMHC) established [N=1]. 3. State Mental Health Authority (SMHA) [N=1]. 4. Regional Institute of Mental Health & Behavioural Sciences, UP [N=5]. 5. Strengthening of Mental Hospital of Bareilly & Varanasi [N=2]. 6. Strengthening of Department of Psychiatry of State Medical Colleges [N=16]. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To expand mental health services up to all PHCs as per the provision in National Mental Health Programme (NMHP). 2. Mental Health OPD and counselling facility at all District Hospitals, community health centres and primary health centres. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective coverage for mental health facility & drug detoxification up to all block PHCs and CHCs including urban PHCs and CHCs.



Road traffic Accidents and Trauma Care

Diseases	India* [Deaths per 1,00,000]	UP* [Deaths per 100,000]	Targets		
			2020	2024	2030
Road Traffic Incidents	22	32	8	12	16
Input targets			To establish new Trauma Centres at 9 district head quarters.	To establish new Trauma Centres at 21 district headquarters.	To establish new Trauma Centres at 38 district head quarters.

*Source: Global Burden of Diseases Study 2015-Uttar Pradesh Findings

Prevention & Control of Deafness:

The state has set following targets for developing advanced ear care facilities at district hospitals:

Targets		
2020	2024	2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop advanced ear care Centres in 30 District Hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop advanced ear care Centres in 70 District Hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop advanced ear care Centres in 100 District Hospitals. Develop 5 best performing ear care centers into Cochlear implant centers.

Prevention & Control of Blindness:

The state has set the following targets for the blindness control programme:

TARGETS/ YEARS	Targets		
	2020	2024	2030
Disease/ Disability Specific Target	To reduce prevalence rate of blindness from current 1.0 per cent to 0.75 per cent by 2020.	To reduce prevalence rate of blindness from current 1.0 per cent to 0.5 per cent by 2024.	To reduce prevalence rate of blindness from current 1.0 per cent to 0.1 per cent by 2030.
Input targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36 lakh cataract operations 10.5 lakh free spectacles for children and old persons. 6000 cornea plantations. 0.45 lakh surgeries of other eye diseases. New posts of 150 eye surgeons. New Eye OTs [N=15]. Set of new equipment with maintenance [N=15] 300 posts of Optometrists. E-Vision Centres at 300 CHCs. 30 Multi-purpose Mobile Ophthalmic Units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 89 lakh cataract operations. 34.75 lakh free spectacles for children and old persons. 0.18 lakh keratoplasty. 1.45 lakh surgeries of other eye diseases New posts of 600 eye surgeons. New Eye OTs [N=125]. Set of new equipment with maintenance [N=125] 1500 posts of Optometrists. E-Vision Centres at 500 CHCs. 75 Multi-purpose Mobile Ophthalmic Units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 178 lakh cataract operations. 69.5 lakh free spectacles for children and old persons. 0.36 lakh keratoplasty. 2.89 lakh surgeries of other eye diseases. New posts of 1200 eye surgeons. New Eye OTs [N=250]. Set of new equipment with maintenance [N=250]. 3000 posts of Optometrists. E-Vision Centres at all CHCs. 150 Multi-purpose Mobile Ophthalmic Units.

Prevention & Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders:

The state has set the following targets for prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders:

	U.P.*	2020	2024	2030
Proportion of households using salt with Iodine >15 ppm.	74%	80%	90%	100%
Input Targets		To reduce the endemicity of existing 24 endemic districts through 100 per cent supply of adequately iodated salt (>15 PPM) and promote its use by the consumers.	100% Supply of adequately iodated salt (>15 PPM).	100 per cent supply of adequately iodated salt (>15 PPM).

*Source: Registrar General of India: Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) Survey 2014

Adolescent Health:

The state has set the following targets for adolescent health:

Indicators	U.P.*	2020	2024	2030
1. Anaemia among adolescents (10-17 years).	90%	70%	60%	50%
2. Severe anaemia among adolescents (10-17 years).	11%	7%	5%	0%
Input Targets		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up RKSK to 75 districts. Develop action plan for emerging public health problems - NCDs, obesity/overweight, substance abuse, violence, mental health. Setting up Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) in all District Hospitals and CHCs. Separate help lines for adolescent health issues. Training of health functionaries on adolescent health issues. 	Reaching at least 75% adolescents (10-19 years) to address their needs related to nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable diseases, injuries and mental health.	Reaching all adolescents (10-19 years) to address their needs related to nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable diseases, substance misuse, injuries and violence (including gender-based violence) and mental health.

*Source: Registrar General of India: Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) Survey 2014.

Reliable baseline data on other adolescent issues are not available for UP. Targets would commensurate the burden as and when such data is available.



Healthcare of the Elderly:

The state has set the following targets for the Healthcare of the Elderly programme:

2020	2024	2030
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Running of 75 District Geriatric Clinics 2. Running of 75 Geriatric Wards in District Hospitals 3. NCD Clinics at CHCs 4. Program expansion till PHCs 5. Program expansion till Sub-centres 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme will be implemented in all Districts up to health sub-centre level. 2. Provide aids and appliances to all the needy geriatric population. 3. Community based primary health care including domiciliary visits by trained health care workers. 4. Dedicated services at PHC/CHC level including provision of machinery, equipment, training, additional human resources (CHC), IEC, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish District Geriatric Clinics 2. Extend the Geriatric services up to PHC/CHC level 3. Provide facilities at District Hospital with 10 bedded Geriatric wards, with additional human resources 4. Provide free diagnosis & treatment to Geriatric patients.

Tobacco Control:

The state has set the following targets for the Tobacco control programme

2020	2024	2030
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of 75 District Tobacco Control Cells. 2. Establishment of 75 District Tobacco Cessation Centres. 3. Constitution of 75 District level Coordination Committees. 4. Constitution of 75 Enforcement Squads. 5. Trainings of ASHAs & USHAs. 6. Reorientation of law enforcers. 7. District level advocacy workshops. 8. Focus Group Discussions (52 per Districts per Year) including 50 per cent in urban slums. 9. Sensitization Workshops for PRIs (10 Gram Panchayats per District per year). 10. Media Sensitization 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smoke free public places and tobacco free educational institutions. 2. At least 60 % compliance of COTPA, 2003. 	<p>A Tobacco Free Uttar Pradesh</p>

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Suggested Activities	How?
Ensure provision of space for service delivery by front line functionaries at the village level.	<p>Identify and maintain the space for Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) on Wednesdays or Saturdays with privacy for ANC check-up, table, chair, cot, potable water etc. (Gram Pradhan and ward members)</p> <p>Consolidate community mapping for identifying eligible children with the help of ASHA and anganwadi workers and provide appropriate space for immunization session on Wednesdays or Saturdays</p> <p>Support ANM to reach the unreached populations by arranging transport facilities and mobilising the community at a convenient time and place for families and ANM (Pradhan and ward members).</p>
Support and ensure 100 per cent coverage of pregnant women with the available services- registration, ANC, Janani Suraksha yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	<p>Popularise the availability of free ambulance services from home to health facility and other services (such as referral and free meals, treatment, routine pregnancy tests, ultrasound and blood transfusion) for pregnant women, especially from the poor families (Pradhan and ward members)</p> <p>Organise special events to create awareness on healthy new-born care practices (breastfeeding, handwashing, keeping the baby warm, delayed bathing, cord care, provision of JSSK for infants), health programmes, sanitation and environment cleanliness by inviting health and ICDS officials from block and district (Gram Pradhan)</p>
Support and ensure 100 per cent coverage of immunization in the villages	Mobilise the non-acceptor families by engaging the community/religious leader (Pradhan and ward members)
Support and ensure 100 per cent coverage of BSPM	Support Bal Swasthya Poshan Maah (BSPM) conducted twice a year, in June and December, through community mobilisation, in which Vitamin A supplementation is given to all children aged 9 months to 5 years (Pradhan and ward members)
Support improved facilities at sub- centres.	Use untied funds for infrastructure improvement for conducting deliveries (24 x7 water supply, solar light, screen), other logistics, and supplies and drugs which are not covered under rate contract (RC) of the government (Pradhan and secretary)
Provide support to nutritional and family welfare services	<p>Support the logistics of Hausala Scheme and ensure participation of antenatal mothers, especially from the poorer families/hard to reach hamlets (ward members)</p> <p>Organise special events to create awareness on government programmes to improve the status of maternal anaemia, birth intervals, family planning etc. by inviting block and district level health officials/experts (Pradhan)</p>

<p>Ensuring supplies related to child health with the functionaries- ANM and anganwadi workers. (Amoxicillin, PCM, Zinc ORS etc)</p> <p>Ensure quality health services are available for the community, especially the poor who are completely depended on the public health system</p>	<p>Participate in VHND and use the opportunity to review the stock and inform the supervisors of the functionaries in case of delays in supplies (Pradhan)</p>
<p>Ensure monitoring and surveillance on maternal/infant/child deaths through registration of all births and deaths</p>	<p>Coordinate sharing of birth and death information between panchayat secretary and front line functionaries (ANM and AWWs) during the VHND (Pradhan)</p>

3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Suggested Activities	How?
Prevention of epidemics	<p>Ensure seasonal preparedness at panchayat level to prevent epidemics by undertaking activities to ensure environmental hygiene (pre- monsoon and pre-summer)</p>
Prevention of water-borne and vector borne diseases, especially elimination and attainment of malaria-free status of the panchayat	<p>Identify and map the endemic areas (if any in the Panchayat jurisdiction) of malaria, filariasis, Kala- Azar, Dengue, Chikungunya, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) and Japanese Encephalitis (JE)) with the help of ANM and anganwadi workers for intervention under National Vector-borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) and Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)</p> <p>Organise health camps/campaigns in the endemic areas to increase the awareness and participation of people (JE, AES, Diarrhoea, Measles etc.) (Gram Pradhan)</p> <p>Ensure environmental management by maintaining sanitation and hygiene with recommended solid and liquid management in the villages and using new techniques like aero spraying/granules for mosquito control</p> <p>Improving JE vaccination in the JE-affected areas</p>
Preventive measures and support of people with tuberculosis and HIV	<p>Targeting detection among high risk groups through campaigns in highly endemic areas or communities</p> <p>Guide and encourage people to access Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC) and Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) in the case of HIV</p> <p>Under Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) programme, encourage pregnant women to undertake HIV test and in case of positive status, guide them to access the service available for mother-baby pair to receive Nevirapine to prevent HIV transmission to the child</p> <p>Ensuring care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS including nutritional support and rehabilitation through skills training and entrepreneurial support</p> <p>Ensure that people identified with TB and leprosy get their free medicine and other support under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)</p> <p>Ensure that people with HIV, TB and leprosy do not face stigma and discrimination through informed discussion during Gram Sabha meetings (Pradhan)</p>



Prevent deaths due to dog and snake bites

If animal bites endemic areas are present in the panchayat, organise community education programmes. (to reduce the incidence, immediate management and speed up the transfer of bitten patients to medical care) (Pradhan)

Ensure 100 per cent vaccination of stray dogs with tagging and pet dogs (Secretary and Pradhan)

Be informed about the availability of anti- rabies vaccine and anti- snake venom at CHC and district hospital so that affected persons do not lose time in seeking help (Pradhan and ward members)



3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Suggested Activities	How?
Invest in promoting community awareness about pre-mature mortality from non- communicable diseases.	<p>Organise special community awareness camps on behavioural risk factors (alcohol misuse, obesity, diabetes, physical inactivity, raised blood pressure, salt intake, and tobacco use)</p> <p>Invite experts to talk about environmental risk factors with various groups, farmers, women's groups, youth etc. (household/ambient air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution/contamination of food and other agricultural products due to increased use of pesticides)</p> <p>Encourage ANM to talk about biological risk factors (overweight/ obesity, high blood pressure, raised blood sugar, raised total cholesterol/lipids) during VHND to raise community awareness</p>
Create platforms to reach out to young children and youth to talk about resisting any form of substance abuse	<p>Ensure that children and youth do not pick up the habit of chewing pan, tobacco and smoking using various platforms such as schools, youth group etc. during village festivals and other gatherings.</p> <p>Popularise the services of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) established under the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) that provides weekly iron and folic acid supplementation and Albendazole, sanitary napkins, contraceptives and medicines</p>
Ensure 100 per cent usage of iodised salt in the villages	Ensure that the salt sold and used in the panchayat is adequately iodised variety
Support the anaemia control programme.	Talk about anaemia among women and adolescents using all possible opportunities and ensure that ANM/AWW provides it to the eligible beneficiaries with adequate counselling

3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Suggested Activities	How?
Prioritise family planning services in the panchayat	<p>Support ANM/ AWW/ASHA to devote time in counselling young couples to make informed choices about number of children and family planning methods</p> <p>Ensure that community members- both women and men are informed about spacing methods</p> <p>Encourage young couples to adopt post-partum family planning services</p>
Encourage men's participation and engagement in family planning programmes	<p>Discuss the advantages of smaller families (from the perspective of health, social and economic) during the Gram Sabha and other occasions, especially in men's gathering</p> <p>Ensure access of community members to Clinical Outreach Teams (COT) programme. (The services offered include: (a) Tubectomy – laproscopic or mini-lap; (b) no-scalpel vasectomy (NSV); (c) IUCD insertion and removal;(d) emergency contraception; (e) oral contraceptive pills and condoms; (f) mandatory follow-up and referral of sterilisations; and (g) counselling including post-partum family planning (PPFP)</p>



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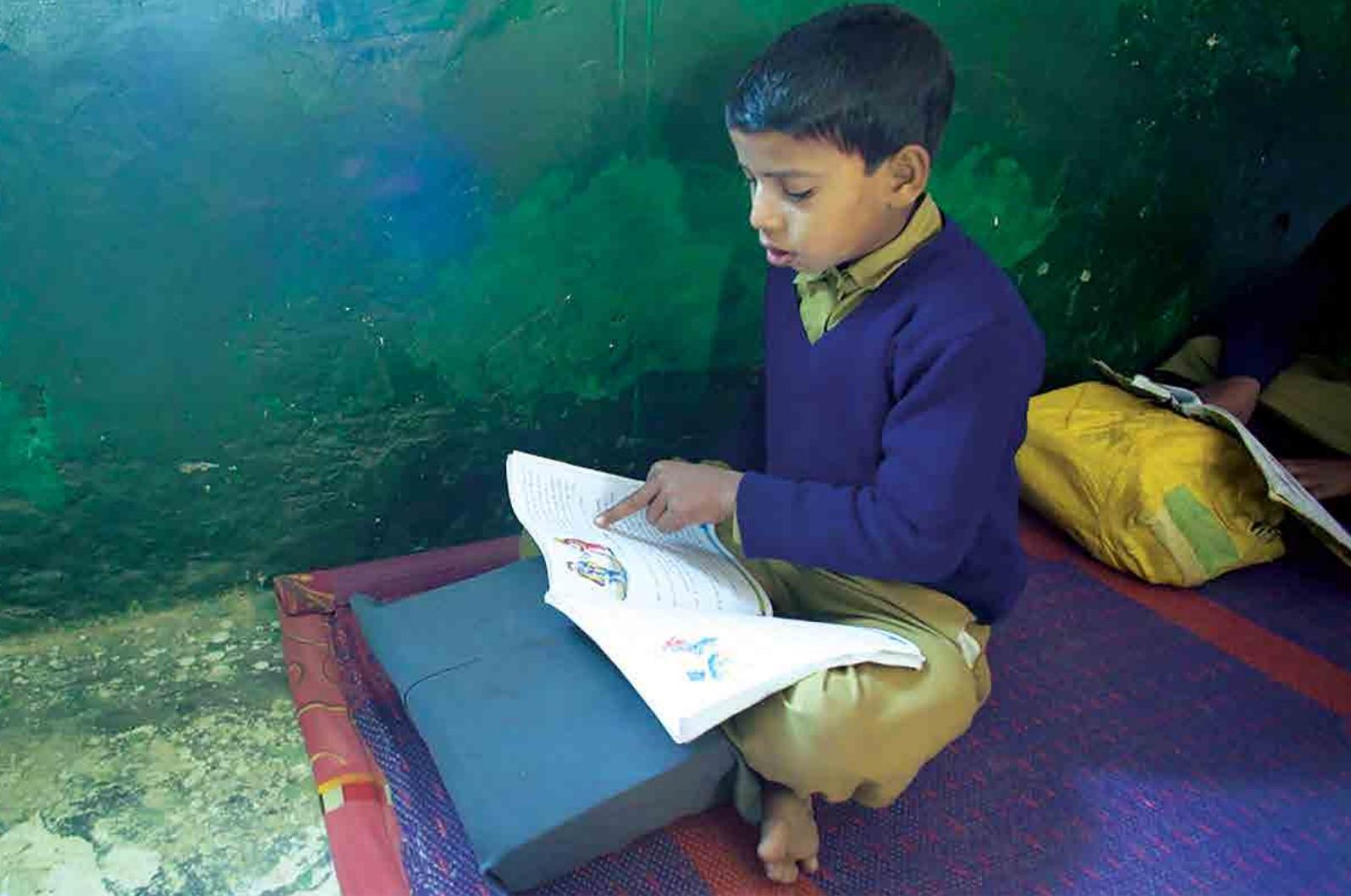
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Vision

The state of Uttar Pradesh is committed to ensure that all children, adolescents and youth, irrespective of gender and other social categories, access quality elementary education including early childhood development and have equal opportunities to continue higher education. The state will stress on education that imparts knowledge, life skills and democratic values and attitudes.





Approach to Vision

Towards realisation of this vision, the state envisages four pillars of educational interventions - Expansion, Equity & Inclusion, Excellence and Employability. Guided by these, the state will develop strategies, roadmaps and customized interventions for pre-school education up to higher education and literacy related programmes. Expansion efforts will ensure universal coverage while the focus on equity and inclusion ensure that all girls and boys, adolescents and youth from the marginalized communities receive equal opportunities along with benefits from targeted interventions.

The state will facilitate and support all efforts towards extending the provision of Right to Education to pre-school and secondary education. The pillar on excellence will ensure quality education at all levels, especially in pre-school, elementary and secondary levels which are crucial to improving the quality of learning. The strategies and interventions on employability will supplement the objectives of improving the quality of life for every citizen in the state. Use of technology, partnership and engagement with communities and rigorous efforts to improve the quality of teaching- learning

outcomes will be pursued across all interventions to ensure effectiveness and sustainability

Recognizing education as a game changer for ensuring the human well-being as well as addressing citizenship rights and environmental sustainability, state will increase investments and efforts in education, including training and learning, as a critical input to all other SDGs. It also recognises that education (and various training inputs) as a significant means by which progress on other SDGs, particularly those involve the engagement of all can be realized.

It also underscores the evidence that education programs - particularly in non-formal settings - and when made widely accessible to women and girls have multiplier effects. These include positive effects on family planning, mortality and other improved health outcomes, social and economic equality and mobility, entrepreneurship, food security, social coherence and political stability, and better natural resource management. The state also acknowledges that education is crucial in reducing the vulnerability to economic shocks and environmental disasters and building more resilient systems.





The Context

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):

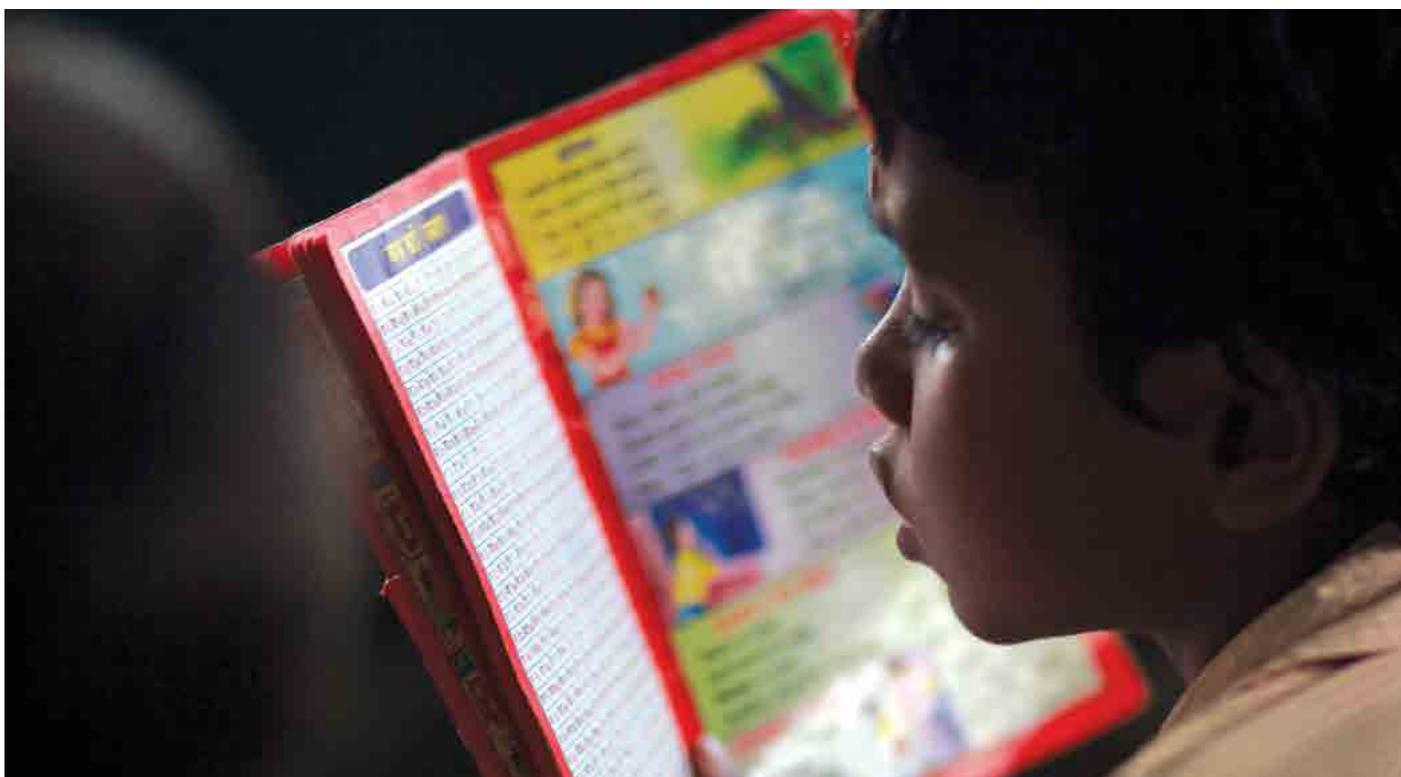
As per UNICEF-, Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC) 2013-14, nearly 60 per cent of children eligible for pre-school education in the state are enrolled in Anganwadi centres. National Policy on ECCE is adopted in the state and ECCE Council and Committee are formed with representatives from concerned departments. However, concerted efforts are yet to be made to ensure effective delivery of ECCE through universal coverage, capacities of Anganwadi Workers, adequate human resources at all levels and timely delivery of teaching- learning materials.

Elementary Education (Basic Education):

Universal coverage for enrollment at the elementary level has shown remarkable achievement in the state. While enrollment for primary classes increased by 12.5% between 2004-05 and 2015-16, it increased by 141.7% for upper primary classes. At present the adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) School is 68.71% with Index Score of 43. Annual average dropout rate at the primary level is 10.22%. Transition of children from primary to upper primary is considerably low at 79.10. Transition of children from upper primary to secondary is 88.84. The state has made remarkable progress in terms of adequate infrastructure to schools 23.2% of schools comply all norms for building under RTE. There are 1,37,211 schools (86.3%) that have eight or more than eight infrastructure facility elements, while only 5,256 (3.3%) schools have less than 7 infrastructure facility elements.

The major areas of concerns that require attention are boundary wall, electricity connection and hand washing facilities. The learning achievements are as per the SLAS

2014-15, students scored on an average of 50% to 60% across the different subjects in class 5 and class 8. The learning level for Mathematics is at the lowest in class 8 at 54.2%. There is no significant difference between the learning levels of boys and girls. The maximum difference is only 1 per cent or less across all subjects. As per the indicators in the performance of State on SDG. The percentage of correct response on learning outcomes in Language, Mathematics and E.V.S. for class 5, present score is 56.7%. The percentage of correct response on learning outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for class 8, present score is 44.25%. Percentage of School Teachers professionally qualified is 77.51% with Index Score of 68 and percentage of Elementary and Secondary Schools with people teach ratio less than/ equal to 30 is 55.96% with Index Ratio of 44. Children with special needs demand special treatment. Identifying these children is a big challenge for the state. According to UDISE data, 89% of the identified CWSN are mainstreamed in the schools. However, the present identification process needs strengthening including early identification.



Secondary Education: Over the last few years, Uttar Pradesh has remarkably transformed its higher education landscape. It has created widespread access with well-planned expansion and a student-centric learning driven model of education. UP has not only improved its enrollment but also dramatically enhanced its learning outcomes. The number of government and government-aided secondary schools is little over 22,000. Availability of teachers, especially subject teachers and quality education are major concerns for secondary education. Unlike elementary, Secondary Education in Uttar Pradesh is largely dominated by private institutions, though these are mostly regulated.

Technical and Vocational Education: The coverage of technical and vocational education remains low and integration with existing secondary and higher education institutes needs to be strengthened.

Higher Education: The gross enrollment rate gives a very low figure of 25 (in the age group 18-23 years) and this is across all social categories. The number of

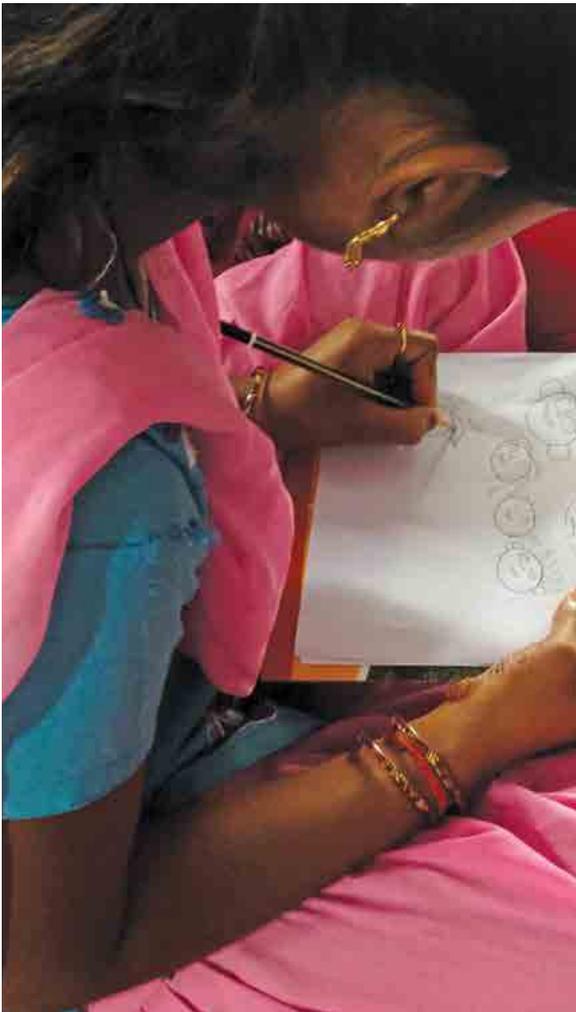
Higher Education institutions per one lakh population is only 25 with an average enrollment of 2011. Lack of 'A' grade institutions, as per NAAC accreditation is a major concern for the state.. Considering the access to medical education, the state has initiated the process of upgrading targeted district hospitals into medical colleges and compliance of norms for medical colleges.

Literacy: The literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh has seen an upward trend both in the overall literacy rate as well as in male and female literacy rates. As per Census 2011, overall literacy is 67.68 per cent, which is 11 percentile increase from 2001. Male literacy at 77.28% saw an increase of 9 percentile points and female literacy at 57.18% saw an increase of 15 percentile points from 2001. As evident, there is nearly 20 percentile difference between male and female literacy. Literacy movement in the state needs to be reprogrammed with relevant contents such as e- literacy, financial and legal literacy so that it serves multiples purposes for the neo-literates. The programme also need technological upgradations so that it is empowering for the participating members.



Present Interventions

To enhance the quality of education and learning for all, the state government is implementing various schemes and programmes. The state is implementing SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), KGBV (Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya) and BBBP (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao) through Basic Education Department which is now subsumed in Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan. As part of providing better education, new schools have been opened in Un-served Areas to ensure the availability of Schools in the vicinity.



Under ICDS, pre-school kits are procured and distributed to all the pre-schools in the state.

In order to develop skills under vocational education, provisions are being made for Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) and Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS).

For higher education, the department is supporting horizontal expansion and vertical growth of Universities and Colleges through infrastructural development and opening of new courses. Universities are also supported with professional development opportunities for faculties. To ensure the NAAC assessment and accreditation, laboratories are strengthened and e-libraries are promoted in government colleges.

For ensuring equity in medical education, provision of 20% of reservation is made in undergraduate medical admission test. The state government is also committed to make the provision of up to 33% (increased from 23%) reservation for women faculty in Government Medical Colleges. Efforts are being made for admitting up to 33% female candidates in undergraduate, post-graduate medical, paramedical and pharmacy courses.



Strategies

Recognizing the challenges in the education sector, the state will prioritise the targets and take a progressive approach towards achieving them.

Priority for the first phase will be to ensure that universal coverage with assured equity is achieved along with quality

are in place for quality ECCE, elementary and secondary education and identify gaps to undertake necessary remedial measures. Intensive exercises will be carried out during this phase on population projections, especially of children, adolescents and youth so that there is no gap in planning for universal coverage. The other focus area in this phase will be ensuring equity-based vocational, technical and higher education. Need based and targeted scholarships and welfare schemes will be initiated and strengthened during this period.

The third and last phase will be focused on stock taking on each of the areas with indicators and identify further measures to be taken so as to ensure that the state achieves all targets well before the set timeline. Further policy changes and budgetary push will be the highlight of this phase



learning outcomes in ECCE, elementary and secondary levels. Policy dialogues involving concerned stakeholders leading to policy formulation will be an ongoing process and when needed, legislation will be evoked. The state shall ensure that budgetary allocation, human resources and provisions for capacity building are in place. This phase will also be used to develop monitoring indicators and a technology driven framework for monitoring the progress of indicators for quality ECCE, elementary and secondary education.

Priority for the second phase will be to ensure sustainability of interventions that

Target 4.1

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Elementary Education (Basic Education): The state will ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and effective learning outcomes. It will also invest in building and upgrade education facilities that are child-friendly, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning

environments for all. The state will integrate measures in the implementation process so as to end all forms of discrimination against all girls and children, especially

from the marginalized communities and adopt and strengthen policies and legislations for the promotion of gender equality in education. The state will initiate networks of partner organizations and institutions, collaborate with private and corporate sectors and seek technical and programmatic support towards ensuring that all children are in school and learning. The state will specifically focus on coverage vis-à-vis growth in the child population, reducing dropout rates, improving transition, mainstreaming of CWSN, adequately trained teachers and learning levels of children and develop micro plans with sufficient budget allocations for all activities and interventions. The state will use technology for teacher education, developing plans and monitoring results, especially monitoring learning achievements. Considering diversity and vastness of its population, it will ensure that communities are strengthened so as to make them active partners in achieving the set targets.

Following the UN Resolution (A/HRC/32/L.33) on right to education, the state will put in place “a regulatory framework for education providers, including those operating independently or in partnership with state, guided by international human rights obligations that establishes, inter alia, minimum norms and standards for the creation and operation of educational services, addresses any negative impacts of the commercialization of education, and strengthens access to appropriate remedies and reparation for victims of violations of the right to education.” The adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) is targeted for 2030 as 100. The target for percentage correct response on learning outcomes in Language, Mathematics and E.V.S. for class 5 students for 2030 is 67.89%. The target for percentage correct response on learning outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for class 8 students for 2030 is 57.17%. The target for percentage in the age group of 6-13 who are out of school for 2030 is 0.28%. The availability of professionally qualify school teacher with People Teacher Ratio less than/Equal to 30 is targeted to 100% for 2030.

Secondary Education: The strategies for secondary education will be focused on providing access to

all children by opening new schools and taking measures to ensure quality education for all. It will also focus on specific remedial measures and specially designed interventions including technology-driven interventions for marginalized communities and CWSN. Further, efforts will be made to design programme implementation plans to ensure gender and social equity, and incorporate vocational skills and career guidance as part of existing curriculum. Quality learning, protected environment from home to school, life skill education, convergence with related departments and social protection schemes will be important aspects for designing the interventions for secondary education for all. Residential schools run by the Department of Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare are important in reaching out to children from the most underprivileged backgrounds by providing child-friendly environment and quality education, Instead of being run in isolation, these schools will build convergence with Department of Basic Education and Secondary Education and ensure students avail welfare schemes for continuation of higher, technical and vocational education. Steps will be taken to ensure that commercialization of secondary education is regulated and does not become a bottleneck towards providing equitable opportunities for all. One important aspect of the vision is to strengthen the monitoring and feedback system to develop participatory ways of improving the same through IT enabled systems. Target of average annual dropout rate at Secondary Level for 2030 is 10%. The availability of professionally qualify school teacher with People Teacher Ratio less than/Equal to 30 is targeted to 100% for 2030.

Target 4.2

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary

To achieve the targets under ECCE, the state will ensure that ECCE policy is compliant, functional indicators are set for coverage and training and monitoring of programmatic and administrative activities are in place at all levels. The state will plan coverage of all eligible children and establish

new ECCE centres considering future growth in the child population. The state will design and integrate parental education and engagement programme so as to optimise community engagement with a focus on early stimulation and child protection.

The state will also ensure budget allocations for implementation of ECCE and ensure timely release of funds. A roadmap for implementation of the above will be prepared by the end of 2017 with participation of stakeholders from all levels and related departments such as health, nutrition and basic education.

Target 4.3

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

The state will establish diploma level technical education institutes in districts with low HDI, and take measures to improve the quality of technical education. Convergence with secondary and higher education along with national and state schemes for technical and vocational education will be ensured to meet the demands of employment potential as per the National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS). The quality of training will be ensured through partnerships with the government as well as private organizations. Demand for vocational and technical education will be generated through regular community mobilization programmes and a State Skill University will be established to support the Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission.

Target 4.4

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs

Target 4.5

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Strategies under this target will be focussed to compete successfully in the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century. The major strategies are; **expansion in access** (expansion in a planned manner so as to improve availability as per population and spatial norms of institutional density with special focus on unserved and underserved areas to saturate their requirements), **ensuring equity** (with specific attention to gender, Scheduled Caste communities, minorities, OBCs, differently challenged), and **achieving excellence** (quality of teaching and research). Revision of curriculum, syllabus, teaching-learning materials, and textbooks, pedagogical process through ICT in education and academic audit and benchmarking of all HEIs (through mandatory NAAC accreditation) will also be undertaken. **Capacity Building** of institutions and educational administrators will be a priority to ensure quality higher education. The state will take specific measures such as rationalization of affiliations, ICT enabled governance reforms and academic examination and financial reforms to improve the status of higher education in the state.



Vocational education-Skill formation will be mainstreamed in the formal education system, right from class 9 onwards, and skill creation outside the formal education will be undertaken through coordinated action and innovative approach. About 2000 schools are targeted to be covered under Vocational educational scheme.

Target 4.6

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

The state will strengthen the existing literacy mission with targeted interventions. Towards this, a detailed roadmap will be prepared by the end of 2017 with targets and timelines. Specific interventions will be designed to improve functional literacy rate amongst most marginalized communities and women. Specific interventions will also be designed for the urban areas and districts with low HDI. Monitoring of progress will be a continuous process with the help of existing infrastructure as well as information technology.

Considering the reach of mobile telephony, improving digital literacy towards effective service delivery and improved governance will also be a focus area.

Target 4.7

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the 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

The state will ensure that its education interventions at all levels will incorporate knowledge and practices of sustainable living and development. Towards this, efforts will be made in revising the curriculum to include chapters and lessons related to human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and citizenships in every class right from primary to higher education.





Milestones

SI No	Key Areas	Indicator
1	Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)	Functional ECCE Universal Coverage
2	Elementary Education	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (Class 1-8) Percentage Correct Response on learning outcomes in Language, Mathematics and E.V.S. for Class 5 students. Percentage Correct Response on learning outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for Class 8 students. Percentage of Children in the age group of 6-13 who are out of school Percentage of Teachers professionally qualified. Percentage of Elementary Schools with People Teachers less than/equal to 30 Identification of SWSN Mainstreaming of CWSN
3	Secondary Education	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (Class 9-10) Average Annual Dropout Rate at Secondary Level Percentage of Teachers professionally qualified. Percentage of Secondary Schools with People Teachers less than/equal to 30 Vocational Education & Career Counselling
4	Higher Education	GER No of NAAC Accredited Institutions
5	Vocational & Technical Education	GER
6	Literacy	Functional Literacy

	Targets (in %)		
	2020	2024	2030
	70	85	100
	70	85	100
	1.5	1	0
nes in	95	100	
nes in r Class	95	100	
re out	100		
	75	90	100
r Ratio	75	90	100
	70	90	100
	70	90	100
	60	80	100
	25	40	60
r Ratio			
	28	32	40
	20	30	50
	25	40	60
	75	90	100



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5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Achieve gender equality and
empower all women and girls



Vision

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieve a gender-just society through progressive interventions to influence the social ethos and infrastructure, where women and men have equal and adequate access to markets, resources, services, benefits and development opportunities, possess equal voice and autonomy in key decisions that influence their lives and society, enjoy equitable participation and leadership position in governance, and live a life free from all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender identity.





Approach to Vision

The government acknowledges that the role of the state in heralding change in favour of women is immense, especially in ensuring that they access basic services with equal rights and quality.

The state will prioritise and use its political will to implement game-changing interventions that can provide women with economic and emotional independence. These interventions will focus on creating assets, creating technology enabled economic opportunities in non-traditional and non-stereotypical fields, gender

sensitive infrastructure and financial inclusion. More democratic principles of family and society will be propagated through schools/curriculum for impacting an alternative socialisation that respects women as equal citizens.

It is also acknowledged that unless the government invests in these high impact interventions with vigilance for a generation, the status of women may not improve significantly.

The approach to gender equality is guided by the fact that inequality is

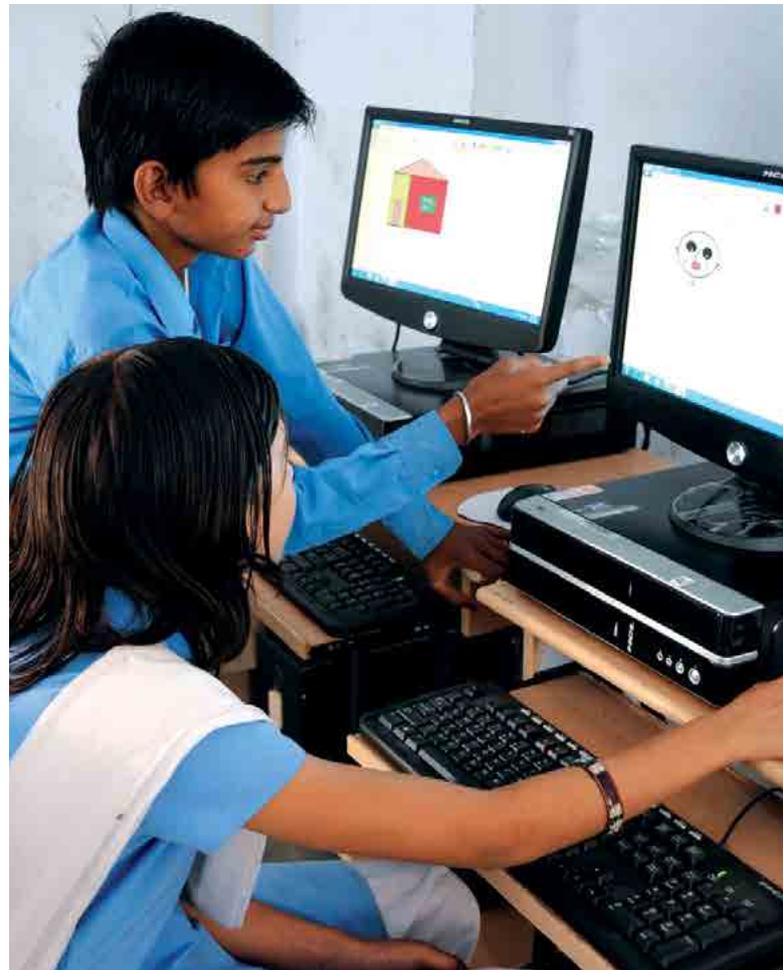


not homogeneous, but disparate and interlinked phenomena, more so in the context of UP; the gender divide intersects with other divisions of class, caste and religion. Since the other sources of inequality lay the ground for multiple forms of discrimination, there is a need to take a pluralistic perspective on gender inequality. It also needs to be acknowledged that gender injustice can vary from one region to another, and also from one time period to the next. And overt forms can co-exist with benign forms.

The approach also recognises that gender inequality compromises the interests not only of girls and women, but also of boys and men, through biological connections (such as low birth weight, childhood undernourishment and cardiovascular diseases at later ages) and also through societal connections (including in politics, social and domestic life and economic growth). The effects of gender inequality, which can impoverish the lives of women as well as men, need continuous monitoring across different sections of the population and regions.

The approach to this goal will not only prioritise an inclusive policy which will focus on women's empowerment and rights, but also adopt gender mainstreaming and engagement of boys and men as key strategies to achieve the social transformation towards a gender-just society. The state government will thus give high priority to gender mainstreaming in all development policies and interventions and all departments/agencies which receive public funds, which in turn, requires them to have gender sensitive and responsive governance at the heart of all its development activities and interventions and prepare respective gender action plans.

While the primary focus will continue to address the discriminations faced by girl children and women, it will also progressively address the emerging second generation problems of male gender and transgender



issues. The government interventions will also involve boys and men in fostering democratic values for a more equal and shared society.

Gender based discriminations and violence faced by women are best addressed from a human rights perspective. Women's rights and empowerment are enshrined in the Constitution of India and in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) - India is committed to both these UN treaties.



The Context

Uttar Pradesh's sex ratio has consistently been lower than the national average since 1901. As per Census 2011, it is 912 women against 1,000 men in UP whereas the national sex ratio is 943. This means there are 88 'missing women' in UP per 1,000 men. The sex ratio is even more alarming among the 0-6 years age group. Census 2011 marked a fall of 14 points in child sex ratio (0-6 years), down from 916 in 2001 to 902 in 2011. The state currently has 45 districts with child sex ratio lower than the national average (918).

Socio-economic factors, cultural practices and religious beliefs support sons to continue family name, lineage and property and to perform death rites. Coupled with this, the system of dowry tends to treat daughters as an economic liability. Other patriarchal practices, such as patrilocality and the unchanging concept of family,

defined in terms of male bread winner and female unpaid worker, solely responsible for the care of the young and the elderly, further justify the low investment and social value of women. This economic rationality, bred on many layers of interlinked social values and practices, leads to a multitude of deprivations including the right to be born.

Reluctance to have girl children or investing in them is reflected in the mortality rates, in poor nutritional, health and educational outcomes and early marriages. As per NFHS-4, one-fourth of women in the age group 20-24 years were married before the legal age of 18. This unpreparedness in physical and mental age, lack of knowledge and autonomy and access to services affect women's health status during and after pregnancy and subsequently has an adverse effect on the child's health.

Hotspots of female illiteracy coincides with high fertility rate, poor health and nutritional outcomes of women and children

In Uttar Pradesh,

- Only 9 districts have female literacy rates higher than the national average of 64.6 per cent.
- Only 35 districts have female literacy rates higher than the state average of 57.2 per cent.
- In 13 districts the female literacy rate is still below 50 per cent (Bahraich, Balrampur, Budaun, Gonda, Rampur, Sidharthanagar, Shrawasti, Moradabad, Bareilly, Kaushambi, Maharaj Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar and Shahjahanpur).
- These districts also have poor indicators related to health and nutrition. For example, Shrawasti has the highest infant mortality rate (IMR) in the state/country.

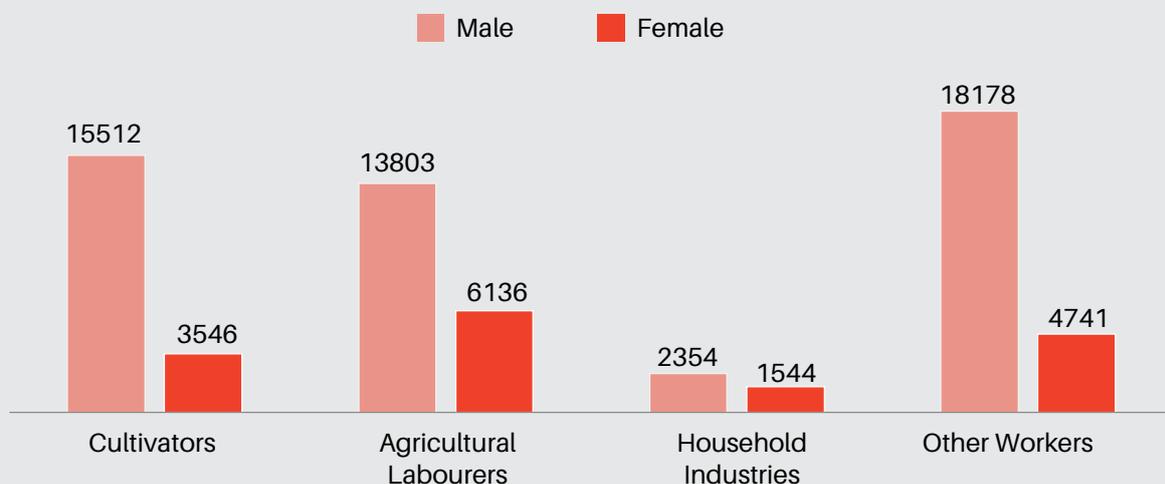
Women's employment is a critical factor in their progression towards economic independence and overall status in society. However, work sphere is one area where women face direct as well as socially endorsed discriminations. The factors that influence women's employment also interact among themselves making it very difficult to establish their impact. The effect of education will depend on both economic opportunities available and cultural perceptions pertaining to women's work. This in turn will also be mediated by the economic status of households.

In traditional societies, where the man is accorded the role of breadwinner, women's disengagement from labour market could reflect both their status and the household's preferences, which often has class connotations. A working woman could imply economic hardship of the household and thus, with improved household income, there is a tendency for women to move out of the labour market. In contrast to poverty-induced women's work participation, this would be the housewifisation of certain groups of women. When economic opportunities expand for men and there is a rise in their wage rates, it becomes feasible for women to concentrate on her household

chores, including that of reproductive sphere. Poor women face the double burden of domestic work as well as outside employment, which makes a compelling case for them to opt out of employment with increasing household income. Highly educated women (also higher class), on the other hand, can afford to outsource household chores to domestic help and thus are able to balance home and work. Nevertheless, there is interplay of economics and cultural factors; when wages increase and social norms tend to be less restrictive, women are more likely to engage in outside economic activity. In families where women's economic contribution is looked down upon, the same will assume a much higher social status if economic compensation is equal to or more than that of men.

According to Census 2011, the female Work Participation Rate (WPR) has increased only marginally - to 16.7 per cent in 2011 from 16.5 per cent in Census 2001. The highest female WPR has been reported from Kaushambi district (31.1 per cent) and lowest in Saharanpur district (7.7 per cent). According to the National Sample Survey (NSS), 66th round, the WPR for women in Uttar Pradesh stands at 15.5 per cent, much lower than the national rate 22.8 per cent.

Economic classification of work in UP by sex, Census 2011 (Figures in '000)



Female Work Participation by Category of Work (per cent):

	Total Workforce	Main workers	Marginal workers	Other Workers
Total	16.7	45.2	54.8	29.7
Urban	11.3	62.8	37.2	74.3
Rural	18.3	42.1	57.9	21.9

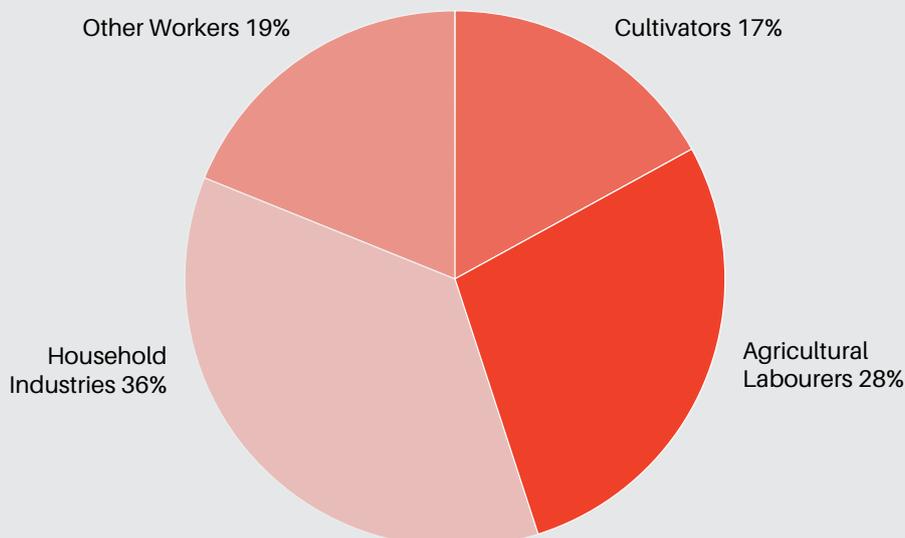
Source: Census, 2011

The data presented above indicate that even when women contribute in a major way, it is not captured as in the case of cultivators; mechanisation in many sectors, such as agriculture and construction, have replaced women, which is reflected in their decreased participation from previous years. A larger share of women in the household industry is due to the convenience of work arrangement – it allows women to manage their core responsibilities along with economic activities. However, such employment is often low paid. Low participation of women in urban areas is also quite striking. While women's education status in urban areas is higher, the share of urban poor too has increased in the state, but neither factor led to any significant work participation of women. Lack of child care facilities, women-unfriendly school timings, lack of convenient public transport systems do contribute to women's absence from the labour market.

Though there have been many recent efforts to capture women's unpaid work at homes using time-use data, many of the national level data sets are yet to reflect this. In the context of UP, women's contribution to agriculture, horticulture and household enterprises can be captured, only if time-use methodology is employed in all data sets.

Women and assets

Asset redistribution is considered superior to income redistribution. It provides a basis for overcoming distortions in the functioning of markets and for restructuring gender relations in the fields of property rights, access to technology, healthcare, and governance. Asset ownership and control rights are preferable to numerous policy alternatives for women's empowerment. These are likely to bring in changes in public opinion about gender roles, specifically, the household division of labour,

Women's participation in work categories (Census 2011)

restraints over women speaking in public, constraints on their mobility, and a pervasive gender-based violence within the home and outside.

Majority of women work in the agricultural sector and many of them are not even acknowledged as 'workers'. Immovable property such as agricultural land is usually titled in the name of the male head of the household. Though there is concession in stamp duty if registration of properties is done in the name of a woman, this has not resulted in any autonomy due to the fact that social status tends to overpower legal rights. This creates a hindrance in women's access to development schemes and credit from formal sectors. Lack of ownership of productive resources, including agricultural land, has been considered one of the basic causes for perpetuating gender inequalities. The issue is of special importance in Uttar Pradesh,

where approximately 80 per cent of the population lives in rural areas.

Even the legal and religious provisions regarding land ownership are not favourable to women. The inheritance law has evolved over time, however, yet the systems of dowry and patrilocality are legitimised in the current law of inheritance, where a married daughter gets a share only as a third option.

Violence against women mirrors the value society accrues to women in private and public spheres of life.

Increasing dowry deaths compels us to look for more long-term strategies along with result oriented programmes to impact the status of women.

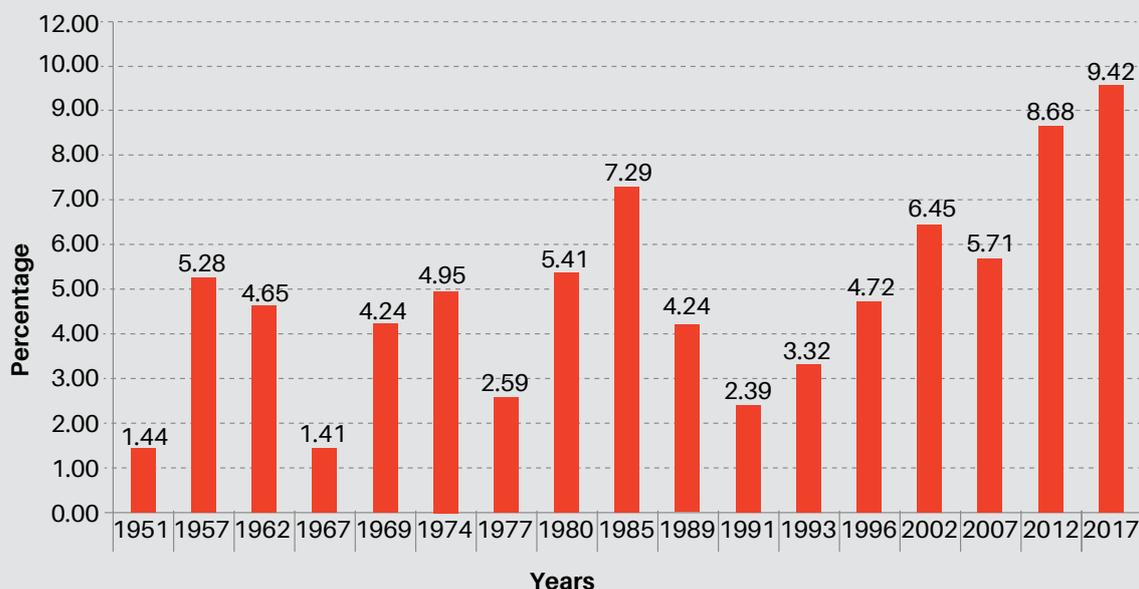
Percentage of Women aged 15-49 years who have experienced violence

Per cent – Any violence – 2005-2006

Area Name	Data Value
India	35.40
Uttar Pradesh	38.10

Source: National Family Health Survey, 2005-2006, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, 2007

Percentage of women members in Vidhan Sabha of U.P



Source: State Millenium Development Goal Report

Women's participation in politics and governance

Women's participation in politics and governance is considered integral to democracy as well as gender equality. UP has witnessed 17 elections to the Vidhan Sabha and as of March 2016, the state has 43 women representatives out of 403 members in the Vidhan Sabha, which shows an improvement over time.

Reservation for women in panchayats has been given in accordance with Article 243 D in the State Panchayat Raj (PR) Act. As a consequence of the state laws, the percentage of women elected into the three-tier structures has increased over time; the 2015 election presently has:

Pradhan of Gram Panchayats..... 50 per cent

Member of Gram Panchayats..... 38 per cent

Pramukh of Kshetra Panchayats..... 51 per cent

Member of Kshetra Panchayats..... 7 per cent

Adhyaksh Zilla Panchayats..... 76 per cent

Member of Zilla Panchayats..... 40 per cent

(Gram panchayat - village level; Kshetra panchayats - intermediate level; Zilla panchayats - district level).

In UP, women's entry to decentralised structures gave rise to coinage of terms such as Pradhan Pati (president husband), where the husband of the elected women president will be the de facto president. This shows that legal and state measures may force change in favour of women, accompanying social forces need to be created, with more platforms for women's agency and autonomy for women, to fully utilise the opportunities created by the state.

It is very important to make the development process inclusive to people whose gender expression differs from their assigned sex (transmen and transwomen); it also needs to include people who are not exclusively masculine or feminine (people who are genderqueer,



e.g., bigender, pangender, gender fluid or agender). Being transgender is independent of sexual orientation and transgender people may identify as heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, asexual, etc.



Present Interventions

The state government has been making concerted efforts to influence the social and economic status of women, especially from among the poor and marginalised communities. These can be categorised into two: implementation of relevant Acts/Legislations and schemes and services that provide protection to girls and women to overcome their gender specific challenges and support gender equality.

Acts /Legislations	State sponsored services and schemes supporting gender equality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PCPNDT Act, 1994 ▪ Right to Education Act 2009 ▪ The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 ▪ The Prohibition of Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2006 ▪ Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 ▪ Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2006 ▪ 73rd amendment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State Empowerment Mission for women ▪ Incentives and special services to promote education among girls ▪ Specific schemes and innovations for increased access to criminal justice system ▪ Life skills, vocational training and linkage with potential employers ▪ Promoting community support system for girls and women through platforms, such as Mahila Samkhyas, self-help groups (SHGs), to develop agency ▪ Improved access to basic services through National Health Mission (NHM) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), such as delaying first pregnancy and curbing repeated pregnancies, family planning and sexual health-advice and options ▪ Special services to address sexual violence ▪ Legal services

Promoting gender sensitive education and self-confidence among girls

Gender Resource Centre (GRC) has been established as part of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) office with the support of UNICEF under Innovation Programme of Girls' Education and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) is currently running in 68 districts under supervision of District Magistrate. GRC aims to support teachers by building their capacity on gender sensitive classroom interactions and promoting platforms such as Meena Manch/Meena Panchayat that enable students to

understand gender based discriminations and ways to address it.

For the empowerment of girl children through improvement in their self-confidence, training of judo, karate is being imparted in all 75 districts. Training course developed by SSA in collaboration with UNICEF has benefited 63,200 girls.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), residential schools for girls of poor families, are being supported with additional training for teachers and students on issues related to gender equality so that

Gender Sensitive Curriculum in UP Board

Education, in all its diverse formats and contents, is widely recognised as a key contributing factor to the social reproduction of gender inequality. By the same token, education is also the key towards achieving a gender-equitable society. While their delivery mode, contents may vary, educational programmes ought to incorporate basic principles of a gender equitable teaching-learning experience. Through specially designed texts and learning tasks, curricula should allow boys and girls to examine notions of masculinity/femininity and gender relations along with other democratic values. While this being the ideal situation, curriculum and text books seldom do justice to this.

Realising this, the State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT) in partnership with UNICEF has analysed the existing text books to make the appropriate changes as well as creating new contents from nursery classes to higher secondary. These contents are to be transacted as part of the Hindi curriculum. Teachers' training module will also be revised accordingly and special training sessions will be organised so that teachers become equal partners in this agenda for social change.

the girls from the marginalised communities will become champions of equality and democratic rights in their areas. Addressing issues of women in destitution and/or widows, a 1000 bedded home has been established in 2018 at Vrindavan called 'Krishna Kutir'. The focus will be social and economic empowerment of women through DWCD and convergence platforms.

Social and economic empowerment

Various capacity building and vocational training programmes are being organised through Asha Jyoti Kendras and women/ girl's institutions under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) which enable them to get better prepared as self-reliant individuals. The girls who are part of after care homes are provided with vocational training, and also help in pursuing educational courses through UP Rani Laxmi Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh.

Efforts are also in progress to take appropriate steps for making necessary actions to set up various structures and provisions of human resource to ensure the effective implementation of acts and legislations.

- The existing monitoring and evaluation system needs further scaling up to capture the real time data with supportive evidences.
- Lack of human resource at both state and district level hampers directly the implementation of schemes, acts and legislations.
- The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) through merger of Mahila Samakhya UP has signified its strength at the block and district level. Mahila Samakya, which was earlier the part of Basic Education Department is now part of DWCD. Through Mahila Samakhya Sangha the department is harbouring the





Mahila Sangha for opening a State Mahila Bank which will provide credit to prospective women entrepreneurs. Its Mahila Sangha will lead the facilitation of Women in Distress through block-level Women Empowerment Centre and village level Women and Child Protection Committees. The department is also in the process of designating Mahila Samakhya District Officers as Independent Protection Officer under PWDV Act 2005.

Flagship Schemes by State Empowerment Mission for Women

The flagship schemes launched to overcome the challenges and difficulties faced by women and girls are as follows:

Mahila Shakti kendra: For co-ordination and convergence of all women and female child specific schemes/ programmes MSK by creating central, district and block level structures, will strengthen and promote gender through IEC, community development and effective education.

Next: With the objective of preventing female infanticide, promoting health and educating of girls and women the government is introducing Kanya Sumangla Yojna as a conditional cash transfer scheme. The right holder will be benefitted at four stages of her life, that is, birth registration, immunization, primary education and higher education.

Uttar Pradesh Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh: The Government of Uttar Pradesh, in line with its commitment to empower and support women and girls who are victims of crimes and who also belong to marginalised sections of society, launched the Uttar Pradesh Rani Laxmibai Mahila Samman Kosh Scheme. This scheme is being implemented under the aegis of the State Empowerment Mission for Women headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the state. The Department of Women and Child Development, UP is the nodal for the implementation of this scheme. Apart from being a 100 per cent state sponsored scheme, its other features include: a transparent online interactive public portal, integration of various stakeholders



(police, medical, legal, probation, treasury, district administration and public) in the scheme, all monetary transactions are facilitated through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and SMS alerts at various levels, instant availability of information and application status through the internet, and complete transparency in maintenance and flow of funds.

Uttar Pradesh Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Samman Kosh ensures the following:

- Monetary and medical relief to women who are victims of violence including acid attack, sexual abuse, dowry death to address their needs related to maintenance, education & reconstructive health as well as providing support to dependent minor children of them.
- Assistance for women/girl child who may not be direct victims of violence but require support for their social and economic empowerment.
- Encourage public contributions to the Fund resulting in extending the support base for beneficiary girls and women.

Uttar Pradesh Rani Laxmi Bai Asha Jyoti Kendras

Rani Laxmibai Asha Jyoti Kendra (AJK) has been set up to create an Integrated support system for women and girls who are in distress, victims of violence, deserted, destitute senior citizens and facing any kind of economical as well as social hardship. AJKs also facilitate inter-departmental convergence to reach out to eligible women and girl beneficiaries. In the pilot stage, centres have been established in 11 select districts' headquarters – Agra, Meerut, Ghazipur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Kannauj, Lucknow, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi.

Service Delivery Components under AJK include the following:

- Information and Facilitation Centre
- 181 Asha Jyoti Women Helpline Extension
- MIS and online interface
- Direct services (Crisis-Intervention Centres)
- Research and documentation
- Programme convergence
- Awareness and promoting women's empowerment
- Capacity-support of stakeholders and critical gender education
- Economic and self-reliant activities for women and linkages through e-commerce
- Facilitation of women entrepreneurs, vocational education and provide women bank loans for economic empowerment.

Initiatives by Department of Home for women's increased access to Criminal Justice System

Uttar Pradesh Police Mahila Samman Prakoshth (MSP)

The work of MSP is directed towards generating awareness, capacity-building and establishing women-friendly policing in Uttar Pradesh.

UP Police has designed and implemented a bouquet of 9 discrete and yet inter-connected programmes dedicated to the security, dignity and empowerment of women and girls. It has also optimally leveraged the potential of ICT and human resources to evolve a holistic framework of Gender-sensitive Community Policing for addressing gender-based discrimination and violence in its various manifestations.

These 9 programmes can be divided into four broad divisions and are aimed at providing quality policing on gender-based issues:

- **Programme which enhances direct access to the Criminal Justice System**
 - VIKALP – A web portal dedicated exclusively for registering and processing complaints regarding crimes against women, using innovative digital technology to ensure over 95 per cent police compliance and transparency.
- **Programmes related to civil society and influencing mindset towards gender equality**
 - RU-BA-RU – Direct interaction between police and students for gender equality
 - SAATHI – Involving the citizens directly in Community Policing by creating 'citizen cadets'
 - AKSHAYA – Self-defence programme for girl students

- ADHIKAAR – Legal literacy and knowledge-sharing
- SAARTHI – Making public transport safe for women
- JAGRITI – Awareness-generation regarding gender issues by public figures
- **Programme for in-house capacity building**
 - NAVCHETNA – Gender sensitisation, legal literacy and response-related soft skill enhancing workshops of police personnel.
- **Research, dialogue and discourse for programme corrections**
 - SHODH EVAM SAMWAAD – Promoting research, dialogue and discussion around gender-related issues and its manifestations in the state for drawing up policy suggestions/corrections.
- **Innovative programme to address sexual harassment (1090):** Women’s Power Line 1090 – a toll-free number that provides immediate help to women harassed by antisocial behaviour or any other form of assistance which is sought. This helpline handles cases of offence against women and ensures speedy protection to women and girls.

Critical gaps and challenges

While there is progress through many schemes and programmes aimed at addressing gender inequality and women's empowerment, there still remain critical gaps that need to be acknowledged in order to derive effective strategies for the future. These include:

- Many socially sanctioned practices such as child marriage, dowry, preference for boy child, male lineage, etc., severely impact the social conditioning and status of women and girls, including their health, decision making power within and outside the family and access to informed choices.
- The lack of desired implementation framework for schemes, programmes and interventions at the district level.
- The existing monitoring and evaluation system needs further scaling up to capture the real time data with supportive evidences.
- Lack of human resource at both state and district level hampers the implementation of schemes, Acts and Legislations.
- Unskilled human resources at various administrative levels lead to ineffectiveness of interventions made for specific target groups.



Strategies

Inequality between women and men cannot be addressed and overcome by any one set of all-purpose remedy. Inequalities of different kinds feed each other and these interlinkages are as important for men as for women through their causal connections to some of the outcomes that affect all genders. And, over time, a society moves from one type of gender inequality to harbouring other forms. Hence, strategies have to be all encompassing addressing the perpetuation of older forms as well as preventing newer ones and overt ones discriminating and violating women's rights and dignity and causal ones that impact developmental outcomes.

Since UP has a disproportionate burden of gender disparity in health, nutrition, education, labour market participation and gender based violence, service delivery and infrastructure have to be boosted with vigorous implementation of interventions related to women's empowerment and affirmative action, which can be in three tiers.

Three tiers of affirmative action to empower women

The first tier of strategies will be to ensure that basic rights are protected through progressive policy and programme interventions - right to be born, right to survival (health, nutrition, water and sanitation, right to development and protection (education, life skills, free from gender based violence).

The second tier will focus on supporting interventions to overcome the social, cultural and religious norms that prevent girls and women from achieving their full potential in education, labour market participation, economic and emotional independence.

The third tier will be to promote citizenship rights through participation in politics and governance and combat socially sanctioned practices that are in conflict with the law, such as child marriage, domestic violence, etc.



Components of the three-tier strategies are organised under the 6 targets of Goal 5.



Target 5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Recalling the challenges discussed in the context of UP, the state will focus on the following strategies to achieve the target of ending gender based discriminations:

Enabling policy and programme environment to address discrimination

To ensure that quality basic services and protection are reached out to girls as part of the ongoing schemes and programmes, the state will ensure that enabling policy and programme environment are created. Towards this, state will develop:

- Gender equality and women's empowerment policy for the state.
- Strengthen the State Empowerment Mission.
- Enhance the capacity of State Resource Centre for Women and Children.

Under the aegis of the Mission, strategies would be drawn to ensure:

- All forms of violence against women and girls come to an end in both private and public spheres to enable them to be self-reliant individuals.
- Effective implementation of Central and state sponsored schemes and programmes, alongside the specific Acts and legislations to address the concerns of women and girls, so that they can realise their full potential.
- Setting up of a robust system for monitoring and evaluation of programmes/schemes and mechanisms to address the emerging needs through effective interventions.

This would include the following:

- Extending the integrated support system for women and girls by setting up the Rani Laxmibai Asha Jyoti Kendras in all 75 districts.
- Extend the setting up of Crisis Intervention Centres at block-level to locally resolve the issues with participatory process.

Gender equality and women's empowerment policy for the state

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy needs to be developed to provide the broad framework for integrating gender concerns and issues of discriminations into all policies and development interventions in the state. This policy will also guide the approaches, budget allocation, implementation processes and identify areas of focus in the socio-economic, cultural context of UP. The policy will establish the standard processes and accountability framework to design and monitor gender-informed development projects in the State, including gender audits.

More importantly, this policy will define and institutionalise gender equality as a cross cutting theme and commitment of all government departments and institutions rather than relegating it as a vertical programme by the department of women and children. It will also earmark budgetary allocations across the departments and programmes.

- The creation as well as filling of required positions right from state to district level to overcome the functional challenges in the department.
- Setting up more working women's hostels, short-stay homes and extending the implementation of Swadhar, a scheme for women in difficult circumstances, to the many districts not covered by it.
- Promotion of women's and children's group in each village through partnership with civil society organisations and other departments.
- Extending the online system of support to address issues of violence from the state level to the districts and from there up to the block-level.
- Ensuring information and guidance for women by setting up a Gender Resource Centre.

- Ensure that all government staff are oriented on the gender discourse.
- To ensure intervention for women in distress by setting up Women's Empowerment Centre in every block.
- Ensuring information and guidance centre for women by setting up Gender Resource Centre for Women at State level.
- Ensure education and its promotion for girl child through effective implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhyaan at all levels and integrating gender equality in its operationalization.
- Establishment of educational institutions and ensure protection from all kinds of violence; progressing towards hygiene and sanitation for girls/women.
- Ensure safe motherhood interventions, reduced mother mortality rates and menstrual hygiene through various schemes programs and trainings.
- conditional cash transfers for survival, health and education of girl child.
- Ensure that equity and inclusion are of significance in the sanitation and hygiene sector and programs like the Swachh Bharat Mission along with women participation in the same.

State Resource Centre for Women and Children (SRCWC)

The broad mandate of the centre is to work towards empowerment, gender equity, gender justice and child protection. SRCWC draws from both the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW). It brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the ministry under one comprehensive umbrella, and integrates additional interventions to ensure the rights of children and protecting them from all forms of violence.



ICPS, therefore, will institutionalise essential services and strengthen child protection structures, enhance capacities at all levels, create a database and knowledge base for child protection services, strengthen child protection at family and community level, ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels. SRCWC functions as the apex state level institute and works as secretariat to the State Monitoring Committee set up at the state level under the State Mission for Empowerment of Women to provide the framework for empowerment of women and children.

The Centre has two distinct units.

- Centre of Excellence for Women (State Resource Centre for Women).
- Centre of Excellence for Children (State Resource Centre for Children).

While each of these Centres (CEW and CEC) work towards fulfilling the above mentioned objectives and the overall mandate of the SRCWC, priority areas may differ based on the unique and/or critical needs of women and children.

Ensuring quality of basic services

Given the fact that most of the poor women and girl children, who face discrimination in accessing basic rights depend on public institutions, the state will make special efforts to improve the quality of services made available through these institutions by:

- Sensitising the frontline functionaries and other staff involved in the delivery of services about the multiple burden, disadvantages of women and the short and long term impact of quality of services in their lives and emphasising that dignity is fundamental and integral to the quality of service.
- Real time monitoring of quality of services, reach and coverage across the departments.
- Monitored online helpline facilities for redressal for all service delivery departments.
- Activating Gram Panchayats and their statutory committees to address issues related to service delivery and quality.

Arresting the skewed child sex ratio

In dealing with the new - 'high tech' - face of gender disparity, in the form of natality inequality, the state will take steps to think beyond just the agency of women, but to look also for more critical assessment of received values. When anti-female bias in action (such as sex-specific abortion) reflects the hold of traditional masculinist values and women as mothers are victims of the same values, "what is needed is not just freedom of action but also freedom of thought - in women's ability and willingness to question received values. Informed and critical agency is important in combating inequality of every kind. Gender inequality, including its many faces, is no exception".

Being emotionally independent and aspiring to be economically independent among all other biological and social roles from childhood is the giant step that all institutions should foster among girls. This will be in contrast to the socially induced primacy of being a wife and mother and should be considered as the first step towards women valuing themselves as equal citizens, capable of leading a life of their full potential and choices out of aptitude.

The state will adopt multi-pronged strategies to promote female literacy and address social obsession with male heir in partnership with media, civil society, private agencies and educational institutions to drive home the point that an alternative, equal world of values and responsibilities are possible.

Key strategies include:

- Creating alternative models to patrilocality and male lineage (family name, death rights, taking care of parents, equal rights to inherited property) and popularising it through mainstream and social media.
- Encouraging economic independence/increased work participation among women.
- Sensitisation and capacity building of health workers (from doctors to ASHAs) to counsel and engage in a meaningful dialogue about son preference with couples/parents during the pre-natal visits.
- Increased vigilance and monitoring at district level under Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PCPNDT) Act.

- Ensure social audits of all service delivery based schemes implemented at the GP level.
- Entitlement education, legal and e-literacy to enhance demand generation for quality services among the marginalised groups using existing platforms of women's collectives.
- Ensure effective implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhyaan at all levels and integrating gender equality in its operationalization.

Reversing unfavourable child sex ratio

A gender equal society in UP will begin with the efforts to ensure the right of the girl child to be born. The state has to invest significantly in influencing the current trend of a falling child sex ratio.

The growing phenomenon of natality inequality raises questions that are more complex. When women in some regions themselves strongly prefer having boys to girls, remedying the consequent natality inequality calls at least for broader demands on women's agency, in addition to examining other possible influences. Social ethos and norms that give recognition to a woman, who mothered a boy baby, and family name and lineage to be continued through sons, patrilocality and inheritance laws that disfavour women from taking up family business, staying on or looking after parents, and death rites, dowry, low wage earning capacity of girls in general, all together form a social compulsion for women to yearn for a son.

The state will create role models and incentives for families that prefer to have girl babies alone and successful business women among many others to break away from the stereotype. Promotion of women farmers and entrepreneurs need to be promoted to create a critical mass that can influence the social norm of what women are supposed to do.

Engaging boys and men to address gender inequality

The notion of gender equality refers to all human beings developing their personal abilities and making life choices without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid roles and prejudices. In other words, gender

equality means that the differences in behaviour, aspirations and needs of women and men should be valued and treated equally. It does not mean that women and men have to become the same, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Hence, gender equality starts with valuing girls and boys equally. It is based on women and men being full partners in their home, their community and their society.

While the concept of gender equality is not new, what is relatively new is the concerted effort to revisit men's roles and identities in order to significantly increase men's involvement in working towards gender-equal societies.

The state has to engage with male collectives and platforms to address gender based discriminations and violence as a matter of human rights.

Gender equality and addressing gender discrimination, a cross-cutting theme and mandate for all state departments and institutions

Citizenship rights/laws versus cultural and social norms

Most of the gender based violations are socially sanctioned, which are in conflict with citizenship rights and existing laws. Women's citizenship rights as per the Constitution and existing laws need to be promoted so that domestic violence, child marriage, sexual harassment, teasing, stalking, son preference and rapes can be reduced. Towards this, the state will invest in citizenship rights education in partnership with various agencies to reach out to school children, youth and collectives of men and women.

While Women and Child development department takes the lead in addressing gender equality and women's empowerment measures, all other social and economic sectoral departments would incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment as a



cross-cutting theme in order to fulfil the targets of Goal 5. For example, the department of labour will strive to enforce measures for equal pay for women and men, protection of unorganised sector women workers, social security and awareness on gender equality at work place. Similarly, the department of higher education will ensure women's equality as a goal in its programmes, department of skill development, department of backward classes development, department of disability affairs would take steps in order to promote gender equality.

All the existing centrally sponsored and new schemes implemented by line departments will ensure that women's and gender equality focused interventions are incorporated. For example, backward classes development department envisages enhanced social assistance stipend to girls from OBC communities. Similarly disability department envisages programmes and schemes that focus on girl children.

Skill development efforts will also address specific targets related to industrial training institutions for adolescents and young women and also entrepreneurship development among them. Details of such departmental goals are articulated in the plans related to those specific goals and targets.

The state will invest in gender sensitising its staff across all departments and at all levels – both men and women – through innovative, cost effective and ICT enabled capacity building sessions to create discrimination free administration and planning which will involve gender responsive budget and gender sensitive infrastructure.

Inter-departmental coordination

The following strategies will be adopted to enhance the inter-departmental coordination and build new partnerships to ensure that the state advances towards gender equality in a progressive manner:

- Developing need based public-private partnership with corporate groups, expert institutions and academic institutions.
- Facilitation of state and district level inter-departmental coordination meetings for the smooth implementation of activities/



interventions as part of the Sustainable Development goals set out by each of the line departments.

- To achieve the specific target, the panel of expert from academics, research institutes, training centres and civil society will be formed, which could provide their inputs, guidance and support to enhance the quality of implementation of schemes, programmes and interventions.
- Holding mass level interface with various governmental, non-governmental stakeholders along with civil society to create a supportive environment for collective actions.

Reaching out to the vulnerable category of deserted women

A significant proportion of women fall into the deserted category and they face multiple forms of disadvantages. The state will initiate special measure to reach out to them with social protection coverage and economic empowerment opportunities.

Target 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

The state will focus on strengthening the following institutions to provide legal and other required support so that victims of violence and discrimination can lead a life of self-reliance.

- Uttar Pradesh Rani Laxmibai Mahila Samman Kosh
- Uttar Pradesh Rani Laxmibai Asha Jyoti
- Effective operationalisation of homes/child care institutions for protection and development of women and children Kendras (AJK).

The state plans to cover all the districts in a phased manner with AJKs with sufficient budgetary and infrastructure support.

Legal Aid Society will be activated to work with women's groups to provide them legal literacy.

Women police stations and special courts for women will be strengthened with staff and capacity, especially in counselling so that women victims can be reached out with the required sensitivity.

Police station will be supported with out-of-police force and trained personnel to intervene in the case of domestic violence. Stations will be enabled with CCTV to ensure safety and dignity to women approaching these institutions in any capacity.

VIKALP - Web portal by department of Home will be popularised to enable women to access online facilities to file an FIR and track the progress without





Campaign against child marriage at the GP level

The state will empower and entrust the responsibility of campaigning against child marriage to the gram panchayats by bringing about the perspective, experience and aspirations of boys and girls about early marriages at the village level through special gram sabha and sharing in turn, the health and social impacts of early marriages.

undergoing the intimidating experience at the institutions concerned.

POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences) Act - The state will ensure that all stakeholders (doctors, teachers, police, Child Welfare Committees, forensic units) are trained in POCSO Act so that sensitivity and privacy are ensured, reporting is monitored and tracked for speedy redressal.

Target 5.3

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

The state will adopt the following as strategies to combat child marriage:

- Community level engagement with groups that are vulnerable (due to cultural and religious practices) to create a moral outrage against child marriage.
- Quality educational services through government schools to hold children within the system till higher secondary.
- The state will also address the higher annual average dropout rate for girls at the upper primary (4.63) compared to boys (0.79) across the social groups (Unified District Information System for Education, UDISE, 2014-15).
- Incentivised higher education for girls from socially and economically vulnerable groups.

- Market linked vocational training courses for adolescent girls in high prevalence districts.
- Improved access to secondary and higher secondary schools for girls in districts with poor road/commutation facilities by providing bicycles.
- Conditional social protection schemes linked to higher secondary education of girls need to be implemented in the high prevalence districts.

Developing women's agency: Mahila Samakhya (MS) and State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM)

Women are married, or have been, or plan to be, or suffer from being not

- Simone de Beauvoir

The state will strengthen the network of MS and SRLM to develop agency among women, especially from poorer economic classes and socially marginalised sections to develop primarily, their self-worth and aspirations beyond their roles as mothers and wives and address gender based discriminations collectively at the community level.

All pockets of deprivations and all districts including vulnerable urban localities will be covered through women's collectives in a phased manner. The capacities of these self-help groups will be enhanced through SRLM and will also be facilitated in loans at lesser interest.

- Formation of women and adolescent girls' groups as part of literacy mission.
- Engaging with existing collectives of men to create awareness such as NREG groups, farmers' collectives, etc.
- Sensitisation of people's representatives on the issue of child marriage so that they don't patronise, but discourage this practice in their constituency.

Target 5.4

Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

This target will be achieved by focusing on three areas:

- Recognition of unpaid care work in all public policies and discourses.
- Increase the provision by the state for care services and supportive infrastructure and policies –quality, affordable and accessible child care/elderly and sick care services, social protection measures to support child care responsibilities, gender responsive infrastructure across the sector and work place (offices/markets/ sites/fields) and policies in place to enable women to undertake child care and work.
- Changing social norms on who does care work and on its value – socialisation and attitudes about masculinity needs to be influenced to break stereotypes.

Towards this, the state will be prioritising the following:

- Expand the reach, scope and coverage of existing platforms of women's collectives to understand and recognise their contribution to the care economy.
- Ensure that men's collectives and statutory committees understand and recognise care work through mandatory provisions as well as innovative ways.
- Invest in provisions for care in a progressive manner as part of social protection policies and insist that the government as well as private firms comply. Across class, caste and religion, caring for the young ones, elderly and disabled is given and accepted as the exclusive responsibility of women. The state will provide supportive institutional mechanisms needed for infant care in the form of crèches, after-school centres for children coinciding with

Increasing work participation of women

- MNREGA – To increase women's participation, more gender friendly tasks will be identified and state plans to double the participation rate, ie, 33 per cent, by 2020.
- Implementation of Equal Remuneration Act will be closely monitored in the state to ensure women workers in the unorganised sector are protected.
- Under SRLM, efforts will be made to identify and train women in non-traditional and non-gender stereotype skills and jobs to meet the twin objective of increasing the economic opportunities of women and empowering and enhancing their social status.
- Educated women and their chances of being economically engaged will be encouraged through entrepreneurship development linked with support for working capital in partnership with nationalised banks, ensuring after-school services in educational institutions so that school-going children are taken care of during the official working hours, regulated domestic help services for safety and quality services, etc.
- The state will promote establishment of working women's hostels in main cities and towns to provide safety and convenience to working women.
- Special trainings and entrepreneurship development programmes will be developed for disabled women to be economically independent.
- While new and technology enabled skills are needed to promote work participation among the economically weaker sections of women, a new code of business and work culture need to be established in the private sector so that women professionals are not discouraged due to their gender specific needs. Towards this, the state will proactively partner with the private sector in ensuring gender sensitive policies, including child care support services to encourage women to take up higher/leadership positions.
- All forms of media will be used innovatively to encourage women's status in general, especially to change the mindset eulogising housewifisation to women who can exercise their informed choices and aspirations.



work timing of women, geriatric/disabled care centres and social security or pensions to make them independent to access care for themselves are good examples and can be found in many Nordic countries.

- Use alternative media to promote alternative socialisation norms regarding care work.
- Create innovative technological and local media solutions to create role models of sharing and caring men.

Target 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

Analysing the economic growth and share of employment of women across the sectors, it is evident that growth by itself is not sufficient for increasing women's economic activity. The process of growth is an important consideration and policies that incentivise growth in sectors which are 'friendly' to women are critical to increase women's participation in labour markets. The challenge of promoting women's economic participation is that it is influenced by both the market as well as the individual and household context.

Towards this, state will prioritise the following;

- Skills training programmes specially designed and rolled out for women and linked to employment and financial services for entrepreneurial activities.
- Provide support to their roles in care economy and make provisions for meeting the needs of care work.
- Along with these, involvement of men in household chores and other care demands within family needs to be promoted as part of socialisation within families and schools. Status of women are degraded and not counted as work mainly because of their involvement in household chores and non-involvement of men in these very essential aspects of living. This is evident from the fact

that feminised work is always less paid than masculinised work. Even in highly specialised professions, such as the medical field, one can see such differences in stereotyping of specialisation and thereafter, the wage differences. It is also important to mention about 'glass ceiling' - a phenomenon that describes the hindering factors for a woman to achieve vertical career growth. While glass ceiling refers to benign discrimination women face in career growth, many women opt out of growing to the topmost positions due to their inability to negotiate with the responsibilities of high positions and household responsibilities. Besides these, many women labourers face sexual harassment and gendered exploitation of different kinds too.

- A different set of policies will be needed to encourage women to overcome social and



cultural constraints at individual (skills and self-identity), family (ease from or shared responsibility) levels in care economy and market-timing, tasks, HR policies and infrastructure that are gender responsive and sensitive.

- Creation of seats in government educational institutions, especially for girls, for diploma course.

Invigorating literacy movement in educationally backward blocks (EBB)

EBBs are those with (i) rural female literacy rate lower than the national average and (ii) gender gap in literacy rates higher than the national level. In Uttar Pradesh, 680 of the 820 blocks (83 per cent) are educationally backward and spread across 66 districts of the state. EBBs include ALL 20 Special

Focus Districts with at least 20 per cent of district population being minority.

The state will prioritise implementation of special literacy and neo-literacy modules in the EBBs, inclusive of legal literacy, e-literacy and financial literacy so that women acquire the confidence to gain skills to enter labour markets as well as become entrepreneurs.

Redistributive land reform

An important requirement of genuine land reforms is that the state intervene to ensure access to productive resources, mainly land, to social classes and groups that traditionally have not had access to land and free these classes from social and economic oppression. This will be a genuine game changer in the status of women in the state.



Women component plan, gram panchayats and SHGs

The state will make provisions in Women Component Plan in the budgets of PRIs. Linkage of Panchayats with SHGs and the concept of Mahila Sabhas and separate quorum for women in the Gram Sabha will be adopted to strengthen the gains made in the social mobilisation of women.



Milestones

S No.	Activity	
1	Setting up the Rani Laxmibai Asha Jyoti Kendras in all the districts	
2	Setting up of Crisis Intervention Centres at block-levels	
3	Setting up of Care and Support Centres for Children and elderly women	
4	Setting of State Resource Centre for Women and Children (SRCWC)	
5	Opening of GITIs in un-served areas (Units/Numbers)	
6	Commencing new courses in GITIs (Units of different trades)	
7	Employment generation MGNREGA)	
8	Livelihood (NRLM)	
9	Social Security Net/Infrastructure (Housing in rural areas)	

	2020	2024	2030
	35 Districts	75 Districts	
	Blocks of 25 Districts	Blocks of 50 Districts	Blocks of 75 Districts
	10 Districts	25 Districts	50 Districts
	The Children's Centre is established. Positions filled, centre becomes functional	The centre producing quality policies, strategies and capacity building programmes	The centre has gained the reputation in the region of being an esteemed centre of excellence in Child Care and Protection
	40	100	150
	300	500	600
	69.62 crore person days	156.54 crore person days	404.62 crore person days
	1.18 lakh SHGs	7.45 lakh SHGs	
	30 lakh houses	48.28 lakh houses	



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6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Vision

Ensure access and availability of clean water and sanitation for all in the state by applying the principles of water conservation, water management and regulations that focus on sustainability and participation of communities in managing water resources, waste and sanitation.





Approach to Vision

Recognising the benefits of improved water and sanitation services in health and economic welfare, the government of Uttar Pradesh will focus on community based approach to sustainable, inclusive and equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The approach will also revolve around finding novel and improved ways and technological innovations to recharge water bodies, regulate the withdrawal of fresh water for all purposes and balance the ecosystem. Attention will be given to developing systems to address the quality of water and keep the water safe for all purposes.



The Context

Uttar Pradesh made significant efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and targets related to safe drinking water. According to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), in 2012 96.2 per cent households in the state had access to improved sources of drinking water (Rural: 96.6 per cent, and urban: 95 per cent).

However, with regard to sanitation, existing efforts need to be accentuated to meet the challenges. As per Census 2011, the percentage of households with no toilet facilities reduced to 63 per cent from 68.57 per cent in 2001; disaggregated figures reveal that in rural areas 69.3 per cent households are yet to have toilets whereas in urban areas, the corresponding figure is 18.6 per cent.





Along with poor sanitation coverage, Uttar Pradesh also faces significant challenges in managing solid and liquid waste, particularly in urban areas. As per Census 2011, the state has 636 urban agglomerations, of which only 55 have sewerage facilities and that too, inadequate in terms of coverage. This means that only 9.03 per cent of the total urban population, that too in few towns only, are covered with a sewerage system and the remaining areas and towns are served by pit or septic tank based individual household toilets. Untreated sewage is posing the greatest threat to water supply as this has the potential to contaminate already scarce water sources. The drainage system coverage ranges from 32 per cent in municipal areas to 39 per cent in other towns.

Total solid waste generated in urban areas of the state is approximately 15,500 tonnes per day (TPD), of which 13 per cent is processed scientifically at present in 9 urban local bodies (ULB). This is done through compost based processing plants. The biggest challenge for the state is non-availability of land and technological options for landfill management. For an effective waste management system, the state needs a combination of waste-to-energy facilities along with centralised/decentralised compost facilities so that refuse derived fuel (RDF) or combustible elements from compost facilities get thermally converted and reduce the burden on landfills.

Ground water is a vital resource providing 70 per cent of irrigation supplies, 80 per cent of drinking water supplies and almost all the industrial needs of the state. Growing demand and unregulated use of groundwater has led to unsustainable over-extraction and subsequent lowering of groundwater levels in both rural and urban areas. Besides widespread depletion of water level, two more issues have emerged over the last two decades. In canal command areas the problem is just the opposite: rising water levels/subsurface water logging has emerged as a serious concern, largely affecting agricultural productivity. The other serious issue is groundwater contamination, which poses new threats for potable water supplies and irrigation.

The groundwater extraction has increased from 72 per cent in 2009 to 73.65 per cent in 2011, crossing the threshold limit of 70 per cent. The severity of the groundwater situation can be assessed from the fact that 659 out of 820 blocks in Uttar Pradesh are witnessing decline in the groundwater level. The situation in urban areas is alarming as the groundwater level is declining at a much faster rate. Almost all major cities in the state are affected by heavy exploitation and fast decline of its groundwater.



Present Interventions

The state government has made concerted efforts aimed at enhancing the capacity of communities to manage resources in an optimum manner. These efforts are reflected in the progress made during the last several years.

Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), drinking water supply in 2,60,110 habitations is being ensured by installing India Mark-II hand-pumps. The government is also working towards providing piped water supply to 90 per cent of the population by 2022.



At present, the following are being implemented under NRDWP:

- Re-boring of already installed hand-pumps and construction work on piped drinking water schemes.
- Management of the drinking water in Naxal-affected districts through India Mark-II hand-pumps and even solar energy based drinking water schemes.
- About 90 per cent of the state's population depends on drinking water extracted by hand-pump. Following a Government of India directive, 3,540 piped drinking water schemes are being implemented in the state. Another 1,222 piped drinking water schemes are under construction.
- Drinking water facility in settlements where water quality is affected.
- Drinking water facility in 20 districts that are affected by acute encephalitis syndrome (AES) and Japanese encephalitis (JE).
- Sustainability of the water source and system – check dams, rainwater harvesting plants and soak pits are being constructed.



- Drinking water quality monitoring and supervision programme is operated at national level.

To meet the targets of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in a time bound manner, both in urban and rural areas, the state has set up a separate mission. As per the baseline survey conducted by the Panchayati Raj Department in 2012, 2,49,28,701 families were found in rural area. as on date 100% per cent families in rural areas have access to toilet facilities. The Panchayati Raj department has taken the ambitious target of accelerating the pace of toilet construction in rural areas under the Mission and achieved 100% Per cent against set target to cover all families with toilet facilities.

As per current status all 75 Districts (821 blocks, 58,775 GPs and 97,718 villages) have already been declared open defecation free(ODF). Simultaneously, the state government is also implementing Mukhyamantri Samagra Gram Vikas Scheme to cover villages with all

basic amenities. Efforts are also made to attain ODF Plus status. This brings to focus on ODF Sustainability, Solid and Liquid Waste management and Menstrual Hygiene Management(MHM).

- Panchaytiraj has planned to cover nearly 36.5 Laks eligible Left out beneficiaries (LOB) which were not covered during base line 2012. For this state is working on war footage to identify these and make online entry and further ensure toilets construction and Geo-tagging.
- Under ODF Plus activity state will work for ODF sustainability and SLWM works. In financial year 2019-20 nearly 20,000 GPs(having more than 500 House holds) will be identified for SLWM works and consecutively nearly 10,000 GPs for next 4 Years. Thus till year 2024 all GPs will be covered.



Strategies

The state envisions providing every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs, readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations and meets the minimum water quality standards. The government also aims to achieve the status of Swachh Uttar Pradesh in the coming years; programmes and schemes are therefore aligned to ensure sanitation and hygiene facilities at households and institutions in both urban rural areas. Key strategies for achieving the ambitious target in access to quality water and sanitation facilities are given below:



Target 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target 6.5

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

- Strengthen the Hydrological Information System (HIS), including the hydrological data base together with the associated improved facilities, standardised procedures and agreed inter-agency protocol for data collection, collation, processing and exchange for moving towards improved planning and design of water resources development and long-term water resource management.
- Lead in the development of hydrological design aids, decision support systems by upgrading the remote sensing and Geological Information System (GIS) capacities and the provision of spatial data inputs and outputs and data visualisation. The development of hydrological design aids in Surface Water (SW), Ground Water (GW) and Water Quality (WQ) domains would use HIS data for the creation/development of standardised hydrological design aids using.

Comprehensive Policy for Groundwater Conservation

The state envisages developing an appropriate system for effective management, planning and conservation of water resources through a comprehensive policy.

This policy will guide the consolidated management and effective conservation of groundwater resources so that sustainability can be ensured for meeting the water requirements of different sectors.

The comprehensive policy will include:

- Implementation of aquifer mapping and aquifer based groundwater management in the entire state for integrated development, conservation and protection of groundwater resources
- Regulatory framework in place for efficient management for the exploitation and use of groundwater as well as for its recharge and augmentation
- Making provisions for effective, regulatory and legal structures in the state for groundwater exploitation, development, protection and conservation



- Strengthen systems to provide equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water through implementation of piped water supply within premises and establish inter-basin water grids with particular focus on rural areas and promote conjunctive use of surface water to reduce dependence on groundwater. As per the earlier norms for provision of drinking water, the state had achieved 100 per cent availability of drinking water. In keeping with revised norms, the state will work towards ensuring safe drinking water to approximately 40 per cent of the population.
- Encourage and establish systems for community management of water supply services to promote and encourage community participation and ownership of water sources and infrastructure. This will be done by strengthening existing village based bodies such as the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) and by empowering Resident Welfare Associations (RWA) in urban areas.
- Water quality surveillance will be carried out by instituting appropriate policies and regulations related to ground water quality, mapping of groundwater sources and rainwater harvesting and recharging. This will also include mapping and digitisation of water supply networks.
- Enhancing the capacity of water testing laboratories to meet international standards
- Create database with inputs from Water Quality Survey in the state by 2018 and identify all quality affected areas and provide safe drinking water to affected population by adopting appropriate water treatment technologies
- The state will also tie up with research institutions to carry out research and development (R&D) in technologies that can help in conserving safe water, treatment of contaminated water and management and use of surface water.
- Special efforts will be made to map unserved areas (as per the revised safe drinking water norms), particularly areas where large sections of vulnerable communities reside, and make

provisions for safe drinking water for them on a priority basis.

- To encourage community participation in water management, Jal Mitras will be strengthened to continuously establish dialogue with the community and help them identify and report issues related to drinking water - access as well as quality.

Target 6.2

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

- The state will adopt the strategy of ODF gram panchayats to ensure every household has a toilet. To achieve this state has taken the community led total sanitation (CLTS) approach to promote demand for and use of toilets. The community led approach to total sanitation will be expanded to cover all villages so that the state achieves the vision of becoming open defecation free by 2019.

Community Led Total Sanitation

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach focuses on the collective behaviour change in the community. UP has adopted this approach to achieve 'total sanitation' and reach the goal of making all the villages 'Open Defecation Free'. It will emphasise on awareness generation, triggering behaviour change, and demand generation for sanitation facilities and use of toilets through social and behaviour change communication and house-to-house interventions. The strategy also includes community based monitoring through vigilance committees.

Making villages ODF also requires addressing the issues of waste management in rural areas. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) calls for strategies to take care of waste (both solid and liquid) and utilise the same for something productive by way of recycling the waste and generating income from it.



- The state will prioritise efforts to ensure sanitation facilities (with availability of water) in public institutions such as community halls, panchayat bhawans, schools and anganwadis. It will be mandatory to have separate toilets for boys and girls in all schools and child friendly toilets in all anganwadis.
- The state will encourage and promote inclusion of water and sanitation related issues in the school curriculum so that the children learn about water, sanitation and hygiene practices very early in life and practice them. This will help in promoting hygiene behaviour in the community.
- The state will also ensure there are community toilets so that people who do not have the space to build a toilet at home can have access to safe sanitation. This will also include making provisions for water and sanitation facilities at all places frequented by crowds like market complexes, business centres, health facilities, bus stops, parks, etc.
- There will be regulations regarding provision of basic water and sanitation facilities for people working in unorganised sectors such as building construction sites, brick kilns, weekly market places, etc.
- The state will strictly implement the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013 to ensure that all dry toilets are converted into safe toilets and all engaged as manual scavengers are rehabilitated with appropriate skill development/livelihood training. The local bodies/panchayats will identify the beneficiaries for accessing the loan amount to enable other livelihood activities.
- Intensive training programmes and hand-holding support will be organised in the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) to ensure that gram panchayats include water management and sanitation strategies in the GPDP.
- Water user groups and water and sanitation committees will be established in villages to provide leadership in water management and sanitation issues.
- The state will also tie up with research institutions to conduct R&D in cost efficient-technological

solutions for sanitation and waste management, especially for rural areas.

- Waste management in rural areas (both solid waste and liquid waste) will be the priority for the state and provisions under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) will be expanded to cover villages with local and innovative solutions for managing waste. Cluster based approach will be adopted to demonstrate integrated methods of managing waste linking one or more villages. The priority focus will be on recycling to generate energy from waste.

Target 6.3

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

- Develop partnership with all stakeholders (including private sector/civil society) to create mass awareness of improved sanitation and hygiene and encourage water conservation and improved water management systems.
- Enter into creative partnerships with municipalities to develop cost-effective water supply and sanitation options, and involve private partners for operation and maintenance.
- Legal interventions for groundwater exploitation, use, recharge and quality control.
- Develop a system of groundwater auditing for balanced use and controlled extraction.
- Launch more programmes and schemes like the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which has water and sanitation as thrust areas.

Target 6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity



Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Providing basic services (e.g., water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and building amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority.

The purpose of AMRUT is to (i) ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection; (ii) increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g., parks); and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorised transport (e.g., walking and cycling).

The Mission will focus on the following thrust areas:

- Water supply
- Sewerage facilities and septage management
- Storm water drains to reduce flooding
- Pedestrian, non-motorised and public transport facilities, parking spaces
- Enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centres, especially for children

Target 6.6

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

- Implement the provisions of Groundwater Policy notified by the department concerned in 2013.
- Promote efficient irrigation techniques, encourage low water consuming crops through appropriate changes in the cropping system, promote soil moisture conservation, and promote demand side management and other water management methods.

The state envisages enhanced activities related to rainwater harvesting, water conservation and better use of surface water. Dependence on groundwater to be reduced by at least 10 per cent, water saving devices, such as sprinkler, drip, to be installed on at least 15 per cent of tube wells and water conveyance system will be installed on cent per cent tube well to change water use efficiency over time. It is also planned to reduce dependence on diesel by 15 per cent and to install solar/hybrid pumps for extraction of groundwater.

- To reduce the current level of groundwater withdrawal in urban areas, need-based drinking water requirement be assessed



and accordingly groundwater resources be exploited. Rostering (schedule based) can be considered for controlled exploitation of ground water.

- To conserve surplus run-off, which goes waste in huge quantities during monsoon, pavement storm water harvesting will be introduced wherever feasible.
- Prepare and regularly update a Water Management Plan for every district, based on local hydrogeological conditions, which will be separate for urban and rural areas.
- Establish measures to improve and augment existing drinking water sources based on water budgeting and security plan prepared by the community. The state will articulate these measures with a robust Water Policy for Uttar Pradesh, clearly defining the use of surface and

groundwater for various purposes – drinking, irrigation, etc.

- Develop systems and institutional arrangements for best management practices and use of improved technology for recycling grey water to drinking quality standards.
- Promoting technologies, such as drip irrigation, that help conserve water.
- Formulate policies and regulations regarding use of water from rivers and lakes, and activities in wetlands. Also bring in regulations to rationalise water tariff and water user charges to discourage wasting of potable water.
- *Promote and encourage practices for in-situ moisture conservation to ensure Khet Ka Pani Khet Me, Gaon ka Pani Gaon Me.*





Milestones

Sl.No	Activity	Unit	
1	Achieve ODF status	No. of Districts	
2	Implementation of Pipe Water Supply Schemes (80,000 villages)	Village	
3	Renovation of ponds	No.	
4	Installation of water treatment plants (5,000 villages)	Village	
5	Construction of check dams	No.	
6	SLWM project implementation	No. of GPs	
7	Free boring	No.	
8	Medium deep boring	No.	
9	Schemes for artificial recharging of ground water projects such as check dams, small bandhs, recharge wells, roof top rainwater harvesting	No.	
10	Deep boring	No.	
11	Piped water supply schemes operational in quality affected villages	per cent	

	Present Status	2020	2024	2030
	75			
	19,945	6,900	25,100	48,000
	17	750	1,500	25,000
	3,767	2,250	2,750	
	4,515	500	1,000	2,000
	450	20,450	59,019	
	52,659	22,5000	450,000	90,000
		16,500	33,000	66,000
		1,100	6,000	11,000
	18,581	3,000	6,000	12,000
	5,000 villages	17.5	50	100



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Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all



Vision

Uttar Pradesh aims to achieve universal access to modern energy for all by using the philosophy of affordable, clean and efficient energy using a mix of renewable energy sources and continuously working towards reducing the reliability on sources that have adverse effect on the environment. The state also envisions decreasing the use of fossil fuels and increasing the per capita consumption of alternative energy sources.





Approach to Vision

The state of Uttar Pradesh shall take measures to progressively reduce the proportion of carbon intensive fuel in the energy mix and shift to renewable sources of energy. The key approach is to promote alternative sources as reliable, affordable and sustainable sources. The state will also work towards developing systems to bring down the transmission and distribution losses and encourage people to practice

energy conservation, both at individual and institutional levels.

The state envisions availability of more than 36000 Mega Watt of megawatt of peak demand) of energy by 2030 by tapping more than tapping more than 20% of it by using efficient solar and other renewable energy.



The Context

Energy has often been referred to as the 'missing MDG (Millennium Development Goals)'. The inclusion of energy under SDGs is certainly a step forward, particularly due to its inherent linkages with other SDGs. The availability and access to energy is closely linked to Goal 1 as access to basic energy services is a requirement for poverty reduction. Similarly, basic energy services are required to deliver education (Goal 4), and conventional forms of power generation have substantial water requirements (Goal 6). Likewise, energy will certainly play a vital role in country's economic growth (Goal 8) and energy projects need to be carefully sited and the energy mix needs to be carefully planned to avoid any negative impact on ecosystems and biodiversity (Goal 15). Consumption of electrical energy is a universally accepted

indicator of progress in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors, as well as of the well-being of people. No major economic activity can be sustained without adequate and reliable supply of power and hence, plays a critical role in employment generation, regional development and poverty eradication.

With rapid social, economic and industrial development of the state, demand for electricity is increasing at an average rate of about 10 percent per annum. In order to keep the ongoing pace of development, the state has recognised the need for augmentation of generation capacity and strengthening and augmentation of the transmission and distribution network. Prevention of theft of electricity, reduction in distribution losses and energy conservation will also help in



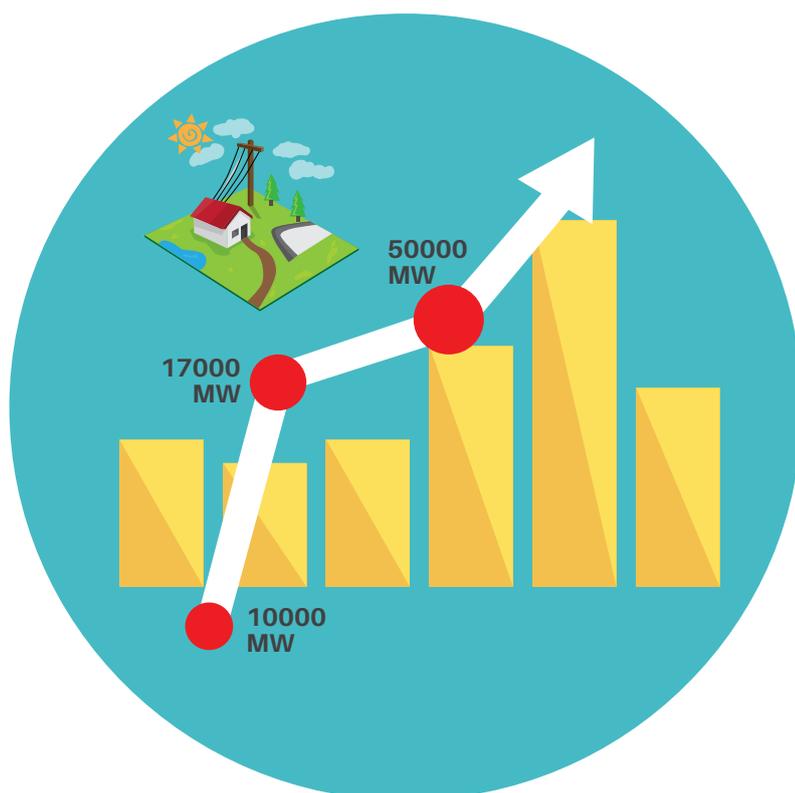
reducing the load/demand on the distribution system and help in providing quality supply of electricity to consumers. Although Uttar Pradesh is one of the top four states in India in terms of installed capacity of thermal power, it faces a peak shortfall of 2,000-2,500 megawatt (MW). As per the 18th Electric Power Survey, of 2011, the peak demand for Uttar Pradesh by the end of 12th Plan (2012-17) is estimated at around 23,081 MW.

As per Census 2011, a majority (75.2 per cent against all India average of 43 per cent) of households in UP depend on kerosene as the source of lighting. Only 23.7 per cent households use electricity against the all-India average of 55 per cent. The use of solar power as the source of lighting is negligible at 0.55 per cent.

The domestic sector is the biggest consumer of power in Uttar Pradesh. The following is the consumption level of different sectors during 2010-11: domestic (37.60 per cent), industrial (24.50 per cent), agriculture (18.30 per cent) and commercial (7.1 per cent).

As per Census 2011, the household access to electricity in Uttar Pradesh was not very encouraging. Against an all-India average of 67 per cent, only 37 per cent of households in UP had access to electricity. There also exists significant gap in access between urban and rural households - 81 per cent and 24 per cent. But as per recent reports of the central government sponsored Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojna & Pradhanmantri Saubhagya Yojna 100% households in Uttar Pradesh are electrified. (source : saubhagya.gov.in)

The energy consumption growth pattern of last few years in Uttar Pradesh gives an annual growth rate of 10% in the use of electricity. The consumption of electricity in the state during the financial year 2018-19 is estimated to be 123994 MU. At the pace of 10 per cent annual growth, this consumption level will touch 412,815 million units three times of electricity consumption of present levels of electricity in the year 2030.



PEAK CONSUMPTION LEVEL BY **ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS IN UTTAR PRADESH** IS EXPONENTIALLY INCREASING & **MAY CROSS 50,000 MW IN 2040**

SWITCHING TO SUSTAINABLE & RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY IS THE ONLY SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION



Present Interventions

As stated earlier, Uttar Pradesh is one of the top four states in India with the highest installed thermal generation capacity, which is more than 15,000 MW. Despite this, the exponentially exponentially rising demand and issues of inefficiency in the distribution system is to be tackled to take Uttar Pradesh to the list of energy independent states.

In order to procure power to the tune of 6,000 MW, Uttar Pradesh initiated bidding, in 2013, under case-1 bidding guidelines set by government of India. Under case-1, power generating companies with any fuel, any technology and any location of power generation can sell power to any state.

Uttar Pradesh has actively electrified hundred percent of its census villages under the government of India sponsored Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Separation of agricultural and non-agricultural feeders and strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution (ST&D) infrastructure in rural areas are also in progress.



Uttar Pradesh is also participating in the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), launched by the central government, to extend financial assistance against capital expenditure to address the gaps in sub-transmission and distribution network and metering in urban areas. This project aims for 24x7 electricity supply by reducing aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses in all distribution companies (DISCOMs).

The state also has the option to reap the advantage of economy of scale to cut off the barrier of huge costs of energy efficient technologies. The enthusiastic participation by Uttar Pradesh in the central government Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) gave encouraging results in economy of scale. Under this scheme, Uttar Pradesh saved Rs 1000 Cr by distributing more than 25million 9 Watt LED bulbs to electricity consumers. This scheme brought down the cost of a bulb from Rs 400 to Rs 100 and cut down electricity load by more than 600 MW. At present, the state is mulling over taking the same route for other energy efficient technologies such as air-conditioning, fans, washing machines and other domestic appliances considering that the state's energy consumption is more than 50 per cent in the domestic sector.

On the renewable side, the Solar Power Policy of the state is yielding rich dividends. As of December 2016, the grid connected solar power plants of 200 MW, grid connected rooftop solar plants of 18 MW and solar mini grids of 1.5 MW were installed. In order to promote solar rooftop installations, Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) had notified Rooftop Solar PV Regulations 2019 subsequently.

On the industrial and small and medium enterprises (SME) fronts, commercial establishments, institutions (government and private) and public lamps renewable energy manufacturers are being encouraged to come out with cost effective products. The consumption by public lamps is estimated to increase manifold in future as street lights shall be provided at large in rural areas also. Keeping in view that public street lighting and other government establishments are major energy consumers, the state is serious about taking measures to sensitise, motivate and fix targets for all government departments to utilise efficient energy/renewable energy (EE/RE) at large.





Strategies

As key strategies to increase access to modern, reliable and sustainable energy to all, the state will prioritise identifying and tapping various sources of energy so that dependence on any one source is avoided and forms of green energy are promoted.

Another prong of the strategy will be reduction in energy consumption rate by 10 per cent of the total electricity consumption per year by increased use of energy-efficient technologies and also enhancement of renewable energy consumption by 10 per cent.

People's participation, partnerships with the corporate sector and specially designed projects shall form the key pillars that will build Vision 2030 into reality.

Mobilisation of financial resources and efficiency in implementation of projects for desired delivery targets are envisaged

through innovative methods of partnership with stakeholders and participation of people.

While these are the overarching strategies, specific ones under each target are mentioned below.

Target 7.1

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Most of the power generated in Uttar Pradesh is reliant on coal; its limited availability and high prices have aggravated the precarious power situation in the state. Hence, there is an obvious need to develop alternative sources of energy. Uttar Pradesh is rich in renewable energy resources such as biomass, solar and bio-fuels, of which only biomass has been exploited considerably.



The peak demand during 2017-18 was more than 18000MW. The state is blessed with good solar irradiation to the tune of 1,800 kWh/m² on an annual average, which is considered necessary for operating a solar photovoltaic power plant. Such immense potential of this sector will be leveraged for the growth of renewable energy to help the state meet its energy requirements.

Target 7.2

By 2030 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

The state government will build consensus among all departments for one state policy for all departments to ensure optimal use of renewable energy by all.

Different departments have issued various guidelines, but one nodal department shall issue mandatory notifications for increasing the use of renewable energy by all departments.

For general domestic consumers, replicating the successful model of economy of scale achieved in the case of UJALA scheme, efforts may be made to make the cost of renewable energy competitive with conventional thermal electricity.

Target 7.3

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

The peak demand during 2017-18 was more than 18000 MW, the demand supply gap 10%, T&D losses 22% and the power purchase was Rs 50000 Cr. Under this scenario, urgent demand side management measures shall be taken to arrest peak demand as well as T & D Losses.

During the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, energy efficient LED bulb distribution under DELP / UJALA scheme resulted into a saving of more than 600 MW. Use of LED bulbs by 25 million people reduced cost of LED bulbs from around Rs 400/- per bulb to Rs 100/- per bulb. Thus DELP/ UJALA proved to be



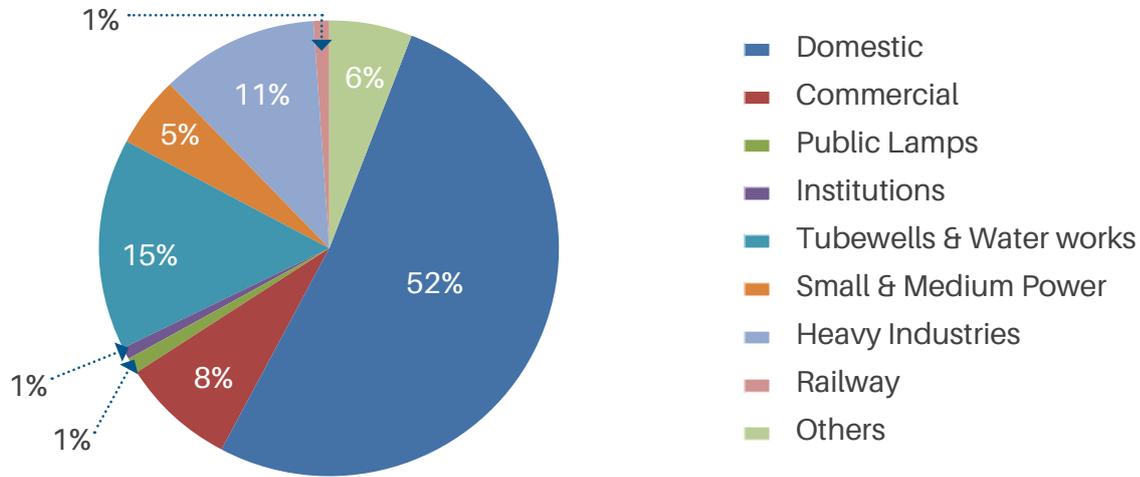
a double benefit program. Load reduction for Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) and cost reduction per bulb for electricity consumers. Drawing from this experience, the state is taking similar steps for other energy efficient technologies such as air-conditioning, fans, washing machines and other domestic appliances considering that more than 50 per cent of the state's energy consumption is in the domestic sector.

Demand side management for appliances like fans, air-conditioners, motors, etc. have the potential of demand reduction of more than 2,000 MW. Currently, the UP Electricity Regulatory Commission has initiated admitting petitions for DSM measures in Uttar Pradesh and also put in place DSM Regulations 2014.

Keeping in view that public street lighting and other government establishments are also major energy consumers, efforts will be made to sensitise, motivate and fix targets for all government departments to utilise EE/RE at large. Interventions and tentative plan for achieving targets for many departments are provided in Appendix 1.

Public as well as government tube wells and water works (15 per cent of the total energy consumption) will also be taken up for such interventions.

Figure 1: Share of energy consumed by different sectors



Target 7.a

By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Target 7.b

By 2030, 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 landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Partnerships with countries like Germany and Japan for technology upgradation, bankable project funding and foreign direct investment (FDI) for solar, energy efficient ultra-mega power projects and renewables shall be done to scale up the clean energy slice in the energy pie of the state of Uttar Pradesh. MoUs and implementation of agreements will be pursued to ensure achievement of this target.

The following areas will be taken up as part of the strategy to move towards providing clean and modern energy to all.

- Intelligent systems to check transmission and distribution loss
- Promotion of energy efficiency and renewable technology by DELP like programme for air-conditioners, pumps, fans, etc. for general public
- Promotion of off grid small rooftop solar systems for rural households
- Promotion of installation of agricultural solar powered pump sets through subsidy support or through market mechanism
- Enhancements of capacity of solar parks, mini grids, rooftop solar plants, etc. to reach the target of 4,000 MW by 2030
- Installation of solar street lights on rural roads
- Promoting use of energy efficient appliances and solar systems in all government buildings under public works department (PWD) as well as in other government installations and places of tourist interests
- Developing policy and regulations for use of renewable energy in the state
- Credit linked capital subsidy scheme for technology upgradation which includes anti-pollution measures and energy conservation machinery

The state will adopt additional strategies capitalising possibilities and opportunities over the years and by partnerships.

APPENDIX 1

TABLE - A (PROPOSED ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS)

Sl. No.	DEPARTMENT	TARGET 2030 = 60,000MW (Estimated in Appendix 3) *	
		THERMAL	SOLAR
1	Power & UPNEDA	28,000	7,000
2	UPPWD	-	50
3	Tourism	-	50
4	Housing & Urban Planning	-	50
5	Agriculture	-	50
6	Samagra Gram Vikas	-	50
7	Irrigation	-	100
8	Basic Education	-	50
9	Madhyamik Shiksha	-	100
10	Higher Education	-	100
11	Rural Development	-	50
12	Command Area	-	50
13	Jal Nigam	-	50
14	Infrastructure & Industrial Development	-	200
15	Medical Education	-	200
16	Medical Health	-	50
17	Small Industries & Export Promotion	-	50
18	Urban Development	-	100
19	Home	-	50
	Total	28,000	35,000



Milestones

Sl. No.	Activity	
1	Reduction in Energy Consumption Rate by 10% of total electricity consumption per year by use of energy efficient technologies	
1.1	By unrolling DELP like schemes for 9W, 12W and 15W LED bulbs and also LED tube lights for domestic, commercial and SME sectors	
1.2	By government mandate of compulsory use of LED technologies in Industrial Lighting	
1.3	By introduction of KVA billing in certain identified sectors.	
1.4	By unrolling UJALA like schemes using market mechanism for energy efficient air-conditioners across all sectors	
1.5	By unrolling UJALA like schemes for water lifting pumps for domestic sectors	
1.6	By government mandate of compulsory use of LED technologies in Municipal Street Lighting	
1.7	By government mandate of compulsory use of Automatic Power Factor Corrector (APFC) in all government buildings and getting specially reduced rates for the bulk use of APFC by the manufacturers by fixing rate contracts	
2	Enhancement of Renewable energy consumption by 10% of total electricity consumption per year	
2.1	Provision of Off-Grid Solar Water Pumps on Rural Tube-wells,	
2.2	Provision of solar off-grid Independent rooftop systems for all rural households	
2.3	Provision of solar off-grid street lights for all villages	
2.4	Government mandate of compulsory solar roof top systems in all government buildings & establishments	
2.5	Government mandate of compulsory solar rooftop systems in multi-storeyed buildings, commercial organisations, SMEs and Industrial Units	
3	Reduction in consumption of petrol and diesel consumption per capita	
4	Enhancement in installed energy capacity	
5	Enhancement in Per Capita Energy Consumption (kWh)	

	2020		2024		2030	
	Reduction/Saving of 35,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 70,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 70,000 Million Units	
	Reduction/Saving of 3,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 6,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units	
	Reduction/Saving of 5,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units	
	Reduction/Saving of 5,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units	
	Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 20,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 20,000 Million Units	
	Reduction/Saving of 5,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units	
	Reduction/Saving of 5,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 10,000 Million Units	
	Reduction/Saving of 2,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 4,000 Million Units		Reduction/Saving of 4,000 Million Units	
	Generation of 30,000 Million Units by solar power		Generation of 35,000 Million Units by solar power		Generation of 40,000 Million Units by solar power	
	5,000 MU		5,000 MU		10,000 MU	
	2,000 MU Coverage of 20% villages		4,000 MU Coverage of 40% villages		4,000 MU Coverage of remaining 40% villages	
	1,000 MU Coverage of 20% villages		2,000 MU Coverage of 40% villages		2,000 MU Coverage of remaining 40% villages	
	2,000 MU		4,000 MU		4,000 MU	
	20,000 MU		20,000 MU		20,000 MU	
	By 30% of present consumption level		By 30% of present consumption level		By 40% of present consumption level	
	18,000 MW Thermal	2,000 MW Solar & Renewable	21,000 MW Thermal	3,000 MW Solar & Renewable	28,000 MW Thermal	3,400 MW Solar & renewable
	700		800		1000	



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8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Vision

To achieve sustained economic growth of minimum 9 per cent per annum in the state over the next 13 years by creating conducive business environment, decent and adequate number of jobs in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), allied agriculture and non-farm sectors while simultaneously pursuing resource efficient and eco-friendly development through use of appropriate technology and practices.





Approach to Vision

The state aims to achieve its vision of 9-per cent-per-annum growth by giving emphasis on both heavy industries as well as MSMEs and niche areas such as agro-processing, IT and tourism. Recognising infrastructure, skill and technology as three important drivers for industrial development, the state aims to place special focus on these areas. In order to reap its demographic dividend, Uttar Pradesh will invest in skill enhancement of workers in line with the

requirements of industries, particularly the MSME and services sectors. It will also focus on entrepreneurship development training to encourage self-employment. The state will also take initiatives to ensure the social security of the work force through worker insurance, hygienic and safe work spaces, gender equality, and inclusion of the disabled and marginal sections of society. The state remains committed to achieving this growth through sustainable means.



The Context

In the last two decades of economic reform, policy changes brought economic growth and development in Uttar Pradesh. Over the last five years, the gross state domestic product (GSDP) increased from Rs 7.24 lakh crore in financial year (FY) 2011-12 to Rs 9.15 lakh crore in FY 2015-16. While predominantly an agrarian state, Uttar Pradesh has experienced a gradual shift to high-tech industries and the services sector. In FY 2015-16, the sectoral contributions to UP economy stood at 24 per cent for primary sector, 27 per cent for secondary sector while the tertiary sector contributed the highest at 49 per cent.



The secondary sector in Uttar Pradesh recorded a growth of 5.3 per cent – the state ranks among the top 5 manufacturing states in India with 8.3 per cent share of the national manufacturing output in FY 2012-13. The state government recognises the MSME sector as one of significant strategic importance as it has the potential to generate high employment with low investments. Setting up MSME units in smaller towns and even villages is also an effective way of addressing regional disparities in the state and ensuring more equitable distribution of resources. In FY 2015-16, the sector contributed nearly 60 per cent to the state's total industrial output; exports from MSMEs of UP constituted 21 per cent of the total exports from MSMEs at the national level¹. Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of MSMEs in India with over 44 lakh units and employing 92.4 lakh workers. However, over 90 per cent of these workers are in the unorganised sector.

The tertiary sector grew rapidly during 2015-16 at 8.2 per cent. This rapid growth

in Uttar Pradesh's services sector occurred mainly due to the growth in its sub-sectors of information technology, accommodation and food services, transportation and storage, health and social work, administrative services, multiplexes and entertainment. The growth in these sectors was driven by various fiscal incentives for private investment, both foreign and domestic. In recent years, Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the IT hub of North India, contributing US\$ 4,296 million (2012-13), equivalent to 38 per cent of the region's export of software and other services.

The issue of employment remains a problem in the state. As per Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh's work participation rate was 32.9 per cent, significantly lower than the national average of 39.8 per cent. Part of this may be explained by low female work participation (16.7 per cent) in the state². The state's total unemployment rate³ in 2015-16 was 74, against a national average of 50⁴. Creating a large number of reliable, safe jobs with fair wages and decent working

1 "MSME Sector in Uttar Pradesh", ASSOCHAM Report, March 2016; MoMSME GoI, Annual Report 2014-15, 2015-16

2 National Female work Participation Rate 25.5%

3 per 1,000, for persons aged 15 & above

4 Report on 5th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey 2015-16, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI



condition is therefore firmly on the state government's agenda. The All India Report of the Sixth Economic Census notes that Uttar Pradesh provided 10.75 per cent of all employment in the country, second only after Maharashtra. The state also provided the highest share of rural employment (11.71 per cent). Census 2011 notes that Uttar Pradesh houses 19.98 crore people, which is a little over 16 per cent of the country's population. It is growing rapidly at 22.3 per cent (decadal population growth), higher than the national rate of 17.6 per cent. Thus providing full and productive employment and decent work for its large working population and reaping benefits of growing demographic dividend is not only an explicit goal under the SDGs, but also an important priority of the state.

The inequalities and disparities that exist in access to employment across regions and social groups remain a huge challenge in Uttar Pradesh. Unavailability of skilled labour, gaps in skill development trainings, seasonal nature of employment, lack of sector specific capacity building, gender inequality, lack of quality Basic and Secondary Education, and enforcement of equal pay for equal work are the major challenges the state faces which is why it has not been able to capitalise on its endowment of human resources.

'Decent work for all' cannot be achieved unless greater emphasis is laid on rural economies, where work deficits are prevalent. The achievement of all other SDGs, particularly providing for universal education, health care, food security, skills, energy, sustainable industrialisation, urban and rural infrastructure, etc., is imperative to the inclusive economic growth of the state. With the increasing trend of urbanisation and urban poverty, decent work framework needs to be extended to the urban informal sector.

Challenges and Gaps

Slow growth in agriculture: Representative of its growth in the country as a whole, the agriculture sector in Uttar Pradesh is also characterised by low growth, low crop yield, low income of farmers and high input cost. As it remains the sector that employs the largest proportion of the state's population (59 per cent), this slow growth directly impacts a large number of people. Work deficit moves workers from agriculture to non-agricultural work. Hence expansion of the agriculture sector and its ability to absorb this additional work force become increasingly important.

Low job creation in the services sector: It is a matter of concern that the fastest growing sector of the state's economy continues to generate low employment and a significant proportion of the work here (as well as in the secondary sector) faces challenges of unorganised and irregular employment, low wages, low bargaining power, and poor access to social security schemes.

Poverty, low quality of human capital: Uttar Pradesh ranks low on counts of development and faces high incidence of poverty. It ranks 18 among 23 states on the human development index (HDI) ranking of states in the country and scores an HDI of 0.38, while the national HDI score is 0.47⁵. Its poverty headcount ratio in 2011-12 was 29.4 against 21.9 for India. All these come together to present formidable challenges to the state in economic growth and employment generation.



Present Interventions

In line with the targets set under Goal 8 of the SDGs, both the Union the state governments are committed to generating economic growth in the region, along with creating productive and decent jobs. To this end, both governments have policies that are supported by a range of schemes and programmes to ensure their implementation.



Key GoI schemes that support the achievement of Goal 8 are given below:

- One District One Product Scheme Vishkarma Shrem Samman Yojana
- Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-2020)
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
- MSME-Cluster Development Programme (MSME-CDP)
- Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro Industries (ASPIRE)
- Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA)
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

- National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Bhoomi Sena Yojana
- Ambedker Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)
- Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

In addition to the above, the state government also implements the following schemes for promoting economic growth and job creation.

- Defense Industrial Corridor of UP National Investment and Manufacturing Zone in Zhansi and Auriya.
- Yuva Swarojgar Yojana (YSY)
- Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojana (MYSY)
- UP Niryat Avesthapna Vikas Yojana (NAVY)
- UP Statewide Area Network (UPSWAN)
- Uttar Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Mission
- Janeshwar Mishra Powerloom Industry Development Scheme
- Incentive scheme for development of powerloom area



“One District-One Product”, Uttar Pradesh

In a state as vast as Uttar Pradesh – a geographical expanse of 2,40,928sq km, a population of 204.2 million people – there cannot but be great diversity in all facets of life. There are diverse terrains, diverse crops and foods, diverse climates, and coming from all these, diverse community traditions and economic pursuits. Hence comes the great and beautiful diversity of crafts and industries in Uttar Pradesh, in which even small towns and small districts are known for interesting and unexpected products typical of that area.

The UP government’s One District, One Product scheme aims to encourage such indigenous and specialized products and crafts. There are products in UP that are found nowhere else – like the ancient and nutritious 'Kala namak' rice, the rare and intriguing wheat-stalk craft, world-famous chikankari and zari-zardozi work on clothes, and the intricate and stunning horn and bone work that uses the remains of dead animals rather than live ones, a nature-friendly replacement for ivory.

Many of these products are GI-tagged, which means they are certified as being specific to that region in Uttar Pradesh. Many of these were also dying community traditions that are being revived through modernization and publicization.

Other district-specific industries are more commonplace, but their products are still unique to those regions. Asafoetida, Desi ghee, Fancy glassware, Bedsheets, Jaggery, Leather Goods – the districts that specialize in these crafts are in UP, and you might already own or use a UP product without knowing it. These are also small and medium industries that need modernization, machinery and productivity enhancement.

Like the diversity of its people, climates, faiths and cultures, the diversity of products and crafts in UP is also breathtaking. Embark on this journey of exploration and travel across 75 districts to see the one product they are known for – some will already be in your home, and the rest, we have no doubt, will soon get there.



Sector Specific Schemes (state government)

- Industrial Development Schemes and Investment Promotion Schemes under Uttar Pradesh Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy (IIIP) 2017
- Electronic Manufacturing Cluster Development Scheme
- Handlooms and textiles: Subsidies to entrepreneurs/weavers (Rs 260 lakh budgeted for FY 2016-17)
- Handicraft Marketing Development Assistance (HMDA) to provide marketing support
- Handicraft Artisans Pension Scheme to ensure social security of artisans
- Neel Kranti Mission and the National Fisheries Development Board (NFBD) scheme
- Sericulture: Resham Keet Vikas Ki Yojana, Resham Anusandhan Evam Vikas Yojana
- Nursery Poudh Utpadan ki Yojana for Tropical Tussar
- Janeshwar Mishra Powerloom Industry Development Scheme

- Common Service Centres (CSC): Entrepreneurship in rural areas
- Incentives and trade support to exporters
- Nivesh Mitra (single-window clearance)
- Tourism: UP Pro-poor Development Project

Other key policies of state government include:

- Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy-2017
- Handloom, Powerloom, Silk, Textile and Garmenting Policy 2017 UP
- Export Policy 2015
- UP Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion Policy, 2017
- Biotech Policy 2014
- Handicraft Policy 2014
- Uttar Pradesh Information Technology & Start-Up Policy 2017-2022
- National Forest Policy 1988
- UP Textile Industrial Policy 2014
- UP Electronics Manufacturing Policy 2017
- Uttar Pradesh Infrastructure & Industrial Investment Policy (IIIP) 2017
- Sugar Industry, Co-Generation and Distillery Promotion Policy 2013; Sugar Policy 2013
- Multiple policies in Agriculture and Food processing - UP State Food Processing Industries Development Policy 2012; UP Potato Development Policy 2014
- UP Poultry Development Policy 2013
- Proactive policies in Energy sector - State Hydro Policy 2009; Solar Policy 2013 and UP Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant Policy 2014; Bio Energy Policy 2014



Strategies

Focus areas

- Economic growth through enabling environment for establishment of MSMEs and heavy industries
- To promote niche areas like agro-processing/food processing, electronics, IT, tourism, etc
- Ensuring decent work, strengthening employment/income security of workers by enforcing the existing statutory legislations/provisions, particularly in the services sector
- Sustainable production practices and enhancing productivity in agriculture
- Facilitate self-employment through backward and forward linkages
- Social inclusion of women, differently-abled and marginalised sections of society
- Adoption of environment friendly and green/clean technology and practices
- Reaping demographic dividend through quality education, health and skilling
- Elimination and rehabilitation of child labour and forced labour

The state will adopt the following strategies to achieve the goals of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Target 8.1

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Target 8.2

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

UP is being recognised as 'one of the preferred destinations of the Nation' for investments due to a series of investor friendly policies, availability of skilled human resources, good resource base and a large consumer market. For its economic growth, the state has identified 5 key focus areas, namely, infrastructure, agriculture and food processing, energy, IT and ITeS/electronics system design and manufacturing (ESDM) and MSME led manufacturing and services sector.

- To drive economic growth, the government of Uttar Pradesh will give a strong impetus to the manufacturing sector, particularly MSMEs. Steps will be taken to ensure vertical integration of supply chains, design and product development linked with market demand, balanced development based on decentralisation and integration with global

supply chains. Other measures include research and development to focus more on less developed areas, and promotion of region specific industries based on local resources and addressing local needs. The state will also accelerate initiatives to promote use of ICT, technological linkages and setting up of technical incubators in specialised institutions, branding and marketing support to the handloom, handcraft and allied sectors, financial assistance for procurement of machinery and technical advisory services for production.

- Key investment opportunities have been identified in mega leather cluster – Hardoi and Kanpur Dehat, Plastic City – Auraiya, Textile Park – Varanasi and Fatehpur, Export Promotion Industrial Park – Gautam Budh Nagar and Agra, Leather Park – Agra, Apparel Park – Kanpur and Ghaziabad.
- The government will take focused steps to transform production practices and enhance productivity in the agriculture sector. This will include establishment of agriculture produce storage chain and integrated state and nationwide marketing facilities. The state will also set up seed production, processing and storage facilities and seed certification centres. Focus will also be given to promotion of micro-irrigation technology, raising productivity on large irrigation systems by improving maintenance, varietal replacement, and other innovative agriculture practices and modern training to the farmers for post-harvest management practices. Introduction of efficient information management systems and databases for agriculture and allied businesses, improvement of quality and availability of fodder, breeding coverage of breedable livestock population, cent per cent vaccination coverage of livestock population against major diseases as well as strengthening the disease surveillance mechanism will be promoted as strategies to boost the agriculture sector.
- The government of Uttar Pradesh will also give attention to the non-farm sector, especially allied activities including food processing for optimising employment potential. Under this, measures will be taken to ensure quality

improvement and resource efficient technology, build infrastructure to prevent nutrient loss in processing of farm products, ensure environmental sustainability of food processing units (selection of site, aid for clean production and processing, promotion of bio-fuels, etc).

UP Institute of Design

To provide impetus to research and development in the handcraft and handlooms sector and to upgrade the skills of artisans, entrepreneurs and designers, the state has established the UP Institute of Design (UPID).

Target 8.3

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

- The services sector of the state's economy has shown significant growth, but continues to lag behind in its ability to generate jobs. More focus will be given to potential sub-sectors – tourism and Health.
- The government is committed to focusing state interventions on components of decent work, strengthening employment and income security of workers by enforcing the existing statutory legislations and provisions.
- MSMEs will be given an extra boost through skill upgradation of people linked directly with the needs of the sector. Steps will be taken to ensure and encourage public-private partnerships in the sector and entrepreneurship development.
- Adoption of Cluster Development Approach to organise the MSMEs and implementation of Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of

The state envisaged development of enabling environment for business to drive economic growth in the state. This will include:

- Transparency in clearance process for establishing MSMEs & Industries.
- Rationalisation of Policy and regulation for ease of doing business in the state such as remodeling land acquisition and labour law wherever necessary.
- Establishing effective law & order in the state to encourage investors.
- Development of infrastructure necessary for MSMEs & Industries.
- Development of mechanisms for Integration of sustainability concern across all economic activity at various stages including project formulation and sanction.

Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY), IHCLP.

- Set up more specialised MSME Bank branches, provide equity based government grants.
- Credit facility to MSMEs will be enhanced through MUDRA, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Yuva Swarojgar Yojana (YSY) and other credit linked schemes and encourage credit swapping and recycling of funding support, and other viable financial and technical interventions to revive sick units and reduce non-performing assets (NPA).
- Strengthening District Enterprise Promotion and Industries Centres and Udyog Bandhu to work for coordination and information dissemination centres for MSMEs.
- Special emphasis will be placed on the protection of labour rights and promoting safe and secure working environment.
- External third party assessment of state government schemes will also be undertaken periodically.

Target 8.4

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to ensuring that production processes across sectors are sustainable and accompanied by minimal environmental degradation. The manufacturing sector will ensure sustainability through the following efforts:

- Implementation of Bio-Energy Policy 2014 in MSME Sector. It will not only make MSMEs more energy efficient, but will also provide employment to people in good number.
- Use of non-conventional energy and environment friendly technologies: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
- Promote and Assist MSMEs to use non-conventional energy/green/cleaner energy.
- Promote MSMEs manufacturing components of non-conventional energy, bio-energy sources.
- Assisting MSMEs in regulatory compliance to improve water management, waste management.
- Effective implementation of proactive policies in energy sector - State Hydro Policy 2009, Solar Policy 2013 and UP Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant Policy 2014.
- Targeted programmes to improve productivity and access to technology with respect to storage systems to reduce waste.
- Reporting carbon footprints saved and carbon released in industry annual reports and compliance reports.
- Industries to implement resource recovery systems and switch to clean fuels.

Resource efficiency and economic growth

State will make conscious efforts to help decouple economic growth from the use of resources, support the shift towards zero pollution and a lower carbon economy. This will include promotion and adoption of appropriate technology for pollution control, waste management and energy efficiency. Further efforts will be made to increase the use of renewable energy resources, and fuel-efficient transport systems and promote energy efficiency in urban infrastructure and industries including MSME. Needed amendments will be made in the Housing policy, infrastructure development/Environmental protection policy and in the functioning of development authorities and boards.

- Zero discharge and waste management in industries and big infrastructure projects.
- Changing production processes to be more water efficient.
- Expanding capacity for wastewater recycling.
- Common facility centres and common effluent treatment plants for industries, under MSME-CDP, UPNAVY, SFURTI.
- Increased land banks for industrial purpose by use of barren/unusable lands for industry purpose and for plantation of bio-energy source.

In addition to these, steps will be taken to further the competitiveness of environmental industries and favour their uptake by traditional industries. These initiatives are part of the implementation of the industrial policy of the state government and include measures on screening of regulatory barriers and market failures that hamper the competitiveness of environmental industries, challenges of regulation, standardisation and access to finance. A more efficient single-window clearance system will be implemented for environmental industries to reduce the time taken for granting the statutory clearance.

Measures to ensure sustainability in the farm and related sectors are as follows:

- High tech green houses and high tech nurseries for production of quality plant material
- Green manuring, social forestry, agro forestry
- Promoting economic generation activities through use of natural resources – forestry, honey bee keeping, lacquer production, handicraft, and sericulture
- Resilient agriculture production based on diversification and promotion of eco-friendly pesticides/ fertilisers
- Promotion of zero emission solar energy in agriculture, solar pump irrigation programme, sustainable utilisation of aquatic resources
- Climate change adaptation strategies
- Use and production of bio-mass, bio-fuel, etc

Target 8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

- **Minimum Wages:** The Labour department has covered 65 scheduled employment avenues under minimum wages to protect workers' rights and ensure fair wages. In addition to this, the state government has recognised 15 new scheduled employment avenues and the notification to the effect is under consideration. This is expected to benefit over 5 lakh workers.
- **Unorganised Workers:** In order to ensure the welfare of workers in the unorganised sector (weavers, handloom workers, plantation workers, etc.), the state has notified the 'Uttar Pradesh Unorganised Worker's Social Security Rules 2016'. For building and other construction workers (that comprise a third of total unorganised sector workers) in particular, a range of welfare schemes is being implemented by the state. These include Accident Assistance Scheme, Child Benefit Plans, Construction Workers Balika

Ashirwad Yojana, Disability Pension Scheme, Construction Workers Housing Scheme and Khadyan Sahayata Scheme (mid-day meals).

- **Women Workers:** The state has taken several steps to ensure a safe and decent working environment for women workers. These include:
 - Flexibility in the matter of employing women on night shift
 - Transportation from workplace to residence for women on night shift
 - Maternity benefits as per the law
 - Equal pay for equal work, as per the Equal Remunerations Act 1976

Target 8.6

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

- More engagement of women in MSME activities (entrepreneurs and employment) through skill upgradation.
- Promotion of engagement of youth, persons with disability and from the marginalised sections in elementary, secondary and higher education as well as creation of opportunities for learning vocational and technical skills.
- Take measures to meet the demand for employment potential as per the National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS).
- Establish diploma level technical education institutes in districts with low HDI in convergence with secondary and higher education institutes wherein courses and trade skills are provided based on market demand.
- Create more avenues for vocational teaching and entrepreneurship development training with accreditation and certification of skills.
- Designing new sets of skills/jobs for women and persons with disabilities through linkages with the Skill Development Mission.

- Skill upgradation of people inter-linked with requirement of MSME and self-employment with strong linkages with market and industries.
- Entrepreneurship development trainings to focus on growing service sectors as well as agro-business and food processing, especially for the youth.
- Enforcement of the Equal Remuneration Act 1976.
- Regular inspections followed by special drives.
- Coordination and convergence with Department of Basic Education, Secondary Education and Higher Education. The focus will be on achieving universal elementary education, improved coverage of secondary education, improved transition from Upper Primary to Secondary and higher education and integrate life skills and vocational skills in the regular curriculum.

Target 8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

Recognising the increase in the number of child labourers from Census 2001 to 2011, the government is fully committed to total eradication of child labour in the state. The Department of Labour is the nodal department for the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 and the amendment of 2016. Under this Act, the notified inspectors carry out inspection and withdraw children from the work place and ensure their educational rehabilitation. The state will make efforts to provide economic rehabilitation to the families of these children. To make the enforcement more effective, special drives for identification and rehabilitation of child workers are carried out quarterly. Monthly targets are also fixed for all the Labour Enforcement Officers. In addition to the above, the state will take the following initiatives:

- Vocational training and skill development for working adolescents in the age group of 14-18 years
- Short-stay homes for all working children below the age of 14 years and working adolescents in the age group of 14-18 years
- Economic support to families of children who are working due to the poor condition of the family and are the only earning member of the family, through a special cash transfer programme
- Providing educational facilities at work sites with the help of the employer
- Beneficiary (child labour) tracking system

The state will also use the provisions under RTE Act and SSA to ensure that all children attend school and receive quality education and shall take measures to ensure that child labour free supply chains in all Industries and products. Specifically, the following initiatives will be undertaken:

- Special drive to ensure all children are removed from labour and adolescents girls and boys removed from hazardous occupations and processes as per the new Child Labour Amendment Act 2016.
- Special education programmes for these children removed from labour to mainstream in schools and vocational courses as appropriate.
- Tracking for a period of three years of child labour - rescued or removed from labour forces - and mainstreamed into schools or vocational course to prevent relapse.
- Provide social protection to the family of the child labour by scaling up the existing conditional cash transfer (CCT) scheme in the state.
- Identifying vulnerable children who are at risk and extend social protection services so that they are not forced by circumstance.
- To address and eradicate the social and cultural acceptance of child labour, the state will launch massive awareness campaigns,

propagating Right to Education Act in the country and drive home that poverty can no more be an excuse for denying elementary education.

- The state government will put special focus on high burden panchayats, blocks, districts and sectors, including agriculture where children are engaged as full time workers by employers, and schools so that children are back to school with the required support for the family and the child.
- The state will encourage market places and small industries to declare child labour free status.
- To address domestic child workers in urban areas, the state will make special drive to ensure that residential associations discourage the practice and enforce strict action taken against the employers.
- To combat human trafficking for commercial sex work, special Anti-Human Trafficking Units have been constituted. The state will take further measures to strengthen these units in a convergent manner to prevent and combat human trafficking.
- Trafficking of girls, through placement agencies, for domestic work outside the state, often results in exploitation and abuse. To address this, legal provisions will be made to regulate the placement agencies.
- Though bonded labour is illegal, the state will be vigilant and committed to abolish bonded labour in any form.

Target 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

- Insurance of work force, 'hygiene-safe' working places
- Enforcement of labour laws for safe and secure working environments for all workers

- Implementation of migrant labour Act
- Access to basic services for migrant workers, without any discrimination, based on Aadhar identity card

Target 8.9

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

- Pro-poor tourism to ensure inclusive development by expanding business opportunities, employment opportunities, enhancing collective/community income, and access to infrastructure and basic services intended to support tourism but also benefiting the poor
- Social marketing, especially for handloom, handicrafts, allied products, tourism, etc
- Participation in handloom and handicraft fairs and e-marketing platforms
- Detailed sectoral survey to understand the dynamics of the sub-sectors

- Self-help groups (SHG)/ cooperative movement in rural activities

Target 8.10

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

- Credits linked to Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), MUDRA, reduction in NPA of MSME sector
- Financial literacy initiatives and events for micro and small enterprises
- Aadhar linked data bank of MSME, artisans, weavers, work force, etc
- Aadhar linked direct benefit transfer system
- Penetration of benefits to grassroots level
- Common application form based online single-window clearances with inter-department coordination



Milestones

Sr. No.	Activity	2017	2020	2024	2030
1	Economic Growth (GDP at Constant Price 2011-12)	7.1	8-9	8-9	9
2	No. of MSME (Number in lakhs)	39.00	45.00	55.00	70.00
3	Employment of workforce (Number in lakhs)	91.00	105.00	130.00	175.00
4	Designated Industrial land in per cent	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.12
5	Export (Rs in crore)	85,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,25,000.00	1,75,000.00
6	Export of Handicraft (Rs in crore)	9,500.00	12,000.00	18,000.00	30,000.00
7	Handloom production (million tonnes)	50.00	55.00	60.00	70.00
8	Powerloom production (million tonnes)	1,250.00	3,200.00	3,500.00	4,500.00
9	Fishery Production (in lakh tonnes)		12.00	18.00	24.00
10	Raw Silk Production (million tonnes)	255.00	366.00	510.00	824.00
11	Skill Upgradation (Number in crore)	2.5	12.00	20.00	40.00
12	Milk Production (Lakh Kg per day)		742.877	962.22	1,196.47
13	Clusters under MSME-CDP	5	11	19	30
14	CFC under UPEIDS	29	37	50	65
15	Tourist inflow in UP (In lakh)	2,250.00	2,600.00	3,100.00	4,000.00
16	Employment in Tourism Sector (In lakh)	2.25	3.00	4.50	7.00
17	Employment in Fishery Sector (In lakh)		5.00	8.50	12.00
18	Area Expansion of diff. Horticulture Crops (in Hectare)		30,000	50,000	1,30,000
19	Forestry Labour (no. of person days in lakh)		200	400	700



Prepared by a team headed by Mr. Rama Raman IAS, Principal Secretary, Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department (IIDDD). Other members of the team were Mr. Ved Prakash Singh Rajput, Deputy Secretary, IIDDD (Nodal Officer), Mr. S.N. Shukla, Deputy Secretary, MSME, Mr. S.K. Srivastava, Director, AwasBandhu, Mr. Sukhendra Kumar, Assistant Director (Finance), ULB Directorate, Ms. Varalika Dubey, Superintending Engineer, UPPCL, Mr. Gangaphal, Additional Transport Commissioner, Transport Department, Mr. Deshraj, Joint Secretary, NEDA and Ms. Mridula Singh, OSD, Department of Planning. The document was compiled by Mr. K.S. Prasad, Director, Data Planning, Udyog Bandhu, Mr. Kulbhushan Kapoor, Director, Investment Promotion, Udyog Bandhu, Mr. Ajey Nath Pandey, Director, Data Planning, Udyog Bandhu, Mr. Sukanta Roy and Mr. Shobhit Dixit, Consultants, Udyog Bandhu.

9 **INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**



Build resilient infrastructure,
promote inclusive and sustainable
industrialisation and foster
innovation



Vision

The state envisions creating an ecosystem which enables an easy, affordable and equitable access to infrastructure for its citizens to lead a quality life and build and run sustainable industries. The state will aim at developing globally competitive industrial strengths by creating a vibrant policy framework and incentivising research and innovation. The state will also prioritise achieving a cleaner and greener environment by promoting cleaner technologies, production systems and resilient infrastructure.





Approach to Vision

The state will focus on building physical and digital infrastructure to promote industrialisation for economic growth and improved quality of life. Building resilient infrastructure will be prioritised by meeting the energy demands through a considerable share of renewable energy. Partnership with the private sector will be

actively pursued. The state will promote innovation and research and development (R&D), remove the bottlenecks and incentivise growth and investment in new sectors. The policy direction will be towards employment generation and sustainable and inclusive industrialisation.



The Context

The state has taken various initiatives to create an environment that is conducive to the development of infrastructure, industry, trade and commerce. Serious and conscious efforts are being made to develop a strong economy by building infrastructure and inviting private participation on a large scale. This is in line with Government of India's mission to accelerate industrial growth by providing financial and infrastructural support to states. Accordingly, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has notified the National Manufacturing Policy to create an enabling policy framework, providing incentives for infrastructure development on a public-private partnership (PPP) basis through appropriate financing instrument.¹

Over the years, the state has developed road networks that connect the nine neighbouring states and other parts of the country through 48 national highways. Currently, this accounts for about 8.5 per cent of the total national highway network. It also has the largest railway network in the country spanning over 8,960 km. Uttar Pradesh has two international airports - Lucknow and Varanasi - and three domestic airports at Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Kanpur. Though the major cities in UP are connected by a regional network of railways and highways, the physical infrastructure coverage is still inadequate and is highly congested.

Government of India recently launched 100 Smart Cities Mission with the objective to

propel urban growth through an overhaul of infrastructure. Uttar Pradesh has the highest share of cities (13) to be transformed into smart cities under this mission. This will give a major boost to infrastructure development in the state.

The state has a robust industrial infrastructure including 15 industrial areas, 12 specialised parks, four growth centres and Industrial Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC). As of September 2014, the state has 22 notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs).²

The state also has a well-developed telecom infrastructure with all major players providing services. The overall tele-density in the state is 69.72% as on December, 2017. Leveraging the potential of IT to drive growth in the economy continues to be a core strategy for the state government and in absolute numbers, UP emerges as the leader in the country with a subscriber base of 52.14 million. However, of the 52.14 million total Internet subscribers, only 39.36 million (75.48%) has broadband connection. Over the last five years (FY11-FY15), the state has shown a decent rate of growth of more than 6 per cent, with a rapidly growing industrial sector and services sector. This has also resulted in making the state an attractive destination for trade and investments. In FY 2015-16, the sectoral contributions to UP economy stood at 24 per cent for primary sector, 27 per cent for secondary, while the tertiary sector contributed the highest at 49 per cent.⁴ At

¹ Annual Report 2015-16, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, GoI

² Report on 'Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow'

³ Report on 'Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow'

⁴ Vision 30 document



the national level, the contribution share of these sectors to the Gross Value Add (GVA) at 2011-12 prices stood at 16 per cent, 18 per cent and 66 per cent.⁵

Uttar Pradesh is amongst the top five manufacturing states in India with 8.3 per cent share of the national manufacturing output in 2012-13. The state is considered the IT hub of North India, contributing US\$ 4,296 million (2012-13), i.e., 38 per cent share of the region's export of software and other services. Noida and Greater Noida have earned recognition as major IT /ITeS destinations in the country with many Special Economic Zones and Software Technology Parks. The region is home to many prestigious companies such as IBM, TCS, Adobe International, HCL, Nasscom, Birlasoft, Wipro, Polaris, Cadence, Convergys, ST Microelectronics, Moser Bayer, Xansa, etc.

Considering the conducive policy environment and the scope for infrastructural development in various segments, including roads, railways, energy, aviation, rural infrastructure, urban infrastructure, water and sanitation and social infrastructure, the state has every potential to attract US\$ 100 billion worth investments in the next three to five years.⁶

Challenges and Gaps

Inadequate power supply: A major challenge for the state is inadequate electricity supply. UP recorded

a power deficit of 15 per cent which is significantly higher than the national power deficit of 3 per cent in 2015⁷. During 2013-14, the per capita production of electricity in the state was 224 kWh and per capita consumption of electricity was 474 kWh, reflecting the huge gap between demand and supply.

Regional imbalances: There are four economic regions in the state - western, central, eastern and Bundelkhand. Significant disparities still prevail between regions with respect to most of the development indicators. The Eastern and Bundelkhand regions are comparatively less developed than western and central regions. The eastern region accounts for majority of people living below the poverty line. The economically prosperous western region also attracts the major share of total investment in the state.⁸

Logistical challenges: Industries in the state face major logistical challenges. Important clusters lack minimum infrastructure support. Kanpur's only inland container port is located within the city in a highly-congested area and inadequate in terms of size and handling equipment. There is limited rail access to important ports in India from Uttar Pradesh. The travel time from Kanpur to major ports like Mundra in Gujarat and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) in Maharashtra ranges from six to nine days and five to seven days.

⁵ Press Information Bureau, GoI

⁶ Report on 'Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow'

⁷ Report on 'Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow'

⁸ Regional Disparities and Backwardness, Planning UP document, 2010-11



Present Interventions

Infrastructure

- Under the Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy 2017, the identified priority areas are: increasing the land bank, construction of roads, highways and expressways, augmentation of power capacity, improvement of air transportation, and development of industrial infrastructure facilities. Acknowledging that the infrastructure needs of the state cannot be financed entirely by budgetary resources, public-private partnership will be an integral part of its policy for attracting investments in infrastructure.
- 8-lane Lucknow-Agra Expressway has been commissioned to increase connectivity in the state. This is accompanied by projects of four-lane district highways connecting villages to markets. In addition to this a Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for a multi-city metro rail project is also under implementation. While the project is already operational in Noida and Greater Noida, the metro project in Lucknow is nearing completion. Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra and Meerut are the other cities where metro rail projects have been proposed. A dual land acquisition model, which has proved highly successful in the state, will be replicated for these projects.
- The Agra-Lucknow expressway is a revolutionary initiative for infrastructure development in the state. It stretches 302 km and will be the longest access controlled 6-lane expressway in India⁹. This would not only accelerate smooth and fast traffic movement between the two cities but would also boost the development of industries and agriculture in the 10 connected districts.
- Agra has also emerged as the preferred investment location due to its world class infrastructure and proximity to IT hubs Noida and Gurgaon in addition to software technology parks in Lucknow, Kanpur and Prayagraj.
- IT Parks are being established at Agra, Meerut, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Bareilly etc. for encouraging employment avenues in Tier-II and Tier-III cities.¹⁰
- With a major stake in the two industrial corridors of the country – 57 per cent in Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) and 8.5 per cent in the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), the state is poised to leverage huge economic spin-offs. These corridors will prove to be a game changer for the land-locked state, reducing transportation cost and time significantly. While the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) has the potential to act as a fulcrum for future industrial development of the state, with the completion of DMIC, the state will be in a position to transport its abundant agricultural and industrial produce to reach ports in just 14 hours. This will also connect the backward regions of the state to mainstream markets.
- A Defense Industrial Corridor is being planned with an investment worth INR 20,000 Crores which will pass through six districts viz. Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Kanpur & Lucknow. This industrial corridor will give boost to the economic activities in backward regions of the State and develop the export oriented manufacturing base for Defense Sector.
- Smart Cities Mission: The Mission is based on thematic area-based development, which has to be further rolled out in the entire geographical area of the city. The state has initiated work on all strategic components of area-based development in the selected 13 cities – city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development) plus a pan-city initiative in which smart systems technology and solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. Components of the programme also include water supply, electricity, sewerage and sanitation, including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility (public transport), affordable housing for the

⁹ Report on 'Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow'

¹⁰ IT & Start Up Policy

urban poor, IT connectivity and digitalisation, good governance (including e-governance), sustainable environment and safety of citizens.

Industrialization

- The Department for Infrastructure and Industrial Development (IIDDD) formulates and implements industrial and infrastructure development policies and strategies aimed at the socio-economic development of the state. In tune with its role as facilitator of infrastructure and industrial development and investment, the department works for investment promotion through dissemination of information on opportunities in the state. The department also focuses on ensuring regional balance in industrial development and facilitates a congenial business environment through grievance redressal mechanisms and mitigation of hurdles in setting up of industrial units. Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy 2017 guides the department and other associated endeavours.

The state gives following incentives for industrial enterprises:

- Stamp Duty: 100% in Bundelkhand & Poorvanchal, 75% in Madhyanchal & Paschimanchal (except Gautambuddhnagar & Ghaziabad districts) and 50% in Gautambuddh Nagar & Ghaziabad districts.
- EPF reimbursement: Facility to the extent of 50% of employer's contribution to the units providing direct employment to 100 or more unskilled workers
- SGST Reimbursement: Net SGST reimbursement as following conditions and criteria-
 - 90% for Small Industries for 5 years
 - 60% for Medium Industries for 5 years
 - 60% for large Industries other than Mega Industries for 5 years
 - 70% for Mega category Industries for 10 years.
- Capital Interest Subsidy - 5% per annum for 5 years
 - Infrastructure Interest Subsidy - 5% per annum for 5 years
 - Industrial Quality Development - 5% per annum for 5 years

- Electricity Duty - 100% exemption to all new industrial units set up in the state for 10 years.
- Electricity Duty -100%, exemption to all new industrial units producing electricity from captive power plants for self-use for 10 years
- Mandi fee- 100% exemption to all new food processing units on purchase of raw material for 5 years.
- Incentivizing employment generation - Units generating minimum employment of 200 direct workers including skilled and unskilled will be provided 10% additional EPF reimbursement facility on employer's contribution.

Innovation

IT & Start UP Policy 2017: The State has launched its IT & Start Up Policy 2017 with a mission to develop IT as a vehicle for holistic socioeconomic development of Uttar Pradesh with a focus on creating employment, promoting entrepreneurship, innovation and enhanced quality of life.

Objectives

- To develop and promote attractive business ecosystem in UP by offering congenial, business friendly and progressive reforms, initiatives and unique value propositions
- To promote human development and infrastructure development by means of IT Cities, IT Parks, IT-BPM units
- To instill and nourish entrepreneurship and innovation by providing impetus to Start-ups, Incubators, Centers of Excellence
- To lead digital empowerment through creation of citizen centric services, whereby welfare is generated across all sections of the society

The Uttar Pradesh Start-up Policy gives thrust to "START IN UP", to nurture startup culture using INFUSE model (INcubators - FUnd of Funds - Startup Entrepreneurs)

Other Policies and Schemes that contribute towards the achieving of this goal are : UP Electronics Manufacturing Policy 2017; UP Food Processing Industry Policy 2017, Solar Energy Policy 2017 , Logistics and Warehousing Policy 2018, Civil Aviation Policy 2017, Pharmaceutical Policy 2018, Defence and Aerospace Policy 2018.



Strategies

Towards building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and fostering innovation, the state will focus on improving connectivity, enhancing rural, urban and IT infrastructure through cluster development, region specific interventions and innovations in greener and cleaner technologies.



Target 9.1

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Connectivity

This encompasses all weather roads, round-the-clock availability of power, efficient and affordable transportation facilities, air services to connect all parts of the state along with telecommunication facilities and broadband connectivity to provide the benefits of internet to people across the state.

The state will make all efforts to promote investment in private sector directly as well as through public-private partnership (PPP) as per existing guidelines. Private investments will have transparency with defined responsibilities and through an open and competitive bidding process. Innovative funding patterns, apart from budgetary resources, will also be promoted. Accordingly, the following strategies will be adopted:

- The state government will prioritise increased access of rural markets to major districts and urban areas through development of expressways, state highways and 4-lane widening of roads connecting district headquarters. Purvanchal Expressway, which is underway, will not only connect Eastern UP to the state capital, but also to the national capital, through the Agra-Lucknow Expressway and Yamuna Expressway. This

efficient road connectivity is expected to boost agriculture, commerce, tourism and industries in the state's eastern region. Industrial Training Institutes, educational institutions and medical institutes are also envisaged as part of the development plan along with the expressway.

- Developing new townships and various other commercial set-ups near the expressway will also boost employment opportunities and provide avenues for social and economic development of the area.
- During the year 2017-18, UPEIDA has initiated the process for setting up the Bundelkhand Expressway project to connect Bundelkhand Region to the State Capital and NCR through Agra Lucknow Expressway.
- The process for setting Gorakhpur link expressway project has also been initiated with an objective to connect Gorakhpur and Azamgarh to the State Capital through Purvanchal Expressway.
- To promote tourism and industrial development, two more international airports will be developed at Kushinagar in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Agra. The state will also setup an international airport in the national capital region (NCR). The proposed airports will prove to be a catalyst for development of agriculture, commerce and tourism in the state.
- The state will strengthen the transport infrastructure of the urban areas through comprehensive mass-rapid public transport system. It will implement Metro rail projects

in multiple cities as an integrated mass public transport system that is inclusive, equitable and meet the accessibility needs of people. After Lucknow, the state will expand the Metro Rail project to Kanpur, Varanasi, Meerut, Agra, Gorakhpur and Prayagraj

IT Infrastructure

- The state will promote itself as an attractive investment destination for IT/ITeS companies to generate more employment, prevent brain drain and promote entrepreneurship and start-ups. It will promote creation of more IT cities and IT parks at Tier-II and Tier III cities. As part of this plan, an IT Park will be developed in Lucknow and the IT City here will be expanded further.
- The state will encourage development of supportive infrastructure to complement the growth of IT/ITeS, which includes PPP projects bringing world-class schools, hospitals and other facilities to the state.
 - Common Service Centre (CSC) - Conceived on the PPP model, the scheme will set up more facilitation centres in urban/rural areas where people can visit and avail of G2C/B2C services. Over 30,000 CSC are already operational. With greater expansion planned, it is envisaged 58,000 self-sustainable village level entrepreneurs (VLE) will be created.
 - State Data Centre (SDC) - To provide application/data hosting facility for various departments, the state will strengthen the existing data centre through integration of appropriate technological interventions.
 - State Wide Area Network (SWAN) - To provide high-speed internet connectivity, State Wide Area Network will be strengthened right up to the block-level.
 - Wi-Fi service - It will be ensured in all major towns, public places, bus stations, cultural/tourist/historical places, educational institutes, hospitals and business hubs in a phased manner.
 - Digital empowerment - To bridge the digital divide in the areas of agriculture, health, and education, technology access will be provided to citizens, farmers, students, women and the disabled.

Urban Infrastructure

With increasing population along with urbanisation, there is increased demand for urban services and infrastructure. Key strategies to meet this demand will be:

- Increase in mobility through inclusive and accessible public transport
- Enforce building by-laws and codes strictly to enable planned urbanisation and contain haphazard proliferation
- Minimising the housing shortage through affordable housing schemes as per Housing Policy 2014
- Piped water supply coverage will be taken up on priority to achieve the targets of Swachh Bharat Mission in all urban and peri-urban areas by October 2019
- Improved solid and liquid waste management across 636 towns will be taken up in a phased manner by setting up Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants and investments for improved sewage and drainage system

Rural Infrastructure

To foster inclusiveness and enable equitable access to markets and basic services, the state will integrate rural markets with major districts and urban counterparts. It will develop Major District Roads (MDRs) to link rural roads and state highways and connect semi-urban and urban areas.

- Water and Sanitation Infrastructure: State priorities will include providing pipe water connection to households in 32,000 villages, ongoing toilet construction to meet Swachh Bharat Mission targets. The government will also involve the scientific community to develop technologies to get the most out of the water cycle, expand the capacity for wastewater recycling, bring about better water resource management and practices for in-situ moisture conservation, including Water Harvesting Bunds (WHB) to raise the water table, and Khel Talaabs to ensure rain water harvesting. To take forward its sanitation goals and attain an open defecation free status, the state has the target of constructing 2 crore toilets; the state also aims

to cover the entire population with improved access to water in a phased manner.

Target 9.2

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Generation of new employment opportunities depends on increased economic activities, propelled by investments and enterprises. Hence encouragement to investment in infrastructure and industries will be one of the key strategies to achieve this goal.

Towards this, the state has progressive policies like Industrial Investment and Employment Generation Policy, 2017 which emphasis on employment generation and inclusive growth. To complement this overarching industrial policy, sectoral policies like UP Food Processing Policy 2017, MSME Policy, IT & Start-up policy 2017, Electronics Manufacturing Policy 2017, Logistics and Warehousing Policy, Aerospace & Defense Manufacturing Policy 2017 are also in place to promote a healthy ecosystem of industrial growth.

- **Enabling business friendly environment:**

- Facilitating the business community and entrepreneurs through fiscal and non-fiscal support to operate businesses and invest in the state, the government will leverage existing initiatives to enable information exchange, access to data. The state will also rationalise regulatory practices and IT standards.
- To create more employment opportunities, the state will increase the share of manufacturing to the state's GDP through creation of supporting ecosystem, policy framework and strong government facilitation.
- The single-window clearance system for new enterprises will be further strengthened to clear roadblocks to statutory clearances in a time bound manner.

- The state will increase the land bank for industrial purposes by mapping and efficiently using barren tracts.
- Efforts will be made to promote integration of industries of the state with the global supply chain through fiscal and non-fiscal policy support.

- **Cluster based industrial development:**

- The state plans to develop the micro, small and medium units in clusters so that the units may improve their capacity and product quality to attain global standards and competitiveness. The state has already approved soft intervention for 9 clusters and hard intervention for 5 clusters. The 5 clusters chosen for hard intervention are: carpet cluster in Bhadohi, glass beads cluster in Varanasi, ceramic pottery cluster in Khurja, scissors cluster in Meerut and leather cluster in Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur.
- MSME entrepreneurs and their associations will be encouraged to establish industry specific clusters through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) so that basic facilities can be provided. The state will develop facilities like a sewage treatment plant, a common effluent treatment plant (to treat industrial effluents and control pollution) and testing labs, etc. as per the requirements of the entrepreneurs.
- One District One product Scheme: Every district in Uttar Pradesh has a specific product by which it is known traditionally. These traditional industries includes, for example, brassware of Moradabad, Chikan kari of Lucknow, Zari zardosi of Varanasi, Glassware of Firozabad, Carpets of Bhadohi, Locks of Aligarh, Pottery of Hapur etc.

Keeping above in view, the state has launched the 'One District - One Product' scheme. The main stated objectives of this scheme are as follows:

- Preservation and development of local crafts / skills and promotion of the art
- Increase in the incomes and local
- Employment (resulting in decline in migration for employment).

Industrial Investment & Employment Promotion Policy of Uttar Pradesh 2017

The policy has been formulated to accelerate industrial development by creating a congenial industrial environment, high-end infrastructure and extension of facilities to attract investment in the state. In addition to incentives like stamp duty exemption, tax benefits and capital interest subsidy, the policy also provides attractive incentives on case-to-case basis under mega project, ultra mega and super mega project categories.

The policy focuses on eradicating regional industrial imbalance by uniformly extending the benefits of investment to all geographical areas. It makes specific provisions for participation of the private sector in infrastructure development along with fiscal incentives for Poorvanchal (Eastern UP), Madhyanchal (Central UP) and Bundelkhand regions.

To make the implementation of the policy timely, transparent and effective, relevant Government Orders and supporting notifications have been issued together with the policy document. A high-level committee constituted for this purpose regularly monitors the implementation of IIIP 2012.

- Improvement in product quality and skill development.
 - Transforming the products in an artistic way (through packaging, branding).
 - To connect the production with tourism (Live demo and sales outlet - gifts and souvenir).
 - To resolve the issues of economic difference and regional imbalance.
- **Skill Development:**
 - MSMEs will be given an extra boost by making available trained human resource. The state plans to upgrade skills of young people according to the needs of the sector.
 - The state will proactively review and revise its skill development programme and link available placement opportunities with vocational/skill development training centres.
 - Measures will be taken to ensure equitable access to the most disadvantaged sections, including women and disabled, in the training programmes and strive for placement of at least 70 per cent of the trained personnel in gainful wage and self-employment.
 - **Equitable and Inclusive growth:**
 - To ensure equitable and inclusive growth the state will prioritise employment opportunities for women. Women Entrepreneurship Promotion Schemes will support unemployed women with easy access to seed capital to start their own enterprises. Special focus will also be given to differently abled persons.
 - Socially marginalised sections are generally engaged in agriculture and traditional occupations which are low income generating and seasonal. The state will realign the employment strategy to absorb the labour force by creating more job opportunities in the non-farm sector and boost the employment potential of the services sector. The government will devise special skill development courses for the target groups, keeping in view the market viability and their traditional skill base. This will encourage them to undertake entrepreneurship, self-employment and other income generation activities so as to move away from low income activities. Special focus will be given to industrial sectors which are labour intensive.
 - **Entrepreneurship development:**
 - Entrepreneurship development will be another top agenda for the state. Income enhancement of the poorer sections of the state will be targeted through entrepreneurship development.

Government support in the form of providing information on entrepreneurial opportunities, easy access to capital and other facilitation support will be extended. In addition, high employment generating entrepreneurship development programmes will also be taken up.

Target 9.3

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and market.

To drive economic growth in the state, impetus will be given to the manufacturing sector, particularly MSMEs, by initiating and strengthening the following measures:

- Vertical integration of supply chains
- Design and product development linked with market demand
- Balanced development based on decentralisation
- Research and development to focus more on backward regions
- Region specific industries based on locally available resources and addressing local needs
- Promote use of ICT
- Technological linkages and setting up of technical incubators in specialised institutions
- Branding and marketing support to the handloom, handicraft and allied sectors
- Financial assistance for procurement of machinery and technical advisory services for production

Target 9.4

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

The strategy to achieve a cleaner and greener Uttar Pradesh will be two pronged: promote adoption of new and renewable sources of energy for the upcoming industries/infrastructure, and for the existing industries/infrastructure, increase their energy efficiency. This will involve creation of a clean energy ecosystem, through fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for clean energy manufacturing companies, and support integration of clean energy to reliable and efficient grids. The state will remain committed to ensuring that production processes across sectors are sustainable and accompanied by minimal environmental degradation. The industrial sector will ensure these through the following:

- Use of non-conventional energy and environment friendly technologies.
- Promote innovations in Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
- Improve environmental regulatory compliance including water management.
- Adopt proactive policies in the energy sector, viz., State Hydro Policy 2009, Uttar Pradesh Solar Power Policy 2017, UPERC(Rooftop Solar P.V. Grid Interactive System Gross/Net Metering) Regulations 2019 and Biofuel Policy 2018.
- Implement targeted programmes to improve productivity and access to technology with respect to energy storage systems to reduce waste.
- Reduce information asymmetry through access to citizens on levels of air and water pollution.
- Enforce industries to implement resource recovery systems and switch to clean fuels from fossil fuels.
- Develop Common Facility Centres and Common Effluent Treatment Plants for Industries under MSME Cluster Development Programme (MSME-CDP).
- Adopt modern techniques for industrial waste management through partnerships and collaborations with technology providers and R&D organisations. Towards this, the state will also invest in understanding the nature of waste released by the industries and

developing techniques/technologies to deal with such challenges.

- Introduce environment sensitive and responsive regulations for MSMEs and heavy industries, for example, reporting carbon footprints saved and carbon released by industries in their annual reports and compliance reports, implement resource recovery systems and switch to clean fuels, zero discharge and waste management in industries and big infrastructure projects.
- In addition to these, steps will be taken to further the competitiveness of clean tech industries by supporting them with various policy incentives and procurement preferences. These initiatives are part of the implementation process of the state's industrial policy and include screening of regulatory barriers and market failures that hamper the competitiveness of clean tech industries, challenges of regulation, standardisation and access to finance. A more efficient single-window clearance system will be implemented for environmental industries to reduce the time taken for granting the statutory clearance.

Target 9.5

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

The state will aim towards supporting industry, academia and research organizations to make profitable and successful innovations that can benefit both the business and the public. Towards this, the state will develop a comprehensive programme to design its research and innovation priorities and develop a roadmap to achieve the same with special focus on grass-root innovation and develop innovation temperament in school children. Budgetary provisions to develop an ecosystem required for implementation of the roadmap will be made.

To translate the academic ideas into implementable solutions as well as taking industrial problems to academia for innovative solutions, the state will incentivise industry-academia collaboration. The state will also promote industry/sectoral innovation and research centres focussing on developing R&D as well as creation of R&D infrastructure in the state will be incentivised. Efforts will be made to establish a Translational Biotechnology Institute within the state. Technical incubators in specialised institutions will be established to develop technologies and establish technological linkages

To create an R&D ecosystem in the state, innovation led entrepreneurship will be promoted.

Strategy framework will be developed for such entrepreneurship development. This will include development of state-of-the-art incubation and acceleration centres, creation of seed processing unit for fruits and vegetables, innovation centres and introduction of entrepreneurial programmes in the colleges and universities of the state.

Other areas of innovation to be promoted in the state are bio-energy, renewable energy and industrial biotechnology. The state will focus on developing science and technology infrastructure through establishment of science park, planetaria, science bus, biotech park, bio-networking facility centre, regional science centres and centres of excellence. Research and innovation will be fostered through collaborative research and by creating a technology transfer cell to provide high calibre, specialised and comprehensive technology transfer services, enabling people, communities and institutions with spatial technologies, for integrated development of local areas.

Efforts towards strengthening the science and technology inputs will be made for integrated resource management through development of appropriate tools and techniques in data collection, organisation and analysis. As the MSME's grow, the state will promote the protection of their intellectual property rights (IPR). The state will also formulate a strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation



Milestones

S No.	Activity	
1	Economic growth (GDP at constant price 2011-12) ¹¹	
2	Widening and strengthening of state highways (in Km) ¹²	
3	Widening and strengthening of major district roads (MDR) (in Km) Widening and strengthening of other district roads (ODR) (in Km) ¹³	
4	Development of bus stations ¹⁴	
5	Connectivity of eastern UP with state capital & NCR	
6	Water supply coverage in urban areas ¹⁵	
7	Installation of water treatment plants (5000 villages) ¹⁶	
8	Solid waste management in towns ¹⁷	

¹¹ Vision document for Goal No.8 prepared by Deptt. of MSME as the nodal department

¹² Information provided by PWD

¹³ Information provided by PWD

¹⁴ Information provided by UPSRTC

¹⁵ Vision document for Goal No. 6 prepared by Deptt. of Irrigation as the nodal department

¹⁶ Vision document for Goal No. 6 prepared by Deptt. of Irrigation as the nodal department

¹⁷ Vision document for Goal No. 6 prepared by Deptt. of Irrigation as the nodal department

	2020	2024	2030
	8-9	8-9	9
	1,500	3,500	6,500
	1,650	3,850	7,000
	2,310	5,390	10,000
	40	90	150
	50%	75%	100%
	72.71%	87.71%	100%
	2,250	2,750	
	50%	75%	100%



Prepared by a team headed by Mr. Manoj Singh IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Social Welfare. Other members of the team were Mr. M.K. Singh, Special Secretary, Department of Social Welfare, Mr. R.K. Singh, Joint Director, Directorate of Social Welfare, Ms. Priyanka Verma, Assistant Director, Directorate SC/ST Welfare, Mr. Dinanath, Deputy Secretary, Department of Minority Welfare, Mr. Panna Lal, Deputy Secretary, Disabled Welfare Department, Mr. Sudhir Singh, Special Secretary, Law Department, Mr. Muneshwar Prasad Mishra, Deputy Secretary, Women and Child Welfare Department, Mr. Amar Sen Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Home, Ms. Kamlesh Priyadarshi, Senior Specialist, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Mr. Ranvijay Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Backward Class Welfare, Mr. A. Ahmad, Deputy Secretary, Labour Department, Mr. S.N. Shukla, Deputy Secretary, MSME and Dr. Anandeshwari Awasthi, Joint Director, Planning Department and Ms. Neeta Sharma, SRO, Planning Department.

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES





Vision

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to reduce inequalities through appropriate public policy interventions that foster the life chances of the poor. The state will ensure quality services in health and education, enhanced social protection floor to reduce vulnerabilities, effective implementation of poverty reduction programmes and increased public investments in rural infrastructure, and agriculture. Governance structures will be strengthened for increased participation of people from socially and economically marginalised sections as well as for efficiency in the existing mechanisms of distributive justice. Emphasis will be given to strengthen the Gram Panchayats to identify the most vulnerable and support their access to quality basic services and social protection coverage.





Approach to Vision

Addressing social inequality is critical to reduce inequality in a hierarchical society like India. Social inclusion thus becomes important to enhance the voice and representation of disadvantaged groups so that their quest to improve economic and living conditions would become sustainable. It is from this perspective of simultaneity that programmes and schemes to address inequality would be devised and implemented.

The central approach of the government is inclusive growth by improving the quality and coverage of essential services that will remove the entry barriers and strengthen the existing platforms for inclusion. The approach is also targeted on using appropriate technology in reducing some of the access barriers, particularly in relation to information. Inclusive growth will be reflected in terms of better wage employment and health outcomes, universal access for children to quality

schooling and improvements in provision of basic amenities like electricity, water, road, sanitation and housing. Special attention will be given to women and children, who constitute about 70 per cent of society, for impacting the short and long term effectiveness of interventions.

Concerted efforts will also be made to ensure that members of the socially and economically disadvantaged groups participate effectively in governance through the Panchayati Raj institutions by investing in capacity building of elected members belonging to these groups. Through PRIs and other social mobilisation platforms, a critical mass of local leadership will be nurtured from among the disadvantaged groups (women, disabled, and scheduled caste/tribe and minority communities) who can become role models of engaged citizenship and sustained dignified lives.



The Context

As per Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh is home to 19.98 crore people of which 77.73 per cent live in rural areas. The scheduled castes (SC) constitute 20.7 per cent of the population and are mostly concentrated (86.28 per cent) in rural areas. The scheduled tribe (ST) population is only 0.57 per cent and 90.9 per cent live (90.9 per cent) in rural areas. The other vulnerable groups, such as minorities, are 19 per cent and the disabled constitute 2 per cent of the total population. The other backward class constitutes about 54 per cent of the total population. The sex-ratio of the state is 912 females per 1,000 males.

As per the Rangarajan Committee report, Uttar Pradesh is also home to a large number (809.10 lakh) of people living below the poverty line (BPL). Uttar Pradesh ranks low on counts of development and faces high incidence of poverty. It ranks 18 among 23 states on the human development index (HDI) ranking of states in the country and scores an HDI of 0.38, while the national HDI score is 0.47¹. Its poverty headcount ratio in 2011-12 was 29.4 against 21.9 for India. All these come together to present formidable challenges to the state in economic growth and employment generation.

The literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh increased from 56.3 per cent in 2001 to 67.7 per cent in 2011. The percentage of the population

over 18 that has ever attended school increased from 51 per cent in 2003 to 64 per cent in 2010. Still, in 2010, 7 per cent of children aged 6-11 years never attended school.

The infant mortality rate (IMR) fell from 84 to 46 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1999 and 2015 in UP. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in UP fell from 440 in 2004-06 to 258 in 2012-13 per 100,000 live births, but it remained considerably higher than the corresponding all India average (Annual Health Survey). The average age at marriage of females was 19 years while for males it was 21 years. About 13 per cent of females and 19 per cent of males in the state were married below the legal age.



¹ HDI: 2007-08



In 2009-10, 65 per cent of all dwellings were of pucca construction material, an increase from 57 per cent in 2002-03. Improvements in housing structure are registered both in urban and rural areas and across all income groups. About 59 per cent of the dwelling structure of poor income groups was still kutcha in the rural sector whereas it was only 24 per cent in urban households in 2009-10 ("Monitoring Poverty in UP, 2009-10", Department of Planning and Government of UP).

In 2009-10, 44 per cent of the state's population had access to electricity, reflecting a much higher coverage rate of 84 per cent in urban areas, but only 34 per cent in rural areas. On an average a household had 18 assets in 2009-10, but holding of assets was found significantly different by region of residence and income group of persons. Poor income group

people had on an average 13.5 assets per household whereas it was 22.2 for the rich income group.

Though the state has made significant strides in improving the social development indicators, there are still considerable inequalities observed in terms of income, health, education and other dimensions of human development as well as between the rural and urban areas and different social groups. Besides economic factors, social identities – caste and gender – also affect inequalities in the state.

Present Interventions

Over the years several steps have been taken to bridge the gap between the SCs/STs and the rest of the population. These include reservations in educational institutions and government employment. The state has made significant progress in improving the position of SCs and STs in school enrolment, and in indicators such as literacy and the percentage of people below the poverty line.

An important initiative in closing the gap between the SCs/STs and the rest is the concept of Special Component Plan, consisting of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. This strategy purports to direct plan resources towards meeting their needs in proportion to their share in the total population.

Priority has been assigned for the educational development of the Scheduled Castes. For this purpose, Scheduled Caste students in pre-matric and post-matric classes get scholarship and fee reimbursement. Ashram type schools have been opened for children whose parents cannot afford educational expenses due to extreme poverty. Provision of free education along with free lodging, food, school dress, stationery and medical facilities is made under the scheme. The government also provides hostel facilities from class IX and onwards to students who are unable to continue their higher education at the village level.

Discretionary grant for marriage of daughters is provided to scheduled caste persons. Under this scheme, a grant of Rs 20,000 for the marriage of a daughter is provided to families living the below

poverty line with an annual income below Rs 46,080 in rural areas and Rs 56,460 in urban areas.

Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojna is introduced for group marriage of minimum 10 pairs of all categories below maximum income of Rs. 2,00,000/- per annum.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides a pension of Rs 400 per month per person whose age is between 60 to 79 years and Rs. 500 per month whose age is 80 or above and have an income of below Rs 46,080 in rural areas and Rs 56,460 in urban areas per annum. This assistance is given as Old Age Pension.

Some schemes had been started for the welfare of families that live below the poverty line and belonging to the Other Backward Classes & General category in this category are:

- Scholarship in Post-matric Classes: The state government awards a scholarship from class X onwards to students whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs 2,50,000.
- Pre-examination coaching is imparted to students of general



category belonging to below poverty line families for preparation of job related competitive examinations.

- State Pension Scheme other than NSAP: Financial assistance is provided to families not covered under the BPL list-2002, and not covered under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme or any other financial assistance of the government. In addition to this, under social security schemes (MNREGA, Pension Scheme, PMGAY), priority is given to eligible households of severe underweight children.
- The State Government provides grants to teaching/non-teaching staff of the aided Arabi Farsi Madarsas which are primary institutions for providing education from primary to degree level to the students of minority community in Arabic/Persian/Urdu medium.

The state government provides grants to teaching/non-teaching staff of the aided Arabi-Farsi Madarsas, which are primary institutions for providing education from primary to degree level to the students of minority community in Arabic/Persian/Urdu medium.

The government offers free transportation in UPSRTC buses to persons with disabilities. In the cases of severe disability one escort is also given a similar facility.

A marriage incentive grant up to Rs 15,000 is given when the male in the couple is disabled and up to Rs 20,000 when the female and Rs. 35,000 when both spouses are disabled.

There is provision for financial assistance of Rs 20,000 for construction and maintenance of shops and Rs 10,000 for maintenance of shops to persons with disabilities.

There are 16 special schools devoted for children with disabilities, where free education is being provided. Of these 16 schools, 7 are for the visually impaired, 5 for the hearing impaired, 2 for the physically disabled and 2 for mentally disabled children.

The government's UP State Women's Empowerment Mission has established a Mahila Samman Kosh to provide medical and educational help to women and girl children.



Strategies

Reducing inequality has clear economic as well as social benefits. It strengthens social cohesion and mobility, making it possible for more people to live up to their potential, and broadens support for growth initiatives. Policies that aim for growth but ignore inequality may be self-defeating ultimately, whereas policies that decrease inequality portend social transformation. For example, boosting employment and education have beneficial effects on human capital that can be absorbed by modern economies, which in turn will contribute to growth.



Inequality is multi-faceted in nature. There is inequality in income, but there is also inequality in educational attainment, health status, employment, access to food, water, social security and in general, access to opportunities and choices. These different aspects of inequality are interlinked; improved access to water and sanitation may help reduce inequality in health outcomes, improved educational attainment may help people find better jobs and reduce inequality in employment and incomes, and so on. Economic inequality is a hindrance to the process of growth and development. Therefore, achievement of Goal 10 will be closely linked to the achievement of all other goals.

The government recognises the vital role of education in reducing inequalities – by opening up opportunities to benefit from the existing affirmative actions and social mobility. The government will prioritise the Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) for quality early childhood education and implementation of the right to education (RTE) with emphasis on learning outcomes.

The government of Uttar Pradesh is committed towards reducing inequalities by reducing asset inequality. Towards this, Gram Panchayats will be strengthened to invest time and effort to identify the

Building cognitive capital - A game changer with long term impacts

Efforts and investments will be made for:

Quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Early Childhood Education (ECE) to build the cognitive capital as a crucial component of reducing inequality.

Universal and quality access to ECD (0-8 years) involving parental education, Infant and Young Child Feeding practices, early identification of disabilities and stimulation.

Focused intervention for disadvantaged groups for ECE (3-6 years) which will give emphasis to early stimulation and preparedness for elementary education.

Placing a dedicated, trained person on ECE at the selected anganwadi centres in partnership with the private sector.

most vulnerable and support them to expand their opportunities for asset creation and participation in governance. Legal and financial literacy will be included in the adult literacy programme as well as in other poverty reduction programmes to empower the poor to reap the benefits of the growing economy. The state will focus on equality of opportunity, to be increased through universal and quality public provision of essential amenities and services. Most importantly, mechanisms such as social audits and community mobilisation opportunities in Swachh Bharat Mission and platforms such as Mahila Samakhya and self-help groups (SHGs)/Rural Livelihood Mission (RLM) will be utilised to create an environment of social equality at the village level so as to remove the entry barriers that the poor may face.

Target 10.1

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

The key strategies are to increase the social protection coverage to all in the bottom 40 per cent, provide skills and skill upgradation to acquire quality jobs, and support entrepreneurial skills and financial services for income enhancement and social mobility.

- Progressively increase the coverage of social protection through the existing pension schemes to include more people from vulnerable sections, especially those living below the poverty line.
- Mass media campaigns to increase penetration of rural employment schemes such as MNERGA, using technological advancements such as using voice enabled messaging to reach out to eligible families to promote the scheme. Such efforts will also include dissemination of available opportunities for skill development, support available for income enhancement in agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry by the departments concerned.
- Special emphasis on persons with disabilities with implementation of skill development as well as pension and welfare schemes.
- To provide opportunities through self-employment, the state will take measures to

provide loan and subsidies to members of the scheduled castes through Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation, especially those living below the poverty line. Efforts will also be made to increase the participation of disadvantaged groups in the labour market. This may be achieved by imparting necessary skills to improve employability and technological upgradation in their traditional skills.

- Review and make appropriate amendments to the Special Component Plan so that it is more beneficiary oriented and reaches beneficiaries directly (Direct Beneficiary Transfer).

Quality public health services and universal health insurance

The poor, with their negligible asset base and savings, are most vulnerable during health shocks. One incident of ill health can pull down the family to abject poverty by distress sale of assets, loss of income and employment, etc. Health insurance, covering tertiary care and quality primary care will augur well in protecting the poor from losing their asset base and contain further increase in inequality.

The state will make progressive steps to ensure that universal health coverage is achieved covering the poorest sections in the first phase.

Target 10.2

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

The government will work towards reorienting the employment strategy to absorb the growing labour force by creating more job opportunities and a growth strategy focusing on the primary sector, which can sustain and absorb the increasing employment needs. The growth strategy will also focus on creating employment opportunities in non-farm and household industry sectors, which are labour intensive. In order to provide employment avenues



in the non-agriculture sector, there is need to impart skills, including vocational training in the traditional and new trends.

The government will devise Special Skill Development courses for the target groups, keeping in view market viability and their traditional skill base. This will encourage them to undertake entrepreneurship, self-employment and other income generation activities so as to move away from low productive jobs.

Technological upgradation of traditional skills provides social and economic mobility and hence, special focus will be given to this.

Empowerment of the economically and socially marginalised

A majority of the economically deprived are from the socially marginalised sections of society. Their inclusion and empowerment process require a multi-pronged strategy.

- Gainful employment and income enhancement to overcome abject poverty levels.
- Citizenship building to demand basic rights and social protection to address vulnerabilities across the various stages of the life-cycle and events.
- Political participation to resist discrimination, access equal opportunities in governance and to enhance the social capital.

Towards this, state recognises that it has to focus on the efficient implementation and monitoring of existing schemes and provisions. Participatory and technology enabled systems will be put in place to monitor the quality of services.

The government will take the following measures to enhance inclusiveness:

- Strengthen the implementation of provisions for reservation of various segments in social, economic and political spheres, such as 33 per cent reservation for women in Panchayats, etc.

- Take structured measures to inform communities regarding various development programmes, skill development and employment opportunities. This will also include efforts to create awareness among vulnerable communities regarding their rights and entitlements.
- Implement specially designed training programmes for SC/ST/women and minorities who are elected members of the PRIs.
- Provide legal literacy, e-literacy and financial literacy to members of marginalised communities so that they are self-reliant in accessing the services available which involves transactions and updates.

Ensuring social equality to reduce economic inequality

Given the caste-class nexus in society, it is important to address social inequality to sustain the impact of measures that reduce economic inequality. Voice and representation of the marginalised sections in governance and development processes are also critical. This will be achieved through:

- Separate gram-sabhas for children, women, SC and ST.
- Development and effective implementation and monitoring of sub-plans for SC/ ST.
- Capacity building and leadership of members in the Panchayati Raj Institutions who are illiterate, women and belonging to SC/ST and minorities, especially at the GP level.
- Minority Finance Corporation will be strengthened to support artisans with market linkage, entrepreneurship and working capital.
- Gender responsive budgeting and gender audit of development programmes.
- Gender sensitive and disabled friendly infrastructure and public services.

Target 10.3

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

The state has adequate legal and other administrative provisions and policies to ensure equality in outcomes and address discrimination. The implementation and monitoring of these provisions will be strengthened at various levels - state, district and gram panchayat level - and from the demand and supply side.

Equal opportunity begins with a fair start. The game changer for reducing inequality is education, with a strong base of cognitive capital from the early years, which in turn has to be supported by a series of inter-related services. Hence, the state will be prioritising quality of basic services for the poor through sensitised frontline functionaries and real time, ICT enabled monitoring.

The state will give special attention to Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in the hard-to-reach areas, educationally backward blocks and urban and peri-urban dwelling areas of the poor to ensure that children get a fair start in nutrition and cognitive capital.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (KGBV), residential schools for girls from SC/ST families, and other schools run by the Department of Social Welfare will be supported with capacity building and attitudinal change in the functionaries so that these institutions create role models that break the inter-generational cycle of poverty and increase the aspirations of poor communities for social and economic mobility.

Increased access to criminal justice system

The state will take effective measures to ensure that socially and economically marginalised communities access the criminal justice system through legal literacy, legal aid clinics and online complaint registration and tracking system.

Target 10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Target 10.5

Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

- The state will work towards strengthening the existing social protection schemes as well as initiate new ones to safeguard the interests of vulnerable sections of society.
- The state will work towards bringing in transparency in dealing with cases related to discriminatory practices so that the outcomes are in the public domain and accessible.
- Empower Gram Panchayats for transparent and speedy delivery of beneficiary oriented schemes.
- Revamp the legislative provisions and policies to make them more inclusive and supportive for the vulnerable sections.
- To create interest and increase literacy among the girls from SC/ST communities, more KGBV schools will be opened in areas with a low female literacy rate.
- Expand the scope of Ashram Paddhati Schools (government ashram type schools) to increase the coverage and become accessible to more children from backward sections where they can get quality education.
- Enhance the coverage of financial support (grant of Rs 20,000) for the marriage of up to two daughters belonging to the BPL families - at present its coverage is 2 lakh families per year.
- Strengthen the functioning of special courts through the appointment of more officials to speed up trials - at present there are 40 districts with special courts for cases relating to SC/ST and minorities.
- The state will also take appropriate measures to enhance the e-literacy, financial literacy, legal literacy, etc of people belonging to SC/ST communities - this will include not only



mass media campaigns, but also interactive technological interventions at block/district level through internet/information kiosks.

Optimising the opportunity of GPDP to reduce inequalities

The state will take all needed efforts to empower Gram Panchayats (GP) through further devolution of functions and funds as well as capacity building of elected members so as to enable identification of the poorest and the vulnerable/neediest for each of the schemes including social protection and land distribution.

Given the large size of the state, poverty and other inequalities can be reduced only by bringing in efficiency in local governance – there are 59,000 units of local governance and over 7,00,000 elected members of the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI).

Training programmes will be specially designed to impart knowledge and sensitivity to elected members to understand and address inequality and poverty at GP level through gram panchayat development plan (GPDP) and funds from finance commission.

Some of the fiscal policies that the state will take up include:

- The low level of capital expenditure will be increased to create domestic productive and infrastructure capacities, especially, public investments in agriculture, agriculture research and rural infrastructure so that the poor in rural areas can benefit.
- Public expenditure in the social sector will be increased to enhance both availability and access to basic public goods and services, which are mostly accessed by the poor.
- Progressive tax structures to increase revenue mobilisation and optimise the use of cess funds for specific sectors for the well-being of workers, such as children's education, health insurance, skill upgradation, financial and e-literacy of the workers, etc.

Target 10.6

Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

- Strengthen the scope of existing social welfare institutions to make them responsive towards the needs of people requiring special attention – through different partnership models, inviting more private institutions and agencies to come forward to take up the cause of development of vulnerable communities.
- Incentivising and enabling initiatives promoted by private institutions as Corporate Social Responsibility – such as adopting the schools for SC/ST communities run by social welfare department.

Target 10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

- Develop and implement state specific migration policies including intra-state migration – ensuring basic rights and access to welfare programmes among the migrating families.
- Develop mechanisms to ensure one identity throughout the state so that migrant person will also get the benefits related to social protection through direct beneficiary transfer (DBT).

A web portal will be developed to track and reach out to workers who migrate outside the state in case of any need or distress.

Intra-state migrants will be ensured their entitlements through portability of benefits such as public distribution system (PDS), cash transfer benefits, admission of children into schools and other basic amenities in convergence with departments concerned.



Milestones

Sl No	Activity	2020	2024	2030
1	OldAge Pension Scheme (Families in lakhs)	45	47	50
2	Pension for differently abled persons (Families in lakhs)	8.85	14.50	18.50
3	Pre-Metric Scholarships for SC, ST, General, OBC and Minority.	16,66,000	23,20,000	36,45,000
4	Post-Metric Scholarships for SC, ST, General, OBC and Minority.	46,60,718	60,36,000	70,75,000
5	Financial assistance for daughter's marriage for SC, ST, General, OBC and Minority.	3,34,283	4,67,996	7,48,794
6	Ashram Type Schools	110	131	162
7	Eklavya Model School	4	6	8
8	OldAge Home	75	110	150
9	Establishment of Special courts Establishment of Designated Court-	40 35		
10	Construction of Hostels for working women of minority communities	20	30	
11	Scheme for providing quality education in Madrasas	34,008	50,000	75,000
12	Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	67 institutions	100 Institutions	150 institutions
13	Establishment of educations hub in minority concentrated area (2 model schools in each district)	40 District	70 District	
14	Computer aided smart classes in Madrasas	1,500	2,500	3,500
15	Construction of hostels for minorities (100 beds)	1,500	2,000	3,000
16	Skill development programmes for minorities (beneficiaries)	33,000	46,200	74,000



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**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES**



Make cities and human settlements
inclusive, safe, resilient and
sustainable



Vision

Uttar Pradesh envisions making all cities and towns inclusive, safe, resilient, disaster proof, slum-free and sustainable with access to smart-IT enabled governance systems. All citizens will have basic urban amenities as per norms - transport facilities, street lighting, adequate, safe and affordable housing, and clean, healthy and liveable environment. Towards a sustainable urban environment, the government is committed to creating green and open public spaces, upgraded slums and conserving cultural heritage.





Approach to Vision

Participation of people in the planning and development activities at different levels is central to governance of towns and cities. Hence, development of cities and towns is envisaged through a participatory approach wherein public-private partnerships, voluntary efforts of NGOs and residents' collectives are fostered. Accelerating such collaborative efforts will form one of the core approaches of the goal.

Urban/city development envisages governance of multi-municipal pattern of urban growth along the corridors. Organisational arrangements for their governance will have to be evolved in the context of this new pattern of growth. Such arrangements will be flexible to cope with the emerging pattern and issues of urban management.

Conjunctive use of water resources will be adopted to meet the challenges of water requirements in urban areas. This necessitates a shift from over-dependence on one source of drinking water to the conjunctive use from several sources, viz., ground, surface water and rainwater harvesting including recharge/roof water collection and bulk transfer through pipelines. The vision envisages establishment of a state model for community management of Water Supply Service in order to promote and encourage community participation and ownership of water sources and infrastructure.

Convergence principles will be prioritised in achieving the targets

such as in the case of water supply and sanitation to attain open defecation free (ODF) status on priority for all towns. Similar convergence vision of working with the forest department in order to expand the green belt around urban spaces will be adopted to increase the forest cover as well as pollution free environment in urban localities.

The partnership with other state departments and civil society organisations will form a key strategy for achieving the end-urban-poverty targets. Both public and private sectors will have to work on to achieve housing shortage. For extremely poor (lower than economically weaker section, EWS category) the state sponsored social security schemes like Aasra Yojana will be continued. Eradication of extreme poverty by 2030 through Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) will also be guiding the vision to achieve Goal 11.

State policies will acknowledge the presence of equal number of women and girls in the cities as that of men and boys and make urban governance and infrastructure gender responsive and sensitive to address the specific needs of women including safety, convenience, opportunities and participation.

Street vendors and presence of markets will be considered in the planning phase for its implication for traffic and waste management.

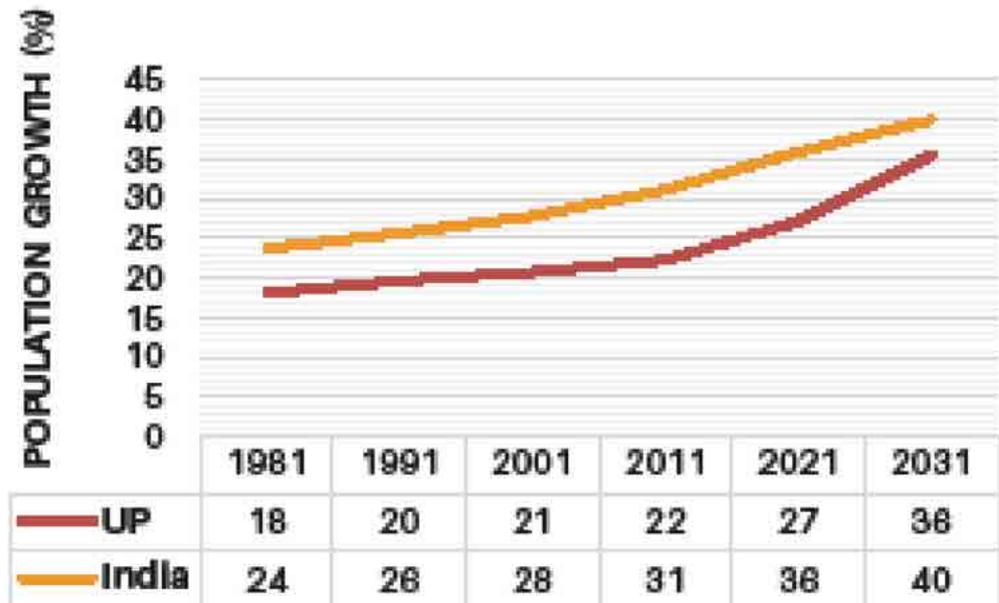


The Context

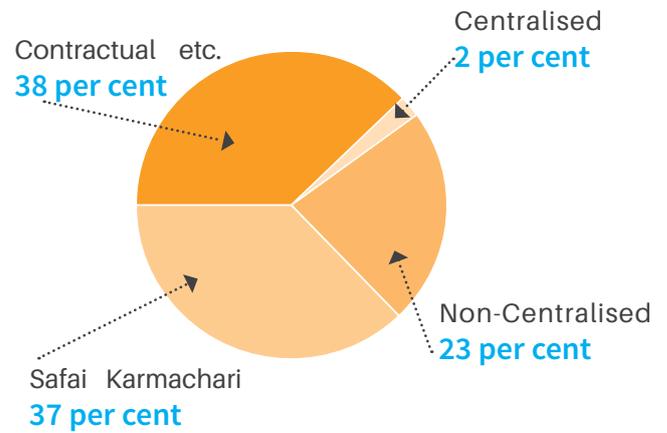
Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India with a total population of 19.96 crore (199.6 million), according to Census 2011, out of which 15.51 crore (155.1 million) live in rural areas and 4.45 crore (44.5 million) in urban areas. There has been a net addition of about 1.09 crore (10.9 million) persons in the urban areas during 2001- 2011. Thus, about 16.50 per cent of the total population and 11.80 per cent of the urban population of India reside in Uttar Pradesh. Out of 4,041 statutory towns of India 648 (i.e. 16 per cent) exist in Uttar Pradesh. The percentage of urban population to total population of the state stands at 22.28 as per 2011 Census

whereas this percentage was 20.78 in 2001. Thus, an increase of 1.50 percentage points has been recorded in the urban population during 2001-2011. However, the level of urbanisation (22.28 per cent) in the state is quite low as compared to the all-India figure of 31.16 per cent. The decadal growth of urban population during 2001-2011 has been 28.82 per cent as against 31.80 per cent during 1991-2001. By 2021 the urban population of the state is estimated to be 6.67 crore (66.7 million) which would mean an increase of 2.22 crore (22.2 million) as against 1.09 crore (10.9 million) during 2001-2011.

Urban Population Growth Trend in India and Uttar Pradesh



As one of the biggest states, UP is also a fast urbanising state in India. In 1981, about 18.8 per cent of the population lived in the urban areas which has increased to 22.27 per cent in 2011 and is likely to increase to 36 per cent in 2031. There are about 7 cities/urban agglomerations (UA) with a population of above 10 lakh (1 million) and 55 cities/UAs with population between 1 lakh and 10 lakh (Census 2011). There are 653 urban local bodies (ULB) as on 31 March, 2018 comprising 16 Nagar Nigams, 199 Nagar Palika Parishads and 438 Nagar Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh. The area and population covered by these 653 ULBs with total work force engaged in providing basic services to urban people is given below:



Status of Employees in ULBs of UP

S N	Name of ULB	No of ULB	Area (Sq. Km)	Popn. (Lakh) 2011 Census	Municipal Officers and Employees				
					General Employee			Safai Karmachari	Total
					Centralize	Non- Centralize	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Nagar Nigam	16	2042.86	184.36	1093	12,352	13,445	33,210	46,655
2	Nagar Palika Parishad	199	2254.72	158.42	767	12,967	13,734	30,680	44,414
3	Nagar Panchayat	438	2629.74	74.91	223	5,324	5,547	13,362	18,909
	Total	653	6927.32	417.69	2083	30,643	32,726	77,252	1,09,978

Although Uttar Pradesh has the largest urban system in the country with 636 municipalities, it ranks 23rd in the level of urbanisation. There are marked regional imbalances in the level of urbanisation in the state. As per Census 2011, UP's Western Region, with 32.45 per cent urban population, is the most urbanised and its Eastern Region, with 13.40 per cent urban population, is the least urbanised. The urban population of Central and Bundelkhand Regions stands at 20.06 per cent and 22.74 per cent, respectively. The trend of urban population growth shows that large towns especially class-I towns are growing relatively faster, which is discernible from the fact that class-I towns contained 33.71 per cent of urban population in 1951 which increased to 60 per cent in 2011. Besides, the number of class-I towns increased from 14 in 1991 to 54 in 2001 and 64 in 2011, whereas the number of metropolitan cities increased from 6 in 2001 to 7

in 2011. Concentration of population in large cities is indicative of spatial polarisation of employment opportunities. Small towns (especially Class-5 and 6 towns) exhibit a negative rate of growth which is indicative of a growing trend of population shift towards larger (5 lakh plus) cities.

As is the case with urbanisation and associated development challenges, urban poverty reduction is one of the primary issues for the government. The urban poor population in the state is about 29 per cent (2011). In 2016, there are 14.9 lakh (1.49) million poor families in urban areas that need support from the government. Basic requirements in terms of housing, basic services in urban slums and low income areas are critical for development. It is estimated that by 2030 over 4.1 million low income families need to be catered to with various basic services in urban areas.



Housing is one of the basic necessities of life. 'Housing' means more than a roof; it includes adequate space, civic amenities, security of tenure, structural stability, lighting and ventilation, security, privacy, access to work place - all these at an affordable cost. 'Affordable', not only in financial terms, but liveability, acceptability, inclusiveness and sustainability too. Affordable housing, especially to the urban poor, is a social obligation of the state and a big challenge which requires innovative thinking and planning. Shortage of affordable housing is a serious problem today, not only in Uttar Pradesh, but also in the country as a whole. High urban growth entails considerable investment in housing and physical and social infrastructure. It is estimated that the housing industry in the country contributes to about 6 per cent of the GDP. This industry itself has over 250 backward and forward linkages with ancillary industries. It is ironical that while the urban population is increasing rapidly, supply of serviced land and housing units is restricted, leading to creation of sub-standard and illegal housing stock. The projected housing shortage at the beginning of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) has been estimated at 5.46 lakh dwelling units and about 13.20 lakh households are expected to be added up to the end of 12th Plan as per the population projections. Thus, the total housing requirement during the 12th Plan period is expected to be 24.12 lakh, say 24.0 lakh dwelling units, which means that 4.8 lakh dwelling units will have to be provided annually.

Housing for economically weaker sections and low income families is a critical aspect of urban development. In the 12th Five Year Plan 24 lakh (2.4 million) housing stock is short in urban areas; of this 30 per cent is for the weaker income group and 60 per cent for the lower and middle income groups (L/MIG). The target of 13.50 lakh houses for the poor (EWS/LIG) is ambitious; current schemes (Rajeev Awas Yojana and Basic Services to the Urban Poor, BSUP, and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme, IHSDP) cover only 91,826 dwelling units.

With regard to environmental sustainability, there is currently a provision that 15 per cent of the total project/housing scheme area is to be designated for green cover/public place/park and made accessible to children, older persons and women. The planned urban development and housing colonies by private developers are able to maintain this ratio. All multi structures/storied buildings are to be constructed by complying the mandatory provisions in state building byelaws for earthquake resistance to mitigate human life loss.

Urban water supply, sanitation, waste and sewage management are other critical areas of intervention that ensures sustainable urban living. Currently, household level water supply in urban areas is from 41.2 per cent in Nagar Nigams to 21.10 per cent in Nagar Palika Parishads (NPP) and Nagar Palikas (NP) which is supplied for only 4-5 hours per day,

on an average. Only 9.03 per cent of the total urban population of some of the major towns (1 lakh plus population) is covered with a sewerage system; the remaining areas and towns are served by the twin pit or septic tank based individual household toilets (IHHT). 85 per cent of urban households are covered who has sanitary individual household toilets in the 652 ULBs, however 100% of the toilets would be available by 1st quarter of 2019.

The drainage system coverage ranges from 32 per cent in Nagar Nigams to 39 per cent in other ULBs of state. The total solid waste generated in urban areas is approximately 15,500 tonnes per day (TPD), of which 57.48 per cent is processed/ recycled scientifically at present in the State, where compost based 12 processing plants are functional.

Solid waste management is proposed to be undertaken phase-wise in all 652 towns in Uttar Pradesh for which an action plan has been made under Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban(SBM). Towns having population <100K shall be covered under the Module where the Material recovery facility plays an important role to cater the municipal solid waste generated in the town. Approx 90% of the town in Uttar Pradesh has population of <100K.

The success of solid waste management (waste to compost and waste to energy both) is critically dependent on segregation at source and transportation of segregated waste to the processing plant. It is also dependent upon development of demand/market for the compost and suitable incentive schemes for its sale. The Government of UP (GoUP) had enthusiastically embarked on development of compost processing facilities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Solid Waste Management projects were proposed in 31 towns with a proposed cumulative processing capacity of 7,600 TPD. Of these, 17 plants were commissioned having cumulative processing capacity of 6,600 TPD. There are 12 plants currently in running condition with a capacity of 4,615 TPD.

State Solid waste management policy was rolled out by Urban Development Department in June 2018, in addition to that state has designated the 8 towns (Moradabad, Mujaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Ghaziabad, Prayagraj, Varanasi,

Merrut) to the private stake holders on PPP Module for the waste to energy plants.

The government has instructed the Uttar Pradesh Nonconventional and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA) to formulate a waste-to-energy (WtE) policy for the state. Recognising the role of WtE projects in reducing the pressure on landfills and in supplementing the energy requirements of the state, the government has approved setting up of a 15 MW waste-to-energy pilot plant in Rampur ULB.

Most of the cities in Uttar Pradesh have been facing public transport problems for many years, affecting the mobility of people and economic growth of the area. These problems are due to inadequate transport infrastructure and its sub-optimal use, lack of integration between land use and transport planning, lack of mass transport system and little improvement in city bus services, which encourage a shift to personalised modes. The challenge for improved bus transport is to provide good quality service at an affordable price. It is also important to evaluate alternative public transport technologies in the context of city characteristics.

The public transport options vary between low cost buses to high cost rail metros. Moreover, the shape of the city is important in selecting an appropriate mode of transport; and capacity building is an important factor in introducing and implementing a public transport system. Several initiatives have been taken in this regard: Many cities of the state, like Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Prayagraj, Varanasi and Meerut, have prepared Comprehensive Mobility Plans. Bus systems have been improved under JNNURM through provision of better buses, improved information system and prioritisation of bus flows through dedicated bus lanes. However, it is still not enough to cater to the growing need of cities. The key message from the review of urban transport sector in the state is that the proposed approach has to be comprehensive and serve a range of human needs.

Buses procured under JNNURM scheme have almost completed their life and the govt has drawn up an ambitious plan to replace these buses with more modern Electric buses which have nil emission and minimum pollution. A fund for aiding the public transport system has been created and annual budget has been allocated. It is named Dedicated Urban Transport Fund. A plan for adding 540 electric buses to

the fleet of public transport buses has been drawn in eight cities namely Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Shahjahanpur 30 e-bus shelters are being constructed in Lucknow, which will have an ATM, Led display screen for displaying arrival departure of buses and a toilet also for passengers convenience

The city bus services in 7 ULBs - Lucknow, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Meerut, Agra and Mathura - are being run by the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) under the overall supervision of the Directorate of Urban Transport, Government of Uttar Pradesh under the urban development department. To improve urban mobility, the transport department is plying 16,510 private buses. Seats are reserved in buses for persons with disability (PwD), elderly and children. Radio taxis are in operation in big cities. For women's safety a Pink Auto Service (run and operated by women) is being started in all big cities. Highway patrolling is also being done and with UP 100, emergency police response time in urban areas is stipulated as 10 minutes.

The ULBs have done computerisation of property tax, water tax and birth/death registration by developing standalone e-governance modules. An integrated and statewide e-governance project, termed EMAAS (E-municipalities as a service) has been approved under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and National Informatics Centre-Uttar Pradesh (NIC-UP), which has developed several modules for ULBs of the state, has been nominated the implementer at the state level..

Per capita availability of open public space among 1 lakh plus cities ranges from 2.13 sq. m to 0.01 sq. m, which is much lower than the benchmark of 3 sq. m per capita given in the Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI), 2014. The state government, as per UP Open Spaces and Playground policy 1975 will be increasing open spaces and the green cover in urban areas by implementing provisions in the building byelaws. The ULBs are also increasing the green cover by planting trees in open spaces and developing children's parks under AMRUT.

All districts in the state have prepared Disaster Management Plans elaborating on the hazard vulnerability analysis of the district. These plans will be helpful in planning for a city with minimum loss in case of disaster. The capacities of Departments of Civil Defence, Home Guard, Fire and Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) have been upgraded in order to actively involve them in disaster relief and response activities.

At present, a total of 143 monuments are protected by the state archaeology department. Special conservation work has been done in and around Lucknow at Gulistan-e-Iram, Kothi Darshan Bilas, Roshan-ud-Daulla Kothi, Lal Baradari Bhawan, Hulas Khera excavated site. In Mathura district similar conservation and restoration work has been carried out at Kusum Sarovar, Raskhan ki Samadhi, at Balabehet Sorai Fort in district Lalitpur, the Nasirabad Brick Temple in district Sitapur, and Chunar Fort, Gurudham Mandir in district Varanasi, under the 13th Finance Commission. At present, the department carries out emergency conservation and restoration work of important monuments and sites.

Women and girls face exclusion across all key aspects of urban life, thus limiting the following:

- Assets for livelihood and basic services
- Right to own land, inherit property, and have security of tenure
- Access to employment and equal wages
- Safety
- Decision making
- Services related to child care, education, and sexual and reproductive health

As women and girls make up half the urban population, do more than half the work, do the majority of care work, and are often subjected to sexual and gender-based violence, cities ought to be designed and built with women's and girls' participation and interests in mind. There is room for great improvement of municipal governance, spatial organisation, infrastructure, and services to better serve women and girls. Designing and managing cities with and for women will also improve cities for all, including marginalised groups and men.



Present Interventions

There have been a host of development programmes and schemes for urban development in the state. Then there are central government schemes, which have been augmented with specific schemes and provisions from the state government. They have been able to achieve significant results over the past four years though there are some critical gaps and challenges. Some of the schemes are enumerated below.

The challenge of urban poverty and urban housing is being addressed by central and state interventions through flagship schemes such as: Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-PMAY (Housing for All-Urban). NULM's focus is to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor by the end of 2024 towards eradication of extreme poverty. The Mission would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential basic amenities and services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address the livelihood concerns of urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing demand driven market opportunities for their betterment and eradication of extreme poverty.

As per census 2011, there are 49,63,640 persons living in slums in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh in 268 cities. However, the Urban Social Health Activist (USHA) slum survey (2009-10) reported that 88,09,060

population were living in the 13,675 notified/non notified slums in 396 cities of Uttar Pradesh. The surveys show the declining trend of slum population that may be due to combined central and state government efforts to rehabilitate urban poor under various infrastructure and housing schemes. There are a number of housing schemes for the urban poor running in the state - Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Rajeev Awas Yojana (RAY), Aasra Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). In BSUP/IHSDP scheme, 40 per cent of the project fund and in RAY/Aasra Yojana, 25 per cent are reserved for development of civic/social services. Apart from these housing schemes, there are some other schemes, namely, SC Sub Plan, Alpaankhyak Malinbasti Yojana, etc., which also provide infrastructure facilities (like drainage system, pavements, bio digester, link road, community/livelihood centre, etc.) to slum dwellers of Uttar Pradesh.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): In continuation of the earlier Mission (JNNURM), GoI launched the AMRUT Mission in 60, 1 lakh plus cities of Uttar Pradesh and in NPP Ayodhya, based on religious and cultural grounds. The objective is to provide urban amenities as per norms (Service Level Benchmarks).

This scheme is aimed at improving water and sewerage, drainage, development of greenery and open spaces in urban localities, sustainable and pollution free non-motorised transport (walk-ways, cycle-ways), etc.

Adarsh Nagar Yojana (ANY): Under the purview of centrally sponsored scheme guidelines, the state government is implementing Adarsh Nagar Yojana in those ULBs which have less than 1 lakh population and are not covered under centrally sponsored schemes. The objectives of ANY are to provide infrastructural facilities, like safe drinking water, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, slaughter house, road, street lighting, and other qualitative civic amenities to the urban people of transitional areas. It also put emphasis on the integrated development of these smaller towns and cities.

The Service Level Benchmarks (SLB) in 4 sectors – water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and drainage – of all 636 ULBs are being notified yearly to monitor the improvement in benchmarks.

State Housing Scheme 2014 was launched to address the need of adequate, safe and affordable housing for middle and lower income group sections of society. The aim of this scheme is to check the growth of unauthorised colonies and slums. In order to increase financial inclusion among the urban poor, financial literacy camps will be organised in collaboration with a lead bank.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban): This intervention is being implemented in all urban areas of UP with the aim of creating awareness on cleanliness and elimination of open defecation (by constructing individual household and community toilets), eradication of manual scavenging, scientific municipal solid waste management practices. The programme aims to enable private sector participation in sanitation sector.

Smart Cities Mission: GoI launched the Smart City Mission to achieve standard service levels in core municipal areas of selected Smart Cities. There are 14 cities in Uttar Pradesh which are included in the Smart City Mission. This Mission at present follows area based development which will be further expanded

to cover the entire city. The strategic components of area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development) plus a pan-city initiative in which smart solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. Components of the programme include water supply, electricity, sewerage and sanitation including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility (public transport), affordable housing for the urban poor, IT connectivity and digitalisation, good governance (including e-governance), sustainable environment and safety of citizens.

Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY): Two cities, Mathura and Varanasi, have been included under HRIDAY Mission. The objective of this Mission is to preserve and revitalise the soul of the heritage city to reflect its unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative and secure environment. The Mission will also undertake strategic and planned development of heritage cities, aiming at improvement in overall quality of life with specific focus on sanitation, security, tourism, heritage revitalisation and livelihoods, retaining the city's cultural identity. The scheme broadly focuses on four theme areas – physical infrastructure, institutional infrastructure, economic infrastructure and social infrastructure for reviving and revitalising the soul of a Heritage City.

State sector scheme for conservation and regeneration of water bodies in ULBs is being implemented. Attention is being given to towns and cities affected by surface and ground water contamination.

Uttar Pradesh Urban Training and Research Institute is being established in Lucknow to train professionally all municipal functionaries and public representatives so that the efficiency in urban governance can be improved.

EMAAS Project (E-Municipalities as a Service) for Municipalities in Uttar Pradesh: The EMAAS project is being implemented in the state by urban development department with the support of NIC.

To undertake urban reforms and urban governance in all 636 ULBs of the state, e-governance modules, like birth and death registration, centralised admin module, property tax, public grievance redressal, e-procurement and accrual based double accounting system (DEAS), etc., have been developed and are being implemented in 14 Nagar Nigams, and 23 other municipalities. For citizens of all 636 ULBs common state level citizen portal has been launched.

Urban connectivity has been improved with private buses on notified and private routes. City bus service is in operation in 9 towns. Radio taxis are in operation in Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi, Jhansi, Aligarh, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Saharanpur, Moradabad, Bareilly and Gorakhpur. The pink auto service is being operated for women's safety in major cities. E-rickshaws are being operated in congested areas of cities as last mile connectivity.

A Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for a multi-city metro rail project is under implementation in the state; the project is already operational in Noida and Greater Noida. The state government had decided to launch Metro Rail services in Lucknow and Ghaziabad in Phase I. At present the work of Metro Rail is in progress in both the places. The metro project in Lucknow has reached an advanced stage and is expected to be complete soon. After the feasibility report, RITES (an expert institution of the Ministry of Railways) is preparing the detailed project report (DPR) for the implementation of Metro Rail projects in Varanasi, Kanpur, Agra and Meerut. The Metro Rail projects in Kanpur and Varanasi are likely to start in the financial year 2017-18.

The government is also expanding large park areas, sports arenas etc. in major cities of the state. The Gomti riverfront is being developed in Lucknow. Owing to its location, the site, partially complete, serves as a recreational area and a green lung space of the city.

The District Disaster Management Plan of each district has been prepared and provisions are also being incorporated in the state building byelaws. Trainings of various stakeholders for disaster management and disaster mitigation have been completed.

Critical gaps and issues

The urban development and related departments face several challenges, such as lack of infrastructure in the department, paucity of funds, etc. Similarly issues related to lack of adequate data, clarity in rules and procedures, implementation difficulties are being reported by the departments in terms of meeting the programme objectives. For example, enforcing earthquake resistance norms for multi-storied buildings/structures is also a challenge due to lack of adequate human resources. Lack of public awareness is also identified as one of the critical gaps of the demand side. For example, public encroachment near protected monuments is a major issue that creates operational difficulties for the departments. In relation to data, information related to urban poverty as well as housing requirements in urban areas need to be verified through systematic surveys as there are discrepancies in the estimates.

Inadequate finance is one of the major challenges to fulfilling several ambitious targets related to urban development. Provision of safe drinking water is a statutory function of the urban local bodies, both under the Constitution and municipal laws.

According to norms, the water supply must not be less than 70 litres per person per day in general and in the sewerage covered cities and towns it must be 135 litres per person per day. Moreover, there is 15 per cent additional water supply requirement for transportation and distribution (T&D) losses. To fulfil the need of water availability for all urban citizens as per norms for the period of 2015-30 the state requires Rs 21,000.00 crore. The fund requirement for improving and upgrading the sewerage system in 652 ULBs (currently only 63 cities/towns are partially covered) according to

norms, for the period 2015-30, is Rs 1, 21,000.00 crore. The drainage system coverage ranges from 32 per cent in Nagar Nigams to 39 per cent in other ULBs of the state. Considering the population pressure in urban areas, adequate drainage coverage in 652 ULB would require Rs 45,413.23 crore for the period 2015-30.

SWM is essential in all ULBs. In the state, per capita waste production is around 200-500 gram per day. Solid Waste Management in all 652 towns is proposed to be undertaken in a phased manner, for which an action plan has been prepared projecting a cost of Rs 2413 crore. Unavailability of land is a constraint in the smaller ULBs (population <100K) hence we have planned to go for the de-centralized waste management in such towns.

Streamlining solid waste disposal needs drastic renovation and restructuring. It needs well-coordinated mechanism to collect, segregate and scientifically process and dispose of urban municipal solid waste, for which the state requires around Rs 10,680 crore. Unavailability of land is a constraint.

To implement the urban mobility plan in all Nagar Nigams and Nagar Palika Parishads as conceptualised in the Comprehensive Mobility Plans of million plus cities, the state requires a huge investment of Rs 1,08,500.92 crore to make cities liveable and sustainable in the urban mobility sector. The big challenge of urban transport is to design roads to ply all types of buses and also design dedicated city bus tracks like the bus rapid transit system (BRTS) for efficient public transport.

On the basis of data compiled at Urban Local Bodies Directorate, UP the total length of black topped surface (Bituminous Macadam, BM) road in urban local bodies was 30,560 km in 2009-10, which increased to 37,380 km in 2015-16. By analysing these data, it appears that there is around 2-3 per

cent annual growth in the length of municipal roads; by this trend it is estimated that in 2029-30, there would be around 56,540 km black topped BM road and nearly 19,160 km new BM road needs to be developed in future by ULBs. For the development of this additional road length all ULBs require the huge sum of Rs 1,14,960.00 crore till 2030. Additionally, illuminating all types of roads and crossings requires Rs 4,934.18 crore for the period 2015-30.

It can be seen from the above gap analysis that to provide core basic urban amenities as per norms, state needs to invest around Rs 5,17,630.22 crore in the urban sector till 2030.

The main challenges thrown up by growing urbanisation in the state include increasing slum population, acute shortage of affordable housing, inadequate potable drinking water supply, environmental problems like air, water and noise pollution, insanitation, increasing pressure on land, encroachments, haphazard urban growth and lack of mass transport, etc. Although the urban local bodies are hard pressed to mobilise resources to discharge their functions, they have to bear the incessantly increasing pressure of providing basic civic amenities like safe drinking water supply, sanitation, drainage, sewerage, street-lights, roads, etc., to the rapidly growing population, especially in the large cities. In order to do so their capacity has to be augmented and strengthened in view of recent technological innovations and the growing demand of urbanisation.



Strategies

Addressing challenges of urban development needs coordinated effort from all fronts. Interventions need to be synergised with the existing programmes with an approach of collaborative governance. The government of UP has identified strengths and weaknesses of existing programmes and addressing these identified shortcomings will guide the strategies to achieve objectives of Goal 11. Towards this, strategies aim at the following: urban poverty reduction, infrastructure development including urban transportation, improvements in water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation facilities, waste management, upgradation of basic services in slums, housing, and creating conducive liveable urban environment, including green spaces, recreational and public spaces like parks, etc. Improving urban governance and institutions for effective, transparent and accountable delivery of urban services are also the core strategies.



Target 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Creating adequate urban infrastructure is priority for the government. For the creation of urban infrastructure as per norms, the state requires a sum of Rs 5,17,630.22 crore and the annual requirement is Rs 34,508.68 crore till 2030¹. The ULBs need to generate resources from own their revenue sources; for this data digitisation is to be taken as top priority. The property tax data is to be digitised taking the base of geographical information system (GIS) survey. All municipal assets will be surveyed and put on the website for public use.

Financial sustainability of ULBs and parastatal agencies such as the Water and Sewerage Board, Public Health Engineering Department, Public

Work Department, Development Authorities, etc. can be brought about through reforms in property tax, improved accounting practices, and levy of appropriate user charges.

The execution of solid waste management projects of towns, producing solid waste between 25 to 130 TPD, too is proposed to be taken up on public-private partnership (PPP) mode. Components like processing plant and development of landfill and its operation and maintenance (O&M) over a period of 30 years are covered under the PPP mode, while the activities like door-to-door collection, primary storage, secondary collection, transfer and transportation up to the processing plant are to be carried out either by the ULBs or by the firms/ NGOs/ Companies involved in similar kind of work in the concerned ULBs.

24x7 water supply is proposed in certain pockets of Smart Cities which further need to be extended in all 60 AMRUT towns in the initial phase.

¹Projection based on 2011 Census and estimation based on detailed project reports prepared under various urban sector mission programmes.

Separate funds for O&M of municipal assets need to be created to solve the problem of maintenance of municipal assets created under various central and state government programmes.

Street lighting in ULBs is being converted to LED on PPP basis which further needs to be taken up as a mega energy efficiency programme.

Gender responsive infrastructure and gender sensitive governance

Since women experience and use the urban environment in different ways from men, they have different priorities and needs with regard to services and infrastructure, like transport, housing and basic urban services and institutions, including the timing of these services. Policy-makers and planners, whether women or men, need to be gender-aware to think, understand and address women's needs and interests, and ensure women are brought into the planning process. Needs of women headed households, disabled women, women who are street vendors and domestic helps are to be factored in. Urban poor women and their particular vulnerability and their specific economic survival strategies will only be reflected in urban policy-making if categories like the 'household' and the 'neighbourhood' are disaggregated by gender and family type.

Engendering the practice of urban governance and planning directs attention to broader questions of diversity and civic engagement and offers solutions to many of the challenges presented by social and economic diversity.

These include and begin with adequate lighting of roads, availability of toilets in public places, spaces and institutions, safe public transport, support services such as crèche and after-school centres, timing of work, transport and learning opportunities to accommodate the multiple responsibilities of women, etc.

UP government Housing Policy 2014 details the action plan to achieve the annual target of 4 lakh dwelling units under different categories. During the plan period of 2012-17, there was a deficit of 24 lakh dwelling units, which the state plans to complete on PPP mode.

The state government building byelaws made it mandatory for every developer to develop 20 per cent dwelling units for the EWS and LIG segments.

The state will enforce the annual targets to develop housing stocks set for the 27 development agencies and the Housing Boards. It will also incentivise private developing agencies by waiving off developmental charges to invest in housing units for EWS and LIG segments.

Poverty reduction and livelihoods promotion

Existing flagship urban poverty reduction programmes would be made effective through demand creation. The IEC funds would be increased for wide publicity of urban poor welfare schemes. Technical assistance and support would be taken from the Union government in addressing the gaps in the existing programmes. Since PMAY is a partially subsidised housing scheme for EWS and LIG segments, there is need for fully subsidised housing schemes for people even poorer than the EWS category. The present Aasra scheme, which is a housing scheme of the state, will be used for plugging the gaps. A pro-poor strategy should be adopted along with convergence of various central and state government schemes for achieving the SDG targets. For increasing financial inclusion among the urban poor, financial literacy camps for urban poor will be organised in collaboration with a lead bank. Promotion of micro enterprises in the informal sector by increasing the subsidy on the interest of bank loans to the poor should be encouraged. Health challenges of the urban poor will be addressed in convergence with the health department.

Government of UP will develop a policy to benefit circular migrant (floating populations) labourers who

play a vital role in the economy of informal sectors of cities. Proper surveys will be conducted to identify the urban poor and an action plan chalked out for poverty alleviation as per the present market scenario.

Increasing trends in urban poverty and child labour

- The state will address the increasing urbanisation and the resultant urban poverty and child labour by enhancing the reach and coverage of health, education and sanitation services for the urban poor.
- Livelihood promotion and skill development will be designed specifically for women and youth belonging to the category of urban poor.
- Environmental sanitation will be encouraged by cultivating neighbourhood communities.

Equitable access to education

- Growing urban and peri-urban areas pose significant challenge to meet the demand for education through government institutions. The RTE Act-Section 12 (1) C, which stipulates 25 per cent seats in all private schools be reserved for children of economically weaker sections, will be implemented more efficiently to ensure that the urban poor have access to education.
- More community based crèches and early childhood care and education centres will be opened in partnership with private players in urban poor neighbourhoods.

Slums and basic services

The state government has been focusing on providing basic civic amenities in slum areas so that they do not remain slums any more. The pro-poor housing schemes with appropriate urban infrastructure are aimed towards achieving this goal and are being implemented by Gol and the state government. At

present centrally sponsored housing schemes – Housing for All (HFA) as well as AMRUT, Smart City, SBM – are the major schemes under implementation in urban areas providing infrastructure facilities to slums. Apart from this, the state government is also implementing other infrastructure schemes such as SC sub-plan, Alpsankhyak Malin Basti Yojana, etc. Through such urban programmes efforts are being made to provide the basic infrastructure services to all the slum areas. The state is making efforts to reduce the slums and minimise the number of persons living in slums to 37,22,730 in 2020 and 4,65,341 in 2030.

Target 11.2

By 2030, provide access to safe, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notable by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Mobility and transportation

To improve urban mobility certain measures would be taken, such as convert all buses into clean fuel, ethanol and hybrid technology driven so as to reduce the pollution level. GPS and GPRS systems would be made mandatory in all buses while vehicles fitted with solar panels would be plied in big cities. New routes will also be required to be formulated for better transportation in urban areas along with traffic regulation/management in the existing routes.

Separate city bus track/multi-level parking/inter-state bus terminals (ISBT) and intrastate bus terminals will be developed by PWD/Development Authority and Nagar Nigam. All encroachments on roads will be removed by coordinating with all departments concerned. Few other interventions required to provide sustainable urban transport services in the cities are:

- Providing radio taxis in every tourist city. Providing separate city bus track in all big cities and double decker buses on these routes.
- Urban transport services will be made disability and gender friendly.

UP Urban Transport Directorate

- Focus on improving the efficiency of urban public transport by enabling GPS and GPRS, upgrading the bus station and bus stops with IT enabled infrastructure.
 - Disabled and women friendly features will also be provisioned into the new infrastructure and buses.
 - In order to ensure safety in urban public transport, special provision will be made such as security personnel – one male and one female.
 - Common mobility card with all statutory provisions will be issued for ease of all.
 - Timing/security/frequency will be coordinated through GPs to enhance the reliability on public transport system.
- GPS/GPRS system, wifi facility, airconditioning and bio-toilets will soon be installed in public buses.
 - Development of multi-level parking is going on in all big cities. ISBT and intrastate bus terminals are in the process of modernisation.
 - Disaster management system proposed to be developed at all public transport facilities such as bus stations, petrol pumps and parking places.
 - Conversion of all buses into clean fuel, ethanol and hybrid technology driven to reduce pollution levels.
 - Solar panel enabled buses in big cities.
 - Under the Smart City Mission, special transport system will be developed for promoting intra-city tourism in heritage cities.
 - UP State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) will be developing special transport package to connect heritage cities.
 - Under Area Based Development (ABD), conservation of monuments will be taken up with the existing provisions.

Target 11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

For sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management, the state has taken several steps, which are:

- The Constitutional 74th Amendment Act, 1992 enforced in the state as “Uttar Pradesh Local Self Government Law (Amendment) Act 1994” and provided constitutional status to urban local bodies with several reformatory measures, viz., creation of institutional structures for self-governance, representation of women and weaker sections of society, expansion of the functional domain of urban local bodies, delegation of more powers for framing byelaws and financial autonomy to them.
- There are 636 ULBs in Uttar Pradesh. Only 530 of these ULBs carry out urban planning; in the remaining 106 ULBs (74 Regulated Area, 27 Development Authorities and 5 Special Area Development Authorities), the function of urban planning and service delivery is being performed by Development Authorities and Regulated Areas.
- Provision of District Planning Committee has been made in UP Municipalities Act, 1916 and provision of Metropolitan Planning committee has been made in UP Nagar Nigam Adhiniyam, 1959. As per section 57A, in every Metropolitan Area a Metropolitan Planning Committee will prepare a Draft Development Plan for Metropolitan Area as a whole. The Metropolitan Area of 5 KAVAL towns (Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow) and Meerut city has been notified. The Metropolitan Planning Rules 2011 have been framed and notified.
- The required amendments to Nagar Nigam Act, 1959 and Nagar Palika Act, 1916 have been incorporated for the constitution of a ward committee for each ward in a Municipality. The

Uttar Pradesh Municipality (Ward Committee) Rules, 2009 have also been formulated. Community participation is being encouraged through structures like the Area Sabha and Ward Committee, as envisaged in Community Participation Law. The development plans relating to wards is proposed to be finalised and put up before the Executive Committee by the ward Corporators, to be finally included in the Annual Budget.

- The state government constituted First State Finance Commission (FSFC) in 1994, Second SFC in 2000, Third SFC in 2004, Fourth SFC in 2011 and Fifth SFC in 2015 which were given the responsibility of making recommendations regarding the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the state among ULBs/ PRIs.
- Under the Right to Information Act 2005 Public Information Officers (PIOs) have been appointed in all the urban local bodies. Any information/documents can be obtained by the citizens after paying the prescribed fees under the RTI Act.
- The Public Disclosure Act was enacted in February, 2009. The Uttar Pradesh Municipality Public Disclosure of Information Rules, 2009 have been formulated.
- Under Section 7 of the UP Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 and Section 10-A of the UP Municipalities Act, 1916, provisions have been made for reservation of seats for SC/ ST/backward classes and women. This has resulted in better representation of weaker sections in ULBs. The 33 per cent of total seats have been reserved for women in all categories.
- 25 per cent of the municipal budget is being earmarked for economically weaker sections in all ULBs and Municipal Acts have been amended accordingly.
- Regular elections are held in ULBs to promote participatory urban governance. Currently there are 11,920 elected representatives in 636 ULBs of the state. This include 630 mayors/chairpersons and 11,290 Corporators. Nagar Pramukhs and chairpersons of ULBs are

directly elected on the basis of adult franchise by electors in municipal areas. The elections to these positions were held regularly in 1995, 2000, 2006 and 2012.

Accountability and governance

Big ULBs need to be made governable by delegating full administrative and financial power to zone or ward level. Therefore wards are to be evolved as a unit of urban governance in urban local governance structure. The state will enact a legislation to make ULBs accountable to their house in terms of fiscal responsibility by setting annual targets to be achieved mandatorily. Accounting reforms would be enforced completely and big infrastructure projects to be funded on a public-private partnership (PPP) mode.

Target 11.4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Special efforts will be made to ensure the protection of 143 monuments identified by the state archaeological department through conservation and restoration work.

Enhance the scope of Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) to cover more cities other than Mathura and Varanasi. An integrated approach will be adopted to promote and popularise the cultural heritage of the state. This will include organising festivals and fairs around cultural themes and taking the issues to schools and other institutions.

Target 11.5

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses related to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Every year about 500-1,000 lives are lost due to floods, 1,000 due to fire related accidents and 30,000 due to road/ rail accidents.

From the multiple disasters experienced over the years, the state has identified risk areas prone to loss of lives and economic losses. It will work on developing a robust forewarning system to address these losses. Nodal departments have been identified and roles assigned for five major categories of disasters – floods, droughts, heat/cold waves, epidemics and earthquakes – An Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) has been set up at the state level and is being set up in all districts as well. EOC is the nerve centre to provide support, coordinate and monitor disaster management activities at the district level. In a disaster situation, EOC will come under the direct control of the Chief Secretary or any other person designated by the Chief Secretary as Chief of Operations.

For addressing the issue of safe buildings the state will not only focus on building the capacities of engineers and architects, but will also focus on building cutting edge capacity by training masons, carpenters and other skilled workers. There are many loopholes in assessing the quantum of damage of property of victims in case of disasters. The power of assessment of the loss is vested with junior officials of various departments, especially in the revenue department. These personnel would be given specialised training for assessing such damages.

The state has constituted State Disaster Mitigation Fund, which will be further strengthened to address economic losses of families.

Target 11.6

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Urban environment

The focus will be to conserve the environment and to increase the green cover in the urban areas of the state. Training and publicity for nature and wildlife conservation will also be provided. Building bye-laws and codes are required to be enforced strictly. Land use planning will be based on scientific analysis. All government departments, community and resident welfare societies will mandatorily be involved in disaster preparation.

Solid waste management is proposed to be undertaken phase-wise in all 652 towns in the state. The Government of UP (GoUP) had enthusiastically embarked on development of compost processing facilities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Solid Waste Management projects were proposed in 31 towns with a proposed cumulative processing capacity of 7,600 TPD. Of these, 17 plants were commissioned having cumulative processing capacity of 6,600 TPD. There are 12 plants currently in running condition with a capacity of 4,615 TPD. State Solid waste management policy was rolled out by Urban Development Department in June 2018, in addition to that state has designated the 8 towns (Moradabad, Mujaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Ghaziabad, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Meerut) to the private stake holders on PPP Module for the waste to energy plants. The execution of solid waste management projects of towns, producing solid waste between 25 to 130 TPD, too is proposed to be taken up on public-private partnership (PPP) mode. Components like processing plant and development of landfill and its operation and maintenance (O&M) over a period of 30 years are covered under the PPP mode, while the activities like door-to-door collection, primary storage, secondary collection, transfer and transportation up

Sustainability in manufacturing: Promote environment-friendly activities and regulations in MSME

Urban environmental health is heavily influenced by the conglomerations of manufacturing sector in the cities. The government will play a more rigorous regulatory role in ensuring that these growth engines contribute to sustainable development. Some measures in this direction are:

- Reporting carbon footprints saved and carbon released by industries in their annual and compliance reports.
- Industries to implement resource recovery systems and switch to clean fuels.
- Zero discharge and waste management in Industries and big infrastructure projects.

to the processing plant are to be carried out either by the ULBs or by the firms/ NGOs/ Companies involved in similar kind of work in the concerned ULBs.

The government is considering formulating a waste-to-energy policy for the state. Recognising the role of WtE projects in reducing urban pollution, reducing the pressure on landfills and in supplementing the energy requirements of the state, the government has approved setting up of a 15 MW WtE pilot plant in Rampur ULB which will be scaled up to other cities of state.

Conservation of heritage and urban tourism promotion

All monuments with historical and cultural importance would be protected and conserved. Government of UP will take steps to establish regional archaeological units at Bareilly and Faizabad Commissionaires to preserve the cultural heritage. Conservation and restoration of important monuments and sites will be taken up. Guide books, known as UP Darshan, will be prepared for the use for tourists. Construction of approach road to monuments for the convenience of tourists will be taken up as per norms.

Energy and water efficiency in one lakh+ cities

Conversion to LED in big cities and solar street lighting will be completed in all cities and expanded to towns in a phased manner.

Implementation of the recommendations of energy/water audit through PPP in all cities.

Target 11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Per capita availability of open public space in 1 lakh plus cities ranges from 2.13 sq. m to 0.01 sq. m, which is much lower than benchmark of 3 sq. m per capita given in Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI), 2014.

The state government, as per UP Open Spaces and Playground policy 1975, is increasing open spaces and the green cover in urban areas by implementing provisions in the building byelaws. The ULBs are also increasing the green cover by planting trees in open spaces and developing children's parks under AMRUT. At present the forest cover in UP is 6.01 per cent of the geographical area and the tree cover is 2.92 per cent of the geographical area and combining both forest and tree cover the total is 8.93 per cent. The state aims to increase the tree cover substantially depending upon the availability of land for plantation and financial resources.

Special attention will be provided towards ensuring access to these open spaces for women, children and persons with disabilities through dedicated places of entry and ramps, etc. Basic facilities, such as water and sanitation, will be an integral part of the design elements.





Milestones

Government of UP has identified the following milestones for addressing the urban development challenges of the State.

Physical targets for achieving goal 11

Sr. No.	Indicator	
(Figures in percentage)		
Infrastructure		
1	Water supply coverage	
	Per capita availability of safe drinking water as per minimum norm	
2	Sewerage System coverage	
3	Solid Waste Management	
4	Coverage of Toilets	
5	Drainage Network coverage	
6	Urban Public Transport used by the %age of population	
7	Per capita 3 sq. m Open and Green Public Space coverage in built-up areas	
8	Plantation	
9	Population living in slums	
10	Eradicating poverty	
11	Training of government departments and resident welfare societies on safe cities	
12	All the District Disaster Management Plans have special topic of safe and resilient cities	
13	Total urban poor families to be alleviated under flagship programs and other state sector schemes	
14	Fulfilling the housing shortage gap for EWS/LIG	
15	Financial literacy of women	

	2020	2024	2030
	72.71	87.71	100
	100	135	150
	24	50	100
	50	75	100
	100		
	50	75	100
	20	30	50
	50	75	100
	About 60,000 plants will be planted in 4 years (15,000 plants per year)	About 1,20,000 plants will be planted in year 2016 to 2024 (15,000 plants per year)	About 2, 10,000 plants will be planted from 2016 to 2030. (15,000 plants per year)
	37,22,730	18,61,365	4,65,341
	44,62,500	91,70,000	1,58,10,000
	1,000 officers/ stakeholders to be trained	1,400 officers/ stakeholders to be trained	3,000 officers/ stakeholders to be trained
	30 DDMPs	50 DDMPs	All 75 district's DDMPs
	8,92,500 Families	18,34,000 Families	31,62,000 Families
	8.5 Lakhs	13.5 Lakhs	
	5.00 Lakhs	10.00 Lakhs	15.00 Lakhs



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Ensure sustainable consumption
and production patterns



Vision

The state envisages a society that is oriented towards sustainable consumption and production, and maximises the potential to transform environmental challenges into economic opportunities, and provides a better deal for producers of goods and services as well as consumers. Responsible production and consumption will be promoted as a core value of sustainable living and development in the state through regulatory frameworks, consumer awareness and by encouraging cleaner and greener production systems.





Approach to Vision

The goal of sustainable production and consumption is multi-faceted and requires coordination and convergence of many initiatives that fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The targets of this goal aim for sustainable management of natural resources and significant reduction in waste generation by encouraging companies to adopt sustainable practices (in all their operations). Promotion of lifestyles that are sustainable, in terms of consumption of resources and living in harmony with nature, however, is at the crux of this goal.

These behaviour changes at individual and organisational levels require policy interventions and tools to promote and monitor sustainable consumption and

production of various goods and services. Policies are also needed for the rational use of fossil fuels and incentives for the use of renewable resources.

In line with the 8 targets of this goal, the state takes up the challenge of creating a virtuous circle of improving the overall environmental performance of products and services throughout their life-cycle, promoting and stimulating the demand for better products and production technologies. The government also intends to help consumers make better choices through more coherent and simplified labelling.

The state will promote sustainable growth through a resource efficient and

competitive economy and by developing new processes and technologies, including green technologies. It will accelerate the roll-out of smart grids, using international and national networks. The state will also encourage consumers to value resource efficiency and redefine competitive advantage of businesses, particularly in manufacturing and small and medium enterprises (SME). Such an approach will help the state to prosper in a low-carbon, resource constrained world while preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of resources. It will also underpin economic, social and territorial cohesion.

The government will aim for climate resilience through adoption of new technologies, such as carbon capture and sequestration, along

with improved resource efficiency to help limit emission, save money and boost economic growth. Efforts will also include resilience to climate risks and enhancing the capacity for disaster prevention and response.

The state will forge a wider partnership of all stakeholders involving companies, civil society organisations, media, academia, educational institutions, religious and cultural organisations to promote sustainable practices related to production and consumption. The government will launch mass awareness programmes on reducing waste generation by consuming and producing according to need through all existing platforms and channels for dissemination and communication.



The Context

The climate sensitivity of agriculture is very high in the state; significant levels of poverty, rapid urbanisation and frequent droughts, floods as well as heat and cold waves make it one of the most vulnerable areas in India. Being a food surplus state in terms of production, the state has to focus on agriculture to develop a climate resilient system and making the shift towards sustainable practices. Allied activities in forestry, horticulture, fisheries, agro-based industrialisation are some of the interventions that need to adopt sustainable production systems in the rural areas.

For example, climate change induced uncertainties and impose new challenges to long term productivity in sectors like fisheries. Incidences of extreme weather affect riverine fisheries which constitute an

important component of inland fisheries resources of the state. Major segments of the Ganga river system, one of the biggest river systems of the world, encompassing a vast network of criss-crossing tributaries, rivulets and streams of different orders, pass through the state. A total of 14,000 km long inland river resource is critical for livelihoods of millions of poor in the state. Protection and restoration of river habitats need priority as industrial effluents affect the river resources. Future actions to reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling are critical for sustainable production.

Increased attention on economic growth, especially expansion in the manufacturing sector, requires the state to play a more stringent regulatory role in ensuring the production systems and waste

management are in compliance with the existing laws. Steps need to be taken to progressively adopt greener and cleaner practices. The growth in urban population also poses a significant challenge to effective waste management.

A range of policies are in place to improve the energy and environmental performance of industrial production and products. The state has a framework for setting eco-design requirements for energy-using products. There are also legislations that address

specific aspects of the life-cycle of products such as waste. However, the potential of these policies need to be enhanced and made more effective. For one, most of the products lack eco-labelling. The waste management rules are not implemented effectively. Poor infrastructure and lack of financial support also undermine the implementation. Lack of public awareness about waste minimisation is also one of the major causes in the failure of existing environmental legislation in the state.



Present Interventions

The state has taken several steps towards sustainable production and consumption practices. To make agriculture more sustainable, farmers are encouraged to adopt more sustainable practices like beekeeping, poplar plantation, cluster plantation and mushroom cultivation. They are also growing flowers like gladioli, rose and sunflower and medicinal plants like aloe vera, ashwagandha, peppermint, turmeric and tulsi. Cultivation of fruits like papaya, mango, guava, pomegranate, orange and lemon are also being promoted. The state is promoting the use of organic solutions like cow dung, organic composts, NADEP compost, manure made of fodder and dry leaves, vermi-compost and introducing earthworms in the field. Initiatives are afoot to popularise locally available and environment friendly phyto-pesticides like

neem oil, neem kernel, neem cake and neem bark.

Under the World bank assisted Sodic Land Reclamation project, efforts are on to bring more degraded sodic land into cultivation and protect cultivable land from becoming sodic due to unsustainable agriculture practices.

Apart from land related interventions, the state has been promoting consumer rights through the Consumer Protection Act. Every district has at least one consumer redressal forum or consumer court. The state commission for consumer redressal functions as an apex body to address the grievances of consumers regarding the quality of the product, lack of information about the contents and processes of particular products.



Strategies

This goal requires that every single individual in society has equal stake and responsibility in achieving the targets by acquiring an alternative world view and lifestyle.



Undoubtedly, there is an intrinsic relationship between quality of life, equality, economic growth, and sustainable production and consumption. Inequality heightens competitive consumption and to effectively cut carbon emissions, inequalities have to be reduced. And since economic growth comes at a high environmental costs, ways of improving the employment potential have to be devised with the least impact on natural resources.

The major challenge, therefore, in formulating strategies under this goal would be to balance four exigencies: i) need for economic growth and increase in employment, ii) increased demand for production – goods and services – and managing the waste, iii) supporting the consumption of the poor to reach minimum living standards and, iv) regulating the high levels of consumption of the privileged and their quality of life.

The environmental regulatory framework for production processes is well established under Environmental Protection Act (EPA) of 1986. This includes regulatory settings for polluting emissions from industries and Emissions Trading Scheme for clean development under central government Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). However, there is a need to give further impetus to resource efficient and eco-innovative production processes, to reduce dependency on non-renewable raw materials and encourage optimal resource use and recycling.

The state government will develop a comprehensive environmental policy, which will cover the range of issues to be addressed from the perspective of production and consumption practices as well as conservation of resources and reduction of waste.

As articulated in the vision and approach, targets of SDG 12 have strong links with other goals. While each of those goals have identified strategies, an overarching framework of sustainable production and consumption strategies are given below against the specific targets:

Target 12.1

Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

- Develop a state programme in collaboration with businesses communities as sustainable production/trade programme requires coordination among different businesses.
- Activation of grassroots sustainability activities by involving all stakeholders including communities.
- Develop and promote policy for sustainable infrastructure in coordination with concerned departments.
- Develop capacity-building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance to implement sustainable consumption and production (SCP) across the sectors.
- Accelerate the shift towards SCP in the state by supporting regional and national policies and initiatives.
- Increase resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and contribution to poverty eradication.

- Provide information and knowledge sharing platforms on SCP to enable all stakeholders to exchange policies, tools, initiatives and best practices on SCP.

Quality of life, equality, economic growth and sustainability: A policy conundrum

Is sustainability compatible with retaining our quality of life?

Sustainability principles have to be fair – it should not deny the basic needs of the poor in trying to increase consumption levels of the rich.

Addicted levels of consumerism make it harder for the individual, to contain economic activity within sustainable levels, and for the government, to implement any policy capable of making a real difference.

Hence, the policies in favour of sustainable production and consumption need to simultaneously herald a historic shift to transform society and public ethos that redefine quality of life to measure it by health, happiness and social coherence and not by levels of material consumption.

Policies related to sustainability should not only impose limits on the pursuit of material satisfaction and profit, they also need to be coupled with interventions that steer society to new and more fundamental ways of improving the quality of life. They have to innovatively and progressively shift the sources of human satisfaction away from 'more money' and create more awareness on 'what is at stake for all' with regard to our planet.



Target 12.2

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

- Promote decoupling of economic growth from the use of resources.
- Support the shift towards a low carbon economy through regulations, incentives and increasing the demand through consumer education.
- Increase the use of renewable energy sources across all sectors.
- Modernise the public transport sector and promote energy efficiency.

- Revisit the State Industrial Policy, Food Policy, Forest and Water Policy to incorporate the sustainability component.
- All government schemes to be oriented towards natural resource efficiency.
- With the growing demand for organic products and health consciousness, leverage the inherent advantages of natural resources in the state by promoting organic agriculture and sustainable practices for crop production and activities in allied sectors.
- Progressively reduce and stop crop practices that deplete and drain natural resources.
- Mainstream climate change and disaster risk aspects into food production, consumption policy, planning and implementation.
- Promote innovation and research and development (R&D) in all sectors for methods and technologies for efficiency in natural resource use.

Target 12.3

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

- Targeted programmes to improve access to technology with respect to appropriate and energy efficient storage systems for food grains and other perishable products that helps to reduce waste since raw produce is prone to spoilage.
- Efficient management system with necessary infrastructure to prevent nutrient loss in processing.
- Financial assistance for procurement of machinery and technical advisory services for improvement in waste management.
- Promotion of e-procurement in food and civil supplies with efficient consumer complaints redressal system.
- State-of-the-art food storage depots and warehouses with zero wastage preferably using renewable energy.

Target 12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

- Promote improved and efficient water management in agriculture, industries and large commercial establishments through regulations and incentives.
- Effective implementation of Integrated Solid Waste Management in the state with focus on source segregation and house-to-house collection with resource recovery.
- The state will also focus on effective compliance of Solid waste Management Rules, 2016 and Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Chemical Management and Handling Rules.
- Progressively transforming all cities into sustainable cities with zero waste and energy efficient with focus on renewable energy systems for street lights and public and private establishments.
- The state will ensure effective compliance reporting and monitoring from the industries regarding industrial effluents discharge and emissions into the environment.
- Effective enforcement of air, water pollution control Acts with regard to industrial pollution.
- Promotion of organic farming with phasing out of use of pesticides, toxic chemicals and fertilisers.
- Phasing out of ozone depleting substances and other banned chemicals as per international protocols.
- Ensure complete ban on plastic carry bags and management of plastic and electronic waste as per MoEF&CC guidelines in partnership with citizens.
- Effective monitoring of hazardous, chemical and biomedical waste management as per statutory legislations.

Target 12.5

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Target 12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

- Invest in R&D to reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, reuse and upcycling.
- Revisit the State Industrial Policy to make the 3 Rs (reduce, recycle, reuse) mandatory for waste management as well as resource efficiency in the reporting cycle of industries.
- Develop technology transfer centres across the state for the promotion of clean technologies and clean development mechanism.
- Better and efficient environmental parameters/ standards will be devised and implemented.
- Generate the environment and consumer rights awareness among all through mass awareness programmes using multiple media platforms, educational institutions and other modes of dissemination.
- Apart from state level policy directions and regulations, some micro level initiatives will also be encouraged such as Eco Clubs in schools/colleges, Farmers Marts, Forest Friends, Eco Task force, Eco Tourist Centres, Climate Field Schools at villages, residents' welfare societies for solid waste management, disaster management cells at block-levels, water user and management committees at the village level, and common effluent treatment plants (CETP) in industrial areas.
- Environmental Audit will be made mandatory with either six monthly or annual compliance reports on environment conservation.
- Environmental Impact Assessment/ Environmental Management Plan of each Industry will be made available in the public domain.

- Innovative techniques enabling sustainable food processing (organic and contract farming techniques) will also be taken for formulation of action plan.

Target 12.7

Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

- Promotion of e-procurement in all sectors, including food and civil supplies with efficient consumer complaints redressal system.
- A digital single market for households and firms will be initiated to speed up the roll-out of high-speed internet and reap the benefits of digital revolution.

Target 12.8

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

While sustainable development strategies will be embedded into various sectoral programmes, some significant sectors are selected for such detailing.

Sustainable production in the field of agriculture and allied activities will be ensured through:

- Production and availability of high quality seeds and saplings including hybrid/improved varieties.
- Setting up major seed producer, processing and storage centres.
- Seed certification centres.
- Development of integrated irrigation system.
- Bio-fuels will be promoted as the chief source of fuel for food processing. Converting oil and animal fats into biodiesel reduces the risk of water pollution and overloading landfills. Producing bio-fuels enables food processing plants to expand operation and build new bio-diesel plants. Agriculture communities are already exploring these efforts.

With reference to energy use, the following strategies will be adopted:

- The energy efficiency and environmental criteria will be used to establish a harmonised base for public procurement and incentives provided by the centre and state schemes. This will overcome the current fragmentation of stimuli and incentives in the internal market.
 - To attract more people into sustainable and alternative forms of energy use, the state will encourage R&D in this field and incentivise usage and innovations in various sectors.
 - To promote smarter and sustainable consumption, a different set of actions will be implemented - with producers and consumers. With retailers and producers, the focus will be to 'green' their activities and supply chains. With consumers, mass awareness measures will be undertaken to make them understand and appreciate the production processes and play a proactive role. A broad range of environmental challenges can be tackled through such a policy. Applying this approach for products with significant environmental impacts could lead to substantial environmental and economic gains. For example, the proposed actions will increase the number of homes that use the technology for improved insulation, thus enabling households to reduce energy consumption. Also reduce the direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions.
 - The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, seeks to promote and protect the interest of consumers against deficiencies and defects in goods or services. It also seeks to secure the rights of a consumer against unfair trade practices, which may be practised by manufacturers and traders. With energy and eco-labelling along with speedy processing of cases under the Consumer Protection Act and awareness building among consumers, it is expected that the state will be able to promote more responsible consumption patterns.

Promotion of energy labelling and eco-labelling

The Energy Labelling Directive will be extended to cover a wider range of products, including energy-using and other energy-related products. The labelling will be used for indicating, on the one hand, energy consumption/savings and, on the other hand, other relevant and significant environmental parameters of the product.

The eco-labelling will be promoted as a voluntary label to complement the information provided to consumers. It will act as a 'label of excellence' to signal to consumers those products that perform at such a level when many environmental criteria are considered over the whole life-cycle.

- The Eco-label Regulation will be revised to simplify and streamline the process of obtaining an eco-label and extend the product coverage. The eco-label criteria will continue to cover a broad range of environmental aspects. Furthermore, eco-label criteria will also be developed to cover those products for which eco-design requirements have not yet been set.
- The state will be providing incentives for development and acquiring of energy efficient and environment friendly products and greening their procurement practice to foster their uptake.
- Green Public Procurement (GPP) will be further strengthened by voluntary measures, which will act as a complement to the mandatory measures described above, consistent with the rules of the internal market. GPP is a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle.
- The state consumer policy can provide the market tools to empower citizens as consumers, to make sustainable environmental choices. The state will, therefore support actions to increase consumers' awareness and help them to make more informed choices. This will be done, for example, by developing online education modules on sustainable consumption to make the general public more aware of the choices they can make to encourage good practices and discourage harmful or less desirable production processes.
- The environmental regulatory framework for production processes is well established under EPA 1986. This includes regulatory settings such as on polluting emissions from industries and the availability of Emissions Trading Scheme for clean development scheme under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. However, there is a need to give further impetus to resource efficient and eco-innovative production processes, to reduce dependency on raw materials and to encourage optimal resource use and recycling.
- The State Action Plan on Climate Change has an elaborate set of integrated actions and proposes to work in synergy with and complement the policy for smarter consumption and better products by extending, amplifying and accelerating its impact.
- Innovation in the area of environmental goods and services is central to the successful implementation of SCP and plays a key role in innovation policy. Tools will be developed to monitor, benchmark and boost eco-innovation and its uptake in the state.
- A statewide environmental technology verification scheme will be established to provide reliable third-party verification of the performance and the potential impacts on the environment of new technologies. It will be a voluntary, partially self-financed scheme, based on a regulatory framework. It will help to provide confidence for new technologies emerging in the market.

Revamping the education system and curriculum to practice sustainable living

To achieve the targets of this goal, it is essential to invest in a more life-changing education system that inculcates a set of values and ethos that can reverse the impact of the present socialisation.

To achieve the targets of this goal, it is essential to invest in a more life changing education system that inculcates a different set of values and ethos that can reverse the impact of present socialization. Alternate socialization will have to propagate that once we have enough of the basic necessities for comfort, possessions matter less in themselves, and are used more for what they say about the owners; and impressions of each other should depend on face-to-face interactions, rather than outward appearances in the absence of real knowledge of each other. The digital era of virtual relationships and online consumerism will pose significant challenges to this. Hence, changes will be made in the curriculum and schools will be encouraged to devote more time and efforts to produce more lovers of environment than achievers of profit and success. Various examination boards (UP State Board, ICSE and CBSE) will be encouraged to build the capacity of the schools in promoting sustainable living. For example, schools can engage students in activities that redefine 'cool' in terms of lesser carbon foot prints and 'hot' as living on recycled, re-used and up-cycled products.

To enhance the environmental potential of the industrial sector, the state will adopt the following strategies:

In order to fully tap the potential of SMEs for improving resource efficiency of production processes, the environmental clearances criteria will be revised significantly to increase the participation of companies, and reduce the administrative burden and costs to SMEs.

- To further increase the competitiveness of environmental industries and favour their uptake by traditional industries, initiatives will be taken effectively. These initiatives are part of the implementation of the industrial policy of the UP government. For this purpose, a comprehensive screening of regulatory barriers and market failures that hamper the competitiveness of environmental industries and their uptake by other sectors of the economy will be carried out. This will address issues such the internal market and better regulation, standardisation and access to finance. More efficient single window clearance system will be implemented so as to reduce the time taken for granting statutory clearance.
- To improve the environmental performance of SMEs, the UP Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) will raise awareness and disseminate know-how and expertise gained through other programmers and initiatives in the field of environment and energy.

Responsible media and entertainment industry, and social and religious functions

The media and entertainment industry will have to restrain from promoting consumerism especially among the younger generation. To contain overt promotion of consumerism, the state will undertake sensitisation of the media and entertainment industry.

Social and religious functions will be organised through the government's regulatory functions to create new standards and formats of celebrations so that consumption levels are progressively reduced (including weddings).

Cheaper consumables, including use-and-throw models, will be discouraged through appropriate regulations.



Milestones

Sl. No.		2020	2024	2030
1	Climate resilient and zero waste state	5%	15%	25%
2	Energy efficient state	50%	75%	90%
3	Focus on New/Renewable Energy	50%	75%	90%
4	Clean air, water with best health care facilities	20%	40%	60%
5	Food and water for all	20%	60%	90%
6	Infrastructure at par excellence	30%	60%	90%
7	Enabling business environment for sustainable production	20%	50%	75%
8	Healthy and Clean and Green UP	20%	50%	85%
9	Resource, wildlife, biodiversity protection	40%	60%	80%
10	Population aged 20-64 should be employed	40%	60%	90%
11	Percentage of the state GDP should be invested in R&D	1%	2%	5%
12	The state action plan on climate change (SAPCC)/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right as per Paris Agreement 2016)	10%	20%	30%
13	Digital UP with smart cities featuring all sustainability aspects	30%	60%	90%
14	Bring 33% of geographical area into forestry	10%	20%	25%
15	Sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry	30%	50%	80%
16	Protection and conservation of natural resources, biodiversity, heritage and indigenous culture	30%	50%	90%



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13 CLIMATE
ACTION



Take urgent action to combat
climate change and its impacts



Vision

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieving sustainable rapid economic growth by mainstreaming climate action into government policy and planning. The government envisions implementing projects and programmes on adaptation and mitigation, building resilience to climate-related disasters and hazards, and reducing carbon footprint so as to minimise

the impact of climate change, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable sections of society, sectors and regions. It targets building institutional capacities, creating awareness and raising resources for formulating and implementing eco-friendly policies with concrete outcomes and outputs that are measurable, verifiable and can be monitored.





Approach to Vision

Uttar Pradesh has embarked on a comprehensive State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). Action on climate change requires planning, execution and investment for strengthening resilience, adaptive capacity and mitigation. An enabling regulatory and well-designed policy framework is required that links all sectors of the economy and drives public and private initiatives. Capacity for execution needs to be enhanced by appropriate training of government personnel, and where required extension to the private sector. Resources in the private sector are

required to complement public funding. Additionally, gender mainstreaming of all its interventions, particularly those related to livelihood generation like agriculture, forestry and watershed management, are essential if impact is to be broad-based and sustainable. In this context, SAPCC addresses the inter-sectoral and complex nature of the challenge, the need for resources (both public and private), and the imperative of participation from individuals and private organisations, in a spirit of partnership.





The Context

Climate change poses a threat to sustainability of human existence. Through changing temperatures, erratic precipitation and rising sea levels, amongst other factors, global climate change is modifying hazard levels and exacerbating disaster risks in different sectors and countries. It is increasingly recognised that populations, especially the poor, of developing and least developed nations are most vulnerable to its impacts on account of their poor resilience, adaptive capacity and access to resources for mitigation. Rising temperatures exposes populations to health risks, erratic precipitation threatens agricultural productivity, thereby impacting the means of livelihood of the poor and food security of nations, and straining resources of resource-poor economies.

Uttar Pradesh, where 29.43 per cent of the population lies below the poverty line according to the Annual Report published by Reserve Bank of India in 2013, is home almost to one-fifth of India's poor. Planning for action to combat climate change assumes urgency in the state, even more so on account of the substantial vulnerable poor population, which has limited access to health services, income options, education opportunities, and depends on weather-sensitive sectors for livelihood. UP is India's fifth largest state and home to one-sixth of the country's population. The state is highly diverse in geography, land cover,

weather patterns (extremes of temperature and precipitation) and water resources (dry to flood-prone areas). Climate change threatens to amplify climate variability, resulting in amplification of extremes in temperature, rainfall, forest cover, etc.

Going by projections, the annual rainfall is predicted to increase by 15 per cent to 20 per cent in the 2050s as compared to the baseline, and further by 25 per cent to 35 per cent towards the 2080s, and with higher inter annual variability towards 2080s. The maximum temperature is also predicted to increase by 1.8 degree centigrade to 2.1 degree centigrade during this period. This shall directly and indirectly impact resources and vulnerability. Combined vulnerability index that is largely linked to natural resource driven sectors shows all the districts in the Bundelkhand and Vindhyaachal regions are highly vulnerable to climate change, as is Kaushambi district from the central plains and two districts of the north-eastern plains. The less or moderately vulnerable districts have been observed mainly in the western plains, mid-western plains, Bhabhar and Terai zones, and the south-western semi-arid regions. A mixed pattern is seen in the central, eastern, and north-eastern plains.

The state has identified some key sectors for climate action based on their vulnerability to climate change, potential of impact

on lives of majority vulnerable populations, and scope of intervention. These are agriculture, forest, urbanisation, energy and pollution. The current status of these sectors in brief is:

- Approximately 80 per cent of the total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh is agricultural land, which contributes to 40 per cent of the state's GDP and 75 per cent of employment. Small and marginal farmers dominate (about 92 per cent) with small land holdings. While the state contributes about 19 per cent to the national food basket, it has been a matter of concern that food grain productivity in the state has stabilised in the past decade. Climate change induced decline on agricultural productivity is expected to the extent of 25 per cent in irrigated areas and up to 50 per cent in rain-fed areas in the coming years. It has already been observed that inconsistent and erratic monsoons and water scarcity has substantially affected the crop yields, cropped area and livestock in Bundelkhand region during the last 4-5 years. Farming and fishing communities have low awareness levels, even less resources and poor adaptive capacity, leaving them highly vulnerable to impacts of natural disasters and climate change.
- Climate change poses significant threat to wildlife, biodiversity, flora and fauna, many of which are threatened by extinction. The dynamic vegetation model outputs show that during the short-term period of the 2030s, out of the 752 forested grids in Uttar Pradesh, climate change will impact 7.04 per cent (53 nos.). This figure will rise to 35.64 per cent by the 2080s. A change in forest types is projected in the southern part of Chandauli, Chitrakoot and Mirzapur, north-western part of Kheri, Sonbhadra and parts of Pilibhit, Agra and Lalitpur districts.
- There are 636 urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh of which 13 are Municipal Corporations. 22 per cent of the state's population resides in urban areas, which is expected to grow fast. During 2001-11, the urban population in the state grew by 22.27 per cent. Given the consumptive nature of urban settlements, pressure of urban development will pose a threat for sustainable natural resource management.
- Energy saving has been estimated at 9,206 tonnes of oil equivalent in seven energy intensive clusters - cold storages, carpet, pottery, brass, foundry and glass. The overall potential for energy saving in the state is pegged at 30-40 per cent.
- Uttar Pradesh contributes nearly 14 per cent (highest in country) of national greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions, with Sonbhadra, Rae Bareli and Gautam Buddha Nagar being the three highest emitting districts, contributing to 27 per cent, 5 per cent and 4 per cent GHG emissions of the state, respectively. Additionally, industrial effluents and domestic sewage have contributed to pollution and destruction of water bodies.

Action on climate change requires initiatives for closing gaps in regulatory oversight, streamlining and institutionalising coordination within and amongst key departments, convergence of existing schemes, and addressing information asymmetry on credible data on climate change and vulnerability.



Present Interventions

The following interventions are being made by seven missions in the state:

- Solar Mission
- Energy Efficiency Mission
- Sustainable Habitat Mission
- Jal Mission
- Green UP Mission
- Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
- Strategic Knowledge Mission

- Solar Mission
 - Reduction of carbon foot print by grid parity for solar PV and solar thermal technology including concentrator.
 - Energy security through MW size solar plants.
 - Promoting stand-alone solar systems (pumps, roof top solar units, etc.) in power starved areas to improve energy security.
 - Promotion of renewable energy technology other than solar power.
- Energy Efficiency Mission
 - Investment grade energy audit.
 - Energy efficiency in industrial (micro, small and medium enterprises – MSME – sector) facilities, commercial, agricultural and residential sector.
 - Addressing the issue of lowering transmission and distribution (T&D) losses.
 - Using financial mechanism and fiscal instrument to promote energy efficiency in public lighting (energy saving company – ESCO).
 - Policy support for energy conservation building code (ECBC), label and rating programmes.

- Sustainable Habitat Mission
 - Climate resilient urban planning.
 - Solid waste management.
 - Efficient public transport mechanism.
 - Sustainable city mobility plans.
 - Regular monitoring of ambient air in urban settlements, and industrial pollution (effluents and emissions).
 - Inland water transport.
 - Improving health infrastructure.
 - Early warning system for health related stress.
 - Reduce surface water contamination and prevention of water borne diseases.
- Jal Mission
 - Water management and water use efficiency and related capacity building, awareness generation.
 - Basin management.
 - Management and regulation of ground water.
 - Conservation of wetland.
 - Watershed development.
- Green UP Mission
 - Forestry, bio-diversity conservation.
 - Enhancement of forest areas.
 - Livelihood promotions and decreased dependency on forest.
- Promotion and support for agro-forestry and eco-tourism.
- Wildlife conservation.
- Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
 - Soil-water management practices.
 - Stress tolerant crop varieties and improvement in dry land agriculture practices.
 - Methane management from rice cultivation.
 - Diversification through promotion of horticulture, floriculture, sericulture, fisheries and agro-forestry.
 - Farmer field schools for climate smart agriculture.
 - Climate proofing of the animal husbandry sector.
- Strategic Knowledge Mission
 - Enhanced research on climate change issues.
 - Capacity building and awareness generation.
 - Partnership with academic, research and professional organisations on thematic issues.
 - Develop knowledge repository, best practices for mainstreaming climate change issues in planning.



Strategies

Uttar Pradesh is implementing a comprehensive State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in seven mission departments. The plan has been approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India. The state Climate Change Authority has been constituted and a climate change cell has been operationalised in each mission department to review, monitor and oversee its implementation. Apart from implementing specific schemes and projects identified under SAPCC, the Authority is focussing on mainstreaming of climate change in all government policies and planning, with a focus on convergence of state and central funds for climate change adaptation in vulnerable areas, capacity building of all stake holders on climate change issues, and propagation of awareness on climate change to all citizens of the state. In addition, a Steering Committee under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary has been constituted for formulation and approval of projects under the National Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund.

Target 13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

- Fully functional Climate Change Cells in all mission departments.
- Establishment of Key Resource Centre on climate change at the division level.
- Establishment of Climate Research Funds at selected research and development (R&D) institutions.
- Establishment of Centre of Excellence at the state level for capacity building of all stakeholders.
- Climate field schools in all blocks for capacity development of farmers.
- Setting up of Early Warning Systems about climate advisories.
- Strengthening of Disaster Management Authority with its district offices for climate mainstreaming into Disaster Management Plan and its execution to reduce the number of casualties in case of climate related disasters.
- Development of livelihood opportunities for rural communities and building capacity through information, education and communication (IEC) at micro grassroots level.
- Mass afforestation programmes with development of nurseries on climate resilient varieties.
- Capacity building on biodiversity conservation, ecotourism, wild life conservation and agro forestry.
- Soil conservation, water conservation programmes in most climate vulnerable areas.
- Pollution monitoring in all districts including GHG inventories and dissemination of data.
- Promotion of fisheries, poultries, sericulture, dairy improvement programmes, stall-feeding and improvement of cattle breeds that are climate resilient.
- Capacity building on use of solar energy and bio-energy.

- Capacity building of farmers on use of solar pumps and efficient water use for irrigation.
- Promotion of green building and renewable energy and solid waste management and sustainable transportation.

Target 13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

- Implementation of SAPCC by all seven mission departments.
- Mainstreaming of climate change into all UP schemes with adequate funding and infrastructure.
- Functional State Climate Change Authority to oversee the implementation of SAPCC.
- Implementation of action plans related to air pollution control and monitoring, and water pollution control and monitoring.
- Updating the knowledge on climate change through more inventory studies, and reporting and modelling.
- Effective steps to ensure sustainable natural resource management with public involvement.
- Improvement of public distribution system and procurement system for equitable distribution of food and resources.
- Integrate climate change and disaster management into the tourism policy.
- Promotion of eco-labelling and eco-tourism.
- Industries to implement the resource recovery systems and switch over to clean fuel.
- Zero discharge and waste management in industries and big infrastructure projects.
- Tapping of national and international technology and funds on climate adaptation and mitigation.
- Reporting of carbon footprints saved and carbon released by the industries in their annual reports and compliance reports. The no-objection certificate (NOC) given should include the climate change aspects.

- Government to push the National and International Protocols on Climate Change and promote clean and green technology with fiscal incentives.
- Solar energy and bio-energy to be promoted.
- Coordination between central and state nodal ministries on National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and SAPCC with clear vision to implement a common goal with no overlapping.

Target 13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

- Setting up of State Climate Change Authority.
- Setting up of Climate Change cells in each mission department.
- Capacity building of all missions department officers through capacity building funds of Department of Science and Technology by way of seminars, conferences and field visits.
- Statewide IEC programmes under Strategic Knowledge Mission.
- Involvement of NGOs and other national and international agencies for adaptation and mitigation projects.
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to be involved in preparation of adaptation projects in forestry, agriculture and water resources.
- Fully functional climate field schools and early warning stations network.
- Climate research funds and information system to be developed to update the knowledge.
- Electronic media for IEC activities on climate change with data collection and reporting.
- Technology Transfer Centres with networking of international and national level agencies for climate knowledge and partnerships.
- Public awareness through eco-clubs in school.



Milestones

SI No	Activity	2020	2024	2030
1.	Climate change awareness	80 per cent	20 per cent	-
2.	Climate change capacity building	75 per cent	20 per cent	5 per cent
3.	Adaptation	30 per cent	50 per cent	20 per cent
4.	Mitigation	10 per cent	20 per cent	70 per cent
5.	Climate change research	50 per cent	30 per cent	20 per cent



Financial

The budget for the implementation of SAPCC in UP for 2014-18 is estimated to be Rs 46,946 crore in 93 actions that include both adaptation and mitigation. This budget includes both business-as-usual and additional activities.

Mission	Adaptation	Mitigation	Both	Total	No of Priorities
Sustainable Agriculture Mission	74.75	21.50	6.50	102.75	11
Solar Mission	-	449.75	-	449.75	5
Energy Efficiency Mission	-	-	-	-	11
Green UP Mission	4,469.85	-	4,010.65	8,480.50	7
Strategic Knowledge Mission	136.00	-	-	136.00	16
Jal Mission	24,175.77	224.90	-	24,400.67	27
Sustainable Habitat Mission	1,524.53	11,851.37	-	13,375.90	16
TOTAL	30,380.89	12,547.52	4,017.15	46,945.56	93

*All Figures are in Indian rupees



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Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Vision

Uttar Pradesh is committed to protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems in the interest of sustainable growth and inclusive development. It envisions sustainable use of natural resources like cultivable land, forests and water bodies and also aims at reversing environmental degradation by restoring the degraded ecosystems thus ensuring their availability for future generations. The state is also committed to conserving its rich biodiversity, natural habitats and to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive alien species. For the benefits of conservation efforts to reach all sections of society, the state also envisages strengthening the capacities of the agents of change both at institutional as well as at grass-roots level.





Approach to Vision

In order to achieve its goal of protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, the state targets conservation and sustainable utilisation of its land, forest, wetland and biodiversity resources. It supports promotion and dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices, water use efficiency, and reclamation of degraded lands.

It endeavours to adopt world-class forest management practices for conservation of forests and biodiversity, large scale plantation for increasing the green cover, and sustainable harvesting of goods and services from biological resources.

The state's approach to wetlands management focuses on both qualitative and quantitative aspects. In order to achieve broad-based equitable growth, the focus of the state is on strengthening local self-governance, participatory management practices and capacities of communities dependent on land resources.

The state also aspires to adopt innovative approaches for inculcating conservation ethics in the minds of the people. The above overall approach however recognises the imperative of nurturing strong institutions, rich research and academic environment, robust legal systems and public-private partnership.



The Context

Human existence is intricately linked with and sustained by natural resources provided by land in the form of agriculture, forests, wetlands and biodiversity. World over, nations are grappling with challenges of land degradation, desertification, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and degradation of wetlands. The challenges get magnified in a state like Uttar Pradesh where population density, at 890 persons per square kilometre, is the highest in India, exerting pressure on land resources. The state covers an area of 240,928 square kilometres, i.e., about 7.33 per cent of the total area of India, but is home to almost 16 per cent of the country's population. Thus in the context of land resources, there is a compelling case for planning and investing in its conservation, restoration and sustainable utilisation.

Approximately 80 per cent of the total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh is agricultural land, which contributes to 40 per cent of the state's GDP and employs 75 per cent of its population. However, continuous increase in population has resulted in shrinkage in the size of land holdings. This has made agriculture non-profitable for small and marginal farmers, who comprise the overwhelming majority (92 per cent) of the farming community. Simultaneously, injudicious exploitation of natural resources and excessive use of agro-chemical fertilisers has resulted in land degradation, which threatens sustainability of agriculture. The state contributes about 19 per cent to the national food basket, but in the past decade it has become a matter of concern that food grain productivity in the state has stabilised. Agriculture is an essential resource for food security, nutrition and health, and a source of livelihood for the poor. In order to sustain agricultural productivity, interventions are required, among other things, for consolidation of land holdings, reclamation of sodic/fallow lands, promoting water use efficiency, development and dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices and crop varieties.

Forests are a vital global resource as they serve as pollution sinks, natural habitats for biodiversity, and instruments for combatting climate change. At the same time they are a vital local resource providing timber, clean air and water. They also provide livelihood, food, fuel and fodder for forest dependent communities. According to the State of Forest Report 2015 prepared by Forest Survey of India, Uttar Pradesh has 6.01 per cent geographical area under forest

cover (protected forests and reserve forests) and 2.92 per cent under tree cover; forest and tree cover have increased by 261 sq. km. in 2015 as compared to 2013. Thus a total of 8.93 per cent of the state's geographic area is under forest/tree cover, as against 33 per cent mandated by the National Forest Policy 1988. However, on account of high population density and competing land uses, like agriculture, industry, housing, infrastructure, etc., the state can realistically target bringing 15 per cent of its geographical area under forest/tree cover. In order to achieve the target, interventions are required not only for plantation,





conservation and restoration of green cover, but also for ensuring participation of local communities to achieve broad-based benefits.

Biodiversity covers all ecosystems, species, and genetic resources. The Convention on Biodiversity has for the first time linked biodiversity conservation to the development process, fair and equitable sharing of benefits from sustainable use of genetic resources to the eventual goal of economic development. Uttar Pradesh, on account of its wide climatic and geographical landscape, has over centuries nurtured and preserved a rich biodiversity pool. The recorded floral diversity of Uttar Pradesh includes 1,017 genera and 2,932 species, and faunal diversity of 2,387 species and 1,241 genera under 281 families. Twenty-four bird and eight mammalian endangered species have been identified. The state is home to two tiger reserves and 26 wildlife sanctuaries. Notwithstanding the intrinsic imperative of biodiversity conservation, the latter assumes significance in UP as the state still has a considerable section of population's livelihood directly dependent upon access to products and services derived from biological sources.

Wetlands provide economic, environmental and aesthetic benefits, apart from providing natural habitats for biodiversity conservation. Despite being a land-locked state, Uttar Pradesh is blessed with vast and varied, natural and created, open and closed inland aquatic resources. According to the Wetland Atlas Uttar Pradesh 2010, the state has 133,434 wetland bodies covering 5.16 per cent of its geographical area. The terai and eastern zones of the state are known for extensive floodplain wetlands and underground water resources, apart from abundance of rivers, canals, reservoirs, lakes, ponds and riverine wetlands. However, these ecosystems are threatened by over-extraction, pollution caused by domestic, industrial effluents agricultural run-offs, encroachment on river and lake beds and siltation. In order to stem biodiversity loss, sustain urbanisation and demands posed by the state's growing population, inland water bodies require urgent and comprehensive management strategies.





Present Interventions

Various departments in the state are in the process of implementing schemes and interventions relevant to the goal. These are broadly categorised as below:

Sustainable Agriculture and Prevention of Land Degradation

Sustainable agriculture is being promoted by on-farm interventions like dissemination of improved soil-water management practices, development and dissemination of stress tolerant crop varieties and dry land agriculture practices, and promotion of use of bio-fertilisers and bio-pesticides as opposed to chemical equivalents. Agriculture diversification is being promoted through horticulture, floriculture, sericulture, fisheries and agro-forestry, in order to reduce the burden on land resources. Land consolidation is an on-going programme to reverse the trend of declining land holding size; 130,000 hectares of sodic land and 10,000 hectares of ravine land have been restored under the UP Sodic Land Reclamation Project II. Public participation is being supported by formation of Bhoomi Senas and National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

Forest Conservation

In order to increase and conserve forest cover, the forest department has undertaken large scale plantations, with the support of other government departments (rural development, agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, PWD, education, urban bodies, etc.), private educational institutions and the public. Social forestry and green belt development is being done in forest blocks, government land, roadside, canal side and along railway lines, covering both urban and rural areas. The Vanavarana Samvardhan Yojana is being implemented in reserve forest areas in 18 districts (Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Meerut, Saharanpur, Moradabad, Jhansi, Banda, Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Faizabad, Gonda, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh) with



UP creates Guinness world records

- Largest distribution of saplings (1,053,108 nos.) across 10 locations in 8 hours on 7 November, 2015.
- Most trees planted (50,414,058 nos.) in 6,146 locations in 24 hours on 11 July, 2016.

financial support from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The Total Forest Cover Scheme, which targets 100 per cent plantation coverage of all vacant lands, is being implemented in districts Mainpuri, Etawah, Lucknow, Unnao, Kannauj and Badaun. Additional measures include checks on ground fire, assisted natural regeneration of forest for density improvement, participatory forest management by involving local communities for management of forests and wildlife, and nursery management for producing quality planting material (QPM) for departmental plantation as well as supply to private persons.

Going by the past trajectory, the existing plantation drives are expected to raise the forest cover to 11 per cent by 2030 and 15 per cent by 2047.

Wildlife & Biodiversity Conservation

India is signatory to the Convention of Biodiversity, 1993 and Natural Heritage Convention.

Habitat improvement and conservation is a key factor for conservation and management of wildlife and biodiversity. This is being done through Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats in all wildlife and bird sanctuaries. Specific projects include Project Tiger in Dudhwa and Pilibhit Tiger Reserves, Project Elephant in Shivalik, Bijnore and Najibabad forest divisions, Lion Safari Park and Babbar Sher Fertility Centre in District Etawah, Shaheed Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary Nawabganj (Unnao), Sandi Bird Sanctuary (Hardoi) and Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary (Kannauj). Plant species *Indopiptadenia oudhensis*, which is on the verge of extinction, has been declared as prohibited species, and Ghariyal Rehabilitation Centre, Lucknow, has been notified as a Biological Heritage Site under the Biodiversity Act, 2002.

Public participation for wildlife and biodiversity conservation is essential if it is to be broad-based and sustainable. The UP State Biodiversity Board has constituted 98 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at the Gram Sabha level under Biodiversity Act, 2002 in 9 agro-climatic zones of the state. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) are being prepared at the Gram Sabha level to inventorise biological resources in the different agro-climatic zones in consultation and collaboration with Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC). Tiger and Saras Conservation Societies have been formed for conservation and constant monitoring of the tiger and saras population in the state.

Sustainable use of bio-resources is being promoted through promotion of eco-tourism in protected areas, for which the Eco-tourism Policy was formulated in 2014. This includes strengthening of forest rest homes and internal routes in Dudhwa National Park and other protected areas.

Wetlands Management

The state's wetlands management approach rests on conservation of existing wetlands, pollution control and improved water use efficiency.

The National Plan for conservation of aquatic ecosystems is being implemented in 13 specified wetlands. In addition, Department of Agriculture is promoting khet talabs and renovation of ponds and other water bodies for storing rain water and recharging groundwater.

The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been constituted with the mandate that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluents will be discharged into River Ganga. The Ganga Action Plan Phase-II, under the National River Conservation Programme of Government of India, covers river pollution control works in 23 towns situated on the banks of rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Gomti. For treatment of domestic effluent the state has 44 sewage treatment plants (STPs) that are achieving the prescribed norms, 20 STPs that are operational but not achieving the norms, 6 STPs that are installed but not operational, whereas 3 STPs have started operation on trial basis. 15 new STPs are proposed in the state. Industrial pollution control measures include implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge norms for distilleries and agro-based pulp and paper units, minimum water consumption norms in sugar industries and chemical recovery systems for black liquor from paper and pulp industry and chrome recovery for tanning industry. Water quality monitoring is being done by the UP Pollution Control Board at various water resources like rivers, ponds, lakes and ground water in a total of 91 locations (53 for surface water and 38 for groundwater) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) as per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) guidelines. Simultaneously bio-monitoring is being conducted in River Ganga at 4 locations and in River Gomti at 13 locations.

Improved water use efficiency is being promoted through implementation of norms for ferti-irrigation of treated industrial effluents, recycling of treated sewage, promotion of crops whose water requirement is low for water scarce areas, such as oilseed and pulses in Bundelkhand and millets in central UP, laser land levelling, maximisation of water use efficiency by using sprinkler and drip irrigation system, and promotion of non-governmental groups to encourage water conservation and improved water management systems.



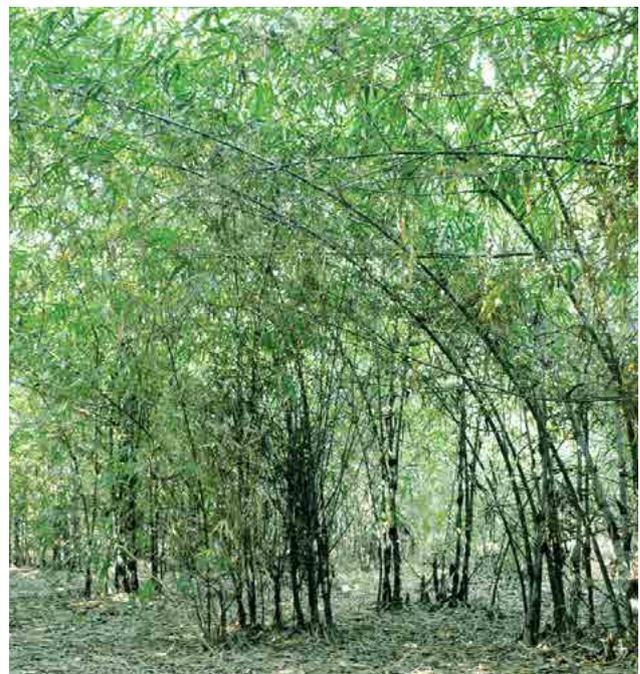
Strategies

The state has been conservative in setting targets for all areas of terrestrial ecosystem conservation and restoration. If more ambitious targets are to be embraced, resources in the form of finances, trained human resource, land availability, effective monitoring mechanisms, etc., will be required. The state thus envisages the following strategies:

Target 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services. In particular, forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements

- The state will adopt the National Wetlands Strategy that has been formulated as part of the Capacity 21 project. The state is in process to constitute a Pond Development Authority for conservation, development and protection of water bodies. The objectives of the strategy are:
 - Conservation and management, prevention of loss and restoration and sustainable use of wetlands.
 - Planning, managing and monitoring of wetlands.
 - Use of wetlands in community land without changing the wetland status and ecosystem.
 - Participation of stakeholders.
 - Amending legislation, inter-ministerial responsibilities and cross sectoral coordination.
 - Capacity building in government and other institutions.
 - Public and corporate awareness and international cooperation.
 - Researching the dynamics of wetland ecosystems for preparing management



strategies for mitigation of problems like uncontrolled growth of weeds and pollution and also in the restoration of wetlands. Research to also cover study of economic value and benefits of wetlands.

- Pursuant to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 1981, the Bijnor to Narora belt of River Ganga is being adopted for conservation of ecological character.
- Sharing the interstate water by interlinking rivers and water bodies.
- To reduce fertiliser run-off and consequent pollution of surface water bodies, creating awareness on more efficient irrigation systems as opposed to flooding.



- Construction and operationalisation of sewage treatment plants to cover all municipality areas.
- Establish online effluent quality monitoring network covering all industrial units requiring environmental clearance.
- Intensive and continuous campaigns for awareness on all water related aspects – the real worth of water, health and economic losses due to polluted water, wastages and shortages.

Target 15.2

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

- Promotion of agroforestry by targeting planting of 1 crore saplings every year across the state under the National Agriculture Mission.

- To maximise participatory forest management in reserve forest and protected forest areas by increasing participation in Joint Forest Management and Eco-Development Committees. Funds to be sourced from external funding agencies, Government of India and state government.
- Undertaking measures to improve productivity of forests by ensuring that certified seeds and high quality planting material are used.
- Use of improved nursery management techniques in all nurseries (about 700) and plantations (about 6,000) of Department of Forest.
- Support LPG distribution and biogas promotion schemes to reduce pressure on fuelwood use by poor.
- Develop a Forest Management Information System for better management of forest resources.
- Digitisation of data on forest boundaries.

Target 15.3

By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world

- Mapping of degraded community lands.
- Extension of land reclamation/soil improvement activities to all degraded land areas in 25 selected districts.
- Increasing agricultural production and productivity by improving input use efficiency and soil health.
- Reduce cost of cultivation by way of better crop management, use of cost effective locally available inputs and adoption of new technologies.
- Promoting agriculture based industries in order to make landless labour self-dependent and decrease dependency on agriculture.

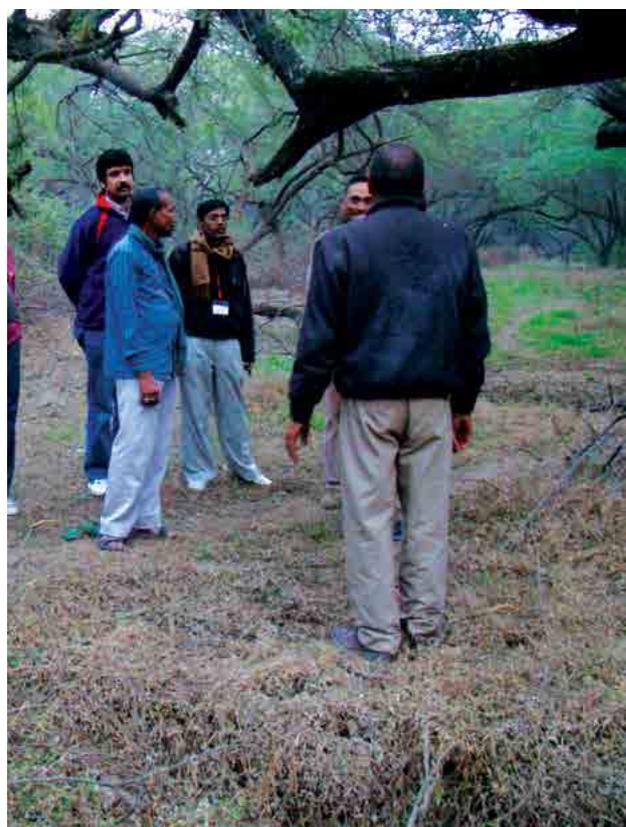
Target 15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Target 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

- Effective implementation of Biological Diversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Rules 2004 and Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations 2014 at Gram Sabha level/grassroots level.
- Bring commercial utilisation of bio-resources within the ambit of Biological Diversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Rules 2004 and Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations 2014 so that there is harmony between sustainable growth, availability of bio-resources and their commercial utilisation.
- Notification of Biodiversity Heritage Sites for in-situ conservation of flora and fauna.
- Mapping of wildlife and biodiversity and digitisation of baseline data of flora and fauna (People's Biodiversity Register) of the 9 agro-climatic zones of the state.
- Conducting baseline survey of flora and fauna in the Vindhyaachal and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh for biodiversity conservation in mountain ecosystems, with participation of Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India. The findings of Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India to be applied for protection, preservation, rehabilitation and introduction of those species which are on the verge of extinction/endangered.
- Strengthening capacity (human and financial resources) of existing four Forest Research



Centres (Varanasi, Bareilly, Gorakhpur and Lucknow).

- In-situ and ex-situ conservation of endangered flora and fauna.
- Undertake measures to check ground fire through division level quick response teams; local villagers to be educated through all joint forest management committees for supporting quick response teams.
- Protection of forests by checking illicit felling of trees, illicit mining and encroachment, with the help of regular and intensive monitoring and patrolling; participation of villagers to be encouraged through joint forest management committees/eco-development committees.
- Participatory forest management through existing 2,309 joint forest management/eco-development committees.
- Further development of eco-tourism in wilderness areas including national parks, wildlife and bird sanctuaries, creating employment opportunities in hospitality sector for local people.

- Promote awareness for forest and wildlife conservation in school children by organising competitions and visits for children to wilderness areas including wildlife parks and sanctuaries.
- Creating in-situ biodiversity banks by protecting and controlling access to areas earmarked for live gene banking.
- Explore possibility of allocation of part income from royalty/proceeds from forest resources for biodiversity conservation, or from other agencies like National Biodiversity Board.
- Forest certification to add value and improve marketability of quality timber.
- Prevention of fragmentation of forest areas and protected areas (wildlife areas), and recreating forests where fragmentation has already taken place, re-establishment of the proper corridor.
- Ensure conservation of endemic species.
- Transfer accrued benefits to bio-resource growers to incentivise protection preservation, growth and regeneration of bio-resources.
- Explore avenues for raising resources through payment for ecosystem services for local populations, thereby incentivising their participation in better management of forest resources.
- Launch the multiple/vertical canopy afforestation scheme so that optimum biodiversity may be raised in a scarce available space. This includes grass and herbs at lower canopy level, dwarf trees and shrubs at middle canopy level and tall trees for top canopy level so that optimum utilisation of land takes place and diversity of bio-resources is enhanced.
- Development of animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, fish-culture, apiculture, horticulture, aquaculture, sericulture and mushroom cultivation.
- Encouraging development of infrastructure at rural level for supply of quality inputs, transportation and marketing of goods to enable equitable sharing of benefits of biological resources.

Target 15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

- Participatory forest management will be promoted by strengthening local institutions like self-help groups to ensure socio-economic sustenance of people of forest fringe villages. More than 2,800 existing self-help groups will be supplemented by more such groups in future.
- Implementation of Biological Diversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Rules 2004 through Biodiversity Management Committees at Gram Panchayat level and at other (urban and rural) local bodies.
- Support sectoral departments in forming an integrated mechanism at district level, directorate level and at government level to implement the Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations 2014. This shall ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the commercial utilisation of genetic and biological resources.

Target 15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

- Protection of forest by checking illicit felling of trees, illicit mining and encroachment.
- Development of natural habitats for breeding and protection of birds.
- Development of forest management information system (MIS) based on geographical information system (GIS).
- Establish, activate and strengthen division-level quick response teams to resolve human-animal conflict.
- Use of unmanned airborne vehicles (UAV), sensors, satellite based monitoring/tracking protocols.

- Undertake fencing of forest tracts in phased manner to reduce incidences of poaching and illegal felling.
- Undertaking Forest Certification for sustainable harvesting of forest resources.

Target 15.8

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

- Adopt National Wetland Strategy under Capacity 21 project, for researching the dynamics of wetland ecosystems, for preparing management strategies for mitigation of problems like uncontrolled growth of weeds and pollution and restoration of wetlands.
- Undertake measures for eradication of invasive alien species like lantana, water hyacinth and ipomoea, etc., for better health of the forest.

Target 15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

- Implement Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to facilitate Panchayati Raj Institutions to develop governance capabilities to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals. Towards this, the state will invest in the capacity building of elected representatives and government functionaries at Gram Panchayat level on Gram Panchayat Development Plan exercise so that planning for afforestation and biodiversity conservation are included in the GPDP.
- Undertake regionalisation of agricultural research, and support research and development (R&D) on frontier areas of science like biotechnology, gene engineering, remote sensing technologies and pre- and post-harvest technologies.

- Support development of technologies to improve understanding of water resources and their management and to get the most value out of the water cycle.
- Incorporate green accounting in budgeting and evaluation of all government programmes.
- Participatory approach to urban plantations by coordinating with urban local bodies and residents.
- Organising annual workshops and bi-annual trainings at division level for state departments and civil society organisations with the support of experts.
- Involve educational institutions of repute for evaluating ecosystems and biodiversity values in monetary terms. This will help in development of one uniform financial parameter for incorporation into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- To ensure that the knowledge, the science base and technologies of biodiversity and its values, functioning, states and trends and the consequences of its loss, are widely shared, transferred and applied among all stakeholders.





- Allocating and developing mechanisms for channelising 2 per cent of the ecosystems and biodiversity economic values in monetary terms for sustainable development of bio-resources.

Target 15.a

Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

- All the activities and projects listed above require financial support. Funding is currently being provided by the Government of India, NABARD, Government of Uttar Pradesh and International Donor Agencies like JICA. Efforts will be made to increase the funding from national, state and international sources.
- Resources will be mobilised from the public for agro-forestry (for plantation of about 16 crore seedlings, i.e., 1 crore yearly). Ultimately this will help to increase the income of farmers.
- Raise additional finances through enhanced royalty from sale of timber harvested from certified forest areas and other value additions.
- Explore raising funds for forest management through REDD/REDD+ and CDM mechanisms.
- Tap corporate social responsibility (CSR) funding for urban and rural forestry activities.
- Explore raising a corpus of funds through the polluter-pays principle. The funds may be deployed for compensatory afforestation.



Milestones

#	Activity	Concerned Department	2020	2024	2030
1.	Plantation	Forest and other Government Departments	About 1 lakh ha in 4 years (25,000 ha per year)	About 2 lakh ha in year 2016-2024 (25,000 ha per year)	About 3.5 lakh ha in year 2016-2030 (25,000 ha per year)
2.	Agroforestry	Agriculture and Forest Department	4 crore seedlings @ 1 crore seedlings to be planted every year	8 crore seedlings @ 1 crore seedlings to be planted every year	14 crore seedlings @ 1 crore seedlings to be planted every year
3.	Protection of wildlife in and outside Protected Areas	Forest Department	All 26 protected and non-protected areas	All 26 protected and non-protected areas	All 26 protected and non-protected areas
4.	Installation of water treatment plants in villages lying in water quality affected areas (No. of villages)	Environment Department	2,250	2,750	5,000
5.	Renovation of ponds (in number)	Fisheries Department	750	1,500	2,500
6.	Treatment of soil in problem areas (lakh ha)	Agriculture and Forest department	27.47	52.06	72.33
7.	Soil testing (no. of samples)	Agriculture and Forest Department	18,45,000	36,90,000	56,15,000
8.	Establishment of additional solar energy equipment in protected areas and Forest Chaukis	Forest Department	30% of protected areas and 30% of Forest Chaukis of the state	60% of protected areas and 60% of Forest Chaukis of the state	100% of protected areas and 100% of Forest Chaukis of the state

#	Activity	Concerned Department	2020	2024	2030
9.	Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	20,000	40,000	59,058
10.	Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	20,000	40,000	59,058
11.	Training/exposure visits/awareness campaign for BMCs, PBRs, mechanism for benefit sharing (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	1,400	2,800	4,550
12.	Research and Development support for biodiversity (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	40	80	130
13.	Biodiversity Heritage Site (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	1	1	1
14.	Wetlands Conservation in forest areas (in number)	Forest Department	150 wetlands	300 wetlands	542 wetlands
15.	Habitat Conservation for biodiversity conservation	Forest Department	All protected areas		
16.	Constitution, activation and strengthening of Quick Response Teams (in number)	Forest Department	4 nos	8 nos	18 nos
17.	Forest Certification	Forest Department	All plantations in notified forest areas		



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16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Vision

Uttar Pradesh envisions establishment of corruption (of all sorts) free society, promoting peaceful and inclusive communities based on respect for human rights, the rule of law and transparent, effective and accountable institutions at all levels.





Approach to Vision

Reaffirming the commitment to build a peaceful and just society, Uttar Pradesh aims to strengthen governance by enhancing people's participation and technological innovations, which in turn will ensure transparency in governance and delivery of justice.

Expressing its resolve to promote development in a sustainable and inclusive manner, the state recognises the role of good governance and peace in heralding economic growth and social advancements.

Reaffirming also the key role of institutions and their capacities to function in an equitable manner to deliver justice and nurture peace, the state will prioritise efforts to strengthen the institutional capacity, including the required sensitivity of its personnel.

Underscoring the significance of law and order in maintaining peace, the state will

adopt measures to enforce law as the right of every citizen to be free from violence and injustice and a positive and equitable assertion of fundamental rights.

Towards this, the state will focus on citizenship education and legal literacy programmes in innovative ways as part of all its institutions across all sectors and delivery mechanisms.

Stressing the need to build collaborative governance, participation of people in public institutions and strengthening of decentralised structures of governance will also be prioritised.

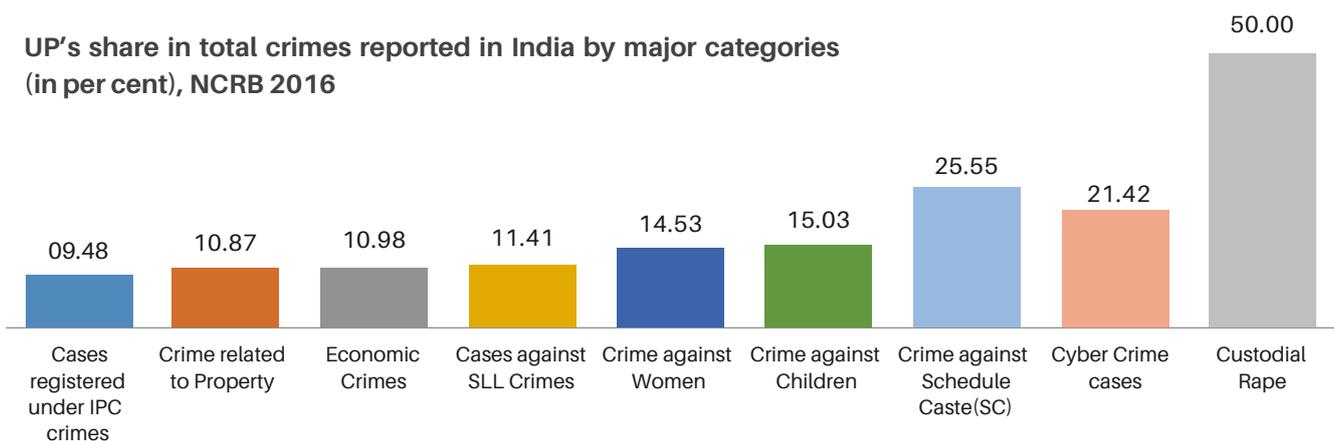
Collectives of citizens will be promoted as against communities of social identities in the Gram Panchayats (GP) by nurturing the existing village level platforms that can function for common and shared concerns.



The Context

Goal 16 has more of an enabling function for other goals and it is expected that it would act as a catalyst in promoting and sustaining human development through fostering peace and justice. It is strongly linked to SDG 1 (Extreme poverty hinders prospects for peace and good governance.), SDG 4 (Equitable education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 9 (Resilient infrastructure reduces the likelihood of disasters which has a more devastating impact on the marginalised and can create discontent and strife) and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities and equitable justice are pre-requisites for inclusive growth for peaceful society).

UP's share in total crimes reported in India by major categories (in per cent), NCRB 2016



Due to the prevailing polarisation across social identities alongside significant poverty levels and inequalities, Uttar Pradesh is volatile with various disruptions of peace and justice. Since every sixth Indian lives in the state, fostering peace and delivering justice to all poses a significant challenge. Communal riots and crime against women, in particular, cause great concern in the state. In 2015, UP's contribution was 11 per cent of the total crimes committed against women in the country. In the same period the state also witnessed communal violence. Anecdotal evidences and media

reports, however, imply that there is low level of reporting in the state due to lack of awareness, poor access to legal services and other institutions that deliver justice and social barriers that hinder trust in these institutions. This is even more alarming in the case of crime against women due to the interplay of other cultural factors. At the same time, UP's share of incidence of custodial rape is high - 96 per cent of the total cases reported in the country (National Crime Records Bureau, NCRB, 2015).



While the graph above presents the challenges from the perspective of crimes reported, there are other equally important areas that demand attention in building a peaceful society. Institutions at the community level need to be empowered to function as collectives of citizens and communities that collaborate with each other for achieving the common vision such as overall development of the geographical location they belong to and optimising the potential of every individual with sensitivity and equity concerns. Towards this, the state has to facilitate and nurture community level platforms that can bring citizens together for common concerns such as wellbeing of women and children, economic opportunities and environmental protection, etc. Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND), self-help groups, farmers' collectives, various statutory committees at GP level provide opportunities for this.

Citizenship by birth is an undisputable privilege and hence, registration of birth is a basic right of every child. As per Civil Registration System (CRS) 2013 report, birth registration in Uttar Pradesh is 68.6 per cent against the all India figure of 85.6 per cent while the UNICEF Rapid Survey of Children 2013-14 reported 39.2 per cent birth registration. Compared to many other states, UP has to make significant leaps in ensuring this basic right to children, which include administrative reforms regarding registrars and registration procedures.





Present Interventions

Recognising the challenges, the state has initiated many innovative solutions and they are yielding positive outcomes, making significant change in the lives of many, especially women and children, who would have otherwise been victimised at multiple levels. These initiatives to address crime against children and women are mentioned below:

- Setting up of specialised cell called Mahila Samman Prakoshth headed by the Director General of Police rank officer.
- Women Power Line 1090 - a toll-free number that provides immediate help to women harassed by antisocial behaviour or any other form of assistance which is sought. This helpline handles the cases of offence against women and ensures speedy protection to women and girls.
- UP Rani Laxmi Bai Asha Jyoti Kendra.
- Established Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU), one each in 35 districts of Uttar Pradesh; remaining 40 districts have been attached to these districts with AHTUs.
- Launched a drive, Operation Smile, to make safe return of missing children.

Uttar Pradesh Rani Laxmi Bai Asha Jyoti Kendra and Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh

Asha Jyoti Kendra provides counselling, legal and medical aid and police assistance to women traumatised post rape or acid attacks or even having suffered domestic violence. It is functioning in 10 districts and state has plans to upscale it to all districts.

Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh ensures the following:

- Monetary and medical relief to women who are victims of violence including acid attack, sexual abuse, dowry related harassment to address their needs related to maintenance, education and reconstructive health as well as providing support to dependent minor children.
- Assistance for women/girl child who may not be direct victims of violence but require support for their social and economic empowerment.
- Encourage public contributions to the Fund resulting in extending the support base for beneficiary girls and women.



- OPERATION MUSKAAN-Mahila Samman Prakosth is the nodal agency in coordinating the matters of missing children as well as conducting the 'Operation Muskaan' for rescue of missing children involving AHTU and SJPU. In the month of June to August 2018, Operation Muskaan drive launched all over Uttar Pradesh by DGP, UP and approx 2200 children were recovered.
- OPERATION DESTROY-UP Police started 'Operation Destroy' in the month of June 2018 to destroy and recover the pornographic material under their jurisdiction of each district of Uttar Pradesh. After two months long drive 114 cases were registered in all over UP and large amount of material recovered.
- OPERATION ATMRAKSHA-'Operation Atmraksha' is one of the key programs, which is launched by DGP, UP and ADG, UPP MSP/WPL 1090 to protect girl students from any kind of abuse by miscreants, it is a self - defense training programme with a holistic approach for all-round development of children of schools and colleges, From June 2018, approx. 573308 girls were trained on self-defense techniques to instill in them a sense of Self-Strength, Self-Confidence, Self-Respect.
- Made human trafficking punishable under the state laws, namely, Goonda Act and Gangster Act of UP.
- UP is among the frontrunners in the country which has implemented the Victim Compensation Scheme for specific crimes, including human trafficking, and the 6 sections of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) 2012 Act.
- After Criminal Law Amendment Act-2018, investigation has been completed within 60 days time in 1094 cases of child rape with POCSO Act.
- UP 100 is the single largest emergency response system in the state.
- Child Friendly Police Initiative, which include sensitising the police station staff on Juvenile Justice Act 2015 and POCSO Act 2012 and make police stations child friendly; 20 police stations have been developed as model child friendly stations.
- Model Special Juvenile Police Units in 10 districts.
- Child Friendly Police Initiative to make the police system child friendly and create model

child friendly police stations and model Special Juvenile Police Units in 10 districts.

- Special training of public prosecutors on child protection.

From victims to self-reliant individuals - Various capacity and vocational training programmes are being organised through Asha Jyoti Kendras for women and girls who, as victims of abuse, were taken to shelter homes or institutions under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme. The vocational training provided helps them to leave the shelter homes and live as self-reliant individuals. The vocational training programmes also allow them to pursue educational courses with the support of UP Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh.

Apart from these, the state has also enacted specific Acts and legislations to help reduce and prevent various forms of violence both in the domestic and public sphere. The specific acts and legislations are:

- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006.
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2006.
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012.

To reduce all categories of crime and violence, joint teams have been constituted at the district level, comprising officials from various departments, to resolve land disputes, family disputes, and other disputes leading to violence. Tehshil Diwas (Tehsil Day) and Samadhan Diwas (Problem-solving Day) are organised as part of the strategy to reach out to people and increase their access to justice and provide speedy solutions to cases of dispute. Given the high share of land disputes in the state, digitalisation of land records was prioritised and has been completed.

UP 100 - Empowering the Citizen

UP 100 services were introduced in the state in 2016 and has been appreciated in this short period of implementation. UP 100 provides prompt integrated emergency response for public safety and security to all persons anytime, anywhere in Uttar Pradesh. UP 100 shares the information received through phone calls with the police station/police post of the district concerned and other officers. UP 100 then monitors the police action continuously till the problem is solved. The advantage of this ultra-modern control room is the easy access to the rural and urban areas and immediate redressal reached to the victim.



Strategies

Peace, justice and good governance are strongly implicated in the goals across the sustainable development framework.

Hence, state has identified three main pillars to guide its strategies:

- Building citizenship and legal literacy to ensure collaborative governance in all realms and public institutions. Citizenship building will be taken up with three objectives:
 - compliance to law and order practised as a positive and equitable assertion of fundamental rights of every citizen;
 - address many of the cultural and social identities and prevailing practices that are in conflict with citizenship, such as child marriage, child labour, domestic violence, and;
 - increase the deterrence from unlawful practices among the majority in a positive manner.
 - Strengthening the transparency and accountability mechanisms in public institutions, in particular institutions that deliver justice directly and indirectly. E-governance and all interfaces with government to be more online for redressal; other technological platforms will be put in place to reduce corruption
 - Delivering restorative justice in a progressive manner –bring both offenders and victims back to society as self-reliant and responsible citizens.
- The state will also prioritise strengthening the Civil Registration System, especially focussing on birth registration of all children below 18 years, by clearing the backlog as well as ensuring timely registration of all newborns.



Target 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Summary Trials for More Efficiency in Land Disputes and Behavioural Offences

"State will put in place innovative measures to settle land disputes and behavioural offences through summary trial outside of courts. These courts can be on Sundays for the ease of citizens and by retired law officials (Judges/magistrates etc.) This system can be made more efficient and transparent by optimising the digitalisation possibilities for complaints, disbursement and penalisation. It will be decentralised and functional across the state and dovetailed with PRIs while data will be maintained in a consolidated manner. This will reduce the burden on regular courts and bring in more efficiency in reporting and tracking these offences. Repeated offences can also be tracked for further action. Evening courts can be promoted as part of this."

To achieve this target, the following steps will be initiated:

- Accident deaths - To bring down death rates, road safety will be prioritised by stricter enforcement of existing laws and by harnessing the potential of technology to identify the cases, report and track compliance. Other strategies to reduce the number of deaths in accidents include improved road engineering, mass education through public campaigns, insistence on inbuilt automobile safety measures for all vehicles on the road and passing a Road User's Act, which will protect pedestrian rights. The state will also prioritise establishment of dedicated and well-equipped trauma centres in hotspots of accidents on highways.
- Domestic violence - The state will make efforts to ensure that the law protects the identity of

the victim so as to help the person start a new life with dignity. A helpline and a buffer of counsellors, outside of the police force, will be trained and deployed. If the complainant is unable to stay on with the family after reporting abuse, Asha Jyoti Kendra will be made available to them, which will provide all the required support, including vocational training, to make them self-reliant individuals. Public education on domestic violence and community based policing will also be promoted.

- Land disputes - For achieving 100 per cent digitalisation of land records and titles, conclusive land titles using geographical information system (GIS) will be pursued and measures put in place for quick resolution of land disputes. Digitised land records will be put in the public domain and any changes in sale deed will be alerted to the person. The existing cumbersome redressal mechanisms will be simplified and decentralised. Illegal encroachment/possession will be made cognisable punishment under law. No appeal shall be entertained against wrongful possessions till such time that the lower court order is executed and the land has been restored to the person.
- Measures will be developed to ensure speedy justice especially for civil cases. Gram Panchayats and urban local bodies will be given a significant role in disposing of civil cases.
- Strengthened management of police response system under UP 100 service. The police response vehicles working under UP 100 will be capacitated with an officer who enjoys quasi-judicial powers for spot/speedy resolution of disputes.
- Computerisation and modernisation of police will be prioritised.
- Training to refresh on the latest laws will be mandatory for all ranks of the police.
- Modernise specialised arms of the police like Special Task Force (STF) and Anti-terrorist Squad (ATS) to strengthen the security environment.

The Uttar Pradesh Police Emergency Management System (UP 100) has been established to provide prompt, integrated emergency response for public safety and security to all persons, anytime, anywhere in the state. It covers even the remotest village of the 2.4 lakh square kilometers area of UP and every citizen out of its 22 crore citizen base. Its promise is to provide an average response time of 15 minutes in Urban and 20 minutes in rural areas.

The project infrastructure consists of a centralized contact and dispatch center at Lucknow, dedicated lease lines to connect to 126 various districts, range, zones and headquarter nodes across the state, training and leadership development centers at the headquarter and in the districts, data center and disaster recovery center, two operation mirroring centers at Noida and Allahabad and 4800 modern Police Response Vehicles (PRVs), fitted with GPS-enabled mobile data terminals, Radio-over-internet (RoIP) wireless sets, mobile phones, dashboard cameras and first aid kits. Over 30,000 specially trained and sensitized police personnel are deployed in the entire project.

At the centralized contact center, 500 outsourced professional women officers, who are not from the Police, ensure a patient and non-judgmental hearing. Not only can citizens call but also reach through UP100 app (with SOS button), SMS, e-mail, web chat, WhatsApp, twitter and all other social media platforms, and expect equal attention. To ensure citizen friendliness, not only Hindi and state dialects, but also most Indian languages, some foreign languages and even sign language is supported. All of the about 1,30,000 calls received daily are recorded for service and evidentiary value. The caller's location is automatically displayed via location-based-services (LBS), saving valuable time. Events thus created are sent to centralized

dispatch, served by 300 Police officers. They look up nearest PRVs on digital maps, assign events, track and follow up till resolution, and keep on disseminating information to all police and civil officials concerned. PRVs are required to follow standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure proper action taken, which they then record and report digitally.

Currently, UP100 is completely integrated with ambulance, fire services, GRP. Through one call the citizen gets one, two or three services, as required. This convergence reduces citizen distress and enhances response efficiently. Integration with women power line, public transport systems, Nirbhaya App, disaster management systems, smart cities surveillance systems and CCTNS is also under progress. 1800 two-wheelers are also being added to further reduce response time, which currently stands at a healthy 13.4 minutes state-wide.

The project answers a felt need of all citizens-to make emergency services guaranteed, regardless of the time of the day or the location or background of the caller. Some of the innovations, which have enabled UP100 to be a game changer and enabler of the denizen are:

Digital boundaries of more than 1 lakh villages mapped on to police stations

Collected and saved more than 15 lakh points of interests (POIs) like girl's school, idol immersion spots, banks, jewellery markets etc. and integrated them with, maps to provide better patrolling and emergency response.

Automatic call distribution system to ensure attending of more than 99% calls within 5 seconds.

Support in almost all languages.

Feedback on more than 50% calls taken telephonically to improve services. Complaints against police also welcomed and acted upon.



Continuous patrolling on more than 6000 routes daily.

Consciously choosing non-police officers to answer calls and taken feedback.

Location Based service to instantly retrieve caller location and rush help.

Setting up training centres in all 75 districts that run throughout the year to give induction and continuous training to all levels from constables to district SSP.

Continuing outreach through social media, radio, print and community activities.

Analytics to use Big Data generated for predictive policing and making society safer.

Special training modules for handling elderly, women, children, and accident victims.

Integrated with fire and medical services and moving towards the concept of one number for all emergencies.

Robust reward and recognition system like PRV of the day. Caller of the day etc to motivate police personnel and citizens

Recording and storing all calls, all digital documents and trails for 5 years to ensure total transparency and accountability.

Citizens can upload photos, videos and other evidence against events, for cognizance to be taken by police stations

Police station accountability ensured through a police station module software

Supervisory alertness ensured through case monitor app at all levels from SHOs to ADGs.

- Measures will be taken through legal reforms to ensure that criminals do not commit offences repeatedly while on bail and trials, and appeals are decided in a time-bound manner.
- Systems for investigations will be made online so that real time supervision can be done.
- Smart city surveillance and Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) will be implemented in all the major cities/towns of the state.

Victim-oriented Criminal Justice

The state will progress towards a victim-oriented approach in criminal justice system by further expanding existing interventions such as UP Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh. It will attempt to heal wounds through reconciliation and restorative means of justice rather than letting it get prolonged in the system, leading to lack of faith in the system and more wrongs.

To restore the confidence of victims in the system and achieving the goal of justice, the system will make efforts to confer certain rights on victims to enable them to participate in proceedings, including the right to implead and to engage an advocate in serious offences, the right to track the progress of the proceedings, the right to be heard on critical issues and to assist the court in the pursuit of truth. Second, victims will be enabled to have the right to seek and receive compensation for injuries suffered including appropriate interim relief irrespective of the fate of the proceedings. Victims will also be facilitated to submit a victim impact statement to the courts setting out the effect of the crime on their lives.

Target 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

- Expansion of programmes such as Operation Smile and Track the Missing Child - using ICT enabled options.
- Massive sensitisation camps using existing government channels; new platforms such as sports events will be utilised to promote career in sports for victims of child abuse.
- Strengthen and revamp the legal provisions so that timely punitive measures act as a deterrent for criminals involved in trafficking of children and organised child labour.
- A cadre of cyber cops will be developed to keep vigil on the internet to identify, track, book and penalise persons involved in child pornography.
- In UP Cyber Crime Police Stations have been established in Lucknow and Gautam Budha Nagar. Lucknow, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Kanpur and Gorakhpur zones come under the jurisdiction of Lucknow Cyber Crime Police Station. Whereas Meerut, Bareilly and Agra zones come under the jurisdiction of Gautam Budha Nagar Cyber Crime Police Station.
- Special courts in every district (under POCSO Act) for disposing of cases in a timely manner.
- UP 100 will have a cell responding to call of abuse, exploitation, trafficking and any form of violence against/torture of children.
- Police stations will be enabled with CCTV to bring in more transparency and reduce incidences of discrimination/exploitation based on other identities such as caste and gender, including custodial rapes.

Target 16.3

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

- UP has around 600 km of open international border with Nepal. This border route is vulnerable to arms, drugs and human

trafficking. The state government will develop a structured plan, working especially with the Border Security Force (Seema Suraksha Bal) and other border policing agencies, to ensure control on transboundary illegal activities.

- Rule of law will be promoted as the positive assertion of fundamental rights of every citizen through multi-media campaigns, especially through social media.
- Simplify legal provisions to encourage people to report criminal cases and also encourage them to help victims of accident and crime.
- Modernise and revise police training towards people friendly policing.
- Establish kiosks and complaint points so that the legal system is easy to access.
- Strengthen Nyay Panchayats to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society, and organise Lok Adalats, Legal Awareness and Legal Literacy Camps, and to play the extended role of District Legal Services Authority.
- Existing platforms of women and farmers will be reached for legal literacy camps to enhance the respect for law.
- Establish mediation centres to settle disputes amicably, even at pre-litigation stage.
- Discretionary powers enjoyed for law enforcement shall be minimised and be made transparent.
- Efforts will be made to ensure that police personnel focus on their core functions and other departments responsible for law enforcement will be empowered with staff and technological options.

Target 16.4

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime

- Network with various departments as well as other states to trace the flow and route of organised crimes and provide timely responses in such cases.

- Establish a robust intelligence collection system for law enforcement agencies to reduce illicit financial and arms flows and counter organised crime.
- Deploy dedicated and well trained force to tackle organised crimes.
- Cross-linking of intelligence collected by other states and at the national level and efficient and prompt action by the law enforcement agency.
- Carry out administrative reforms to establish a system of recovery and disbursement of stolen items to the owner.
- Establish cyber cells at state as well as district levels to check crimes related to internet fraud and other digital forms.

Target 16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Bringing Efficiency in Criminal Justice through Appropriate Reforms

The guiding principle in the reform process will be de-criminalisation wherever possible, reserving the criminal justice system mainly to deal with hard crimes.

Recommendations of the Criminal Justice Reforms Committee will be seriously considered for bringing in more efficiency by a potential division of the Penal Code into four different codes – a Social Offences Code, consisting of matters essentially of a civil nature and can be settled through administrative processes without police intervention and prison terms, a Correctional Offences Code, with offences punishable up to three years' imprisonment where parole, probation and conditional sentences can be imposed in lieu of prison terms and can be handled under summary/summons procedure where plea bargaining can

be invoked without the stigma of conviction, an Economic Offences Code where property offences which affect the financial stability of the country are dealt with by a combination of criminal and administrative strategies including plea bargaining (both on charge as well as on punishment) with a view of making crimes economically non-viable, and an Indian Penal Code, which will have only major crimes which warrant 10 years' imprisonment or more or death and deserve a full-fledged warrant trial with all safeguards of a criminal trial.

The police and prosecution systems will accordingly be reorganised making them more specialised, efficient and accountable in a progressive/phased manner.

- Strengthen the administrative processes and provisions that discourage corruption and put in place systems to redress complaints and grievances related to bribery and corruption at public places. Innovative ICT enabled campaigns will be launched against bribe seekers as well as measures to make information public using digital media extensively.
- Strengthen the police forces with better IT equipment and legislations to tackle financial crimes.
- Along with CCTVs at the institutional level, body cameras will be provided to personnel who are involved in direct enforcement to contain opportunities of corruption.
- Establish and strengthen system at state level – such as ombudsman and mechanism for corruption surveillance – to bring down corruption and bribery.
- Citizen-centric rights will be in the public domain to reduce incidences of corruption.
- Establish anti-corruption helpline to enable citizens to report incidences of corruption.

- UP Government has adopted Zero Tolerance Policy toward Corruption. To implement this policy in to via new technological advances, an anti-corruption portal has been launched in March 2017 for registration (uploading of audio video clips) of corruption related complaints. These complaints are time bound and Progress can be seen online.

Target 16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Accountable and transparent institutions are essential for building a peaceful society. Institutional accountability and effective and transparent functioning depends on three crucial factors:

- Demand generation for such functioning from among the majority of the population.
- Internal reforms and infrastructure in the system that can cater to such demands and contain human errors and discretionary powers in enforcement.
- Efforts to restore offenders and victims back in society.

Towards developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, the state will invest in citizenship education programme to increase deterrence as well as reduce the incidences of illegal social practices. If citizenship becomes the primary identity and responsibility, incidences that are in conflict with the law, but has social sanction, such as child labour, child marriage, domestic violence, dowry, and other discriminatory practices such as sex selective abortions, gender and caste based discriminations, can be contained more effectively than existing punitive measures. The state will use all existing platforms of men and women, boys and girls in rural and urban settings, and especially among socially and economically marginalised sections, to build citizenship. The school curriculum will be effectively influenced for building citizenship and responsible living among the younger generation.

Fostering Restorative Justice, Especially in the Case of Juveniles

Crime and violence constitute a major impediment for sustainable development and social cohesion for a plural society like UP. The adversarial model of criminal justice, with punishing the offender as its only aim, has proved costly and counterproductive. Communities have to be involved and victims given rights in finding ways to correct the wrong. The adversarial system can be followed for certain serious offences; the state will make efforts to experiment with more democratic models aimed at reconciliation and restoration of relationships. Based on the recommendation of the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System (2003), India also adopted plea bargaining under Chapter XXI-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure to take out from the system cases punishable up to 7 years of imprisonment for negotiated settlement without trial.

This allows for restorative justice, an idea that the state will progressively take up in convergence with supportive departments and institutions, especially in restoring those in juvenile homes and in cases such as communal conflicts, family disputes, etc. The needed change of mindset – to acknowledge that restoring relationships to the community and correcting the harm at the individual level are important elements of the criminal justice system and have more long term and sustainable impact – will be brought through piloting various models across the state and building the momentum in a phased manner. Various modalities, such as direct implementation, public-private partnership, collaboration with civil society organisations and under corporate social responsibility, will be tried out for providing restorative justice to children in juvenile homes in the first phase.

Citizenship building will also help in nurturing more peaceful societies that consists of many collectives of citizens than communities with divisive social identities.

The state will prioritise administrative reform of all justice delivery mechanisms and ICT enabled infrastructure for better transparency and accountability to citizens.

Target 16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

- The state will work towards bringing necessary structural reforms in police services to ensure quality facilities as well as working conditions for police personnel. This will include better equipment (arms, cameras, computer or other IT related services, etc) to manage law and order situation, conditions for stress free environment for policing and discharge of other duties, adequate and transparent measures to guide transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters.
- Another important reform will be to ensure that fresh appointments in the police are of candidates who have two years of experience to minimise insensitivity.
- Establish and organise Legal Aid-cum-Literacy

Citizen Volunteer Programme for publicity-

1. Power Agent Programme

Women Power Line-1090 UP has initiated a voluntary programme with a view to develop awareness about services rendered by Women Power Line-1090, amongst women and girls. The girl students of school and colleges are designated as Power Angels (Shakti Pari) under this scheme. Such designated Power Angels not only contributed in taking 1090 programme to public, but also generated a sense of self confidence amongst women folk.

Existed scheme of Power Angels Programme

has further been extended through introduction of Power Agent programmes. Power Agent programme includes Power Heroes/ Power Guardians. The principals of school/ colleges, Dean of institutions/universities are brought within the ambit of this programme and they are appointed as Power Guardians along with students of these institutions as Power Heroes. The scope of this scheme further aims to extend to women of commercial institutions and companies into the fold of Power Angels.

2. Self-Defence Programme- A self defence programme was launched from June 2018 Nov 2018 by orders of Director General of Police UP, wide order number e0l0iz0&o&11@2018 ¼fHk0¼ Dated 04-06-2018. District Police carried out the self defence training programme for girls under this initiative in which the cooperation from local bodies, NGOs, Vyapar Mandal, and District magistrate was solicited and taken. Under the scheme, self-defence training was imparted and relevant guidelines were issued to the girls, to be followed by them to achieve the objective.

Clinics to provide free legal aid to the poor, needy person and members of weaker sections of society and provision of adequate number of efficient public prosecutors in each court. Legal Aid clinics will be enabled to provide inexpensive local machinery for rendering legal services of basic nature like legal advice, drafting of petitions, notices, and replies and procure other documents of legal importance. This will help people access required legal services.

- Increased access to criminal justice system to marginalised and vulnerable sections through digital platforms systems will be enabled similar to that of VIKALP.

Target 16.8

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

- One of the key elements of sustained and equitable development is governance reform.

VIKALP

A web portal of the state dedicated exclusively for registering and processing complaints regarding crimes against women. It uses an innovative digital platform to ensure compliance and transparency in the registered cases.

In this context, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) contain the potential to bring about significant institutional and structural reforms. Hence, strategies will focus on developing and strengthening ICT infrastructure of Gram Panchayats. They will be enabled to function as the link between the information society and governance. Fully aware of the legal frameworks, they can then function with ownership of governance processes.



- Exposure of police force to governance in other countries, which is based on interaction, to understand and generate critical consciousness about police functions
- Extensive use of technology to bring in efficiency, transparency and citizen's partnership in governance as well as with courts will be the top priority for the government in the coming years. This will include online monitoring and tracking of investigation and cases, and implementation of Citizens' Charter, providing a timeframe for each service.
- Elected Panchayati Raj Institution members will be given training in legal literacy pertaining to frequency of incidences such as domestic violence, land disputes, child abuse, etc.

Target 16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Ensuring the First Right of the Child: Revamping Civil Registration System in the State

The government will be making special efforts to revamp the Civil Registration System in the state by:

- Restructuring the system by ensuring that every child delivered in institutions goes back with a birth certificate or gets the same during the first immunisation schedule, track unregistered birth as part of routine immunisation, simplifying the delayed registration procedures to clear the backlog, focusing on linking private delivery homes and hospitals online with civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) software.
- Allocating adequate funds for civil registration within the National Health Mission (NHM) for supporting the required stationary for the registration units - especially at the Panchayat level.

- Strengthening of the existing registration units with additional Registrars and Notifiers - the state has 52,553 registration units (rural: 51,904; urban: 649) which include Nagar Nigams, Government Hospitals, Nagar Panchayats, and Gram Panchayats.
- Establish and harmonise linkages of CRVS with e-portal/Plan plus (decentralised digital planning platform) and Aadhar data base.

- Implement the Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969 and recommendations of VISION 2020 of the office of the Registrar General of India to revamp the birth registration system in the state to achieve universal registration and issuance of birth certificates by 2020.
- Digitisation of all identification records to one single database. Efforts will be made to link

birth certificates to Aadhar card online for citizen's ease of using the same for identity proof purposes. Strengthen infrastructure right up to the village level to record information related to each individual.

Target 16.10

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

- Popularise the Right to Information Act through regular mass media campaigns, specifically targeting educational institutions, Panchayati Raj Institutions and civil society.
- Right to Information office in Lucknow will be enabled with a helpline number to assist citizens.
- Access to information on the functioning of all departments, including police, will be made online.





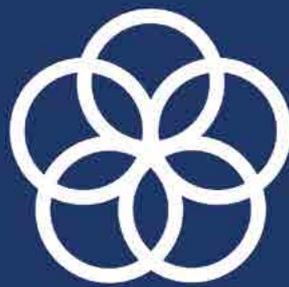
Milestones

SNo.	Activity	2020	2024	2030
1	Setting up Rani Laxmi Bai Asha Jyoti Kendras in all districts	35 Districts	75 Districts	
2	Setting up of Crisis Intervention Centres at block-levels	Blocks of 25 Districts	Blocks of 50 Districts	Blocks of 75 Districts
3	Setting up of Care and Support Centres for children elderly women	10 Districts	25 Districts	50 Districts
4	Achieving universal birth registration	All newborns	Clear the backlog of below 14 years	Universal birth registration
5	Setting of SRCWC (State Resource Centre for Women and Children)	The Children Centre is established. Positions filled, centre becomes functional	The centre producing qualitative policies, strategies and capacity building programmes	Is known as an esteemed centre of excellence in Child Care and Protection in the region



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17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Strengthen the means of
implementation and revitalise the
global partnership for sustainable
development



Vision

Uttar Pradesh is committed to strengthen the necessary conditions and capabilities to implement the social and economic policies that will enable achievement of sustainable development goals. Creating a welcoming environment for businesses, particularly in the information technology (IT) sector, will be one of the core pillars

of its progress towards this goal and it envisions being the most preferred destination for investors in the country. IT will be leveraged as an engine of growth as well as a catalyst for better quality of life, offering opportunities for participation, especially for the marginalised and poor.



Approach to Vision

In order to develop and strengthen its means of implementation, the government of Uttar Pradesh will focus on building a hospitable environment for private investors to leverage its untapped potential for industrial growth. This hospitable environment will be built through investments in physical and technical infrastructure, a more conducive policy regime and public-private partnerships. The state will put special emphasis on developing IT infrastructure to enable the integration of its economy into a globalised world and to transform physical communities into connected communities that can help to realise sustainable economic growth and enhance the quality of life of its citizens. This will be supported by intensive efforts in the provisioning and use of the highest degree of integrity, quality, accurate, reliable and timely statistical information for effective policy and decision-making.

The state will put special emphasis on developing IT infrastructure to enable the

integration of it's economy into a globalized world and to transform physical communities into connected communities that can help to realize sustainable economic growth and enhance the quality of life of its citizens. This will be supported by intensive efforts in the provisioning and use of the highest degree of integrity, quality, accurate, reliable and timely statistical information for effective policy and decision making.

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The Context

Achieving the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda requires developing country governments to significantly expand their implementation capability. Developing country governments must commit to creating and sustaining an environment that encourages investments, facilitates technology knowledge sharing and builds the capacity of multiple stakeholders to support the achievement of sustainable development goals. Moreover, in addition to the role of international aid, there is a need for these governments to increase their domestic revenue and resource mobilisation.

While India's federal structure allows for significant transfers from Government of India (GoI) to states, tax revenue generated by the state is an important tool to finance the government's expenditure responsibilities. A state's ability to raise revenue internally not only allows it an extra pool of funds but the fiscal autonomy to set priorities and a reform agenda that is specific to its own needs.

In FY 2014-15, the ratio of Uttar Pradesh's "own revenue" to its total revenue expenditure was 51.6 per cent. Thus, a little of half over the revenue expenditure can be financed out of resources the state generates internally. This is significantly higher than Bihar, which raises only 28.7

per cent of its revenue expenditure within the state. It is also higher than the share for Odisha (44.6 per cent) and West Bengal (39.6 per cent). However, Uttar Pradesh's ability to mobilise revenue internally is lower than states such as Rajasthan (52.8 per cent), Maharashtra (68 per cent), Karnataka (67.1 per cent), Kerala (62.5 per cent) and Gujarat (77.3 per cent)¹. In fact, Uttar Pradesh ranks 11 out of 14 states on "tax effort" in a study conducted by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, in 2014. The study notes that in 2010, Uttar Pradesh made a "tax effort" of 62 per cent². It also observes that the state has shown "an improvement over the years with short run fluctuations."

¹ All numbers are for FY 2014-15 (RE) from the "State Finances: Study of Budgets", RBI Annual Report 2016

² Tax effort is actual tax collection as a proportion of the state's tax capacity. Tax capacity is similar to revenue capacity and refers to the maximum potential tax revenue a government can generate. "Why Tax Effort Falls Short of Capacity in Indian States: A Stochastic Frontier Approach", Sandhya Garg, et al, IGIDR 2014

Goal 17 also envisages a strong global partnership for the sustainable development agenda. In the specific context of a sub-national government, this translates into a strengthening of trade links by way of expansion of its exports and an adherence to commitments made under the global trade regime. Uttar Pradesh's exports grew at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 26.6 per cent between 2009-10 and 2014-15. Meat and edible meat products, carpets, apparel, footwear, pearls and precious stones, copper, road vehicles and parts and cereals are some important items of export from the state. In addition to these, Uttar Pradesh is considered the IT hub of North India, contributing US \$4,296 million (2012-13), equivalent to 38 per cent of the region's export of software and other services. The state alone produces about 45 per cent of national handicraft exports.

A key measure of a state's ability to integrate into an increasingly globalised world is its internet infrastructure. Using IT and leveraging it to drive growth in the economy continues to be at the forefront of the state government's development agenda. As it stands though, internet penetration continues to be low in Uttar Pradesh. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India's (TRAI) Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators Report (April-June, 2016) notes that at the end of June 2016, Uttar Pradesh had 17.8 internet subscribers per 100 population (43 per cent urban and 10 per cent rural). The national average was 27.5 internet subscribers per 100 population (59.5 per cent urban and 13 per cent rural).

In absolute numbers, UP emerges as a leader in the country in terms of internet subscribers with a subscriber base of 41 million. However, of the 41 million total internet subscribers, only 12.6 million

(31 per cent) had a broadband connection. These gaps are being filled by the state on priority basis as it commits to its ambitious IT & Start-up policy 2017.

Finally, an important indicator of a state's capacity to implement change and reforms is its ability to generate and publish reliable, timely and high quality data which can be used to understand the scale of its problems, monitor change and measure progress. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to providing, monitoring and publishing high quality data in a timely and reliable manner. The state publishes and contributes a number of statistical reports and estimates on a regular basis. However, the government recognises that certain gaps exist in its efforts to collect and maintain reliable, useful statistics. These gaps are felt most significantly in social and economic statistics. First, data availability is often poor at the sub-state level (districts and blocks). This is further compounded by the lack of human and technical capacity in data collection, processing and analysis at all levels of government. This lack of capacity is reflected in the lack of human resource, training, computers and other infrastructure required to build a well-functioning data management system.

More importantly, the data that is collected is not always in line with the needs of the state and its governance systems. There is no institutional mechanism to identify data need and no nodal agency to coordinate and guide statistical activities of the state or a common statistical cadre.

The state's statistics are also poorly integrated with its academic institutions. Data from these and other government institutions, including GoI, also come in with a time lag, impacting their usability.



Present Interventions

Investment Promotion

- As part of its endeavour to strengthen its capabilities of implementation, the state government recognises the importance of a robust investment promotion regime. The Department for Infrastructure and Industrial Development (IIDDD) has positioned itself as an industrial and investment facilitation body that formulates and implements industrial and infrastructure development policies and strategies aimed at socio-economic development of Uttar Pradesh. In tune with its role as a facilitator of infrastructure and industrial development and investment, the department works for investment promotion through dissemination of information on opportunities in the state. The department also focuses on ensuring regional balance in industrial development and facilitates a congenial business environment in the state through grievance redressal mechanisms and mitigation of hurdles in setting up of industrial units. Uttar Pradesh Industrial Investment & Employment Promotion Policy 2017 guides the department and other associated endeavours.

Export Promotion

- **Export Promotion Bureau:** The Government of Uttar Pradesh established the Export Promotion Bureau in 1999. It engages with exporters, as well as export promotion councils, agencies, export associations, state and central government bodies to facilitate and promote the state's exports. The bureau also assists exporters on issues of compliance, procedural issues, technical and design inputs, participation in overseas fairs/exhibitions and buyer-seller meets.
- **Uttar Pradesh Trade Promotion Authority (UPTPA):** The UPTPA is the premier trade promotion authority of the government of Uttar Pradesh. It plays a proactive role in catalysing trade, investment, and technology transfer processes. Its promotional tools include organising fairs and exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, contact promotion programmes, product promotion programmes and promotion through overseas department stores, market surveys and information dissemination.
- **Export Infrastructure Development Scheme (UPEIDS)/ASIDES:** This



Government of India scheme aims to provide assistance to state governments for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports.

Data, Monitoring and Accountability

- The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to providing, monitoring and publishing high quality data in a timely and reliable manner. The state publishes and contributes to a number of statistical reports and estimates on a regular basis. These include: estimation of gross state domestic product (GSDP)/net state domestic product (NSDP)/per capita income, participation in socio-economic surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), participation in the Annual Survey of Industries, construction of Index of Industrial Production, construction of Consumer Price Index, construction of Wholesale Price index, publication of Statistical Abstract/Diary, capacity building of statistical personnel, area and production estimates of agricultural crops and housing statistics.
- Support for Statistical Strengthening: Uttar Pradesh is a participating state in Government of India's Central Sector Scheme, namely, Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) (previously the India Statistical Strengthening Project - ISSP). The scheme aims to strengthen state statistical systems by providing adequate technical and financial support to improve their statistical capacity and infrastructure for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics for policy planning purposes particularly at the state and sub-state levels.

SSS aims to cover the following key areas of support to states/UTs: (i) improving the coordination and management of statistical activities in states/UTs (ii) human resource development (HRD) (iii) developing statistical infrastructure (iv) investing in IT infrastructure, including software development and (v)

Improving statistical operations, especially those supporting the cause of improvement in the quality and dissemination of statistical data.

SSS will ensure that all participating states/UTs will have adequate IT infrastructure so that the officials have a proper work environment and are equipped with the latest technology in terms of hardware and software. Capacity development is also provided to enhance the efficiency of the workforce in state departments. Thus, with proper and effective implementation of SSS, it is expected that there would be a significant improvement in the credibility, timeliness and reliability of state/sub-state level data/statistical products and therefore, in turn, the national level data, particularly in respect of 20 key identified statistical indicators, including improvement in terms of adherence to prescribed statistical standards. The project period of Uttar Pradesh is up to March 2020.

- Uttar Pradesh Health System Strengthening Project (UPHSSP): The UPHSSP is a World Bank assisted project started to improve the efficiency, quality and accountability of health services delivery in Uttar Pradesh by strengthening the State Health Department's management and systems capacity.

Science and Information Technology

- A number of initiatives by the state government make Uttar Pradesh a forerunner in India's IT success story. Each department of the state government has a minimum of 2 per cent of its plan budget earmarked for IT applications.
- The UP government has already roped in information technology giants like HCL Technologies Limited to implement its IT policy. HCL IT City and IT Parks are being set up in Tier-II and Tier-III cities to promote creation of large-scale employment opportunities, thereby preventing migration and promoting

all round development of the citizen in the state.

- Software Technology Parks have been established in Noida, Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad. Agra also has emerged as a preferred investment location due to its world-class infrastructure and proximity to IT hubs. Noida and Greater Noida have earned recognition as major IT/ITeS (IT enabled Services) destinations in the country with a number of Special Economic Zones and Software Technology Parks. The region is home to many prestigious companies such as IBM, TCS, Adobe International, HCL, Nasscom, Birlasoft, Wipro, Polaris, Cadence, Convergys, ST Microelectronics, Moser Baer, Xansa, among others.
- Uttar Pradesh has several world class institutions imparting IT and electronics education such as IIT Kanpur; IIM Lucknow; IIIT Allahabad; MNNIT Allahabad; IMT Ghaziabad; C-DAC Noida and IT-BHU. There are 36 universities, 3,104 colleges, 1,500 ITIs/ITCs, 197 business schools and 320 engineering colleges with 2.8 lakh B.Sc and 96,000 engineering and technology students enrolled every year.
- Building world class infrastructure customised for local requirements: To facilitate anytime-anywhere access of services to a citizen in a cost-effective way, the state has invested a sum of US \$70 million between 2012 and 2016.
 - Common Service Centre (CSC): Conceived on the public-private partnership (PPP) model, the scheme will set up facilitation centres in urban/rural areas of the state where citizens can visit and avail G2C/ B2C services. One of the key aims behind establishing the CSC is to overcome the challenge of limited internet penetration in the state. Under this scheme, the state wishes to create 58,000 self-sustainable village level entrepreneurs (VLE), who will play a critical role in the creation of a knowledge based society, awareness and to work as an extended arm of government offices. More than 30,000 CSC are already operational in the field, with greater expansion planned.
 - State Data Centre (SDC): To provide application/data hosting facility for various State Government Departments, the state has established a world-class data centre to cater to the needs of centralized hosting of applications and data. The UP SDC has been ISO20000 and ISO27001 certified in the line with international best practices. There is a dedicated internet link of 10 gbps National Knowledge Network (NKN) and redundant bandwidth of 1 gaps at SDC. The UP SDC is in process in setting up its Disaster Recovery (DR) Site.
- State Wide Area Network (SWAN): To overcome the challenges of poor connectivity in district, tehsil and block offices, the state has established the State Wide Area Network to provide up to 2 mbps connectivity up to the block-level. With around 885 Points of Presence (PoP) live, Uttar Pradesh has one of the most complex and well-managed such systems.



Strategy

Target 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Target 17.3

Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to strengthening its capabilities in tax collection and efficiency. Under this, the key areas of reform are:

- Improvement in Tax GSDP ratio by widening the tax base.
- Rationalisation of tax structure.
- Check on evasion and plugging of leakages.
- More efficient and transparent tax administration system to encourage better tax compliance, particularly for local taxation.
- Additional resource mobilisation by exploring possibilities of tapping new and additional sources of revenue.
- Efficient allocation and utilisation of available resources to optimise results and promote sustainable growth.

Target 17.5

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

- The Government of Uttar Pradesh will facilitate the business community, IT/ITeS firms and other entrepreneurs to carry out businesses and invest in the state. To this end, the government will leverage its existing initiatives and nurture the development of content and applications to facilitate information exchange and access to data, harmonise regulatory practices and IT standards.

- Set up a single-window clearance system to efficiently and smoothly handle statutory matters. This system will also be responsible for clearing roadblocks in a time bound manner.

The IIEPP 2017 is striving to leverage the inherent strengths of the state while developing new ones and tacking its underlying weaknesses considering the economic dynamics at play at the Indian, Asian and the Global level. The Policy will aim to create a framework to stabilize and make existing industries more competitive as well as attract and realize new international and national investment in the industrial sector. The core intentions of the policy are -

Create a framework or industrial growth that empowers people and create jobs, thus leading to a ripple effect in the economy

Create a roadmap in the State for improving its ability and facilitate business.

Provide a reference point for intra-governmental and public-private coordination of policies, laws and principles of economic development.

Stimulate institutional learning that comprises state-industry interaction.

Significantly, to make the implementation of the policy timely, transparent and effective, required government orders and supporting notifications have been issued along with the policy document itself. A high-level committee constituted for this purpose is regularly monitoring the implementation of IIEPP 2017.

- The UP Electronics Manufacturing Policy 2017 provides a range of incentives like capital subsidy, interest subsidy, land rebate, stamp duty exemption and VAT reimbursement, along with the provision of customised packages to the units investing above Rs 200 crore on a case-to-case basis.
 - Deep focus on the Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) - in line with GoI's vision to reduce net import of electronics bill to zero, by 2020.
 - The policy also has incentives for filing patents, i.e., reimbursement of up to 50 per cent of actual filing costs subject to a maximum of Rs 100,000 for domestic and Rs 500,000 for international patents applicable for MSME units.
 - Initiatives like establishment of 3 Greenfield Electronic Manufacturing Clusters in the state will promote employment generation opportunities within the state and prevent migration.
 - State received Investment proposal of nearly INR 33,000 crores in ESDM sector with employment opportunities for around 6 lac people
 - State has a presence of leading Electronics Manufacturers and their component suppliers creating a complete value chain in the state. Some of the major player includes Haier, Samsung, Oppo and Vivo.
- transform the other sectors of the economy. In this endeavour, the Government of Uttar Pradesh is led by its IT and Start-up Policy 2016.
 - IT Park project, Lucknow: To be built at an estimated cost of Rs 285 crore, the IT park project in Lucknow is proposed to be developed on an area of approximately 1.3 lakh square metres. In addition to this, five IT parks are also coming up in as many districts in Uttar Pradesh, including Gorakhpur.
 - Registration with NASSCOM: Tie-up with NASSCOM for the TIER II/III IT cities like Lucknow and Agra for NASSCOM assessment mechanism to map the training needs and the industry requirements with the involvement of SMEs/professionals, both from academic and corporate areas. The state will also promote establishment of captive centres for skilled manpower requirements. The NASSCOM link will provide fast access to quality manpower within minimum cost and time for business processing outsourcing (BPO)/knowledge processing outsourcing (KPO).
 - The state government is planning a 100-acre IT City on the Lucknow-Sultanpur highway.
 - Connecting rural parts of the state through the internet is part of the government's information technology policy. The government is working towards providing internet connectivity via broadband in all gram panchayats of the state. It is also making efforts to make 90 citizen-centric services available online.
 - The state also views IT as a means of enhancing the quality of life of its citizens, particularly the poor. To this end, the state government will invest in ensuring affordable and seamless e-services, content and applications to the general public, particularly the poor. This will involve identifying the relevant e-services, nurturing an environment to facilitate their development as affordable e-services, promote their adoption for local usage and making them available through Common Service Centres and e-Suvidha Kendras.
 - The state will facilitate time bound implementation of various Mission Mode

Target 17.8

Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

- The focus of UP's economic transformation includes the creation of a conducive business environment that helps to attract and promote trade, investment and entrepreneurship in the IT sector. It also aims to leverage the investment in IT to create an IT engine that will



Projects (MMP), like e-Districts, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), and projects of Panchayati Raj, commercial taxes, food and civil supplies, and other departments.

- All public domain information like official gazette notifications, government orders, acts, rules regulations, circulars, policies and programme documents would be digitised and made available for electronic access on the web in a phased and time bound manner.
- The state will promote use of Hindi and Urdu along with English in IT to increase outreach. For this purpose specific initiatives will be taken up for the use of Hindi/Urdu alphabet in computers and developing web applications.
- The state will forge joint collaborations with industry and other stakeholders for outreach campaigns to promote awareness about cyber-crime and online security. Crimes and offences pertaining to confidentiality, integrity, data security and non-disclosure of agreements shall be viewed and scrutinised as per law.
- The government will further leverage UPSWAN for connectivity and delivery of services. It will also encourage leading telecom and wireless players to establish networks in remote locations to enhance the reach of mobile/e-governance.
- The state will also build its capabilities in science and technology for the use of agriculture, bio-technology and MSMEs. The following key strategies are envisaged under this:
 - To enable farmers to increase their productivity by use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, drought and pest resistant seeds, soil salinity treatments and organic farming.
 - Establish centres of excellence in frontier areas of biotechnology with special emphasis on human resource development.
 - Address issues of bio-safety, intellectual property rights, bio-surveillance, bio-ethics and attracting biotechnology based investments through MSMEs.
- Upgradation of the existing UPSWAN network to Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) based centralised, secure and scalable information highway to provide seamless connectivity of 10 mbps up to the block-level.
- Develop a centralized cloud Tier IV ready green State Data Centre (SDC 2.0) at UPDPL's land acquired by Department of IT and Electronics, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The SDC 2.0 will be funded by GoUP. The hosting of applications and services will be based on the pay-as-per-user model.
- Providing government services at the doorstep of citizens, setting up common service delivery outlets/kiosks at each gram panchayat, increasing the numbers of such outlets from 33,000 to 100,000.
- Collaboration with telecom operators to roll out 4G services throughout the state, ensuring wi-fi service in all major towns, public places, bus stations, cultural/tourist/ historical places, educational institutes, hospitals, business hubs, etc., in a phased manner.
- Establishment of electronics manufacturing clusters (EMC), one at Greater Noida and two on the Yamuna Expressway, is already under way. Establishment of units by leading mobile manufacturers and its components suppliers from domestic as well as international players from Taiwan, China, South Korea, to create employment.
- Setting up of Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) on the Agra-Lucknow expressway to promote investment in the IT/ITeS/electronic hardware manufacturing (EHM) industry.
- To bridge the digital divide, provide smart phones to people, farmers, students apart from laptops to meritorious students to digitally empower them in the area of agriculture, health, education, etc.

Target 17.11

Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Export Promotion Industrial Parks: (1) In Agra, 102 acres of land at a cost of Rs 21 crore to provide industrial infrastructure to export oriented units. Most of the plots have been allotted and several units have started construction activities. (2) In Greater Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar district, over 200 acres of land at a cost of Rs 20 crore to be provided with infrastructure facilities at par with international standards. The industrial park has been assured high quality power with excellent backup services through a private sector provider. Four units have started production and exports and 11 have started the construction of the factory building.

Target 17.17

Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

- The state shall leverage various PPP models such as BOT (build-operate-transfer), BOO (build, own, operate) and BOOT (build, own, operate, transfer) for IT projects to minimise the initial risks of introduction and subsequently the growth of an IT/ITeS project. This will lower risks for private entrepreneurs, increase efficiency and encourage the optimal utilisation of resources of the state and the private sector.
- These PPP models will also be encouraged in the development of supporting infrastructure aimed towards the IT/ITeS sector. The government will encourage investments in PPP projects for bringing world-class schools, hospitals and other facilities that can complement the state's efforts in attracting investments.
- Engagement with the non-governmental sector or civil society will be to spread

awareness of entitlements among people and in communicating social behavioural change, especially to vulnerable sections. They will also be partnered for strengthening citizenship rights through platforms such as Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND), School Management Committee (SMC) and Gram Sabhas.

- Partnership with the private sector will be fostered and strengthened for PPP as well as non-budgetary resources for development. The state will also identify the sectors, tasks and needs that the private sector caters to in a major way and allocate responsibilities accordingly, to reduce the enforcement cost borne by the government, thereby widening the scope of corporate social responsibility.

Target 17.18

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Target 17.19

By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

- The state is committed to greater fund allocation in existing schemes towards better data collection, management and dissemination. Untied funds will be provided to allow decision makers to implement surveys or produce new statistical products as and when the need arises.
- In order to meet the human resource gap, the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) will be empowered to hire trained statistical



personnel on a contractual basis. The state will also invest to augment the capacity of existing statistical staff and expose them to widely recognised best practices.

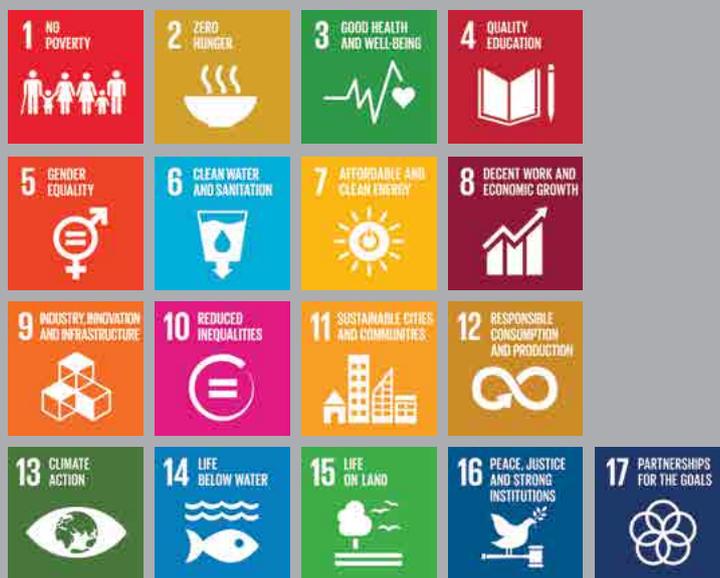
- To streamline the state's efforts in generation of statistics and make them more relevant, the state will also work towards putting in place an institutional mechanism to coordinate statistical activities carried out by its different departments. It will also hold regular workshops with multiple stakeholders to review existing statistical products and assess the need for new ones.
- The government also commits to enhancing regular interaction with academia and other stakeholder institutions and greater use of technology in not only data collection but also information dissemination.



Milestones

S No.	Activity	2020	2024	2030
1	Digital Empowerment			Entire Uttar Pradesh
2	Common Service Centres (CSC)			Entire Uttar Pradesh
3	State Wide Area Network (SWAN)			Entire Uttar Pradesh





Annexure

Suggested SDG related activities for
Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh



The Context

The Department of Panchayati Raj in partnership with UNICEF Lucknow office organised a two- days consultation (8-9 February 2017) of all the departments concerned and civil society representatives to review the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) guidelines in the state as well as integrating SDGs into GPDPs. UNDP and Ministry of Panchayati Raj participated in the consultation and provided inputs. During the consultation, the participants were divided into three clusters- social, economic and environment for discussing how the SDG targets can be taken up as activities at the GP level.

The groups identified a list of suggested activities including community participation and awareness of relevant targets for goals except 9, 11 and 17 (not relevant at the GP level). The goal wise list of activities were endorsed by the departments and will serve as the framework for monitoring the progress of SDG in the state.

Goal wise suggested activities for relevant targets at the GP level are given below:



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.3

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Suggested Activities	How?
Identification of the poor for coverage under social protection and other schemes	<p>Conduct household survey to map the vulnerabilities at habitation level including the destitute, orphan, widowed, separated, disabled, and landless</p> <p>Survey should also include individuals with multiple vulnerabilities and households that need special support such as female-headed households, landless households and child -headed households</p> <p>Unemployed youth eligible for skill/entrepreneurship development can also be included in the survey</p> <p>Survey can be conducted with the help of Rojgar Sevak, anganwadi worker, ASHA, ward members and youth/women volunteers</p> <p>Budget from Gram Panchayat's administrative head can be used to meet the expenses of conducting household and other surveys</p>

Suggested Activities	How?
Update the list of BPL and other categories qualifying for existing social protection and other scheme	The categories include widows, senior or old age citizens, Persons with Disability (PwD), BPL families for Antyodaya card. Seekers of daily wage employment, agricultural labourers, unemployed youth, landless households, households without toilet, households without electricity, families eligible for housing scheme and other categories that need special attention such as deserted or separated women (female-headed households), child-headed households and people living with HIV+ status Organise Gram Sabha meetings to discuss and finalise the priority list for each category/scheme
Maintain separate registers for the updated list of the identified categories with Aadhar details	
Ensure coverage of all eligible persons and families under relevant schemes	

Target 1.4

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Suggested Activities	How?
100 per cent issuance of job cards to seekers of wage employment (poor)	Ward wise list is prepared and compiled during the Gram Panchayat meeting (ward members/GP Secretary and Rojgar Sewak)
Preparation of shelf of work /work calendar	Ward wise identification and prioritisation of work and timeline during the Gram Sabha meeting (technical assistant and GP Secretary)
Execute the identified works, especially during the lean period	Rojgar Sevak gets the technical and financial approval for the work and facilitates the execution
Timely measurement and updating muster roll in MGNREGA website	Technical assistant from the block-level is engaged in the execution of the work
Identify list of youth and women as per the job roles/aptitude identified for the district by the Skill Development Mission/ PM Kaushal Kendra	Contact the Kaushal Kendras for the identified trades/job training. Share the list of interested persons (GP Secretary)
Organise training for the identified manufacturing /service /agriculture related skills/micro- enterprises at the GP level or encourage the persons concerned to attend the training at the Kaushal Kendra	Contact the Kaushal Kendras (GP Secretary)
Ensure broadband availability for the Gram Panchayat	Support the planned activities under BharatNet and Digital India projects in the area

Suggested Activities	How?
Mapping of the available natural resources: ponds, streams, forest areas, barren land, uncultivated and unirrigated land Ensure equal access to natural resources	Organise ward level meetings to identify and reinforce the common property status of the identified resources and ensure open access (Pradhan/ward members)
Support the digitisation of land records for facilitating chakbandi	Update land records (GP Secretary/Lekhpal)
Activate the land use committee at the GP	Support securing of rights to land for women listed on the land title either singly or jointly (GP Secretary/Lekhpal) Identify landless households, women-headed households for support (Secretary/Pradhan)
Popularise the existing inheritance law Identify pending issues/conflicts related to inheritance and organise appropriate mediation	Gist of inheritance law to be read out during ward level meetings (ward members) Pro-actively mediate litigations based on inheritance law (ward members/ Pradhan)
Ensure 100 per cent coverage of poor households under SRLM/SHG and support bank linkage	Support block level SRLM resource person to organise groups of women (ward members/Pradhan) Pro- actively motivate women members to join the group (ward members/Pradhan) Ensure bank account for all and support bank linkage for the group (Pradhan /Secretary)

Target 1.5

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Suggested activities- Pre-disaster	How?
Situational analysis of disaster-prone villages/hamlets	Prepare a report on the severity of the community's exposure to various risk (most vulnerable) Check the status of the villages as per the government's list of areas prone to natural disasters (drought, flood etc.)
Develop preparedness plan for the identified risks at the community level Identify the resource gap, both physical and human resources and organise capacity building	Open sharing meeting with community members, ward members, farmers' club, SHGs, youth groups, SHGs, youth, teachers and religious leaders (Pradhan) Consultation with community leaders, NGOs, CBOs, SHGs, women representatives who are willing to take the initiative and extend their cooperation to develop the capacity of the community members.

Suggested activities- Pre-disaster	How?
Develop mitigation measures in natural disaster-prone areas	<p>Plan for high raised hand pump in flood-prone villages/hamlets</p> <p>Plan/ensure high raised community shelter</p> <p>Pre-positioning chlorine tablets, medicines, grains, fodder, seeds, life jackets, life buoy tube, boats, ropes and stretchers</p> <p>Promote early variety of crops in flood and drought-affected areas in partnership with the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture at the block-level</p> <p>Invest and promote plantation of trees and social forestry in the villages</p> <p>Ensure vaccination of livestock with livestock inspector at the block-level or through para vets at the GP level</p> <p>Identify safe shelter for animals at the village level</p>
Encourage people to insure crop, livestock and other assets	<p>Organise awareness camp on Fasal Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana</p> <p>Organise camp and invite insurance companies to encourage people for providing protection mechanism to the farmers against crop damage and people against any eventual loss of their livestock due to death from natural disasters (GramPradhan/Secretary and ward members). Seek government help for those who are unable to afford insurance</p>
<p>Formation of task forces and their capacity building, in the case of disaster- prone villages</p> <p>Establish community-based early warning system capable of reaching the entire community (via radio, TV, sound system, warning flags etc.)</p>	<p>Form different task forces comprising women's groups, youth groups, clubs, ward members, farmers' groups, teachers, health workers and other front line workers (Gram Pradhan/Secretary)</p> <p>The different task force can be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information & Warning team 2. Evacuation and Search & Rescue team 3. First aid 4. Water & Sanitation team 5. Shelter management 6. Relief management 7. Carcass disposal 8. Damage assessment 9. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation team <p>Plan and organise capacity building for task forces to sensitize them on their roles and responsibilities in pre, during and post disaster situations</p>
Establish Grain Bank/ Seed Bank / Fodder Bank	Identify community-based solutions for ensuring availability of food for people and fodder for livestock through Grain Bank / Fodder Bank /Seed Bank (can be established and managed by community members)

Suggested activities- Post-disaster	How?
Suggested activities- Post- disaster	<p>Gram Pradhan/secretary and ward members can ensure the following:</p> <p>Identify victims for payment of compensation and its distribution as per the norms of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)</p> <p>Help families with paper work to follow compensation proceedings especially relating to death certificates, insurance etc.</p> <p>Ensure that the assessment and concerned papers reach the government department responsible for compensation to ensure timely assistance</p> <p>Compensation for loss of life, loss of property, loss of crops, loss of livestock etc. Planning and implementation of rehabilitation, repair and reconstruction plan</p> <p>Formulate reconstruction plans for houses, community buildings, roads, hand pumps etc. within the GP's jurisdiction with the assistance of block and district level officials</p> <p>Enforce minimum specification for safe reconstruction</p> <p>Restoration of health/educational facilities or temporary alternative arrangements</p>



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

Target 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Suggested Activities	How?
100 per cent enrollment of families under the PDS system	<p>Re-authenticate Parivar Registrar for the eligible families to be enrolled in PDS</p> <p>Incorporate authentication in the agenda in the Gram Sabha.</p> <p>Ensure time for discussing the performance of fair price shop during Gram Sabha - awareness building of entitlements under PDS and community feedback on the functioning of the fair price shop</p>
100 per cent coverage of ICDS services in the Panchayat for all <5 children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls under ICDS	<p>Enrolment of all <5 children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls under ICDS/ in anganwadi</p> <p>Ensure regular conduct of village health and nutrition days (VHND) and support the participation of all concerned.</p> <p>Ensure monthly update of newborns in the register of anganwadi worker</p> <p>Ensure adequate supply of Take Home Ration (THR) for pregnant mothers and severely underweight children.</p> <p>Ensure that the THR beneficiary register is duly filled - review the register on 5, 15 and 25th of every month, which are the THR days.</p>
Promotion of breastfeeding, particularly exclusive breastfeeding of the infant up to 6 months of age and initiation on complimentary feeding	<p>On THR days, ensure that pregnant women are counselled by ASHA on initiation of breast feeding within one hour and exclusive breast feeding for six months (not even water) and initiation of complimentary feeding with what the family eats.</p>
Ensuring quality mid-day meal to all school-going children	<p>Weekly visit to schools during the meal time</p> <p>Encourage SMC/ward members to monitor the quality of the meal by tasting as frequently as possible</p> <p>Discuss the quality and adequacy of food/meal during the SMC meeting</p>

Target 2.2

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Suggested Activities	How?
Ensuring monthly weighing of all registered children and pregnant women and filling of growth charts	Encourage ward members to check the register to ensure all children and pregnant women from their respective wards are registered (Pradhan)
Ensure that Anganwadi identifies Severely Under- Weight (SUW) children (plotted in the red category of the growth chart) and pregnant women who are less than 45 Kgs and provide support to their families	<p>Ensure availability of a functioning weighing machine, baby weighing and children machine (weighing of SUW to be done every 15 days), growth monitoring charts and mother and child protection cards (MCP cards)</p> <p>Support the families of children who are identified by the AWW as severely underweight children by providing key government supported schemes (eg. Supplementary nutrition, ration card, toilet construction, pension, safe drinking water)</p> <p>Ensure AWW and ASHA conducts home visit to these identified households (Pradhan and ward members)</p> <p>Ensure that all pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls are covered under the supplementary nutrition programme (ward members).</p>
Regular and quality VHNDs held in the villages and care of severe underweight children and high risk mothers	<p>Include VHND in GPDP as a low cost activity, supporting logistics and number of villages and sessions per year</p> <p>Ensure availability of all logistics for conducting a successful VHND session (weighing machine, BP instrument, HB check-up, availability of space for urine collection and abdomen check-up)</p> <p>During the VHND, ensure weekly counselling sessions of pregnant women on health and nutrition using the 'Paramarsh Pustika'</p> <p>Review with ANM and AWW about pregnant women who are not availing the services and plan to reach out to them</p> <p>Timely referral of severe underweight with medical complication to NRC and mothers identified as high risk pregnancy to the nearest First Referral Unit (FRU)</p>
Support the anaemia control programme by ensuring participation and acceptance of beneficiaries - children below five, school going, out-of-school, pregnant women and lactating mothers	<p>Ensure that Iron syrup bottles have been distributed by the ASHA/ ANMs during the VHND days to the mothers to give children in the age group of 6 months to 5 years - two times a week- 1 ml each</p> <p>Review the Weekly Iron Folic Acid supplementation programme (WIFS)</p> <p>For children and adolescents at school :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 - 10 years girls and boys - one IFA tablet (45 mg - pink) on every Monday after 1 hr of mid-day meal 10 - 19 years girls and boys - one IFA tablet (100 mg - blue) on every Monday after 1 hr of mid-day meal <p>For pregnant women at anganwadi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One IFA tablet (100 mg - red) daily for a period of 180 days, second trimester onwards <p>Ensure that provision is made for all anganwadis to have baby friendly toilets and safe drinking water</p>

Suggested Activities	How?
Promote RKSK to address the needs of adolescents in the Panchayat.	<p>For adolescent girls at anganwadi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 - 19 years out-of-school girls - one tablet IFA (blue) on every Wednesday or Saturday <p>Ensure platforms for adolescent boys and girls created at village level under RKSK- peer education model for menstrual hygiene management, life skills, nutrition etc. WIFS administration, access and information about adolescent friendly health clinics</p>
Enhance the food and nutritional security of poor households through available schemes of department of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries	<p>Support kitchen garden in the anganwadi centres</p> <p>Support kitchen/homestead garden at household levels through Poshan Vatika scheme (distribution of mini kit)</p> <p>Promote rural backyard poultry among poor, female headed or other deserving families</p> <p>Promote community contribution of locally available vegetables, including leafy vegetables, fruits etc. for supplementary feeding at the anganwadi centre</p> <p>Promote social fisheries in the village ponds, clean- up as part of MNREGA</p> <p>Promote integrated farming (paddy cum fish) among the farmers</p> <p>Identify older persons needing community support for nutrition and make provisions for the same</p>

Target 2.3

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Suggested Activities	How?
Ensure registration of all farmers in the portal www.upagriculture.com	<p>Popularise the portal and the advantages of registration and facilitate registration of those illiterate farmers, including women through literacy preraks or other youth</p> <p>Contact sub-divisional agricultural extension officer at Tehsil level and Technical Assistant Group C at Nyay Panchayat level (Pradhan)</p>
Organise Kisan Seva Rath to increase awareness and technical inputs on improved agricultural practices	Ensure community mobilization and venue, date and time for the Rath
Ensure annual subscription of magazines for dissemination among farmers - Krishi Chintan and Pasupalan	Contact sub-divisional agricultural extension officer at the Tehsil level for subscription
Organise Kisan Krishi Viseshak Chaupal and ensure women's participation.	<p>Contact Sub-divisional agricultural extension officer at the Tehsil level (Secretary/Pradhan)</p> <p>Community mobilisation, especially women members' participation (ward members) to ensure by choosing convenient venue, date and time</p>

Suggested Activities	How?
Support the farmers to get the soil tested and enable soil health card (under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture) and facilitate the implementation as per the recommendation for fertilizer availability.	Contact technical assistants with a detailed plan for soil and land reclamation and revival of water bodies
Initiate Aadhar Card linked reclamation of usar land by applying Gypsum	Activities that are not covered by departmental resources should be budgeted by MNREGA/ other special packages/ GPDP (Secretary and Pradhan)
Undertake soil and water conservation programmes in ravenous area	Ensure activities related to soil and land reclamation and revival of water bodies are included in the GPDP - perspective plan. Development of drainage in water logged area. Leveling of undulating lands. Revival of water bodies through MNREGA. Establish ponds under Khed Talabb Yojana in Bundelkhand region.
Financial support to farmers, especially marginal and small through bank linkages	100 per cent accounts of marginal and small farmers in primary agricultural co-operative society (PACS) Ensure coverage of Kisan Credit Card by nationalized banks Support in availing crop loan/fertilizer and crop insurance through awareness building and guidance Support in planning to ensure repayment as per time schedule
Planning and supporting irrigation	Contact Technical Assistance Group C at Nyay Panchayat level – NEDA Promote mobile rain gun plus sprinkler irrigation system among those farmers with tube wells. Promote solar photovoltaic irrigation pumps through linkages with bank and technical agencies
Promote Integrated Pest Management	Identify the most toxic pesticides used by the farmers and discourage the use by discussing the same during Gram Sabha and farmer's meetings Encourage the use of bio-pesticide
Facilitate training of farmers for handling and packaging of perishable items such as flowers, vegetables etc.	Contact horticulture inspector, fisheries inspector, and veterinary doctors at block level and technical assistants at Nyay Panchayat level Facilitate subsidy to farmers for purchasing crates and other equipment for storage and grading of produce
Discourage stubble burning by farmers.	Promote compulsory attachment of reaper-binder with combined harvester among farmers. Information dissemination among farmer households about the hazards related to stubble burning
Promote energy efficiency in agricultural practices, storage and marketing	Plan for GP level solar enabled storage facility where the need is to store around 100 metric tonnes produce Plan and establish solar enabled cold storage for vegetables especially potato.

Suggested Activities	How?
Popularise E-mandis for ensuring better price for products.	Promote E-mandi mitr among youth to support farmers to access E-mandis as part of entrepreneurial and part time work
Plan for establishing value addition/ food processing units as per the availability of the produce	Contact the Department of Horticulture at block/district level with the viability of such units. Plan greenhouse/poly house at GP level for floriculture by avail subsidy under the National Horticulture Mission Branding of local products and better packaging to enable better prices of local products
Promote diversification of agriculture among farmers, especially poor and women farmers	Organise special training programmes for households involved in agricultural activities and support provisioning of other inputs
Organise special training programmes for women engaged in agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry even if the land is not registered in their names.	Special training programmes to be organised for women and provisioning of inputs in their names, including the scope of nursery and other entrepreneurial activities

Target 2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Suggested Activities	How?
Provide hand-holding support to farmers for adoption of suitable agronomic practices, improving land and soil quality, adoption of soil and water conservation practices.	Undertake delineation of agro-climatic zone and agro-ecological situations in the gram panchayat with the help of officials at district/ block level as part of GPD situation analysis (Pradhan and Secretary) Facilitate identification of farming systems and cropping system suitable for the area Collection and dissemination of information on soil (capability, soil quality) Information on biomass-source of fodder fuel, organic manure and NTFP Retrieval of ITK suitable for each farming system Retrieval, dissemination of information on varieties resilient to drought, flood etc. and promote the same through various collectives Handhold the farming community to progressively shift towards sustainable/ organic agricultural practices with adequate support for inputs and marketing



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.1

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Target 3.2

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Suggested Activities	How?
Ensure provision of space for service delivery by front line functionaries at the village level.	<p>Identify and maintain the space for Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) on Wednesdays or Saturdays with privacy for ANC check-up, table, chair, cot, potable water etc. (Gram Pradhan and ward members)</p> <p>Consolidate community mapping for identifying eligible children with the help of ASHA and anganwadi workers and provide appropriate space for immunization session on Wednesdays or Saturdays</p> <p>Support ANM to reach the unreached populations by arranging transport facilities and mobilising the community at a convenient time and place for families and ANM (Pradhan and ward members).</p>
Support and ensure 100 per cent coverage of pregnant women with the available services-registration, ANC, Janani Suraksha yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	<p>Popularise the availability of free ambulance services from home to health facility and other services (such as referral and free meals, treatment, routine pregnancy tests, ultrasound and blood transfusion) for pregnant women, especially from the poor families (Pradhan and ward members)</p> <p>Organise special events to create awareness on healthy new-born care practices (breastfeeding, handwashing, keeping the baby warm, delayed bathing, cord care, provision of JSSK for infants), health programmes, sanitation and environment cleanliness by inviting health and ICDS officials from block and district (Gram Pradhan)</p>

Suggested Activities	How?
Support and ensure 100 per cent coverage of immunization in the villages	Mobilise the non-acceptor families by engaging the community/religious leader (Pradhan and ward members)
Support and ensure 100 per cent coverage of BSPM	Support Bal Swasthya Poshan Maah (BSPM) conducted twice a year, in June and December, through community mobilisation, in which Vitamin A supplementation is given to all children aged 9 months to 5 years (Pradhan and ward members)
Support improved facilities at sub- centres.	Use untied funds for infrastructure improvement for conducting deliveries (24 x7 water supply, solar light, screen), other logistics, and supplies and drugs which are not covered under rate contract (RC) of the government (Pradhan and secretary)
Provide support to nutritional and family welfare services	Support the logistics of Hausala Scheme and ensure participation of antenatal mothers, especially from the poorer families/hard to reach hamlets (ward members) Organise special events to create awareness on government programmes to improve the status of maternal anaemia, birth intervals, family planning etc. by inviting block and district level health officials/experts (Pradhan)
Ensuring supplies related to child health with the functionaries- ANM and anganwadi workers. (Amoxicillin, PCM, Zinc ORS etc) Ensure quality health services are available for the community, especially the poor who are completely depended on the public health system	Participate in VHND and use the opportunity to review the stock and inform the supervisors of the functionaries in case of delays in supplies (Pradhan)
Ensure monitoring and surveillance on maternal/infant/child deaths through registration of all births and deaths	Coordinate sharing of birth and death information between panchayat secretary and front line functionaries (ANM and AWWs) during the VHND (Pradhan)

Target 3.3

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Suggested Activities	How?
Prevention of epidemics in the panchayat	Ensure seasonal preparedness to prevent epidemics by undertaking activities to ensure environmental hygiene (pre- monsoon and pre- summer)
Prevention of water-borne and vector borne diseases, especially elimination and attainment of malaria-free status of the panchayat	<p>Identify and map the endemic areas (if any in the Panchayat jurisdiction) of malaria, filariasis, Kala- Azar, Dengue, Chikungunya, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) and Japanese Encephalitis (JE)) with the help of ANM and anganwadi workers for intervention under National Vector-borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) and Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)</p> <p>Organise health camps in the endemic areas to increase the awareness and participation of people (JE, AES, Diarrhoea, Measles etc.) (Gram Pradhan)</p> <p>Ensure environmental management by maintaining sanitation and hygiene with recommended solid and liquid management in the villages and using new techniques like aero spraying/granules for mosquito control</p> <p>Improving JE vaccination in the JE-affected areas</p>
Preventive measures and support of people with tuberculosis and HIV	<p>Targeting detection among high risk groups through campaigns in highly endemic areas or communities</p> <p>Guide and encourage people to access Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC) and Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) in the case of HIV</p> <p>Under Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) programme, encourage pregnant women to undertake HIV test and in case of positive status, guide them to access the service available for mother-baby pair to receive Nevirapine to prevent HIV transmission to the child</p> <p>Ensuring care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS including nutritional support and rehabilitation through skills training and entrepreneurial support</p> <p>Ensure that people identified with TB and leprosy get their free medicine and other support under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)</p> <p>Ensure that people with HIV, TB and leprosy do not face stigma and discrimination through informed discussion during Gram Sabha meetings (Pradhan)</p>
Prevent deaths due to dog and snake bites	<p>If animal bites endemic areas are present in the panchayat, organise community education programmes. (to reduce the incidence, immediate management and speed up the transfer of bitten patients to medical care) (Pradhan)</p> <p>Ensure 100 per cent vaccination of stray dogs with tagging and pet dogs (Secretary and Pradhan)</p> <p>Be informed about the availability of anti- rabies vaccine and anti-snake venom at CHC and district hospital so that affected persons do not lose time in seeking help (Pradhan and ward members)</p>

Target 3.4

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Target 3.5

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Suggested Activities	How?
Invest in promoting community awareness about pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases.	<p>Organise special community awareness camps on behavioural risk factors (alcohol misuse, obesity, diabetes, physical inactivity, raised blood pressure, salt intake, and tobacco use)</p> <p>Invite experts to talk about environmental risk factors with various groups, farmers, women's groups, youth etc. (household/ambient air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution/contamination of food and other agricultural products due to increased use of pesticides)</p> <p>Encourage ANM to talk about biological risk factors (overweight/obesity, high blood pressure, raised blood sugar, raised total cholesterol/lipids) during VHND to raise community awareness</p>
Create platforms to reach out to young children and youth to talk about resisting any form of substance abuse	<p>Ensure that children and youth do not pick up the habit of chewing pan, tobacco and smoking using various platforms such as schools, youth group etc. during village festivals and other gatherings.</p> <p>Popularise the services of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) established under the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) that provides weekly iron and folic acid supplementation and Albendazole, sanitary napkins, contraceptives and medicines</p>
Ensure 100 per cent usage of iodised salt in the villages	Ensure that the salt sold and used in the panchayat is adequately iodised variety
Support the anaemia control programme.	Talk about anaemia among women and adolescents using all possible opportunities and ensure that ANM/AWW provides it to the eligible beneficiaries with adequate counselling

Target 3.7

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Suggested Activities	How?
<p>Prioritise family planning services in the panchayat</p>	<p>Support ANM/ AWW/ASHA to devote time in counselling young couples to make informed choices about number of children and family planning methods</p> <p>Ensure that community members- both women and men are informed about spacing methods</p> <p>Encourage young couples to adopt post-partum family planning services</p>
<p>Encourage men's participation and engagement in family planning programmes</p>	<p>Discuss the advantages of smaller families (from the perspective of health, social and economic) during the Gram Sabha and other occasions, especially in men's gathering</p> <p>Ensure access of community members to Clinical Outreach Teams (COT) programme. (The services offered include: (a) Tubectomy – laproscopic or mini-lap; (b) no-scalpel vasectomy (NSV); (c) IUCD insertion and removal;(d) emergency contraception; (e) oral contraceptive pills and condoms; (f) mandatory follow-up and referral of sterilisations; and (g) counselling including post-partum family planning (PPFP)</p>



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.1

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Target 4.2

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Target 4.5

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Suggested Activities	How?
Facilitating access to primary education and anganwadi care centres by tracking children household wise, and with increased focus on girls/SC/ST children	<p>Ward members to visit each household together with SMC members to ensure each child is enrolled in appropriate class in school</p> <p>Periodic visit to households along with SMC members to ensure parents are sending their children to school regularly</p> <p>Weekly visit to schools to discuss attendance with the headmaster</p>
Environment creation for total enrolment and retention	<p>Ward level meetings before admission in schools and discussion about enrollment with parents</p> <p>Organise mass enrollment drive in the GP with the participation of the SMC</p>
Regular quality mid-day meals	Support SMC members in supervising the quality of mid-day meals with at least one member from Shiksha Samiti visiting the school every day

Suggested Activities	How?
Facilitate to access entitlements such as scholarships/stipend, free uniform, text books, insurance, teaching/learning materials, stationery, mid-day meals etc. for SC/ST students	PRI members can participate in SMC meeting and take up the issue of education entitlements and if there is anything missing, may write to the Block Education Officer and support the headmaster to follow it up
Establish linkage between programmes of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in primary education	Engage and invite anganwadi workers as well as school teachers during panchayat level meetings and discuss the functioning of school and anganwadi centres
Facilitating special needs children to access schools/special schools	<p>Ward wise identification of children with special needs</p> <p>Facilitate their admission and access to education entitlements in schools</p> <p>Use funds to construct ramp for easy access to school building</p> <p>Facilitate provision of facilities of transportation/ hostels for children living in geographically isolated areas, including CWSN children</p>
Construct girls' toilets where none exists and make dysfunctional toilets functional	<p>Use funds from Swachh Bharat Mission to ensure separate toilets for girls and boys in schools</p> <p>Ensure that there is a system for cleaning the toilets every day and if not, ensure that the safai karmi does it on a regular basis</p>
Creating mentors forum in each school/ panchayat (ward member/teachers/ SMC member/ experts/ NGOs/ student's counsellor etc. to analyse the reasons for dropouts and irregular attendance and to formulate possible solutions to bring children back to the schools)	<p>Together with the headmaster and other teachers, prepare the list of children who are not enrolled, not coming to school regularly or dropped out of any class</p> <p>Organise ward wise meeting of parents of identified children</p> <p>Conduct home visit with SMC members to such households</p> <p>Friendly home visits by teachers, ward members and SMC members to ensure healthy relationship in the school community and to ensure retention</p>
Liaise with CRCs and BRCs to attract and retain children through joyful learning experiences which include cultural activities, play way methods, exhibition, multisensory experiments, ICT and other challenging activities	<p>Pradhan to support SMC members to prepare request for ensuring adequate number of teachers in school</p> <p>Mobilise parents to attend events and functions in school</p>
Conduct evening schools, mobile schools, local learning centers and residential camps for providing bridge courses for dropouts/out of school children	Ward wise, identify young or college going youth to teach evening classes on a weekly basis to support other school going children in their studies
Awarding incentives/certificates/gifts etc. in public gathering to children as a mark of recognising their achievements in academics /sports/games etc.	Mobilise community members to donate or sponsor certificates and awards for children during school events and functions
Initiate campaign to re-enroll dropouts in schools through massive campaign effort. Door-to-door contact campaign for education (can be conducted along with total enrolment and retention campaign)	Support SMC members and education department/teachers during annual campaign for enrollment of children to school

Suggested Activities	How?
Facilitate to prevent substance abuse	Regular visit to school by at least one PRI member and interaction with teachers regarding any kind of child abuse in the school or at home In such cases, make a home visit to discuss it with the parents
Organise health check-up programmes (Clinics at pre-primary schools/ anganwadi centers) with the help of PHC/community health workers	Support organisation of health check-ups in schools and anganwadi centres and ensure that ANM and ASHA are also present during such events and also utilise the provision under RBSK

Target 4.3

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Suggested Activities	How?
Mapping of technical/vocational institutions/ colleges / higher education institutions/ distance education centers in the locality/ block/district /nearby districts and cataloguing the courses in such institutions	Panchayat members together with SMC and the block Education Officer, can prepare a list of higher education institutions around their panchayat and keep the details at the Panchayat Office and schools so that children are aware of various options to pursue after completing school

Target 4.4

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Suggested Activities	How?
Organise public awareness programmes	Panchayat can invite block-level officials of Skill Development Mission and Livelihood Mission to present programme details, training opportunities, loan schemes for educated youths during panchayat meetings Encourage youths to participate in block-level events for vocational skill trainings Pradhan can facilitate school-based career guidance programmes among secondary school children as a tool to increase vocational awareness among the young people
Collect data through information centre/help desk at the panchayat regarding unemployed youth and adults who have relevant vocational skills in different areas and find out their current status	Ward wise listing of all the youths with their skill sets and other details like employment status and to share the same with block level officials of the SDM

Target 4.6

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Suggested Activities	How?
Adopt Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) approach for eradication of adult illiteracy	<p>Ward wise, PRI members can prepare plan with prerak to organise literacy classes for adults</p> <p>Mass mobilisation for generating demand among non-literates for literacy</p> <p>Collect related materials from the Education Department and distribution of these learning materials for guided learning to attain a specific level of literacy</p> <p>Strengthen existing libraries in supporting the literacy programme</p>



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Target 5.3

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Suggested Activities	How?
Ensure that constitutional and legal provisions that safeguard equal rights and participation of girls and women are implemented at the GP level	All ward members to be vigilant of ultrasound facilities available in the area and no selective abortion happens (which is illegal as per PNDT Act)
Address the issue of skewed child sex ratio	Organise open meetings on issues of gender parity and value of girl child Encourage families to celebrate the birth of a girl Panchayat to organise community 'namkaran' ceremony to celebrate the birth of a girl child quarterly or biannually Reward and recognise families that opt for family planning after two children

Suggested Activities	How?
Address the issue of girl's education	<p>Ward members and SMC members to be vigilant of girls who are absent from school for more than 45 days in compliance to the Right to Education Act, 2009 and make efforts to re-enrol them.</p> <p>If there are dropout girls, counsel the girl and the family to enrol them</p> <p>Map out the major reasons for girls dropping out or not continuing higher education</p> <p>Try innovative and local solutions to address the major reasons for school dropout girls such as introducing a cycle pool, if distance is an issue. If safety is an issue while commuting to school, take appropriate measures such as identifying the spots or groups of boys who harass girls. If sibling care prevents girls from attending school, explore the option of mini anganwadi and creche as a part of MNREGA or GPs Encourage girls to pursue higher education and ensure that they benefit from the various social protection schemes</p> <p>Provide improved access to secondary and higher secondary schools for girls where road/commuting facilities are poor by providing cycles or convenient public conveyances</p>
Address the issues of child protection including child marriage and trafficking	<p>Activate child protection committee as per Integrated Child Protection Service.</p> <p>Popularise 1090 among girls</p> <p>Organise sensitization session in the villages on what is child sexual abuse and how it can be addressed as per The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012</p> <p>Discuss the issue of child marriage during the Gram Sabha and address the concerns of community members such as dowry and safety of girls</p> <p>Issue birth certificates to all girls below 18 years in the Gram Panchayat as per RBD Act, 1969</p> <p>Make an age record of all girls below 18 years to keep track of their marriages and any cases of trafficking from the annual survey list of anganwadi worker</p> <p>Formation of women and adolescent girl's group as part of Literacy Mission</p> <p>Engaging with existing collectives of men to create awareness on child marriage such as NREG groups, farmer's collectives etc.</p> <p>Sensitization of people's representatives on the issue of child marriage so that they don't patronise but discourage this practice in their constituency</p> <p>As per The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, all ward members to intervene and prevent child marriages by monitoring those who perform ceremonies of the marriages such as Pandits and Maulavis</p> <p>Ensure all marriages are registered as per the Compulsory registration of Marriages Act</p> <p>Encourage life skills, vocational training which is linked with potential employers</p> <p>Contact Kaushal Kendras for organising market-linked skill training for girls and facilitate the conduct of training programmes</p> <p>Promoting community support system for girls and women through platforms such as Mahila Samkhya, SHGs.</p> <p>Encourage and support entrepreneurial activities for young girls to be economically independent</p>

Suggested Activities	How?
Address the issue of domestic violence	<p>Discuss domestic violence as an issue in the Gram Sabha and asked community members to report such cases</p> <p>Promote women's group to support and intervene in cases under Domestic Violence Act, 2005</p> <p>Initiate social sanctions that deter men from committing domestic violence and sensitize them on Domestic Violence Act</p> <p>Take up mediation to resolve problems that lead to domestic violence</p> <p>Popularise Asha Jyoti Kendras for cases of sexual /domestic violence</p> <p>Organise legal literacy for women members in partnership with private/ non- governmental sector</p> <p>Ensure easy access for women to criminal justice system in partnership with local police administration</p> <p>Ensure quality services are delivered to women through various schemes</p> <p>Ensure that all eligible women access social protections schemes</p> <p>Prioritise female headed households/ widows/ separated/ deserted women for social protection schemes</p>
Encourage political participation and leadership among women	<p>As per the 73rd amendment, support and facilitate women elected members to take up leadership role in their wards and in statutory committees</p> <p>Recognize the good work of women's groups and acknowledge women leaders at the village level</p>
Organise Mahila Gram Sabha in the month of March	Organise special Gram Sabha to discuss the specific issues of girls and women before the preparation of budget/GPDP

Target 5.4

Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Target 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

Suggested Activities	How?
Create platforms and events to sensitise community members (village elders, both men and women and youth) on the value of unpaid care of infants and elderly persons by girls and women	Reward and recognise women and their contribution during special events such as Women's Day, Mother's Day etc. at the GP level

Suggested Activities	How?
Promote and recognise men taking up roles related to care of the young ones and elderly and domestic work	Discuss and encourage men to share the household responsibility, especially care of the young ones, elderly, and household chores, utilising men's collectives such as farmer's groups and various GP level committees
Ensure gender-sensitive infrastructure and services in all public institutions and places to enable women to undertake child care and work	<p>Ensure mandatory provisions in all public institutions and places under the jurisdiction of the panchayat through mobilising funds from sectors concerned or GPDP or through private contributions. These include crèche in work places (markets, construction sites, brick kiln, agriculture fields and offices), breast feeding facility, women's toilets, sanitary napkins and dust bins, privacy during VHND and in sub- centre/CHC/ PHC for examination/ labour rooms</p> <p>Provide quality, affordable and accessible child care, elderly and sick care services, if viable, in partnership with private or non- governmental sector</p>
Promote economic empowerment of women	<p>Increase women's work participation in MNREGA by identifying more gender friendly tasks</p> <p>Closely monitor the implementation of Equal Remuneration Act to ensure women workers in the unorganised sector are protected</p> <p>Facilitate the functioning of women's groups and SRLM in the villages by providing space and other logistical support</p> <p>Facilitate bank linkages for women's groups and women members</p> <p>Organise financial literacy for women members in partnership with banks</p> <p>Organise skill trainings for women in partnership with district Kaushal Kendras</p> <p>Promote women's training and entrepreneurship in non-conventional skills and fields that can break the stereotypical images of women</p>
Promote women's leadership and decision making capacity	<p>Reward and recognise women leaders at village level</p> <p>Promote women's leadership in the six statutory committees</p> <p>Promote women's participation in Gram Sabhas</p> <p>Promote women's decision making in specific schemes/programmes</p> <p>Ensure that women are consulted and brought to the decision-making forum on issues related to infrastructure and other basic services</p>



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Suggested Activities	How?
<p>All households in GP to have 24 X 7 access to safe and adequate drinking water</p> <p>Ensure availability of safe drinking water in school and anganwadi centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panchayat, together with VHSNC members, can map all the water points in the village along with access of household to each water point • Pradhan can take the lead and call Jal Nigam Jal Sansthan assistant engineer placed at the block-level to conduct water quality testing of all the drinking water sources in the village. Panchayat can mark the safe sources so that people can use safe water for drinking and quality affected water for other purposes • Organise campaigns or create awareness during panchayat meetings regarding the safety of water sources, procure IEC materials from block office and display it in prominent places of the panchayat, school, PDS shop etc. • If the village has piped water supply, panchayat, ward wise, can mobilise the community members to get connection and ensure that it reaches each and every household irrespective of their social status, caste or religion • Ward wise, members can take up the responsibility of ensuring timely collection of water user charges so that everybody can have uninterrupted water supply • Organise cleanliness drives in the panchayat, together with all the members/water users to make the vicinity of water sources clean • If any new scheme comes to the village, the panchayat can prepare a priority list of the area which needs to be served first (based on the situational analysis). School and anganwadi centres should always be the first priority • Keep the contact details of person in-charge of hand pump, mechanic, public in each ward and school so that people can contact as per their requirement

Target 6.2

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Suggested Activities	How?
<p>End open defecation in and around Gram Panchayat</p> <p>Ensure provision and use of toilets for all HHs, institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of beneficiaries • Ensuring felt-need sensitisation • Ensuring appropriate technology choices • Ensuring toilet use and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panchayat, with the support from ward members, can prepare a list of household without toilet facilities • Share the list with the ADO of the panchayat so that fund for toilet construction can be made available through Swachh Bharat Mission • Initiate sanitation drives, with the support from school children, teachers, SMC members, to make people aware of the benefits of using toilet • Panchayat members can collect communication materials and display it at appropriate places to create awareness and mobilise people to install toilet in their house • Create Nigrani Samiti of youths and other willing members to keep vigilance on people going for open defecation • Utilise SBM fund to ensure separate toilets for girls and boys in schools and child-friendly latrines in anganwadi centers. SMC members, along with the headmaster of the schools, should inspect school toilets for motivating the children to use it regularly and to keep it clean • Panchayat members can supervise the construction of toilets to ensure that it is as per the norms and support easy access to all, including physically challenged people • Panchayats can mobilise SHGs in the village to motivate families to construct toilet at home and also supervise and monitor household level hygiene behaviours
<p>Management of solid and liquid wastes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling segregation of solid waste at source • Ensuring appropriate technology choice • Facilitating the management of degradable waste at HH/neighbourhood level • Establishing community facility for collection of non-degradable waste • Facilitating household liquid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up specific committee for SLWM in panchayat • Coordinate with government line departments such as PRD (ADO at the block-level) for contracting and management of local agency to decentralised SLWM leveraging funds available with PRD • Levying user charge (mutually agreed during Gram Sabha meeting) to instil a sense of accountability and responsibility at the HH level for community action • Promote using waste to prepare fertilizers – for this they can invite and take support from the Agriculture Department’s Nyaya Panchayat level worker/technical assistant • Mass campaign to create awareness regarding waste management so that people are aware of its consequences and adopt practices that minimise wastage

Suggested Activities	How?
Promoting hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruiting two volunteers (with incentives) or utilise the services of ASHA and anganwadi worker to undertake home visits to promote hygiene- hand washing with soap, disposal of child faeces, environmental hygiene and food hygiene. Funds can be leveraged from Swachh Bharat Mission Using IEC communication material developed by Panchayati Raj Institution and Health Department and to distribute and display them appropriately

Target 6.3

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Target 6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Suggested Activities	How?
Rationalisation of water use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of appropriate cropping pattern Ensuring the practice of appropriate irrigation method Regulating water extraction based on demand-yield match Popularising modern agriculture and water use technologies Safeguarding water bodies Monitoring of water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayat can organise interaction and meeting with the Agriculture Department representatives available at the Nyaya Panchayat level to orient farmers about the use of water-saving techniques for irrigation, such as sprinkler or drip irrigation, and facilitate organising camps for availing loan or subsidies for such services from the relevant departments Mobilise people towards keeping ponds, other water bodies and catchment area free of any kind of obstructions to water flow Organise, with support from Jal Nigam/Jal Sansthan to conduct periodic water quality check of all water sources



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Target 7.2

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Suggested Activities	How?
Mapping the situation for access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map all the households, ward wise, which have electricity and also households in which it is required. This can be shared with the energy/power department officials at the block-level to ensure connectivity as part of the available schemes related to rural electrification • Organise meeting with block level officials of the Energy Department to orient people in the GP about energy saving techniques at the household levels such as using LED lights and inform them about the government's schemes (DELP – Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme) which provides these bulbs at subsidised rate • Panchayat can organise farmers in groups and encourage them to go for solar water pumps
Promotion of alternative energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the support from ward members and other community members, prepare a compendium of various sources of energy (solar, wind, bio) and their benefits. Keep it handy at the Panchayat Office so that people can get the right information about energy and choose the best option while installing one • Tie up with the Energy Department to demonstrate the operation of alternative energy such as solar, at least in schools and other panchayat level establishments • Panchayat (in consultation with DISCOMs) can also establish 'Off Grid Solar' or 'Bio Gas plant' generation to generate power and provide connections at a cheaper rate as well as to sell it to the grid to enhance its income • Organise awareness campaign (with Energy Department) about energy-efficient cooking devices/energy-efficient appliances and methods



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 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

Suggested Activities	How?
Promotion of micro enterprises	<p>Panchayat members can mobilise the women (ward wise) to explore and discuss the possibilities of establishing SHGs and support the group in getting linkages with banks – opening of bank account etc.</p> <p>During Gram Sabha or in smaller group meetings, panchayat can invite block-level officials of various departments to orient the group members and community members regarding various schemes for self-employment or entrepreneurship development</p> <p>Together with community members, panchayat can identify places and spaces for setting up a common work shed for people to carry out their activities</p> <p>Panchayats can also take up the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and listing of various enterprise opportunities in the village • Identifying candidates interested in setting up enterprises • Sensitisation programme for panchayat representatives and SHG network on enterprise development • Situation analysis at the panchayat level

Target 8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Suggested Activities	How?
Situation analysis on labour and employment	Collection of vital information (ward wise) regarding status of workers – skilled and unskilled, especially women, information on people engaged in public wage employment schemes (MGNREGS)
Planning full-time employment for unskilled persons	<p>Panchayats can initiate drives to enroll all unskilled persons under MGNREGS, especially women and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Panchayats can campaign for equal wages for men and women for equal work and this will be reviewed during each Gram Sabha meeting as an important agenda item</p>

Target 8.6

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Suggested Activities	How?
Developing a plan to reduce the proportion of unemployed youth without education or training	<p>Panchayats can organise special Gram Sabhas/Ward Sabhas of the youth to take stock of situation – number of youth unemployed, either skilled or unskilled</p> <p>Coordinate with block-level officials of Skill Development Mission to organise orientation of youth to support them in identify trades for training</p> <p>Support youth who are trained, to take up loan for starting business enterprises</p>

Target 8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

Suggested Activities	How?
End all form of exploitation of children - forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, bonded labour and child labour	<p>Panchayat can ensure that all the children are in schools – ward wise responsibility of PRI members to ensure that all families are sending their children to school</p> <p>The Pradhan, during his school visit, must check with the headmaster to ensure that all the children are coming regularly to school</p> <p>Panchayat can form village level committee to work as vigilance committee to report and review issues related to child labour, forced labour etc. in the village and especially with any commercial unit in or near the village</p>



Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.1

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Target 10.2

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Suggested Activities	How?
Ensure equal access to economic and financial resources and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panchayat can prepare a compendium of various kinds of economic activities that can be initiated in the Gram Panchayat • Panchayat can prepare a matrix to identify the needs of the people living below the poverty line so that they can link them with social protection schemes as well as enroll them for MNREGA work • Ward wise, organise women to encourage them to form SHGs under the Livelihood Mission • Ward members can support SHGs in bank linkages, get credit support and start self-employment ventures • Ward wise, organise meeting of small farmers for orientation regarding various government schemes, particularly from agriculture and animal husbandry so that they can increase their income and production • During Gram Sabha meeting, the panchayat can take up issues related to any kind of discrimination as a priority agenda item • The village education committee of the panchayat can make it a plan to supervise the schools to ensure that the children are not discriminated in any way, particularly during mid-day meal
Promote social, economic and political inclusion of all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise special orientation of elected women members so that they are more confident in taking up panchayat activities • Panchayat to ensure that the women are invited to Gram Sabha meetings and special efforts are taken to encourage and motivate them to speak up their concerns during such meetings



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.1

Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Target 12.2

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Suggested Activities	How?
Mapping of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward wise survey to identify natural resources with the help of the Forest Department Rangers and Lekhpal/Patwari
Promote efficient use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Gram Sabha and PRI meetings, maintain the efficient use of natural resources as an agenda item and discuss the same • Publicise the ways to use the natural resources efficiently • Identify watershed development area • Promote planting of trees • Develop plans for wastewater management such as reduction, recycle, reuse of waste water etc. • Occasionally check the pollution level quality of water resources in the panchayat with the help of Jal Nigam staff at the block level • Promote the use of bio gas, compost pit, smokeless chulhas, solar energy, LPG, etc. • Develop village level marts for forest produce • Renovation of existing ponds using MGNREGA • Promotion of agroforestry and eco-tourism

Target 12.3

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Suggested Activities	How?
Improve production, supply and reduce post-harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRI members can invite agriculture extension officers placed at the block-level to interact and motivate farmers to adopt improved agricultural practices using modern methods • Develop GP-Level warehouse to stock produce so that post-harvest loss can be minimise

Target 12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Suggested Activities	How?
Management of toxic waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote use of organic farming and minimising the use of pesticides and other toxic chemical in agriculture and farming and forestry • PRI to discourage the use of DG sets in villages and channelise the emissions from DG sets and proper storage of ube oil and its disposal • Stop burning of plastics or non-bio degradable waste by sensitising the locals

Target 12.5

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Suggested Activities	How?
Promote use of bio friendly practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persuade and encourage farmers to use organic solutions like cow dung, organic composts, NADEP compost, manure made of fodder and dry leaves, vermin-compost etc. • Panchayat can ensure that farmers do not resort to burning of waste crop in the fields • Ward wise campaign to encourage the management of degradable waste at HH/neighbourhood level • Coordinate with ADO (panchayats) to develop solid and liquid waste management plan under Swachh Bharat Mission and implement the same • With the help of the Education Department, develop demonstration units of waste management such as soak pit and grey water use by developing flower beds and kitchen gardens within the school campus • Planting natural vegetation in high slope areas, barren lands and other common lands

Target 12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Target 12.7

Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

Target 12.8

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Suggested Activities	How?
Information Kiosks at Panchayat Bhawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure promotional information and other related materials from agriculture and forest department and display it promptly at common places such as Panchayat Bhawan, community centers, schools etc. • Organise public awareness programmes/campaigns



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Target 13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Target 13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Suggested Activities	How?
Improve awareness on climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with block-level officials to build the capacity of villagers in identifying climate-related or natural disasters • Organise training of youths or identify people prepared for rescue operations during the time of disaster • Panchayat can maintain the database of all the people in the panchayat so that in time of crisis, the Pradhan can contact them at the earliest • Coordinate with the Agriculture Department to orient the farmers for adopting improved practices related to farming so that farmers can use better and efficient technologies • Coordinate with BSA (education) to orient school children about climate change and its implications • Procure related IEC materials and display them promptly at public places • Coordinate with the district agriculture officer for receiving early warning messages to be further passed on to the local farmers • Coordinate with the block-level health officers to seek assistance from them to provide emergency medical aid in case of any disaster or climate-related event such as floods, drought or any epidemic • Coordinate with forests and horticulture department for development of local nurseries for tree plantation • Coordinate with district authorities to promote indigenous knowledge on climate change, agroforestry or indigenous products (handicrafts) to improve their livelihood as an adaptation measure



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Suggested Activities	How?
Conservation and management, prevention of loss and restoration, and sustainable use of wetlands	<p>Gram Panchayat members to be consulted for conservation and protection of forest. Direct participation in fire control activities and preparation of Crisis Management Plan</p> <p>Gram Panchayat(GP) to ensure 'no change in the status of the wetlands and ponds on community land'.</p> <p>In the decision making for beneficial/economic use of of wetlands and ponds, GPs to ensure - 'there's no degradation in condition of the wetlands and ponds'.</p> <p>GP to ensure removal of exotic flora and fauna from wetlands and ponds.</p>
Intensive and continuous public campaigns for awareness on all water-related aspects, the real worth of water, health and economic losses due to pollution of water, wastages and shortages	Gram Panchayat can identify the polluted areas and interact with front-line forest personnel for preparation of control measures

Target 15.2

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Suggested Activities	How?
Promotion of agroforestry by targeting plantation of 1 crore plants every year across the state under the National Agriculture Mission	Gram Panchayat to persuade and motivate villagers for agroforestry and establishment of private nursery. Organise training for agroforestry

Target 15.3

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Suggested Activities	How?
Mapping of degraded community lands	Gram Panchayat to collect and provide information of degraded land. Ensuring availability of degraded community land for plantation by Forest Department or the Gram Panchayat itself

Target 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Suggested Activities	How?
Effective implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Biodiversity Rules, 2004, and Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations, 2014 at the Gram Sabha- level/grass root level	Creating awareness about Biological Diversity Act, 2002, in meetings of the Gram Panchayat
Mapping of wildlife and biodiversity and digitisation of baseline data of flora and fauna (People's Biodiversity Register) of the nine agro-climatic zones of the state	Participation in preparation of baseline and regular updating of flora and fauna data (People's Biodiversity Register) under Biodiversity Act 2002. It should match with the targets of SDG 15. The model People's Biodiversity Registers are available in each agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh. This can help GPs to prepare model PBRs. Model PBRs are available on website - www.upsbdb.org .

Target 15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

Suggested Activities	How?
Protection of forest by checking illegal felling of trees, illegal mining and encroachment. Development of natural habitats for breeding and protection of birds	Regular contact of Gram Panchayat with local forest staffs and exchange of information, creating awareness for protection of forest from illegal felling, illegal mining and encroachment

Target 15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Suggested Activities	How?
Implement Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to facilitate PRIs to develop governance capabilities to deliver on the SDGs, including GPDP exercise, capacity building and fiscal transfer. Planning for afforestation to be done at the Gram Panchayat level with people's participation	Forest Department to be consulted in preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Planning for afforestation activity



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Suggested Activities	How?
Create harmony between communities	<p>PRI members, along with leaders from various communities can;</p> <p>Involve people from all caste/social background at the village level events to provide them a sense of belonging and avoid any kind of enmity between people from various social and religious groups/backgrounds</p> <p>Organise Sadbhavana Diwas at the panchayat level and invite all sections of the society to participate in it</p> <p>Encourage people to settle minor disputes within the panchayats, during the meetings, rather than resorting to court or police complaints</p>
End domestic violence and violence against women	<p>Make this an agenda item and discussion about any kind of domestic violence and violence against women during meetings at the village level</p> <p>Encourage women to report and discuss any kind of violence met out to them during group meetings (SHGs etc.)</p> <p>If possible, the panchayat can identify a counsellor (someone from the village) who can visit such households/families</p> <p>Panchayat can prepare ward wise report card on reported incidents of crime and violence against children and discuss this report card during the Gram Sabha meetings</p>
Reduce accidents of all kind	<p>PRI members, together with school teachers can;</p> <p>Develop procure IEC material on road safety, disaster preparedness etc. from the government office and display it prominently in the Panchayat Office and other public places</p> <p>Construct speed breakers on road in front of the school and other public places</p>
Reduce land-related disputes	<p>PRIs and the Panchayat Secretary can support the government's efforts in digitisation of land records</p>

Target 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Suggested Activities	How?
Awareness regarding child abuse, trafficking and violence against children	<p>Regular visits to schools and discussion with teachers regarding the enrolment of children in school</p> <p>Meeting with families whose children are not attending school regularly</p> <p>Inviting the police and people from the judiciary to interact with people during panchayat meetings on issues of violence against children</p> <p>Maintaining a record of any commercial activities around the panchayat and supervising that they do not employ any child labourer from their village</p> <p>The Pradhan can lead the efforts and together with all the ward members, can formulate a women and child committee of the panchayat</p>

Target 16.3

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Suggested Activities	How?
Promote access to the legal system	<p>Establish kiosks and complaint points for easier access to the legal system</p> <p>Organise Lok Adalats during Gram Sabha meetings to settle minor disputes</p> <p>Encourage community members to use the panchayat (meetings) as a platform to report and record all kinds of crime</p>

Target 16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Target 16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Suggested Activities	How?
Organise timely Gram Sabha meetings	<p>Encourage ward members to ensure full participation of people from all section of the society in Gram Sabha meetings</p> <p>Publicise the agenda of the Gram Sabha well in advance so that it captures all the points to be discussed related to the panchayat</p> <p>Making public all the discussions and decisions taken during the panchayat meetings</p> <p>Organise special Gram Sabha meeting on children and women issue once a year</p>

Target 16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Suggested Activities	How?
Recording birth and death	<p>Popularise the Right to Information Act through regular campaigns during community events and festivals</p> <p>Ensure that all the births are recorded and to issue a certificate from the panchayat</p> <p>Prepare a population register and update it on a monthly basis</p>

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