

Sustainable Development Goal

On 25 September 2015, the 194 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda titled *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The Official Agenda for Sustainable Development outlines the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the associated 169 targets.

Goal 1: No poverty

Goal 2: Zero hunger

Goal 3: Good health and well being

Goal 4: Quality education

Goal 5: Gender equality

Goal 6 : Clean water and sanitation

Goal 7 : Affordable and clean energy

Goal 8 : Decent work and economic growth

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communications

Goal 12:Responsible consumption and production

Goal 13:Climate Action

Goal 14:Life below water

Goal 15:Life on Land

Goal 16:Peace, justice and strong institutions

Goal 17:Partnerships for Goals

The Government of Assam, in recognition of unanimous adoption by all countries of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) at the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 2015 and acknowledging their relevance and critical importance for the greater interest and well being of people of the state, has decided to launch an initiative entitled "Assam 2030" in the light of SDGs" From January 1, 2016 for implementing the SDGs in the state.

Irrigation Department of Assam is committed to attain **SDG Goal-2: Zero hunger**. The area under assured irrigation facilities has been enhanced and steps are being taken to improve availability of water for irrigation during lean seasons.

Goal-2

Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Targets

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.

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.

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

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

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of needs cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated cited animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified need and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international Co-operation infrastructure agriculture research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gone banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

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

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.