



**Government of India
and
The United Nations**

**Sustainable Development Framework
2018-2022**

DECEMBER 2017

DRAFT

(DRAFT) Foreword by the UN Resident Coordinator in India, Mr. Yuri Afanasiev

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. It is in a strong position to deliver on its national development priorities, as well as the globally-agreed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. India has also provided leadership in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in ensuring that the voices of the developing countries find prominence in the global discourse. It is no surprise that much of India's development priorities resonate with the SDGs. Projected to be the most populous and youngest country in the world by 2024, India's contributions will be indispensable for the achievement of the SDGs globally. India is embarking on a long-term visioning exercise aligned with the SDGs. The government is committed to achieve inclusive growth and has launched many national programmes to achieve, within a short period, ambitious goals such as rural electrification, sanitation, housing for all, clean energy, universal elementary school education, smart cities and skills development, to name just a few. These will determine the success of SDGs both in India and globally.

The Government of India has a long history of close co-operation with the United Nations, as one of its founding members. At present, the UN system in India includes 26 entities that have the privilege to serve in the country. Over the years the UN has supported the Government of India in many areas, including: stronger health systems, quality education, disaster risk management, gender equality, poverty reduction, skills and livelihoods development, conservation of biodiversity and cultural heritage, and industrial development. India is also playing an increasingly substantive role within the United Nations as member on the boards of various UN agencies and entities, including as a member of the ECOSOC. Further, India and its troops contribute immensely to international peace and security, as presently second largest troop contributing country to UN's peacekeeping.

UN in India, including the Non-Resident Agencies commits its support to the Government of India's effort to achieve development priorities for the period 2018-2022 and beyond. The year 2022 will be an important milestone for India, as the country will mark its 75 years of Independence. The GoI and UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) for the period 2018-2022 will support the achievement of national priorities. It builds on the successes and lessons emerging from previous programmatic efforts and it is designed with the overall objective to *Leave No One Behind* and *Reach the Furthest Behind First*.

The UNSDF was designed in a participatory manner with key stakeholders. It outlines the UN System's joint efforts to achieve results in the least developed states, including the North-East, and to address major concerns including: poverty and urbanization, health, education, nutrition and food security, climate change, energy, disaster resilience, skilling, entrepreneurship and jobs creation, gender equality and youth development. For the first time, a separate outcome is included to support India's efforts to further multilateralism and South-South cooperation, signaling the influential role which India increasingly plays to define global processes and outcomes. For implementation, in addition to government, the UN system will partner with various development actors, including the private sector, to co-create innovative scalable development solutions. This document describes the way in which the full range of expertise and resources of GoI and the UN will be utilised to achieve development results. We look forward to the implementation of the UNSDF (2018-2022) under the leadership of NITI Aayog, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Finance.

The UN System in India is committed to provide full support to India's development priorities, ensuring that the UNSDF outcomes are achieved and that poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities participate in and benefit from the country's robust growth trajectory.

Signature Page

In witness, thereof the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Government of India and United Nations Sustainable Development Framework for the period 2018-2022 on <day>, <month>, 2018, in New Delhi, and underscore their joint commitment to its priorities, expected outcomes, and strategies.

Vice-Chairperson, NITI Aayog

UN Resident Coordinator in India

For ILO

For UNDP

For UNFPA

For UNIC

For UNODC

For WHO

For FAO

For IOM

For UNEP

For UNESCAP

For UN-HABITAT

For UNICEF

For UN Women

For IFAD

For UNAIDS

For UNESCO

For UNHCR

For UNIDO

For WFP

For UNV

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

National institutions

Government	Government of the Republic of India	MOSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
LSG	Local Self Governments	NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India

United Nations Agencies and Bodies

APCTT	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
OMT	Operations Management Team	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNCT	United Nations Country Team	UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNV	United Nations Volunteers Programme
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDG	United Nations Development Group	WFP	World Food Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	WHO	World Health Organization

Others

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CBF	Common Budget Framework	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
CCA	Common Country Assessment	MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	NCD	No communicable disease
CSR	Child Sex Ratio	MDM	Mid-Day Meal
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	MIC	Middle Income Country
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
FOGSI	Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India	PDS	Public Distribution System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
GEEW	Gender equality and the empowerment of women	RBM	Results Based Management
GHG	Greenhouse Gases	RG	Results Group for the UNSDF

Others (continued)

HIV-AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome	SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach	UNDAF	UN Development Action Framework 2013-2017
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	UNSDF	UN Sustainable Development Framework 2018-2022
IAP	Indian Academy of Paediatrics	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
IFI	International Financial Institution	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
JSC	Joint Steering Committee		

1. Executive Summary

The Government of India and United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) for the period 2018-2022 is a framework of cooperation, results and strategies that will contribute to the achievement of national priorities. These priorities are articulated in the NITI Aayog's Three-year Action Agenda (2017-2020) and other policy announcements for eg: New India by 2022¹ and are aligned to the globally agreed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UNSDF builds on the successes and lessons of previous programmatic efforts and recommendations emerging from the independent evaluation of the UNDAF (2013-2017). It describes the way in which the full range of expertise and resources of GoI and UN will be utilized to achieve development results.

This UNSDF is guided by India's development efforts to ensure better quality of life to its citizens. The Government of India is strongly committed to the SDGs. India's Prime Minister has drawn attention to the fact that we live in "*an age of unprecedented prosperity, but also unspeakable deprivation around the world*" and pointed out that "*much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the SDGs*"². It is widely agreed that India will play a leading role in determining the relative success or failure of the SDGs. NITI Aayog, ministries, state governments, as well as the Parliament of India have taken substantive actions to localize the SDGs, as noted in India's first Voluntary National Review Report³. The Prime Minister has also called to work for a *New India* by 2022, the 75th anniversary of Independence. The timeline coincides with the period of this UNSDF. The vision of the *New India* includes a focus on housing for the poor, clean habitats, doubling of incomes for the farmers, increased opportunities for youth and women and addressing issues of exclusion, terrorism and corruption.

This UNSDF underscores the core programming principle to *leave no one behind*. It is aligned with global and national aspirations, and normative frameworks to achieve equity and inclusion. It is an instrument for the Government of India and the United Nations in India to work together in a coordinated and coherent manner to address the development needs of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities in India, and to bring to scale innovative development solutions. The UNSDF recognizes the risks that individuals and groups experience due to vulnerabilities, including the lack of visibility of their specific needs. Consequently, the UNSDF will focus on efforts to reduce social and spatial disparities in income and human development. It will promote inclusion of children, women, young people, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and other vulnerable communities, and direct efforts towards identified states, including the North-East. The UNSDF is underpinned by an overarching Theory of Change,⁴ and is based on robust analysis from the Common Country Assessment, consultation with government and other key stakeholders, and learning and recommendations from the Independent Evaluation of the UNDAF 2013-2017. As part of the UNSDF preparation process,⁵ key stakeholders such as the NITI Aayog, line ministries, civil society, organisations representing workers, employers, vulnerable communities, private sector and other development partners, jointly identified the following **eight major priorities and outcomes**.

¹Source:http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/new_initiatives/NITI%20VC%20Presentation%20Governors%20Conference_Oct12_En.pdf

² Statement at the United Nations Summit for the adoption of Post-2015 Development Agenda, 25 September 2016

³This was presented to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2017. Source: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15836India.pdf>, last accessed on 25 August 2017

⁴ Refer Annex A: Theory of Change

⁵ Refer Annex C: Details regarding process followed for the preparation of the UNSDF (2018-2022)

Priority	Outcome
I. Poverty and Urbanisation	1. By 2022, institutions are strengthened to progressively deliver universal access to basic services, employment, and sustainable livelihoods in poor and excluded rural and urban areas
II. Health, Water, and Sanitation	2. By 2022, there is improved and more equitable access to, and utilization of, quality, affordable health, water, and sanitation services
III. Education and Employability	3. By 2022, more children, young people, and adults, especially those from vulnerable groups, enjoy access to quality learning for all levels of education
IV. Nutrition and Food Security	4. By 2022, all children enjoy essential nutrition services and rural smallholders and other vulnerable groups have improved livelihoods and greater access to a nutritionally adequate food basket
V. Climate Change, Clean Energy and Disaster Resilience	5. By 2022, Environmental and natural resource management (NRM) is strengthened and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks
VI. Skilling, Entrepreneurship, and Job Creation	6. By 2022, People vulnerable to social, economic and environmental exclusion, have increased opportunities for productive employment through decent jobs and entrepreneurship
VII. Gender Equality and Youth Development	7. By 2022, women, children, and young people have improved access to equal opportunities and an enabling environment, to advance their social, economic and political rights
VIII. India and the United Nations	8. By 2022, India's voice and participation in multilateral fora is increased on matters of peace, security, human rights, development and assistance in emergency situations and South-South Cooperation facilitated

The UNSDF serves as a partnership framework between the Government of India and the UN system and will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of NITI Aayog. To provide overall guidance and oversight, a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) will be constituted, comprising senior Government officials from the NITI Aayog, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance and other key ministries and UN representatives. In addition, eight inter-agency Results Groups at the outcome level will support coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and communication of results.

Based on their comparative advantages in India, the UN system will:

- *provide* technical support to address emerging challenges based on comparable international experience;
- *design and implement* high impact and scalable programmes to support national priorities such as affordable housing; immunization; quality education; health and nutrition; clean energy; skilling for young people, especially women and others;
- *support* stronger capacity at national and local levels for improved planning, implementation and monitoring for the SDGs, both within and beyond government institutions, and
- *support* the Gol's efforts in North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation to achieve the SDGs.

The outcomes expected from this UNSDF will contribute to:

- *advance* inclusive economic growth and reduce multi-dimensional poverty of the vulnerable communities;
- *demonstrate* scalable and innovative solutions to key challenges, including through partnerships with the private sector;

- *strengthen* accountability systems, support the delivery of quality, inclusive social services and
- *support* Gol's efforts to exert greater influence in global fora on peace, development, climate change, security and emergency response, among others.

The full implementation of the UNSDF will require an estimated total of USD \$1.5 billion. A Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) is included as Annex E. It provides an overview of required and available resources to support implementation, and it identifies financing gaps. The CBF will inform the design of a joint financing strategy to articulate the planned mix of financial sources and instruments, including funds managed by other partners and how these can be leveraged to contribute to the achievement of the national priorities including the SDGs. The Joint Steering Committee will support the collective efforts of the UN system to mobilise finances and resources required for the full implementation of the UNSDF. This Gol-UN Sustainable Development Framework will, with respect to each of the signatory UN organizations, be read, interpreted, and implemented in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreements between United Nations system and the Gol. The basic agreements including the technical agreements form the legal basis for the relationship between the Gol and each UN system agency.

2. Strategic Priority Areas

Introduction

To achieve the eight strategic priorities and outcomes and to make a tangible contribution to national priorities and SDGs, the UN system has adopted an integrated approach to programming. This will reduce fragmentation and enhance coherence and efficiency. These are in line with the Gol's overarching initiatives such as *Sab ka Saath, Sab ka Vikas* (Collective Efforts, Inclusive Growth), *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child), *Prakrithi Rakshathi Rakshithaha* (Nature Protects if She is Protected), and *Transparent, Accountable and Responsive Governance*, among others. Four integrated programming principles have been applied, that are detailed below:

1. Leave No One Behind – Reach the Furthest Behind First: This is about first reaching people that are, or are at risk of being, left behind in the development process (Box 1). It requires nuanced policy analysis using disaggregated data and adequately resourced programmes that are designed to reach vulnerable communities and address the causes of disparity and exclusion. Each UNSDF outcome identifies priority communities. Across all outcomes and group, major efforts will focus on the causes of gender inequality. The UNSDF prioritises seven low-income states that account for 62 percent of people living in poverty in India: Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The North-East region of India will also be prioritized to address the development backlog.

Box 1: Reaching the Furthest Behind First – Identifying the vulnerable and marginalized communities

For the UNSDF, the most vulnerable communities identified in consultation with the government and other development partners, include, but are not be limited to: households in extreme poverty, both rural and urban, households residing in urban slums and informal settlements, vulnerable women, children, and young people (15-29 years), especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, orphans and street children, manual scavengers, migrants refugees and asylum-seekers, the elderly, displaced populations, religious and other minorities, people with disabilities, the LGBTQ community, sex workers and drug users, people in prisons and persons living with HIV.

2. Human Rights, Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women: These principles are strongly protected through the Constitution of India, and a range of legal and institutional frameworks. India has taken progressive measures to meet international human rights obligations, and is a signatory to 10 key international human rights instruments. India also recognizes the 'third' gender, with the Supreme Court of India declaring that transgender persons should enjoy all the fundamental rights in the

Constitution. UN agencies, across all outcomes, will work with the government to strengthen their normative work, with a focus on analysis, indicator development, improved implementation and support for follow-up to the periodic reviews, including the Universal Periodic Review. Guided by the principles of non-discrimination, underpinning the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the planning, execution, and monitoring mechanisms of the United Nations programmes in India will take into account the multi-dimensional barriers that prevent the furthest behind groups from accessing services equitably⁶.

3. Sustainability and Resilience: India remains a strong global player on sustainability and resilience in the face of climate change and recurring natural disasters, and is a signatory to multiple international agreements, including the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All, among others. It has also spearheaded the launch of the International Solar Alliance. In collaboration with the government, the UN system will work to ensure that due consideration is given to potential environmental and social impacts during all stages of programming and to empower communities to withstand shocks and manage risks and uncertainties. The work in this area will require programming beyond the 7 UNSDF focus states. The UN will further endeavor to formulate a strategic partnership with India on climate change, resilience, urbanization and innovation to further both the national development agenda and India's multilateral and international priorities, including strengthening country's leadership at global platforms.

4. Accountability: The UN system will work with Ministries at the national level, especially the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and NITI Aayog to strengthen the standardisation, quality, and availability of data at national, state, and sub-state levels to monitor both national priorities and the SDGs. Support will be provided to develop integrated innovative data systems⁷, especially at the state and local levels for more informed planning, strategy development, monitoring and resource allocation. Under the leadership of MoSPI, efforts will be made to address the non-availability of data for new indicators and to improve the use of data for equity-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

There are five mutually reinforcing programming approaches:

1. Measurable, scalable, results-focused programming: The Government and UN will work together to measure the results expected from this UNSDF. Results Groups⁸ will support the implementation, management, monitoring, and reporting of progress towards the expected outcomes, as articulated in the UNSDF results matrix (section VIII). **Seven innovative, scalable joint programmes** that are multi-sectoral and multi-agency have been identified - these are intended as catalysts for increased investment by the GoI and other sources of development finance, particularly vertical funds and the private sector, for scaling-up of development solutions.

2. Risk-informed programming: Managing risk is one of the essential programming approach that includes both risks to and from programming. Risk analysis is essential for effective decision-making by the both the government and the UN partners. This approach also entails managing disaster risks and climate impacts and protecting development gains. Risk informed programming will be pursued as one

⁶ This effort to strengthen normative work is in line with mandate of the UN, the recommendations emerging from the independent evaluation of UNDAF 2013-2017 and from the internal pilot exercise to assess the extent of gender mainstreaming (Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women country-scorecard exercise).

⁷ Work is underway to create a SDG dashboard that will bring data on national goals, SDGs, national schemes at one location to drive data based decision making. This dashboard is being developed in collaboration between the UN, MoSPI and NITI Aayog.

⁸ Result Groups are UN inter-agency working group for which the convenor and partner UN agencies have been identified, for implementation and monitoring of the UNSDF outcomes.

of the important strategy to improve programming and increase results that lead to more resilient communities and social service delivery systems.

3. Capacity development: This is critical for the achievement of the UNSDF outcomes, related Government programmes, and the SDGs. Capacity development efforts are informed by the programming principles. They will be guided by quality standards and measured with appropriate indicators to produce sustainable results.

4. Coherent policy support: Policy coherence is central to efforts where different actors work together across sectors and geographic areas to deliver results. In line with the focus on cross-sectoral linkages between the SDGs, the UN system in India will collaborate with the Government and development partners to apply multi-sectoral thinking and approaches to the implementation of the UNSDF, particularly for the joint programmes. This will provide different policy options and models with multi-sectoral benefits and greater inter-ministry and inter-departmental coordination in planning, budgeting, service delivery, and monitoring leading to a whole-of-government approach in key areas.

5. Partnerships: The sustainable development agenda can only be realized with a strong commitment to partnerships at all levels between governments, private sector, civil society and other stakeholders such as regional/sub-regional organizations. Recently, UN in India Business Forum (UNIBF) has been established which is a collaborative forum to identify and work on scalable solutions for sustainable development, that are also business opportunities for the private sector. The aim is to build a tangible long-term partnership of ideas and solutions, between Indian businesses, the United Nations, and the government, in a way that can mobilise collective strength to alleviate multi-dimensional poverty. The UN will mobilise stakeholders for additional finance, technology transfer, knowledge, and expertise to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. It will support South-South cooperation for the transfer of appropriate technologies and tested development solutions, including those India is ready to share with partners in the south. The UN will also work with the organisations that are led by the marginalized population groups to support participatory planning processes that address the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Theory of Change

The theory of change for the UNSDF (Annex A) shows how the contributions of the UN system agencies, working in partnership with Government and development partners, will make tangible, measureable contributions to national priorities and the SDGs. It is based on robust analysis from the Common Country Assessment, consultation with key stakeholders, and learning and recommendations from the Independent Evaluation of the UNDAF 2013-2017. The theory of change specifies:

- The rationale for the outcome, with available evidence about the underlying causes of the issues to be addressed,
- The results and strategies that will contribute to Government priorities and the SDGs;
- The expected beneficiary groups and partners to be involved in implementation, monitoring, and reporting, and
- Critical risks and assumptions.

The complete results matrix including indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, and risks and assumptions is provided detailed in section 8.

Priority I. Poverty and Urbanisation

Outcome 1

By 2022, institutions are strengthened to progressively deliver universal access to basic services,⁹ employment and sustainable livelihoods in poor and excluded rural and urban areas

1.1 Rationale

Income poverty has declined at a rapid pace over the past two decades. Sustained growth has created gainful employment and helped raise wages. The middle class now constitutes close to a third of India's population. From 1994 to 2012, the proportion of people below the nationally defined poverty line¹⁰ fell from 45 per cent to 22 per cent. Close to 133 million people were lifted out of poverty.¹¹ The growth of cities, has been beneficial for overall poverty reduction in India. Urban growth has been responsible for about 80 per cent of the total fall in poverty: The poor living in rural areas have gained more from urban growth than from rural growth.

While there has been remarkable progress to increase incomes at national level, there is a growing income inequality across states. After 1991, India's per capita income grew nearly two-and-a-half times faster in real terms compared to the preceding three-and-a-half decades. India's share in world GDP has increased from an average of 4.8 per cent during 2001-07 to 7 per cent during 2015.¹² Despite this progress, gaps in income and consumption across and within the Indian states have widened. Government to address spatial inequality has identified a total of 115 districts for concerted focus to improve attainments in the areas of education, health, nutrition, basic infrastructure like rural road connectivity, rural household electrification, access to potable water and individual toilets etc.

Much of India's poverty is concentrated in rural areas and in low-income states. In 2012, seven low-income states¹³ accounted for 45 per cent of the population and 62 per cent of the poor. Low-income states as a group, excepting Rajasthan, have a poverty rate that is twice that of the rest of the country. These states have less industry the population is more rural. They also have a large reservoir of young people and this demographic bonus will be available for longer than in the rest of India.

Urban growth is mired in challenges. The 2011 census revealed 475 Urban Agglomerations, up from 384 in 2001, and 7,935 towns as opposed to 2,774 towns in 2001. With close to 14 million migrants moving from rural to urban areas every year, combined with intrinsic population growth inside urban areas, India's explosive urban growth is expected to continue. Urban share of India's population was

⁹ Focus will be on Education and Health services including family planning and reproductive health care, Financial, Housing, Sanitation services and Judicial services.

¹⁰ As per an estimate given by Planning Commission in 2012, based on consumer expenditure survey conducted in 2011-12.

¹¹ World Bank: Pathways to Reducing Poverty and Sharing Prosperity in India: Lessons from the last Two Decades, 2016. Since 1991, the tertiary sector contributed 60 per cent to the decline in poverty followed by the secondary sector at about 25 per cent. The country's contribution to global economic growth (in PPP terms), which averaged 8.3 per cent between 2001-07, jumped to 14.4 per cent by 2014, exceeding that of the United States by 2.7 percentage points.

¹² Cited in Economic Survey 2015-16 accessed on May 10, 2017. The survey also states that there appears to be no evidence of convergence in per capita incomes across states, with "less developed States, on average, falling behind the richer states."

¹³ Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Three of the states, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, accounted for 44 percent of India's poor.

about 31% according to the 2011 census and is expected to cross 40% by 2030¹⁴. While bringing a range of economic benefits, such rapid urbanisation has brought with it enormous challenges, most noticeably in the form of demand-supply gaps in housing, infrastructure and services. One in six people in urban areas live in slums; the proportion has improved over time but the absolute numbers have been increasing due to the rapid urbanisation described above. Only about 70% of the total urban solid waste is collected¹⁵, the share decreasing significantly outside major cities. About 65% of the urban population have individual water connections, while about 30% of wastewater generated is treated¹². The public transport system is often inadequate in the biggest cities and very poor in smaller towns resulting in a rapid boom in private vehicles leading to increasing congestion and air pollution. In 2016, of the 10 cities with the worst air quality, 4 were in India¹⁶. Adaptation for extreme weather events, especially flooding, is weak even in the biggest cities; already alarming disasters are expected to worsen due to the impacts of climate change. The safety of women and girls and their participation in public life and economy are other major challenges. To further complicate the problem, as many cities are expanding beyond their municipal boundaries, many once-rural areas are becoming denser and acquiring more urban characteristics. This is especially the case with *census towns*, that have been designated towns without the provision of urban governance structure. India's rural-urban divide is being replaced by a rural-urban gradation.

Multi-dimensional poverty needs closer study, attention, and support. Social policy measures to promote and safeguard the interests of marginalized populations in India are guaranteed through constitutional¹⁷, legal and institutional provisions. As per the available latest estimates, there are approximately 528 million people who are classified as multi-dimensionally poor, of which 295 million are classified as destitutes in the country.¹⁸ Some communities, such as Dalits and Scheduled Tribes, experience entrenched inequality¹⁹ due to multiple and overlapping deprivation. Households in extreme poverty, both rural and urban, and vulnerable groups risk exclusion from India's growth. Women and children comprise the majority of the population affected by poverty, while young people in both rural and urban areas face particular challenges to access employment.²⁰ Many of the poor also lack knowledge about their rights and entitlements.

Important anti-poverty programmes²¹ have strengthened social protection systems for women and vulnerable groups and delivered Government benefits directly into the accounts of beneficiaries. The Government has launched initiatives to capitalize on the role of cities to foster inclusive growth and mitigate poverty²². Data from the Socio-Economic Caste Census is being used to identify programme

¹⁴ UN World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision

¹⁵ Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, (2016). *India Habitat III National Report 2016*

¹⁶ WHO, (2016). Ambient (outdoor) air pollution database 2016

¹⁷ The Constitution enshrines the principles of social policy and social protection specifically in Articles 38 (promotion of welfare of the people), 39 (promotion of economic equality), 41 (right to work, education and public assistance), 42 (just and human conditions of work and maternity relief) and 43 (living wage etc.)

¹⁸ Global Multi-Dimensional Poverty Tables, 2017 <http://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/global-mpi-2017/mpi-data/>

¹⁹ For example: at 43 percent, Scheduled Tribes have the highest poverty rate among all social groups, twice as high as the India average. Moreover, poverty has declined at a slower pace among Scheduled Tribes. While upward mobility was widespread after 2005, the progress was limited for households from Scheduled Castes and even more restricted for households from Scheduled Tribes. A greater share of Scheduled Tribes than other groups have stayed poor in 2005 and 2012, indicating higher levels of chronic poverty.

²⁰ Source: 'New Estimates of Extreme Poverty for Children Poverty and Equity' - Global Practice Group October 2016, World Bank.

²¹ For example: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, The Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, The National Livelihoods Mission, and The National Social Assistance Programme.

²² Urban development initiatives include: The SMART Cities Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Housing for all, and RURBAN clusters.

beneficiaries based on deprivations suffered by households. However, challenges related to allocations, inadequate data to assess outcomes for hard-to-reach populations, and varying administrative capacities have adversely impacted delivery. Financial resources remain a key challenge for cities and towns and innovative financial mechanisms, whether through bond markets, or through public-private partnerships are being emphasized. Capacity development on best practices in technology, planning and implementation is another area that will be key to the success of these initiatives.

The Economic Survey 2016-17, highlights that poverty reduction and economic growth have been inhibited by low levels of public spending on the delivery of basic social services. Expenditures on health and education as a proportion of GDP have been stagnant at about 1 to 3 per cent for the past decade, with severe repercussions for household spending on basic services and poverty. There is an increase in number of households facing catastrophic expenditures due to health costs (18% of all households in 2011-12 as compared to 15% in 2004-05).²³ Underinvestment in social sectors is a direct contributor to income poverty. This can be improved significantly through increased government spending in social sectors, particularly spending targeted towards the poor²⁴.

1.2 Expected Results

Programme cooperation between the Government and UN system agencies will support on-going efforts for poverty reduction and sustainable urbanization with the following expected **results**:

Towards Poverty reduction

- More integrated, people-centered planning and implementation of programmes at state and local levels²⁵,
- Increased access for vulnerable and marginalized communities to information about legal rights and opportunities,
- More integrated social protection system, including for health, to address risks and vulnerabilities across different stages of the life cycle,
- Improved access for vulnerable and marginalized communities to quality basic services and infrastructure, including affordable and accessible housing,
- Increased access to social and health services including sexual and reproductive health and family planning services, especially for the poor and marginalized communities,
- Increased provision of innovative, digital service delivery solutions, and on-line services, including single point of access to services²⁶ and entitlements,
- Increased access to and ownership of economic assets such as land and housing for vulnerable and marginalised communities, especially women.

²³ Situation Analyses: Backdrop to the National Health Policy 2017, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi accessed on May 10, 2017 at <http://www.mohfw.nic.in/showfile.php?lid=4276>

²⁴ The Economic Survey 2016-17 also pointed out that poverty reduction and economic growth were inhibited by *inefficient redistribution*, as under no scheme do the poorest districts receive 40 percent of the total resources – in fact, for the Mid-Day Meal scheme and Swachh Bharat Mission, the share is under 25 per cent. One explanation for misallocation is state capacity as resources allocated to districts are often a function of the district's ability to spend them, with richer districts having better administrative capacities to effectively implement schemes. As stated in the Economic Survey 2016-2017, exclusion errors in targeting of resources to the poor are a natural consequence of such misallocations.

²⁵ Strengthening the capacities of local government institutions is an important priority: India's Fourteenth Finance Commission has allocated approximately \$ 30 billion USD to the *Gram Panchayats* as untied funds to be used at discretion to improve service delivery at the local level. A *Gram Panchayat* is the lowest level of local self-government organisation in India. Budget 2016-2017, Speech of Minister of Finance, 29 February 2016.

<http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2016-17/bs/bs.pdf> <http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2016-17/bs/bs.pdf>

²⁶ Focus will be on Education and Health services including family planning and reproductive health care, Financial, Housing, Sanitation services and Judicial services.

Towards Sustainable Urbanization

- Strengthened institutional frameworks to ensure sustainable urbanization as well as the delivery of basic social and health services, particularly to the urban poor and slum dwellers,
- Increased access to practical, demand-driven, and customized capacity building programs and opportunities for Urban Legislative and Planning Bodies, including for resource mobilisation and stronger budgeting and accounting practices,
- Upgraded infrastructure in growing urban centers, including: sewerage and solid waste management, adequate water supply, reuse of storm water and treated effluents, and transportation and mobility,
- Enhanced use of digital technology for smart city planning for improving the quality of governance and public services,
- Increased skilled employment opportunities in the construction and manufacturing sectors, including through public and private investment in infrastructure and housing, and
- Enhanced participation of women and girls in public and economic life through safer homes, communities, transportation services, and workplaces.
- A national strategy and plan of action on adequate housing that includes building or providing low-cost rental housing units, especially for the disadvantaged and low income groups, including those living in slums, in line with target 11.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals) and the New Urban Agenda.

1.3 To achieve the above results, the UNSDF will employ the following **strategies**:

Improve data and evidence:

- *Advocate* and support strengthened data gathering and reporting in national surveys on urbanization and migration to contribute to evidence based decision-making,
- *Support the use* of population dynamics data for understanding long-term demographics trends and long-term policy making and programme planning,
- *Strengthen* use of technology for real time monitoring and tracking of coverage to ensure entitlements to various schemes for the poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities,
- *Improve access* of poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities to information, knowledge, legal entitlements, and opportunities, and
- *Generate evidence* to promote better reporting, monitoring and assessment of social welfare policies and schemes from an equity and gender perspective.

Support innovative solutions:

- *Support* different options to implement new models (lease, rental etc.) for provision of affordable housing to poor households and shelters to homeless women and men in select cities,
- *Demonstrate* integrated sectoral development solutions involving and led by poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities, and
- *Support* integrated, inclusive and accessible area-based development solutions using resilient housing typologies and skills-building approaches.

Support government's efforts to implement and coordinate national, SDG-related programmes:

- *Support* the framing/revision of the policy framework for the housing sector, including the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy,
- *Support* the integration of services, including digital services and solutions to ensure better access for those left behind,
- *Support* efforts to make service delivery more targeted, responsive, accountable, transparent and

efficient,

- *Strengthen* public finance management systems and support improvement in investments in promoting the well-being of children, women, adolescents and other vulnerable communities,
- *Support* development of inclusive social policy and social protection programmes and systems, including for health, and
- *Develop* innovative tools and knowledge products to strengthen local level implementation, including in procurement, delivery, and monitoring.

Strengthen partnerships:

- *Strengthen* partnerships with the private sector, research organizations, and local and international organizations, to co-create development solutions and ensure that the poor gain better market access and benefit from sustained earnings and enhanced incomes, and to provide innovative, affordable, development solutions.
- *Support* the private sector in upholding and implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and adoption of the National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business.
- *Strengthen* partnerships with civil society organizations that work for and with disadvantaged and low-income groups, including homeless persons and those living in slums

DRAFT

Joint Programme: Affordable, sustainable housing for the poor

Background & rationale

The launch of *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin* (PMAY-G) offers significant opportunity to improve the coverage and quality of housing for the poor and to introduce cost-effective and environmentally-friendly building technologies and materials. Through subsidies for new construction and renovation, the government aims to build 10 million houses for the poor by 2019 and 20 million more by 2022. In addition to financial resources, beneficiaries and builders alike need access to quality building materials, technical advice, and climate-friendly and disaster-resilient designs. Decentralized production and supply can spur the growth of community-owned enterprises. UN engagement will enable India to showcase innovations in the world's largest housing programme for the poor based on local technologies and building that are climate-friendly and resilient. Particular focus will be on the needs of vulnerable groups including female-headed households and migrants.

Expected results

Enabling frameworks for adequate housing and basic services

One million additional households adopt appropriate and affordable housing designs

One million poor households adopt integrated habitats including drinking water, sanitation and energy

20,000 enterprises are established to provide services and products for housing.

Role of UN system agencies

Under the leadership of the Government, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UN Women, UNAIDS, WHO and UNIDO will introduce innovations and build capacity at central and local levels to:

Harness partnerships with the private sector, technical agencies, and NGOs to implement technical and entrepreneurial skills programmes for the housing sector,

Design and implement capacity building programmes for masons and engineers (with specific focus on women) engaged in climate friendly, resilient construction.

Identify, through a participatory mode, innovative solutions for integrated habitat development and build 3,000 demonstration houses with drinking water, sanitation, electricity and clean cooking facilities,

Develop and promote financing products for poor households, especially women headed households people with disabilities, female sex workers and people living with HIV with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the National Housing Bank (NHB).

Vulnerable and marginalized communities

In addition to vulnerable and marginalized communities (see page 3), priority attention will be given to female headed households and homeless persons.

Partners

Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

- » Ministry of Women and Children
- » Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- » Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- » Ministry of Law and Justice
- » Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- » Ministry of Rural Development
- » Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- » Ministry of Finance
- » Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,
- » Ministry of Human Resource Development,
- » NITI Aayog & State Planning Departments
- » State Governments, Urban Local

- » Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- » Ministry of Labor and Employment
- » Ministry of Home Affairs
- » The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- » Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- » Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

- Bodies, and Utilities
- » National Commission for Women, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
- » High Courts
- » National Legal Services Authority
- » Relevant Departments at State level
- » CSOs in and serving vulnerable groups and communities
- » Academia and Research Centres
- » International organisations: Including World Bank, Asian Development Bank
- » Private Sector

UN system agencies that will contribute to the outcome are:

- » Convener: UNDP
- » Members: ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNEP, UNESCO, UNESCAP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNV, UN Women, WHO, UNHCR

Priority II. Health, Water, and Sanitation

Outcome 2.

By 2022, there is improved and more equitable access to, and utilization of, quality, affordable health, water, and sanitation services

2.1 Rationale

Despite major health gains, India faces a high burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases. Life expectancy at birth has risen from 63 years in 2000, to 68 years in 2015²⁷. By 2016²⁸, the

²⁷ WHO World Health Statistics 2016- http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2016/en/

²⁸ Sample Registration System Bulletin, Volume 50 No.2, December 2016 accessible at http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Bulletin_2015.pdf

infant mortality rate was one-third lower than in 2003, at 34 deaths per 1,000 livebirths²⁹. From 1990 to 2015, the newborn mortality rate (NMR) dropped by over half to 25 deaths per 1,000 livebirths, and the mortality rate for children under-5 years (U5MR) fell by 66% to 43 deaths per 1,000 livebirths. There are substantial gender differences in mortality rates: the U5MR for girls is 12.5% higher than for boys. Between 2001 and 2013, the maternal mortality rate (MMR) fell from 301 to 167 deaths per 100,000 livebirths. The spread of HIV has been contained. The WHO declared India officially free from polio in 2014 and from maternal and neonatal tetanus in 2015. However, tuberculosis, lower respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, malaria, and typhoid continue to be leading causes of communicable illness.³⁰ There is a major upsurge in neglected tropical diseases including *dengue* and *chikungunya*, while *kala azar*, *visceral leishmaniasis* and *leprosy* continue to pose major health challenges, particularly in certain geographical areas. Emerging and re-emerging disease such as *H1N1 flu virus*, *SARS*, *Ebola* and *Zika* pose a major health security threat, as do natural and man-made emergencies.

Overall, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, mental disorders, and substance use disorders were among the leading non-communicable diseases (NCD)³¹. More than 1 million deaths every year are attributed to high rates of tobacco smoking and substance abuse, including alcohol and narcotics are major concerns. There are widespread inequities in health outcomes with large differences in morbidity and mortality across socioeconomic status, caste, class, gender, and geographic location.³² The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare³³ recognizes additional health challenges including: occupational health needs in both the formal and informal sectors, the neglect of adolescent health, the steady rise in mental illnesses, increased requirement of geriatric care, declining child sex ratios as well as the need to address the social determinants of health in the context of rapid economic growth and changing life styles.

Low public spending on health has aggravated the challenges in providing universal health coverage.

Out of pocket expenditure on health care was 64% of total expenditure on health in 2013-14³⁴. Over 63 million persons are pushed to poverty every year due to health care costs. This is jarring compared with the 90 million people who were lifted out of poverty between 2010 and 2012³⁵. The National Health Policy 2017 has proposed an increase of government health expenditure to 2.5 per cent of GDP by 2025.

There is limited access to reproductive health services, especially among people living in interior rural areas and among marginalized young people: Despite substantial progress, India still accounts for the largest numbers of maternal deaths in the world. While the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (Safe Motherhood Scheme) has increased the numbers of women having institutional deliveries, the quality of maternal health services is still a challenge. Access to sexual and reproductive health services is particularly limited among adolescents and young people. Unintended pregnancy has severe health and economic consequences for women their families and society at large. With an estimated 2.1 million people living with HIV (PLHIV), India has the third largest HIV epidemic in the world. HIV is concentrated among different communities and between States. For example, 55% of all adult new HIV infections occur in 5 of the 15 most affected States: Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh/Telangana and West

²⁹ Sample Registration System Bulletin, Volume 50 No.2, December 2016 accessible at http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Bulletin_2015.pdf

³⁰ www.thelancet.com, Volume, 386, December 12, 2015

³¹ Global Burden of Disease Study- http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index2.html

³² Presentation by CEO, NITI Aayog made on April 21, 2017

³³ Situation Analyses: Backdrop to the National Health Policy 2017, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi accessed on May 10, 2017 at <http://www.mohfw.nic.in/showfile.php?lid=4276>

³⁴ National Health Accounts: Estimates for India 2013-14, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

³⁵ Vision 2030 for India: A draft for discussion, World Health Organization Country Office for India, 2016

Bengal³⁶. It is vital to ensure people-centered and community-led HIV prevention, detection, treatment, and ensure social protection and human rights protection for all people living with HIV and key populations.

Diseases from poor water and sanitation are responsible for at least 60 per cent of the environmental health burden in India. India has made good progress to provide safe water, especially to scheduled caste and tribal group populations. A critical challenge is to reduce the high microbial contamination of water sources especially in rural areas. This is exacerbated by the lack of reliable data on water quality. It is estimated that around 37.7 million Indians are affected by waterborne diseases annually. In 2015, an estimated 117,000 children under-5 died of diarrhea alone, representing 13 per cent of all deaths amongst children under-5, and 22 per cent of the global burden. An estimated 73 million working days are lost due to waterborne disease each year, and the economic cost is estimated at USD \$600 million a year. Groundwater over-extraction and deteriorating drinking water are compounded by poor agricultural and industrial practices arising from inadequate regulation and lack of routine water quality testing. Excess fluoride in India also reportedly has impacted large proportion of population, especially in West Bengal, and is being found in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam. Due to time spent for water collection, many girls are unable to attend school, and they are at risk for increased violence as they travel in search of water. In addition, they may suffer from malnutrition through diseases from contaminated water. Bottlenecks are: the limited capacity to plan at scale for quality implementation; lack of a systematic approach to create demand for quality water supply; limitations in water safety planning, testing and reporting; and the use of data and information to improve policy and implementation.

Open defecation, especially in rural India, is a significant source of diseases, especially for children. These consequences may be worsened by high population density. Historically, open defecation in India has declined by about one percentage point per year. To meet the Sustainable Development Goal of eliminating open defecation by 2030, this rate must be more than tripled and sustained over fifteen years. The Government of India is investing significant resources under the *Swachh Bharat Mission* (SBM) to accelerate coverage of rural sanitation with the target that India will be Open Defecation Free by 2 October 2019.

Overall, there is need to improve the health system of the country. Impediments include limited inputs, including financing and human resources, as well as challenges in the organization of services, which at times exacerbate underlying inequities. Access to medicines remains a challenge within the country, despite India becoming a major exporter of pharmaceutical products. The National Health Policy is cognizant of these issues and has set targets for systems strengthening, improving coverage and quality of health services, reduction of premature and preventable mortality, disease elimination, as well as addressing the social determinants of health³⁷. Major bottlenecks are: (1) the limited availability of skilled human resources in remote rural areas; (2) low coverage in marginalized communities of skilled staff and low quality of training and skills development; (3) inadequate supervision of front line workers; (4) lack of focus on quality of services and (5) insufficient awareness, knowledge and information, education, and communication about family health practices.

2.2. Expected Results and Strategies

The UN in India will support the implementation of the National Health Policy and its priorities for achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC): (1) strengthen governance for health, (2) invest in public

³⁶ These States are home to a majority of key populations that are at the risk of HIV, and where the majority of AIDS-related deaths occur.

³⁷ Situation Analyses: Backdrop to the National Health Policy 2017, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi accessed on May 10, 2017 at <http://www.mohfw.nic.in/showfile.php?lid=4276>

health; (3) strengthen delivery of good quality health services; (4) ensure adequate investments and improve financial protection, and (5) foster accountability and community participation. There is also the need to address the variable quality of care currently provided by the private medical sector and realize the potential of AYUSH services. Programme cooperation between the Government and UN system agencies will support on-going efforts to promote universal access to health, water and sanitation with the following expected **results**:

Health

- Accelerate UHC and strengthen the health system's capacity to provide quality health services for all, with a focus on reducing the financial burden on poor and marginalized groups,
- Complete the un-finished MDG Health agenda, including universal access to voluntary and rights-based HIV care and treatment, sexual and reproductive health care and family planning services, especially for adolescents and young people,
- End epidemics of key communicable diseases, including HIV, TB and hepatitis, and reduce maternal and newborn deaths,
- Respond to the emerging challenges of non-communicable disease and environmental hazards,
- Strengthen capacity to implement International Health Regulations to tackle health security threats from emerging and re-emerging diseases as well as disasters,
- Step-up the response to the threat of antimicrobial resistance,
- Eliminate neglected tropical diseases such as kala-azar leprosy and lymphatic filariasis, and
- Enhance national and State capacities to respond to drug abuse by strengthening prevention, treatment and care service.

Water and sanitation

- Accelerate sanitation coverage leading to open defecation free (ODF) communities, and
- Develop the capacity of stakeholder and communities, especially women, to undertake safety planning to mitigate the issue of water contamination.

2.3 Strategies

Improve data and evidence:

- *Improve* the preparedness of surveillance and response systems for emerging diseases and emergencies,
- *Contribute to* a strong evidence base and develop systems for the dissemination and uptake of new knowledge, in partnership with leading institutions,

Support innovative solutions:

- *Co-create interventions* with private sector for improving the access to, and delivery of, services for reaching poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities,
- *Support* innovative policies and strategies that strengthen community capacities to plan, implement and monitor health sanitation and water safety interventions,
- Leverage the countrywide polio infrastructure for wider public health goals.

Support government's efforts for stronger implementation and coordination:

- *Support* Government efforts to develop an equitable and efficient health system,
- *Strengthen* institutional mechanism to improve solid and liquid waste management,
- *Improve* health systems and capacity to deliver and expand the quality of maternal and child health, and sexual and reproductive health care services, including family planning,
- *Enhance* national systems to reduce communicable diseases including HIV & AIDS, TB, Malaria, and Neglected Tropical Diseases,

- *Strengthen* provision of essential drugs, contraceptives and reproductive health commodities, quality of assistive technology, and vaccines and human resources for health,
- *Strengthen* multi sectoral action planning and budgeting to address Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) at the state level, in particular to reduce premature death from NCDs, road traffic accidents and injuries, and, to promote mental health,
- *Support* the national and state governments in scaling up models for person-centered and integrated primary health care services,
- *Enhance* national and State capacities to respond to drug abuse by strengthening prevention, treatment and care services,
- *Provide* technical advice to shape states' institutional structures and support interventions to strengthen the planning and implementation systems,
- Strengthen further the regulatory system for drugs and vaccine, to support India in maintaining its status as the 'Pharmacy of the World', also in line with the Government of India 'Make in India' programme,
- Strengthen health surveillance systems, both at the Centre and states; including lab and AMR.

Strengthen partnerships:

- *Build* partnerships in health and sanitation with a range of stakeholders include the private sector and civil society organisations to advocate for reforms, as well as to support programme implementation,
- *Engage* with private sector in meaningful dialogue to enhance awareness of issues and engage them as a stakeholder in the response,
- *Support* national and state governments and partners including the private sector to:
 - Operate and maintain WASH facilities in institutions, schools and hospitals,
 - Increase coverage of sanitation and reduce open defecation, and
 - Track financing of WASH and indoor air pollution.

Joint Programme: Protect all children from vaccine-preventable diseases

Background & rationale

Immunization is one of the most successful public health interventions to bring about significant reductions in vaccine preventable diseases. India's Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was launched in 1978. It provides free vaccines to all eligible children including those living in underserved areas. The UIP has achieved major immunization milestones such as small pox eradication in 1970s, polio-free certification in 2014, and the elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus in 2015.

India is committed to achieving universal health coverage and providing access to safe and effective medicines and vaccines for all. India still has one third of the world's under-immunized children with an estimated 500,000 vaccine-preventable child deaths annually. The Government launched 'Mission Indradhanush' in 2015 to rapidly increase immunization coverage and address inequities. The UN will support innovations that will help to increase immunization coverage and address equity deficits to ensure that no child in India dies of a vaccine-preventable disease.

Expected results

Meet vaccination coverage targets: 90% national and 80% in every district with all vaccines,

Introduce new vaccines, including Rotavirus vaccine, Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCV), Measles Rubella vaccine and Human Papilloma Virus vaccine (HPV),

Achieve regional measles elimination and rubella/congenital rubella syndrome control

Reduce Under five mortality to 23 by 2025 per the National Health Policy, 2017.

Role of UN system agencies

Under the leadership of the Government, WHO, UNICEF, and UNDP will focus on introducing innovations and building capacity at central and local levels for:

Improved surveillance for vaccine preventable diseases,

Effective targeting and quality service delivery to address coverage and equity concerns,

Enhanced communication,

Improved immunization coverage by leveraging the polio infrastructure and tools,

Stronger supply chain and data management.

Vulnerable and marginalized communities

Attention will be given to vulnerable and marginalised groups as listed on page 3.

Partners

Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

- » Ministry of Health
- » Ministry of Women and Child Development
- » Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- » Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- » Ministry of Rural Development
- » Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- » Ministry of Finance
- » State Departments of Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation
- » Local Self Governments (LSG)
- » Professional Associations
- » NGOs and Religious leaders
- » Village Health Committees
- » Private sector focusing on health, nutrition and sanitation through CSR and sustainability agendas.

- » Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

UN Agencies that will contribute to outcome 2 are:

- » Convener: WHO
- » Members: FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WFP and UNHCR

Priority III. Education and Employability

Outcome 3.

By 2022, more children, young people, and adults, especially those from vulnerable groups, enjoy access to quality learning for all levels of education

3.1 Rationale

India has made considerable gains to promote literacy and education and expand the network of educational institutions. The adult literacy rate increased from 61% in 2001 to 71% in 2014³⁸. In 2011, rates were 60% for Scheduled Castes and 52% for Scheduled Tribes. In 2014, the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in elementary education stood at 97% (95% for boys and 99% for girls) and the annual dropout rate at primary level was around 4.3% with a slight advantage for girls. The Gender Parity Index has begun to favour girls at all levels of school education, except for scheduled caste students in higher education and scheduled tribe students at all levels of education.³⁹ India has established a large network of educational institutions. In 2015, close to 198 million children were enrolled in 425,094 elementary schools (Grades I-VIII) where they were being taught by 5.2 million teachers. In Grades I-XII, close to 260 million children were studying in 1.5 million schools that had 8.6 million teachers. In addition, there were 760 universities, 38,498 colleges, and 12,276 stand-alone institutions awarding diplomas.⁴⁰

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE): an estimated 20 million children aged 3 to 5 do not participate in pre-primary education, while another 52 million that participate in the *Anganwadi* Centres (AWCs) are not benefitting from quality preschool⁴¹. A child's learning, especially in the early years of primary education, depends on how well they start and how developmentally ready they are for school. There are long-term consequences, particularly for the most marginalized and disadvantaged children, when they enter school without a pre-primary education and early stimulation in the home.

Despite Government emphasis on access, quality, and equity in education, challenges persist for children belonging to marginalized and disadvantaged groups. The levels of children in class V who can read class II text declined from 2014 to 2016. In addition to quality, there is a need to ensure universal schooling. A study⁴² revealed that of the 6 million out-of-school children, 44% have never been to school, 49% are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children and 25% are Muslim. Of the 2.1 million

³⁸ National Sample Survey's 71st round.

³⁹ Ministry of Human Resources Development, "Education Statistics at a Glance 2016" accessed on May 10, 2017 at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/ESG2016_0.pdf

⁴⁰ Ministry of Human Resources Development, "Education Statistics at a Glance 2016" accessed on May 10, 2017 at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/ESG2016_0.pdf

⁴¹ Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC 2014)

⁴² UNICEF and UIS study in 2014

identified disabled children 600,000 are out of school. The 2011 Census highlighted that more than four in five females aged 5-19 years who are not attending an education institution stay at home.

Learning outcomes: According to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2014, for the first time in 10 years, reading and arithmetic scores have improved in public funded schools at early grades. In 7 states⁴³, reading levels increased by 7% amongst grade 3 children since 2014. Despite this progress, learning outcomes at Grades 5 and 8 remain low. The quality of education is a concern with both private and government schools. In Government schools in rural areas, the proportion of children in standard V who can read a textbook of standard II declined sharply from 57 per cent in 2007 to 42 per cent in 2014, and the percentage of children who can do division in standard V has declined from 41 per cent in 2007 to 21 per cent in 2014. The decline was noticed in private schools as well⁴⁴. The quality of teaching and learning is affected by teacher shortages, poor teacher preparation, weak teacher management and supervision and instructional support, poor working conditions, and low motivation.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET): In the TVET sector there is a severe quality gap and a lack of teachers, particularly those trained in inclusive education. Only 1.3% teachers have received any kind of training on inclusive education. By 2017, the gap in the TVET workforce (both teachers and administrators) will be 211,000 and it is projected to rise to 320,000 by 2022⁴⁵. Beyond TVET, young people need life-skills, including positive attitudes and decision-making capacities to respond effectively to real-life challenges at home, work, and in society.

3.2 Expected Results and Strategies

The outcome will support the Government to achieve the national priority to provide a quality education for all children aged 6 to 14 years. Programme cooperation with UN system agencies will focus on:

- Reaching vulnerable and deprived children, especially children out-of-school and in under-served areas,
- Adapting international best practices for non-conventional learning and education, and
- Supporting care providers and advocates at community level to demand inclusive, quality education.

Government programmes will be strengthened to expand early childhood care and education, improve teaching and learning practices, including life skills education, expand TVET, align formal and non-formal education with employer and market demands, and strengthen sector monitoring and targeting for effective public education spending.

⁴³ Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Telangana and Uttarakhand

⁴⁴ In private schools, the proportion of standard V children who could read a standard II textbook declined from 69 per cent in 2007 to 62.5 per cent in 2014. The percentage of children who could do division in standard V declined from 49.4 per cent in 2007 to 39.3 per cent in 2014.

⁴⁵ 8th All India Education Survey Report.

Joint Programme: All children in school and learning

Background & rationale

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act came into effect on April 1, 2010. It is complemented by the *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* programme to increase enrolments and reduce drop-outs at primary levels, the *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* programme to universalize access to quality secondary education, and the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy for inclusive, quality learning for young children. Despite remarkable progress, the promise of quality education for all children, especially vulnerable and marginalised children, is yet to be realized due to the following challenges:

- » Out of school Children: An estimated 6 million children are still out of school, most from vulnerable groups.
- » Drop out of children: Despite near universal enrolment at primary level, over 1 in 3 children drop out before class 8, with higher rates for children from schedule castes and tribes.
- » Access to quality Early Childhood Care and Education: 20 million young children (3-6 yrs) are not attending any pre-school,
- » Low Learning Levels: Only 59% of children in class 3 could read a grade-appropriate passage and 57% could answer questions related to division.
- » Teacher availability and lack of training: 15% of the teachers do not have any professional training, 1 in 5 teachers are absent on any working day, and around 17% teacher posts are vacant at the elementary level.

Expected results

Reduce dropout rates and out-of-school rates for children, especially females ages 6-10 and 11-18,
Improve learning levels of all children with relevant life skills that prepare them for social change.

Role of UN system agencies

Under the leadership of the Government, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UN Women, and WHO will introduce innovations and build capacity at central and local levels to:

Establish a robust learning assessment system with feedback for curriculum development and teacher development

Promote a culture of using data for evidence-based education planning, implementation, and monitoring focused on equity and learning outcomes, especially for children from vulnerable groups.

Forge partnerships with civil society organizations and NGO partners develop innovative models to reach out of school children.

Leverage social protection schemes to ensure the education of children from poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Promote and institutionalize adolescent education and life skills education programmes for girls and boys to promote healthy attitudes and decision-making skills for life in modern India.

Strategies

Support innovative solutions:

- *Promote* flexible learning for vulnerable groups who have been denied access to schooling and learning,
- *Ensure* increased access to quality TVET and life-skills opportunities for children, young and adult women and men in under-served areas,
- *Promote* a higher education qualification framework that incorporates international experiences and standards.

Support government efforts for stronger implementation and coordination:

- *Strengthen* education planning, monitoring and reporting through the use of reliable data on globally accepted indicators,
- *Enhance* the capacity of national and state governments to deliver quality early childhood care. This includes: early identification and intervention for children with disabilities, gender sensitive education, and age-appropriate pre-primary and school readiness programmes,
- *Promote and institutionalize* adolescent education programmes in all school systems,
- *Support* policies and programmes that increase awareness among poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities about their legal rights, including access to free legal aid,

Vulnerable and marginalised communities

In addition to vulnerable and marginalised groups (see page 3), priority attention will be given to the unemployed and persons not in education or training.

Partners

Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

- » Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Department of School Education & Literacy
- » Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- » Ministry of Women and Child Development,
- » Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- » Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- » Ministry of Finance
- » Department of Justice
- » National, State, and District Legal Service Authorities
- » The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- » National Literacy Mission Authority
- » State Departments for HRD/ Education
- » Local Self Governments (LSG)
- » Professional Associations:
- » NGOs
- » Religious leaders

UN Agencies that will contribute to outcome 3 are:

- » Convener: UNICEF
- » Members: ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV and UNHCR.

Priority IV. Nutrition and food security

Outcome 4.

By 2022, all children enjoy essential nutrition services and rural smallholders and other vulnerable groups have improved livelihoods and greater access to a nutritionally adequate food basket

Rationale

India has done well to expand food production and build up adequate safety stocks of food grains. For over 70 per cent of rural Indian households, agriculture, including livestock, still remains the principal source of livelihood. With a five-fold increase in food grain production from 50 million tonnes in 1950-51 to about 250 million tonnes in 2014-15,⁴⁶ India has become a net food exporter. But with increased non-agricultural growth, the share of agriculture in total GDP is projected to decline from 18 per cent in 2013-14 to 7 to 8 per cent by 2019-20.⁴⁷

The Government of India has large food security and anti-poverty programmes in place. The National Food Security Act 2013 aims to provide for food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices⁴⁸. Through 535,000 fair price shops, priority households are entitled to receive food grains 5 kg per person per month at the issue prices of Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 per kilogram of rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively. The poorest of the poor households under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) receive 35 kg of food grains per household per month at the same subsidized price.

Levels of under-nutrition among children have come down over the past decade. From 2005 to 2015, stunting among children under-5 years declined from 48 to 38 per cent and the proportion of children underweight dropped from 43 to 36 per cent. Over the same period, the proportion of children aged 6-59 months who were anaemic fell from 69 per cent to 58 per cent. However, there are marked income and social group disparities⁴⁹, and these aggregate declines are not fast enough to meet global targets.⁵⁰ There are three major drivers for childhood stunting: (a) poor quality diet of children in the first two years of life, (b) poor nutrition of women before and during pregnancy and (c) prevailing unsanitary hygiene and the sanitation conditions. India is increasingly confronted with the double burden of malnutrition: Less than 10 per cent of children aged 6-23 months received an adequate diet in 2015-16⁵¹. This is paired with an increased prevalence of overweight and obesity in children and adolescents, which can lead to non-communicable diseases (NCD) in adulthood.

Women and girls are particularly disadvantaged due to their unequal nutritional and health status. This vulnerability is worsened by the growing feminization of poverty and agriculture, with 79 per cent of rural women workers in farming and agriculture, have limited voice, choice, and security, and only 13 per cent have landholdings in their name⁵². Ensuring that women farmers have equal rights to land and other

⁴⁶ Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2016 <http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/PDF/Glance-2016.pdf>. Cereal production went up from 199 million tonnes in 2001-02 to 245 million tonnes in 2013-14. The average yield of paddy has improved from 20.8 quintals per hectare in 2001-02 to 24.2 quintals per hectare in 2013-14, and that of wheat from 27.6 quintals per hectare to 31.5 quintals per hectare over the same period.

⁴⁷ <http://www.mospi.gov.in/statistical-year-book-india/2016/177>.

⁴⁸ The Act provides for coverage of up to 75 per cent of the rural population and up to 50 per cent of the urban population.

⁴⁹ For example: More than half of the children among the poorest quintile are stunted. Similarly, more than 2 out of five children from scheduled tribe families are stunted. NFHS-4 (2015-2016)

⁵⁰ 40 per cent decline in number of children who are stunted by 2025. Also, National averages hide the state-wise variation, levels of childhood stunting range from 48.3% in Bihar to 19.7 % in Kerala. National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-2016)

⁵¹ National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-2016)

⁵² NSSO 2009-10 and 2011-12

forms of property and equal access to rural extension and financial services will increase agricultural productivity and ensure food security for their families and communities.

In recent years there have been major shifts in the agricultural policy and institutional context. These recognise that 80 per cent of the poor live in rural areas, and many are smallholder farmers. In 2015 the Central Government renamed the Ministry of Agriculture as the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MAFW), and more recently it announced its strategy for doubling farmers' incomes in real terms, by 2022. This is to be achieved by making progress in: (a) increasing productivity of crops; (b) increasing production of livestock; (c) improving efficiency of input use; (d) increasing crop intensity; (e) diversification towards high value crops; (f) improving price realization; and (g) shifting cultivators to non-farm jobs. Public expenditure on agriculture comes from the state governments, the central MAFW, and a large number of centrally-sponsored 'development schemes'⁵³. The share of rural, agriculture and allied sector in total expenditures is 8.72 per cent⁵⁴.

Productivity in agriculture is central to food security, but new challenges are emerging: While the Government has identified pathways to improve agricultural productivity⁵⁵, it is not clear that these will provide sufficient benefits for the marginal and small farmers working on rain-fed plots who dominate Indian agriculture. For this group, there are new challenges: Growth rates in agriculture have been fluctuating as farming becomes more vulnerable to climate change. Second, land degradation constitutes a major threat to India's food and environmental security and so does rapidly shrinking biodiversity. Large tracts of farmlands in India have become barren due to imbalanced fertilizer use and excessive use of a single fertilizer, urea.⁵⁶ Third, about 30 per cent of the 5,723 administrative blocks in the country report that groundwater is at unsustainable levels. The gradual decline in size of farm holdings and productivity has forced many farmers to look for other livelihood opportunities. The current share of agriculture in farmers' income is about 60 per cent. Compounding these challenges, are food safety concerns, particularly for the urban poor and migrants. Food contamination with infectious viruses and bacteria comes from untreated water, pest infections, poor environmental sanitation, poor hygiene, and poor waste management. About half of the cases of child malnutrition are associated with unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or insufficient hygiene. Improved nutritional status depends upon the avoidance of food-borne infections.

Expected Results and Strategies

Programme cooperation with UN system agencies will contribute towards:

- *Scaling-up of nutrition systems and services* and improved young child feeding and caring practices in the home,
- *Greater efficiency and effectiveness* of the safety nets under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), with a focus on social protection for vulnerable groups,
- *Increased farm incomes and diversified food baskets* for small and marginal farming households,
- *Improved household access to food* through enhanced livelihoods and purchasing power,

⁵³ They include: the National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the Integrated Schemes on Oilseeds, Pulses, Palm oil and Maize (ISOPOM), the Crop Insurance, the E-Marketing as well as a massive irrigation and soil and water harvesting programme to increase the country's gross irrigated area from 90 million hectares to 103 million hectares by 2017.

⁵⁴ Union Budget, 2017-2018

⁵⁵ Economic Survey 2015-16 accessed on May 10, 2017 at <http://indiabudget.nic.in/es2015-16/echapvol2-05.pdf>. This includes: Expansion in the share of irrigated areas, investments to improve pricing and efficiency of water use, mechanization to lower costs and reduce wastage, including post-harvest losses, seed development for improved varieties to increase yields. Needed reforms include: Market-driven pricing of fertilizers and improved usage, a shift to direct benefit transfer of fertilizer and other agriculture subsidies, and development of real time information system to back an improved timely agricultural advisory service.

⁵⁶ FAO Country Programme Document 2016-2017

- *Strengthened agriculture and livelihood dimensions of anti-poverty programs*, particularly MGNREGA and NRLM,
- *Strengthen market linkages* for farm producer,
- *Increased food safety*, reducing the risks of foodborne infections related to malnutrition and improving nutrition security.

Strategies

Nutritional security

Improve data and evidence:

- *Effective* monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management systems, for informing policy, programme, advocacy, vulnerability analysis and research for nutrition and food security.

Support innovative solutions:

- *Define and deploy* centralized models for the scaling-up of food basket diversification,
- *Strengthen* national systems (PDS, MDM, ICDS, maternity benefits, etc.) for more efficient and effective delivery of nutritional food basket at household level, including through diversification, fortification, direct benefit transfers, use of technology and improved targeting.

Support government's efforts at implementation and coordination:

- *Strengthen* capacity of national and state governments and partners to scale up nutrition services and improve outcomes for children and women,
- *Strengthen* legal and policy frameworks and mainstream nutrition in major rural, urban, social, and agricultural programmes of the Government,
- *Advocate for* adequate budget commitments for maternal and child nutrition,
- *Support* greater transparency and public accountability down to the village level for nutrition expenditure and outcomes,
- *Improve* age-appropriate complementary feeding practices for the estimated 50 per cent of children ages 6-8 months that do not receive complementary foods, and improve household dietary diversity,
- *Enhance* institutional coordination to pull together the key sectors involved in multi-sectoral nutrition interventions with a priority focus on the most disadvantaged children and women.

Strengthen partnerships:

- *Work with community serving organisations and local self-governance institutions* to improve knowledge and increase demand for essential nutrition services and care to prevent under nutrition and over nutrition (children under age 5, adolescents, people living with HIV and AIDS),
- *Identify private sector entities* with a focus on nutrition and food security and leverage support for GoI and UN strategies and interventions.

Food security

Support innovative solutions:

- *Engage* technology businesses to co-create technology-based solutions,
- *Scale up good manufacturing practices in food value chains to improve hygiene and foods safety*,
- *Increase the efficiency* of selected value chains in target States through use of new technology for procurement, storage (including cold storage), processing, transportation, targeting, distribution, and demand generation.

Support government's efforts at implementation and coordination:

- *Support* national policy and programme implementation to increase the cultivation of legume and other minor crops,
- *Develop* the capacities of communities and community serving organisations in targeted *r-urban* areas through: Farm field schools, Panchayat planning and monitoring of agricultural and rural development initiatives,
- *Advocate for* and support implementation of legislation to ensure women's rights to land and resources.

Strengthen partnerships:

- *Identify* private sector entities with a focus on agriculture, map their interventions against those in the UNSDF, and engage them in efforts to improve household food security through behavior change communication and access to choices in the market,
- *Work with private sector* to strengthen logistics, supply chain and delivery of government food-based safety nets.

Joint Programme: Improved nutrition to fuel India's human capital development

Background & rationale

Nearly 47 million or 4 out of 10 children in India are not meeting their full human potential because of chronic undernutrition or stunting. This is thought to be responsible for nearly half of all child deaths globally. Stunting causes an under-developed brain, with irreversible consequences such as diminished learning capacity, poor school performance, reduced earnings, and increased risks of chronic diseases. The impacts are multi-generational as malnourished girls and women often give birth to low birth-weight infants.

Recognition of nutrition as a development priority in SDG 2 calls for enhanced investments in nutrition and household food security. India has unprecedented opportunities to accelerate progress: A new national Nutrition Strategy, leadership by the Ministry of Health, increased focus on children under three years of age, emphasis on districts with the poorest social indicators, and State Nutrition Missions to coordinate cross-sectoral initiatives.

Expected results

Support India's efforts to reduce stunting by 40% by 2025 with the scaling-up of a proven package of essential nutrition interventions targeted during the first 'golden' 1,000 days of life

Role of UN system agencies

The programme will build on existing platforms and mechanisms to scale-up and deliver essential nutrition interventions. These have been shown to produce economic returns on investment of up to \$16 per dollar invested. Under the leadership of the government, UNICEF, WFP, IFAD, and FAO will introduce innovations and build capacity at central and local levels to:

Use the successful country-wide anemia control programme to deliver enhanced nutrition services for adolescent girls ages 15-19,

Strengthen age-appropriate complementary feeding practices for the estimated 50% of children ages 6-8 months that do not receive complementary foods, and improve household dietary diversity,

Increase access to safe sanitation and hygiene practices for the over 50% of households in India that do not have access to improved sanitation,

Scale-up food fortification programmes for micronutrients,

Promote nutrition education,

Promote nutrition sensitive agriculture,

Help policy-makers identify who is at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition, and strengthen the targeting of food and nutrition security policy and programmes.

Vulnerable and marginalized communities

In addition to vulnerable and marginalised groups (see page 3), priority attention will be given to small land holders in low-income states, the unemployed and persons not in education or training.

Partners

Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

- » Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
- » Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD)
- » Ministry of Human Resource Development
- » Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE)
- » Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW)
- » Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)
- » Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- » Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- » Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- » Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MoIC)
- » State Nutrition Missions
- » Professional bodies (IAP and FOGSI)
- » Development partners⁵⁷
- » State Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development
- » Ministry of Health and Family welfare
- » Local Self Governments (LSG)
- » Farmers' organizations such as the Self-Employed Women Association
- » Private sector companies in the food and agriculture and IT sectors
- » NGOs, for example: PRADHAN, Hand in Hand, CCD, and CMF International, Digital Greens Trust.
- » Citizen's Alliance Against Malnutrition, Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security in India,
- » Networks (Poshtik – Food Fortification Network)

UN Agencies that will contribute to outcome 4 are:

- » Convenor: UNICEF
- » Members: FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, UNIDO.

⁵⁷ Including: Bill and Melinda Gates, TATA Trust, Children's Investment Fund (CIFF), World Bank, Department of International Development (DFID), USAID, GAIN, Nutrition International, Clinton Health Access Initiative

Priority V. Climate Change, Clean Energy and Disaster Resilience

Outcome 5.

By 2022, environmental and natural resource management (NRM) is strengthened and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks

Rationale

India has set ambitious targets in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the renewable energy sector, mainly from solar and wind energy: 60 GW of wind power as well as 100 GW of solar power installed capacity by 2022. The NDC is comprehensive. It covers adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology, and capacity building with the goal to reduce overall emission intensity and improve energy efficiency, while protecting the vulnerable sectors and segments of the economy and society. The NDC embodies the principles of climate justice, equity, common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), historical responsibilities and enhanced adaptation.

India has also established the International Solar Alliance (ISA), an alliance of 121 solar-resource-rich countries. It aims to undertake common, innovative efforts to reduce the cost of finance and technology for competitive solar generation and energy storage with technologies suited to countries' individual needs.

Environmental degradation, climate change and disasters, and ineffective waste and chemical management have different and disproportionate impacts on the lives of women and children. Climate change is likely to increase migration and displacement and negatively affect livelihoods.⁵⁸ Deteriorating air quality in major Indian cities and its impacts on human health demand urgent actions, including a long term integrated strategy for clean air, involving government, regulatory bodies, civil society organizations, citizens and the private sector. National policy-making has not adequately addressed gender inequalities in environmental management and disaster risk management and recovery actions. These increase the vulnerability of women and girls and hinder their access to information and resources that can help to reduce risks. The potential role of women, girls and boys is undermined despite the fact that they are key actors in the food and resource management system. They can be powerful leaders and agents of change in the transition to climate resilient agricultural production, ecosystem management and risk-aware community development.

India also has one of the biggest populations in the world living on degraded land. Share of rural residents who inhabit degraded land stood at 21% (176 million) of the total rural population. According to the UN Convention on Desertification (UNCCD) the annual cost of land degradation in India is estimated at USD 16 billion affecting a wide range of socio-economic and ecological indicators including food production, hunger, poverty, carbon sequestration, water availability, etc. As a party to the UNCCD, India has recently committed to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target by 2030 and integrated action on land degradation will bring about multiple co-benefits.

India was among the five countries most frequently hit by natural disasters between 2002 to 2013. Consequently, India accounted for the highest number of internally displaced persons due to disasters with an estimate of about 3.7 million displaced people in 2015. Successful implementation of community

⁵⁸ Through rapid (e.g. tropical cyclones, storms, floods), medium-term (e.g., drought, wildfires), and slow onset phenomena (e.g., desertification, sea-level rise)

based initiatives over the last decade resulted in improved capacity of the Government and communities⁵⁹. However, widespread losses from disasters appear to be increasing mainly because of greater exposure of assets to disasters. This calls for specific interventions at all levels to enhance resilience of the communities and institutions, and to promote risk informed development.

Expected Results and Strategies

Programme cooperation will contribute to the following results:

Energy

- *Increased access* to affordable and reliable energy to all with targeted interventions in at least 35% of 18,000 un-electrified villages,
- *Enhanced energy efficiency* in select energy intensive sectors in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets,
- *Innovative partnerships and financial models* that contribute to achieving at least 10 per cent of 100 GW national targets for solar energy generation by 2022,
- *Increased use* of renewable energy.

Environment and Resilience

- *Meeting* national commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC),
- *Increased* institutional and community resilience by integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and disaster risk reduction into national policies, strategies, planning and programmes,
- *Meeting* the Aichi and National Biodiversity Targets by ensuring conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems and their services by 2020,
- *Implementation* of national HCFC phase out management plan,
- *Strengthened* national approaches for chemical and waste management, and
- *Improved* air quality in major cities.

Strategies

Improve data and evidence:

- *Increase* the awareness of Government and other stakeholders at central and state levels about climate and disaster and poor air quality related risks

Support innovative solutions:

- *Support* innovative and integrated solutions for better management of ecosystem (especially coastal and mountain regions) and natural resources and reduction of negative environmental impacts
- *Support* adoption and scale-up of technological, institutional and financial models and approaches for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation, air quality mitigation, and waste and chemical management
- *Define and deploy* centralized models for the scaling-up of climate resilient livelihoods and food basket diversification

Support government efforts to strengthen implementation and coordination:

- *Support* implementation of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) phase out plans for meeting the commitments under Montreal Protocol

⁵⁹ For example, during Cyclone Phailin, Odisha in 2013 human casualties were minimised compared to 1999 Super Cyclone that claimed 10,000 lives - a testimony to how sustained investments in disaster preparedness and improvement in early warning systems could save precious lives.

- *Strengthen* the institutional and policy frameworks⁶⁰ for integration of sustainability in all development sectors
- *Contribute* to national policies and programmes to increase access to affordable and efficient and clean energy, especially for vulnerable groups and in low-income States and under-served areas,
- *Strengthen* capacities to plan and implement local strategies and action plans to enhance urban and rural resilience.

Strengthen partnerships:

- *Promote* innovative partnerships and incentive adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and solutions in energy intensive sectors such as buildings, transport, railways and small industries.

Joint Programme: Clean energy for rural off-grid areas

Background & rationale

Nearly 200 million people do not have electricity and 600 million people depend on traditional biomass to meet cooking needs in inefficient stoves. In addition to stress on forests, women and girls are disproportionately impacted by collecting fuel and higher risks of illness and death from indoor air pollution. At the end of 2013, nearly 25,000 villages were off-grid and those connected lacked reliable supplies for business and light industry. Women's economic contribution to the energy sector is mostly unpaid, unrecognized and undervalued, and few women are engaged as stakeholders and decision-makers in energy policy processes.

The government aims to provide affordable electricity for all by 2019 and to ensure round-the-clock reliability. The UN will complement efforts to increase access to electricity in off-grid areas and to develop renewable energy solutions for housing, light industry, and to promote women's entrepreneurship in the energy sector.

Expected results

At least 1 million people in targeted off-grid areas have access to clean energy,

An additional 90,000 m² of solar collector area installed,

Demonstrated technical and financial viability of up to 4 projects in the range of 0.25 to 2 MW of thermal energy from organic waste.

Role of UN system agencies

Under the leadership of the Government, IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, and UN Women will introduce innovations and build capacity to:

Increased access to clean energy for cooking, water heating, and steam generation, using solar cookers, biogas plants, and improved biomass systems,

Design and pilot cost-effective renewable energy packages for houses for scaling-up in housing schemes,

Pilot renewable energy micro grids for 1000 villages and support policy to synchronise them with the main energy grid,

Design, deliver, and generate evidence for the scaling-up of renewable energy technology packages for rural enterprises with a focus on women's entrepreneurship,

Promote new technology that uses organic waste streams for industrial renewable energy applications in MSMEs.

⁶⁰ For example: National Development Strategy (NDS), Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), National Biodiversity Targets (NBT), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Vulnerable and marginalized communities

In addition to vulnerable and marginalised groups (see page 3), priority attention will be given to small land holders in low-income states, female headed households, communities living in mountains, forest fringes and coastal areas, communities and regions that are off grid with limited access to reliable and clean energy, and communities and groups that are vulnerable to climate change impacts and environmental degradation.

Partners

Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

- Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Power, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Civil Aviation
- State Governments and State Nodal Agencies: NDMA, NIDM, SDMAs; DMDs, State Forests and Environment Departments, State Climate Change Cells, State Biodiversity Boards, State Designated Agencies for Energy Efficiency, State Nodal Agencies for Renewable Energy, Urban local bodies
- R&D institutions: National Environmental Engineering Research Institute; Forest Research Institute; Himalayan Research Institute, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), National Institute of Solar Energy, National Institute of Secondary Steel technologies, National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management, Building Materials and Technology Promotion Centers, University of Pune.
- Think Tanks: TERI- The Energy and Resources Institute, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Council on Energy, Environment, and Water (CEEW), the Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS), Centre for Environment Education (CEE), M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF)
- Private sector and Associations of Industries: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Confederation of Indian Industry, Association of Chambers of Commerce and sector and regional industry associations
- Community boards and committees: Biodiversity Management Committees, Mangrove Foundation, East Godavari Riverine Estuarine Ecosystem Foundations
- NGO Inter-Agency Groups SPHERE

UN Agencies that will contribute to outcome 5 are:

- Convener: UNDP
- Members: IOM, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women, and WHO

Priority VI. Skilling, Entrepreneurship, and Job creation

Outcome 6.

By 2022, people vulnerable to social, economic and environmental exclusion⁶¹ have increased opportunities for productive employment through decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Rationale

Not enough decent and productive jobs have been created. India's high rates of economic growth over the past two decades have not been accompanied by the creation of enough decent jobs. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is 52 per cent for all persons⁶². The LFPR of women is significantly lower than that of men in both rural and urban areas. Self-employment continues to dominate, with a 52 per cent share in total employment, but a significant share of these workers are engaged in low-income generating activities. Job creation was concentrated in urban areas and for men: Between 1999-2000 and 2011-12, male employment grew by 1.9 per cent per annum and female employment by only 0.3 per cent. Over the same period, urban areas which account for 31 per cent of the population generated the majority of new jobs. The proportion of job-seekers is highest (17 per cent) among those with a diploma or certificate in technical courses. This suggests that as people get more educated, they prefer to wait and get more suitable jobs rather than take up marginal ones.

A large proportion of workers – over 90 per cent - work in India's unorganized sector. These informal workers are largely marginalised from employment rights, benefits and social protection. More than half of the non-agricultural working population is absorbed into the informal economy where employment growth remains concentrated in low-productivity sectors, such as construction.

Women's participation in the workforce remains low. Women in India represent 23 per cent of the labour force that is engaged in any form of work in the market economy - compared with an average of 40 per cent globally. At 17 per cent, India has a lower share of women's contribution to GDP than the global average of 37 per cent, and the lowest among all regions in the world⁶³. The economic impact of achieving gender equality in India is estimated to be \$700 billion of added GDP in 2025—upping the country's annual GDP growth by 1.4 percentage points⁶⁴.

Social norms, discrimination, and violence continue to impact how and where women can work, whether it is related to their entry into education and labour markets, or sustaining their jobs at the workplace. The absence of a universal social protection systems and public services⁶⁵ also excludes women from participating in the labour market on equal terms.

Migrant workers and displaced populations constitute a sizeable population: About 14 million Indian workers migrate in search of a better living and resources to send back to their families⁶⁶. Women constitute 70 per cent of internal migrants, many of whom are extremely vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse. In 2015, about 70 per cent of the 14 million migrant workers are either unskilled

⁶¹ Especially women, young people, and migrants among others.

⁶² As per the fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by the Labour Bureau during the period January 2014 to July 2014.

⁶³ In contrast, China's women contribute 41 per cent, those in Sub-Saharan Africa 39 per cent, and in Latin America 33 per cent.

⁶⁴ The Power of Parity: Advancing Women's Equality in India, McKinsey Global Institute, 2015

⁶⁵ For example: Doorstep water supply, safe transportation, energy access, affordable child-care centres

⁶⁶ Internal, mainly economic migrants, account for about 30 per cent of the country's total population, with significant rural-urban and male-female differentials.

or semi-skilled labourers⁶⁷. This movement is driven by pull factors, such as better earnings and services in urban areas, and push factors, such as landlessness and drought. Most rural migrants work in the informal sector and settle down in low-income urban settlements or slums with non-existent infrastructure and limited access to services, especially health services.

India faces a serious shortage of skilled labour. A major challenge is to support the preponderance of unskilled workers in India, who are mainly engaged in less productive informal sectors⁶⁸. Presently only 2 per cent of the total workforce in India has formal skills training. Unless they acquire the skills to enter the formal labour market, India's young generation will remain in low-paid, semi-skilled jobs that come with added vulnerabilities.

Producers and entrepreneurs have limited access to factor and product markets: Producers of goods and services, particularly those in the primary sector, face severe constraints in accessing input and product markets at reasonable terms of engagement. Collective platforms of producers, such as farmer producer collectives and producer companies, are being set up. These, however, have limited managerial and technical abilities to take full advantage of the market opportunities. In the informal sector, large numbers of small enterprises face limited market access and growth potential. Emerging trends in modern retail, e-commerce, risk insurance and financing models present a great opportunity to build strong linkages between producers and the market.

Investment in skills for vulnerable groups can make economic and employment growth more inclusive. This is especially important in the context of India's demographic transition and youth bulge in the working age population.⁶⁹ Among the 13.4 million people with disabilities of employable age (15-59 years), 9.9 million are unemployed or marginally employed.⁷⁰ A range of policies and strategies⁷¹ have been put in place to increase skills and employability: work-relevant education systems, career guidance, life-skills, and technical, vocational education and training (TVET) schemes, and on-the-job training in both formal and informal sectors.

Expected Results and Strategies

Programme cooperation with UN system agencies will contribute towards:

- *Innovative job creation and entrepreneurship strategies and programmes* to ensure that the ongoing structural transformation of India's economy is inclusive of young people, women, migrant workers and other marginalized groups. Efforts will concentrate in low-income states and districts and the North-East, and sectors including micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) development, rural labour markets, labour intensive manufacturing, infrastructure development and new sectors such as green industry and affordable housing,
- *Improved targeting*, quality, and delivery of employment and skills training programmes at state-level,
- *Enhanced strategies* and support for school-to-work transition,
- *Strengthened* labour market information systems,

⁶⁷ National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (NPSDE) 2015

⁶⁸ 70 per cent of the 14 million migrant workers are either unskilled or semiskilled labourers. Source: NPSDE, 2015

⁶⁹ India's 333 million young people between 15 and 29 years of age is the world's largest youth population with more than 26 million young people added each year. NPSDE, 2015

⁷⁰ Scheme for Financial Assistance for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities, <http://niepmd.tn.nic.in/documents/skill-0715.pdf>

⁷¹ For example: National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (Prime Minister's Skill Development Mission, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Agricultural Extension Centres), and the creation of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

- *Innovative life skills* initiatives for young people,
- *Improved design and implementation* of state-level social protection systems and support programmes for decent work and entrepreneurship,
- *A knowledge-sharing platform* to support state and local governments, and other stakeholders to share information and scale-up proven strategies and approaches, and
- *Increased abilities* of the government, private sector and civil society actors to increase access for poor producers to factor and product markets.

Strategies

Support innovative solutions: models of skilled jobs and enterprises in emerging and employment-intensive sectors, such as housing, roads, energy, financial services, infrastructure, and green technology

- *Develop* innovative state-level strategies developed with focus on migration and development,
- *Support* enabling systems (such as access to finance, technology, mentorship and awareness education) for large-scale enterprise promotion.

Support government efforts to strengthen implementation and coordination:

- *Strengthen* the targeting and delivery mechanisms for employment and skills training programmes at the state level,
- *Support* the development of effective state-level strategies and programmes that address migration and development, in line with international standards,
- *Strengthen* integration of MSMEs in selected sectors and value chains,
- *Support* the effective and gender-responsive implementation of social protection measures,
- *Align* the Indian qualification framework with international standards, and develop a formal framework and standards for the National Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) system for assessment, accreditation and certification of skills,
- *Improve* access to social security, financial inclusion programmes and resources.

Strengthen partnerships:

- *Promote* greater private sector partnership in skilling and enterprise promotion programmes, as well as partnerships with national and state-level chambers of commerce, and industries,
- *Promote* partnerships with associations supporting entrepreneurship of marginalized groups (e.g. Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry),
- *Strengthen* partnerships with civil society organisations working for social and economic inclusion and rehabilitation of marginalized groups.

Joint Programme: Skilling for young people, especially young women

Background and rationale

Enviably economic growth has not always translated into more and better jobs for young people, especially for women and those from vulnerable groups. India has the world's largest population of young people with approximately 333 million in the age group 15-29. An estimated 26 million people enter the working-age population every year and nearly 300 million existing workers need new skills fit for a modern economy. Capitalising on this *demographic dividend* requires quality education and skilling opportunities, and effective school-to-work transition strategies. With very low labour force participation rates, women need more innovative and better funded education and skilling opportunities to catalyse their engagement in safe and decent work, and the enormous potential of their contribution to GDP.

The Government's policy (NPSD, 2015) aims for sustainable livelihoods for all citizens by '*skilling on a large scale, at speed, with high standards, and to promote a culture of innovation-based entrepreneurship*'. The UN will work as a catalyst, especially with the newly set-up Skills Development Missions (SDMs) at state level to accelerate the pace and scale of delivery of skills and entrepreneurship development programmes. The focus will be on quality, affordability, and accessibility for women and other vulnerable and marginalized communities, especially in core sectors identified under the *Make in India, Skilling India, Start-up India* campaigns.

Expected results

Ten million young women and men from vulnerable groups have better opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship.

Role of UN system agencies

Under the leadership of the Government, UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, UN Women, UNFPA, IOM, and UNESCAP will undertake analysis and focus on introducing innovations and building capacity at central and local levels for:

Improved access to counselling and guidance about career choices and skill requirements,

Stronger design and targeting of skills and entrepreneurship programmes, based on current labour market needs and global competency standards,

Increased institutional capacity to expand and deliver quality skills and entrepreneurship training,

Introduction of policies and market incentives to hire young people, especially women, in the value chains of selected 'Make in India sectors

Vulnerable and marginalized communities

In addition to vulnerable and marginalised groups (see page 3), priority attention will be given to single women, manual scavengers and economic migrants.

Partners

Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

- » Ministry of Labor and Employment
- » Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- » Ministry of Finance
- » Ministry of Economic Affairs
- » Ministry of Human Resource
- » Ministry of External Affairs
- » Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Dept. of Industrial Policy and Promotion)
- » Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
- » Ministry of Social Justice &
- » Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
- » Ministry of Rural Development
- » Ministry of Urban Development
- » Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
- » Department of Science and Technology
- » National Skills Development Agency
- » National Skill Development Corporation
- » State Governments and Departments of Labour and Employment
- » Local Self Governments (LSG)

- Empowerment
 - » Ministry of Women & Child Development
 - » Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
 - » Ministry of Textiles
 - » Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises
 - » Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

- » National and state level training and capacity building institutions, e.g., State Institutes for Rural Development (SIRDs), Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs)
- » Employer and industry associations, Workers associations; Women's rights organisations
- » Private Sector

UN Agencies that will contribute to the outcome are:

- » Conveners: ILO
- » Members: IOM, UNDP, UNESCAP-APCTT, UNESCAP-SSWA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women, and UNHCR

Priority VII. Gender Equality and Youth Development

Outcome 7.

By 2022, women, children, and young people have improved access to equal opportunities and an enabling environment, to advance their social, economic and political rights

Rationale

Women's economic empowerment is central to the national priority of inclusive economic growth and the success of the Government's nation-building initiatives. It is also instrumental for the achievement of most Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The inclusion of women and girls in the economy and the provision of safe working and public spaces must be accompanied by measures to prevent violence against women and girls, and enable them to participate fully in society and contribute to the health and prosperity of their communities⁷². It is estimated that India can increase its 2025 gross domestic product (GDP), by between 16 per cent and 60 per cent by enabling women to participate in the economy on par with men⁷³. Achieving gender equality would generate about \$700 billion USD of additional GDP by 2025, increasing GDP growth by 1.4 percentage points.

Women, children, and young people are among some of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups in Indian society. Deeply embedded patriarchal structures and practices contribute to India's low ranking of 125 out of 159 countries in the Gender Inequality Index (GII). Female participation in the labour force is extremely low and declining. As of 2011-12, the labour force participation rate for females was only 23 per cent. Most of the increase in female participation is in the informal and unpaid sectors. Women play an invisible and informal role in the economy due to limited recognition and accounting in national data systems, especially for unpaid work, and restricted access to resources and social protection measures.

India is home to an estimated 354 million people between the ages of 15 and 29, comprising 31 per cent of the country's population. This is the 'demographic dividend' that can drive India's economic growth to 2030 and support achievement of the SDGs. With investments that promote an enabling environment, young people will be able to demand information and services, to be safe and healthy, to end discrimination and violence, especially against girls and women, and to help create and sustain a civil society. Young people must be key partners in shaping new gender inclusive policies and behaviours that

⁷² For example, Girls and Women spend 90% of their earned income on their families, while men spend only 30-40 (UNAC 2012)

⁷³ 'The Power of Parity: How equality for women could drive \$12 trillion in global growth' McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), September 2015.

can challenge gender stereotypes and norms. A comprehensive approach is needed to address the concerns of young people in a holistic manner, driven by volunteerism, participation and leadership of young people.

Violence against women and girls is a violation of their basic human rights. It affects their mental, physical, sexual well-being, it prevents them from participating fully in society and the workforce, and it generates large economic costs impacting national budgets and overall development⁷⁴. The declining child sex ratio (CSR), the practice of gender-biased sex selection, and child marriage⁷⁵ all illustrate the extent to which gender discrimination and gender inequality are deeply ingrained⁷⁶. The Government has recognized that ending violence against women is a key priority, including special measures to combat trafficking of women and girls, domestic violence, and sexual harassment, and ensuring public safety.

Overcoming systemic patriarchal and gender barriers are necessary for women and girls to exercise choice and take advantage of opportunities. Efforts to enhance life-skills and achieve self-reliance will enable women and girls to recognize these constraints, voice their concerns, negotiate decisions and exercise agency. Programmes must empower women and girls, supporting their genuine engagement at multiple levels from the individual to the systemic and structural.

Greater investments are required for mitigating risks and vulnerabilities facing children. Greater equity in social spending and access to services can help children become productive young adults. Stronger social and child protection systems are needed to address declining budget allocations and gaps, especially at the local level, for the implementation and enforcement of child protection acts and schemes. This is seen particularly for children belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, those living in remote areas or in slums, migrant and trafficked children, and children in institutions.

Expected Results and Strategies

Programme cooperation with UN system agencies will contribute towards:

- *Increased protection* of children and women from all forms of violence, abuse, and exploitation, including domestic violence, trafficking, and sexual and other types of exploitation,
- *Eliminating all harmful practices* such as gender biased sex selection, child and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, dowry, and other similar discriminatory practices,
- *Increased access to and ownership* of economic assets such as land, loans and homes,
- *Greater recognition* of unpaid care and domestic work,
- *National data systems* that better capture the informal, mobile, often unpaid and multitasking nature of women's work,
- *Increased access* to justice for women and girls, particularly those from marginalized communities,
- *New legislation and policies* that protect the rights of women, girls, and young people,
- *Gender-responsive budgeting and planning* at national and state level,
- *Expanded opportunities* for the active social, political and economic participation of young people,
- *Increased availability* of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by gender, disability

⁷⁴ In India, two-thirds of women are subjected to violence against women; the global average is one-third. A rape is reported every 30 minutes in India. One-fifth of girls aged 15-19 years, experience physical violence and five per cent are victims of sexual violence. Much of the abuse faced by girls and women has to do with entrenched social norms that normalise beating. For example, close to 54 per cent of young men and 58 per cent of young women agree that wife beating is justified for any reason. The estimated economic cost of violence against women and girls is between 1.2% and 3.7% of the GDP

⁷⁵ Nearly 1 in 3 adolescent girls aged 15-19 are currently married, compared to 1 in 20 boys of the same age. And about 1 in 5 women currently aged 20-24 years were married before they turned 15 years.

⁷⁶ The Census 2011 reported an all-time low child sex ratio (CSR) of 918 girls per 1000 boys indicating a steady and substantive decline from 976 girls for every 1000 boys in 1961. In 2015 the government launched the multi-sectoral *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* programme to address the declining child sex ratio and change public perceptions about the value of women and girls.

and age, including data for children and young people from 0 to 24 years. This will enable robust policy and programme formulation, monitoring, and learning.

Strategies

Improve data and evidence:

- *Generate* evidence to promote better reporting, monitoring and assessment of policies and schemes meant to benefit women, poor and marginalised groups.
- *Increase* awareness among women and young people about their legal rights and how to engage with law enforcement agencies and established grievance mechanisms.
- *Generate* evidence and action to reverse harmful practices such as son preference, child, and forced marriages, and female genital mutilation (FGM), and dowry.
- *Improve* access of poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities to information, knowledge, legal entitlements and opportunities.

Support innovative solutions:

- *Demonstrate* integrated sectoral development solutions involving and led by poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Support government efforts to strengthen implementation and coordination:

- *Strengthen* the knowledge and capacities of systems and institutions, to ensure access to quality services that advances women's rights and responds effectively to gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices.
- *Support* empowerment of women and girls building women's social, health and economic assets, mobilizing families and communities including men and boys to challenge discriminatory norms and practices.
- *Strengthen* programmes and institutions which support protection of children from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation.
- *Improve* sexual and reproductive health information and services for young women and men.
- *Support* policies and programmes tailored to the needs of women migrants to enable their safe and regular migration domestically and internationally.
- Promote communication strategies about women in non-traditional roles, encourage women's self-reliance, political participation and leadership.
- *Support* government ministries and departments to mainstream gender in policy formulation, planning, budgeting and monitoring processes and systems.

Strengthen partnerships:

- Promote young people as champions to change attitudes and responses to GBV and harmful practices
- Promote youth volunteering to increase youth participation for leadership development and community development.
- *Support* women's organisations and collectives to influence, engage with and hold to account governance institutions at national, state and local (panchayat) levels.

Joint Programme: Improving child sex ratios in *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBB) districts

Background & rationale

India's declining child sex ratio (CSR) is a strong indicator of gender inequality and of the low status of women and girls. Adverse sex ratios, high rates of violence against women and girls, and the prevalence of child marriage, trafficking for labor and sex exploitation all illustrate the extent to which gender discrimination and inequality are deeply ingrained. In addition to the human rights imperative, evidence shows that countries with high gender equality also have more stable and resilient economies and communities. The education of women and girls and ownership of assets by women are two effective pathways for building resilience against discrimination and harmful practices.

However, the link between education, economic participation and women's empowerment is not always automatic. Efforts are required on multiple levels to change discriminatory norms and power structures. The data on CSR points to both pre- and post birth discrimination indicating the need for investment in girls, their families and community as well as in systemic changes that enhance the perceived value of girls.

The launch of the Government of India's flagship initiative *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBB) offers a good opportunity to coordinate multi-sectoral action to address gender biased sex selection, and create an enabling environment in support of women and girls for gender equality in the long term.

The engagement of UN Agencies in India will strengthen implementation of the BBB programme, along with other relevant programmes and gender critical laws that contribute towards preventing discrimination and harmful practices against women and girls.

Expected results

Increase the child sex ratio by at least 25% in identified BBBP districts

Role of UN system agencies

Under the leadership of the Government, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNV, ILO, UNODC IOM, and UNESCAP will focus on introducing innovations and building capacity at central and local levels for:

Engaging with law and policy makers and with service providers to respond effectively to violence against women and girls and harmful practices and ensuring improved implementation of gender critical laws including PCPNDT Act, PWDVA, PCMA, POCSO and other laws that advance the rights of women, children and young people

Supporting innovations and models in BBBP districts to promote multi-sectoral intervention approaches that invest in girls and their environment, improve health and address under - five mortality, remove barriers to education, ensure safety at home and public spaces, including schools

Increasing institutional capacity across multiple sectors including education, health and nutrition, legal, livelihood, and media for improved response to the needs of women and girls as outlined under the BBBP programme

Strengthening the outreach and quality of interventions within ongoing programmes such as BBBP to reach women and girls with targeted interventions based on life-skills, leadership skills and linkages to livelihood skills

Engaging with men and boys in their roles as decision makers and gate keepers within families and communities to challenge gender bias and support women's empowerment

Strengthening data systems to report on the status of women, children and victims of trafficking and budget allocations to address gender gaps

Vulnerable and marginalized communities

In addition to vulnerable and marginalised groups (see page 3), priority attention will be given to female headed households, victims of trafficking, elderly and women with disabilities, and women migrants.

Partners

Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

- » Ministry of Women and Children
- » Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- » Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- » Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
- » Ministry of Urban Development
- » Ministry of Rural Development
- » Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- » Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- » Ministry of Home Affairs
- » Ministry of Finance
- » National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)
- » Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,
- » Ministry of Human Resource Development,
- » The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- » National Commission for Women, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
- » High Courts
- » Relevant Departments at State level
- » CSOs in and serving vulnerable groups and communities
- » Private sector
- » NITI Aayog

UN system agencies that will contribute to the outcome are:

- » Conveners: UN Women
- » Members: ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNESCAP, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNODC, UNV, WFP, WHO and UNHCR.

Priority VIII. India and the United Nations

Outcome 8.

By 2022, India's voice and participation in multilateral fora is increased on matters of peace, security, human rights, development and emergency response

Rationale

India plays an important role in shaping multilateralism. As one of the founding members of the United Nations, India has been a leading advocate of multilateralism for over 70 years, including through its leadership positions within the Non-Aligned Movement, Group of 77 within the UN, and through its leadership in South-South cooperation. India has taken a proactive role to lead and influence regional and international cooperation through platforms such as the SAARC, BIMSTEC, BRICS, SCO and many others. India's development cooperation and assistance at the international level has three broad strands. The first strand relates to development partnership with a number of countries on a bilateral basis. The second strand refers to India's support for United Nations and its specialized agencies. The third strand reflects India's stake and access to development finance through International Financial Institutions, primarily the World Bank Group, International Monetary Fund, ADB and now the AIIB and the New Bank. These strands have evolved over time to reflect India's strengths and challenges, and its struggles and aspirations.

India has actively supported and shaped the UN system, and made significant contributions to implementing the UN Charter and developing the UN's specialised programmes, funds and agencies. India is a member of multiple UN Agency global-level executive boards and governing bodies, including UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNESCO, ILO, UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS, WFP, UN-Habitat, FAO, the UN Board of Auditors, the World Bank, IMF and UN Foundation. India also engages actively with the UN human rights machinery, including the Universal Periodic Review process and has issued standing invitations to the special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council.

India is the largest cumulative contributor of UN Peacekeeping troops, having provided approximately 180,000 troops since the 1950s, including the first-ever UN Female Formed Police Unit that served in Liberia. At the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping in September 2015, the Prime Minister pledged that India's commitment to Peacekeeping will grow. In 2016, India was the first country to contribute to the Trust Fund to help the victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Peacekeepers. India continues to stress the fundamental need for investing in sustained political solutions to conflicts, attention and resources for wider development-linked peacebuilding efforts, and the need for institutionalized consultations with Troop Contributing Countries in mandate formulation.

India has played a critical role to mobilize international cooperation for countering and preventing terrorism and violent extremism. It has ratified UN legal instruments related to terrorism prevention. In 1996, India proposed a Comprehensive Convention against Terrorism, and has since urged its adoption by the UN General Assembly.

India has played an active role to develop, promote and sign three international frameworks in 2015: The Action 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. India's commitment and leadership to implement these important global frameworks, which will shape all the development debates during the next decades requires a new commitment to multilateralism, including a reassessment and reprioritization of its policy and strategy of development assistance and partnership. Indications are that the government is seriously addressing the issues towards greater commitment to and engagement with the multilateral system.

India maintains that developed countries have a greater responsibility to facilitate the financial and technology transfers necessary for the developing world to achieve sustainable human development. India has a critical role to play in facilitating the implementation of the SDGs and the Climate Change Agreement. Furthermore, India is also influencing and securing UN's support for a new aid architecture, which is multi-dimensional and includes transfer of technology, terms of trade and investment, mobility of labour and financial instruments for sustainable development, i.e. the means of implementation. As India projects strength and solidarity abroad, the SDGs, Climate Agreement and Sendai framework provide India with an important opportunity to position itself as a global leader in development solutions. These agreements call for India's robust and energetic engagement with multilateral frameworks and institutions. This includes influencing the governance of the peace, security and development architecture, development of relevant solutions and indicators, finding new and innovative financing approaches, monitoring the progress of various development goals, and emerging as a thought leader in the area of development, sustainable consumption and climate change, through innovative approaches.

Pharmaceuticals and medical devices are important to the 'Make in India' agenda. India is moving to play a global business role and to ensure access to quality essential medicines and medical devices at affordable prices for other low and middle-income countries. With a robust regulatory framework formulated by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the Indian Pharmaceutical industry has achieved an eminent global position in the pharma sector with exponential growth in recent years. India is emerging as a world leader in generic pharmaceuticals production, supplying 20% of the global market for generic medicines. India is a global vaccine producer with 21 major vaccine manufacturing facilities that supply the national and international market (150 countries). India has also played a pivotal role to reduce the prices of Hepatitis C treatment by scaling up generic medicines.

The World Health Organization (WHO) plays a pivotal role to strengthen country regulatory systems and to promote equitable access to quality, safe, effective, and affordable medical and health products. Indian manufacturers are key contributors to the WHO Prequalification Programme (PQP) for medicines and vaccines and WHO continues to foster the global role being played by Indian firms to sustain global supplies. India's concerted efforts have positioned the country as an important hub for medical devices and the Government is committed to eliminate unsafe injections, nationally and globally. Improving access to safe, quality medical products is central to the achievement of universal health coverage. WHO will support the development of platforms and networks for horizontal collaboration, and the transfer of technology for reliance and regulatory cooperation, such as the South-East Asia Regulatory Network (SEARN). Key areas of work include: antimicrobial resistance, preparedness for epidemics, appropriate regulatory pathways for emerging health products, and access to new technologies and health products, especially for humanitarian emergencies.

India is seizing the opportunity to define a more proactive approach to multilateral engagements. This is occurring across a wide range of development, trade, environmental issues, as well as those related to the New Urban Agenda, through its role as the President of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat. As the country develops and its global role and influence grow, India will have increased collaboration with various parts of the UN on a select number of issues, where the country feels it can contribute confidently and shape its historical focus on solidarity with other developing states and the global agenda. The areas of focus are not exclusive and they will evolve in the coming years in line with India's multilateral and development priorities as well as the ongoing reform of the multilateral development, peace and security, emergency and human rights architecture. India's increasing support to multilateralism and the UN System will complement its bilateral assistance efforts and South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives.

The 2011 High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and its outcome document Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation represents a turning point because: (a) it was signed by developed and developing nations, including major providers of South-South cooperation, as well as civil society and the private sector; and (b) new cooperation modalities received explicit recognition as equally important to aid, including South-South, triangular and other horizontal cooperation platforms that are focused on knowledge. India has expressed its intention to enhance support for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, including through its support for the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOCCS) and other UN agencies.

Expected Results and Strategies

Programme cooperation with UN system agencies will contribute towards the following:

- Enhanced international cooperation to prevent and combat violent terrorism, including through strengthened legislations, addressing the financing of terrorism, and encouraging information sharing.
- A gradual evolution in India's peacekeeping role to go beyond the role of a Troop Contributing Country (TCC) to become an enabler, providing training, supplies and equipment.
- Emergency response and recovery support through provision of first-responders, search-and-rescue teams, medical and engineering assets, transportation and logistics services, food and financial resources.
- Post-Disaster recovery support both in-kind and in cash, especially to L-3 type emergencies and possibly focused on shelter and housing, employment and livelihoods, supplies, equipment and expertise.
- Global health innovations, including research and development, the manufacturing of affordable and quality vaccines, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices, and research into epidemics.

- South-South collaboration in the realm of ideas and analysis (networks of think tanks and multilateral forums). This will include sharing successful Indian experience with: digital economy and direct cash benefits, JAM trinity, transfers and services, clean energy and renewables (including through the International Solar Alliance), elections management, access to medicines and devices, policy and program innovations in gender equality, agriculture, and food security. Scalable economically viable models for development solutions with the private sector also seem to be emerging as an experience India can share with many in the Global South.
- Increased UN procurement from India in non-medical fields (emergency supplies and equipment, food, IT solutions, services, training). Medical procurement already represents 75% of UN procurement from India. The overall volume is scheduled to further increase as vaccine prices come down while other materials, devices and supplies made in India make their way to the market. This is in keeping with the government's intention to focus on balancing the structure of UN procurement from India towards increasing the volume and share of non-medical items.
- Support in implementing the recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, treaty bodies and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.
- Sharing of good practices from India, such as domestic laws, policies and inclusive measures that contribute to the protection and promotion of human rights, with other countries.

Strategy

The UN will collaborate with the Government to exert a much greater global influence with the following strategies:

- *Promote and support* strategic partnerships by India within the region through South-South, triangular and other forms of cooperation.
- *Partner and engage* in multilateral platforms on issues of regional and global significance such as climate change and resilience, urbanization and innovation.
- *Support* innovative models and delivery mechanisms in ODA, blended finance models and private Sector engagement
- *Support* India's efforts in assisting less developed countries for the realization of the SDGs

Partners

Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

- | | |
|---|---|
| » The Office of the Prime Minister | » Ministry of External Affairs |
| » The Cabinet Secretariat | » Ministry of Home Affairs |
| » NITI Aayog & State Planning Departments | » Ministry of Finance |
| » Ministry of Industry and Commerce | » Other Union and State Ministries relevant to the areas of focus |
| | » Think Tanks |
| | » Civil Society |

Convener: Office of the UN Resident Coordinator; Members: UNCT

3. Risks and Assumptions

The UNSDF is based on the assumption that the Government and the UN will continue to work closely towards the achievement of the national priorities and the SDGs, and that the UN's presence is valued and well recognised both nationally and at the state level. The key risks for effective implementation of UNSDF include varying administrative capacities, especially at the state/district levels and the siloed approach that characterises implementation of the national, state, and flagship programmes.

The risk management strategy involves:

- I. Stronger, more sustained *cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination*, to ensure that the synergies between the UNSDF outcomes and SDG-related country priorities are achieved, and data and evidence is used to stimulate policy processes, especially those impacting the vulnerable communities.
- II. Intensive efforts to *operationalise existing GoI policies, strategies and programmes and build new capacities* for effective, cross-sectoral approaches at local levels, with a focus on vulnerable groups and hard to reach geographical areas of the country where people are experiencing multiple deprivations.
- III. Consistent, *impartial advocacy and policy dialogue*, based on the SDGs and international normative standards, to strengthen links between the key implementing ministries and UN system agencies.
- IV. Demonstration of *cost-effective models and options* to sustain and improve the quality and coverage of essential services, within existing budgetary constraints.
- V. Intensive efforts to *mobilise and leverage resources* to address the UNSDF financing gaps.

4. Estimated Resource Requirements and Financing Strategy

Estimated resource requirements

The Common Budget Framework (CBF) in Annex E provides the Government, the UN system agencies, donors and other partners with an overview of the required and available resources to support implementation of planned outcomes and any funding gaps. It is a basis for joint mobilisation of resources and contributes to better delivery of development cooperation by the Government and UN system agencies.

Full implementation of the UNSDF will require an estimated total of **US \$1.5 billion**. The total estimated funding gap is **US \$853 million**. This will need to be mobilised over the period of the UNSDF. A detailed listing of the resource requirements, by outcome and UN system agency, is provided in Annex E. The funding gap for the UNSDF is approximately **55%** of the total budget. Achievement of UNSDF results will require a concerted resource mobilization strategy driven jointly by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and the UN Country Team (UNCT).

Sources of funding from UN Agencies include regular, or core resources and other, or non-core resources that UN Agencies are able to mobilize on the strength of the expected results and strategies. Budgets are indicative and may be subject to changes by the governing bodies of UN Agencies and by internal management decisions. Regular and other resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

Financing the UNSDF

UN system agencies will employ their limited resources through innovative programmes, strategies, and partnerships to catalyse domestic public and private investments for UNSDF results, as well as for broader social sector investments in SDG-related country priorities. The Government and UN system agencies will develop a resource mobilization strategy to address the outcome funding gaps. This will explore and promote an increased share of government resources in the overall financial envelope and stronger

partnerships with the private sector, including individual donors and corporate partners, for the planned outcomes and related programmes and projects. New sources of finance will be identified that the Government and UN can access and leverage, including options for blended finance and influencing the policy environment to facilitate greater resource flows to national/SDG priority areas. As new vertical or thematic instruments, such as GCF, LDN, SDG and other funds, become available and operational, the UN will facilitate India's access to these funding sources. The strategy will include both joint and individual UN system agency fundraising initiatives. It will provide responsibilities and guiding principles, mechanisms for fund-raising, indicators and reporting arrangements.

Types of support

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNSDF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy and communication campaigns, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to Non-Governmental and Civil Society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans (WPs) and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNSDF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans (WPs) and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

5. Implementation Arrangements

The implementation arrangements ensure that support from UN system agencies for the achievement of the outcomes is delivered in a coherent way that enhances joint programming, reduces duplication, ensures a convergence of support in targeted areas and for vulnerable groups, and adheres to core programming principles. These arrangements are in line with UNDG policy and respond to key recommendations from the evaluation of the current UNDAF⁷⁷ for:

- More effective collaboration among UN agencies and with country partners,
- Functional working groups for planned UNSDF outcomes, led by heads of agencies to ensure accountability and results, and
- More systematic and accurate reporting on results and their contributions to country development priorities and related SDGs.

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of NITI-Aayog. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in section 9. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The UNSDF will be made operational through the development joint and agency-specific work plans and project documents

⁷⁷ K. Seeta Prabhu and Aditi Malhotra, Independent Evaluation of the India United Nations Development Action Framework, 2013-2017; and UNCT India, UNDAF Evaluation Management Response (draft).

as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNSDF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNSDF and joint or agency-specific work plans and/or project documents⁷⁸.

The outcomes in the UNSDF will be achieved both through implementation of individual agency programmes developed with relevant line ministries⁷⁹ and through joint initiatives developed by multiple agencies. The UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) in India is responsible for the coordination of the UN Agencies in support of UNSDF implementation. Efforts shall be made to ensure progressive implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)⁸⁰ for the UN system to ensure coherence, improve standards, enhance common business operations, and motivate the use of shared data, policy analytics, and advocacy to support integrated solutions. Coordination will be accomplished through regular annual Joint (Government-UN) Steering Committee Meetings, UNCT meetings, and through other coordination mechanisms such as Results Groups and the Operations Management Team. These are explained below.

Joint Government-UN Steering Committee

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) provides overall strategic oversight for the UNSDF. The JSC will be co-chaired by NITI Aayog and the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). Members of the JSC will include representatives of MEA and MoF and heads of the participating UN system agencies, or authorised representatives. On an *ad-hoc* basis, the JSC may include representatives of implementing ministries and departments, state governments, as well as implementing partners from civil society and the private sector. It will meet at least once a year, but may be convened by the co-chairs, if and when necessary.

The responsibility of the JSC is to:

- i. *Provide* advice and guidance on strategic decisions regarding implementation of the UNSDF,
- ii. *Ensure* ongoing alignment and coordination between UNSDF outcomes and strategies and those of the national development strategy and related programmes and implementation mechanisms,
- iii. *Assess* overall progress against planned UNSDF outcomes and their contribution to country priorities including the focus on gender equity and social inclusion and related SDGs,
- iv. *Conduct* the annual review, oversee and endorse the one annual progress report, and endorse major changes to UNSDF results and strategies,
- v. *Provide* guidance on the development of the terms of reference of the UNSDF evaluation and approval of its commissioning, and
- vi. *Advise* and assist the Results Groups, as required, in their responsibilities.

⁷⁸ In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP-assisted work plan. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency(s)" as used in the UNDP and agency-specific agreements. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in a work plan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified as who will have responsibility for convening, coordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the work plan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the work Plan.

⁷⁹ Government coordinating authorities for specific programmes of UN system agencies are noted in Annex D

⁸⁰ The overall objective of SOPs is to ensure more strategic results and impact, with reduced transaction costs for governments, and lower overhead costs for the UN.

The work of the JSC will be supported by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office acting as its Secretariat. In line with the joint ownership of the UNSDF, the JSC will explore and promote opportunities for government cofinancing and stronger partnerships with the private sector, including individual donors and corporate partners, to address financing gaps for the planned outcomes, and related programmes and projects. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities.

The UNSDF is operationalized with joint work plans (JWPs) and/or agency specific work plans and project documents which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner on the use of resources. Joint work plans will be managed by Results Groups or participating agencies that provide coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Other groups that assist to operationalise the UNSDF are: the Operations Management Team, the UN Communications Group, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Group⁸¹.

Results Groups

Results Groups (RGs) are a coordination mechanism for the UNSDF at the operational level. They provide oversight and support for coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of results. They advise the JSC and UNCT, as appropriate, on opportunities and challenges linked to UNSDF implementation, as well as specific programme management issues. The RGs also support initiatives related focus on: *reaching the furthest behind first*, knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, and work with the UN Communication Group for joint communication, campaigns, advocacy, outreach, and events planning.

The Results Groups are led by a head of UN system agency (who is a member of the UNCT). The head of the RG is appointed by the UNCT and empowered to lead the RG and take decisions for the effective coordination and implementation of strategies and interventions to achieve the outcome. The responsibility of the convening agency may rotate on a periodic basis. RGs are responsible to:

- I. *Coordinate and manage* the implementation of interventions in a coherent manner, to achieve common results,
- II. *Undertake* joint policy analysis of key development issues and emerging trends,
- III. *Identify and support* joint communications and advocacy opportunities to achieve common results,
- IV. *Develop* joint work plans (as appropriate) with relevant UN organizations and whenever possible with the government,
- V. *Contribute* to the preparation of reviews and reports.

The RGs are expected to meet regularly to analyse the situation in the sector, formulate plans and track progress against planned results in the UNSDF and related joint work plans and/or agency specific work plans and made course corrections.

Operations Management Team

The UN Country Team is committed to results and accountability, increasing synergies, avoiding duplication, and reducing transaction costs. The UNCT, through the inter-agency Operations Management Team (OMT) will aim to integrate programme and operations so as to ensure that an appropriate and efficient operational infrastructure exists to implement the UNSDF. The OMT will provide support and advice to the UNCT to harmonize business operations and contribute to the delivery of UNSDF results. The OMT will focus on the cost effectiveness and quality of services from the business operations the UN agencies. These include: common procurement, human resources, information and communication

⁸¹ The responsibilities of UN programme staff to their respective working groups will be reflected in their individual work plans and performance appraisals.

technologies (ICT), finance, and logistics and facility services, including UN House common premises. The OMT will be chaired by a UNCT member or Senior UN Agency Operations Chief and will consist of heads of operations of UN system agencies’.

OMT responsibilities include:

- I. *Design and implement* the Business Operations Strategy, in line with the UNSDF to enhance operational oneness processes through eliminating duplication of common processes to leverage efficiencies and maximize economies of scale.
- II. *Identify and implement* common business solutions with the potential to support the delivery of the UNSDF, including but not limited to common procurement systems for tendering and bidding, long term agreements (LTAs) for joint procurement, common ICT platforms, banking arrangements, office security and cleaning services.
- III. *Monitor and report* to the UNCT about progress to achieve higher quality, more effective, and cost-efficient business support services, and
- IV. *Communicate* effectively about the aims and expected results of common business solutions to all UN staff and concerned country partners, as well as provide peer support across UNCTs.

Additionally, the India UNCT, through the OMT will take concrete steps towards ensuring that the UN in India has a diverse and inclusive workforce and working environment, including a focus on gender equality, and persons with disabilities. Based on the Gender SWAP Scorecard, piloted by the UNCT in India, the OMT will:

- *Ensure* gender-friendly workplaces across agencies/duty stations;
- *Develop* a Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development Plan on GEEW and disability inclusion;
- *Formulate* an equal opportunity policy;
- *Monitor* Gender Parity across UN agencies and create a plan to maintain gender parity in the workforce; and
- *Strengthen* safety, security around UN premises; increase awareness on anti-sexual harassment policies and ensure that each agency has an Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee in place.

Cash Transfers⁸²

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs⁸³) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

- Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner or cash transferred to the national institution for forwarding it to the implementing partner:
 - a) Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b) After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
- Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
- Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

⁸² Procedures for the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) only apply to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF

⁸³ Refers to results Groups’ or agency specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans

Where cash transfers are made to the national institution, the national institution, shall transfer such cash promptly to the implementing partner.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN⁸⁴ Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in *number days agreed by UN system agencies*.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within *number of days agreed by the UN system agencies*.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the International Civil Service Commission circulars).

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that the UN system agency will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

⁸⁴ For the purposes of these clauses, "the UN" includes the IFIs.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to the UN system agency within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from the UN system agency will provide the UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by the UN system agency, together with relevant documentation;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and the UN system agency. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN system agency that provided cash so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UN system agency.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agency on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).
- The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of the Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audit of specific implementing partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

An effective monitoring, reporting, and evaluation system will be established to enable stakeholders involved in UNSDF implementation to compare actual progress against expected results and make timely adjustments to programming approaches, whenever necessary, including due to changes in context or learnings emerging from implementation. The JSC shall apply insights from monitoring and evaluation to adjust programming for improved performance, mitigate risks, identify good practices and to strengthen transparency and accountability. The JSC and UNCT will be supported by the inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation group.

Inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation group

The inter-agency M&E Group will support the monitoring efforts of Results Groups, enable and coordinate sharing of agency-specific data collection, participate in joint field visits, analysis and capacity development activities, and support the UNSDF reviews and evaluation. The group will also offer technical assistance to prepare joint work plans and joint programmes. The M&E group will be trained on gender sensitive M&E at the beginning of the UNSDF cycle. Additionally, the inter-agency Gender and Youth Results Group shall provide technical support and assistance for tracking results for gender equity and social inclusion across the UNSDF outcomes.

The M&E group will promote agreement on data needs, standards and data disaggregation. In doing so, it will draw upon expertise from across the UN system, acknowledging that agency-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements will complement UNDAF-specific monitoring and evaluation work. A costed multiyear M&E plan has also been developed for the entire UNSDF cycle to schedule major UNSDF data collection and analysis activities.

The main steps to monitor this UNSDF are:

Routine progress monitoring and reviews to track progress toward UNSDF outcomes: Results Groups will continuously identify programme and operational bottlenecks that impede progress, as well as any best practices, and opportunities to accelerate the achievement of results. In this regard, monitoring will serve, where necessary, to provide information that enables adjustment of the UNSDF design, including the theory of change, programming strategies, and indicators, baselines, and targets. This will enable the JSC and UNCT to communicate its performance and contribution to national priorities and the achievement of the SDGs. Equally important will be the tracking of budget allocations and results for vulnerable and marginalised groups, for example with a gender marker, in the Common Budgetary Framework.

Annual review will focus on assessing progress towards expected UNSDF outcomes. The M&E Working Group will take the lead to consolidate monitoring information from the RGs and the UNCT for the annual review by the JSC.

Annual results report⁸⁵: Based upon the annual review, an annual results-based report will be prepared, complemented with information on the budget, resource mobilization, communications and advocacy, operations and leadership.

One of the key commitments of the 2030 Agenda is to harness the **data revolution** for sustainable development⁸⁶. Aligned with this and drawing upon the comparative strengths of the UN system, monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDF will contribute to national efforts to track SDG achievement. A collaborative mechanism “Data for Development Coordination Committee” has been established, under

⁸⁵ The progress update will follow the undg Standard Operational Format and Guidelines for Reporting Progress on UNDAF.

⁸⁶ See: *A World That Counts* from the United Nations Secretary-General’s Independent Expert Panel on the Data Revolution.

the leadership of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and the United Nations to:

- *Strengthen statistical capacity* at sub-national levels to assess progress on national priorities and SDGs,
- *Find cost-effective ways* to assess outcomes for hard-to-reach populations and to provide data in areas where they were previously unavailable and in real time (e.g. mobile phone based technologies),
- *Explore innovative tools* that offer new ways of working with governments, civil society organizations, researchers, citizen groups and communities, to innovate and adapt ways in which data are generated and used, and
- *Mobilise* actions regarding development of creation of new indicators, (including conversion of Tier II and Tier III indicators into Tier I) by defining methods, tools, data sources for SDGs and take effective steps for wider dissemination of the methods and metadata;
- *Bring together* other government statistical agencies and sector ministries to discuss data gaps and ways to produce data that are disaggregated by sex and other vulnerable communities for evidence-based policy formulation and planning⁸⁷.

The UN system will work with the Government, especially the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) to strengthen the quality and availability of data at all levels. Support will also be provided to develop integrated data systems, especially at the State and local levels for more informed planning, monitoring and resource allocation. Under the leadership of MoSPI, efforts shall be made to address issues pertaining to data on newer indicators, including use of technology in context of SDGs, disaggregated data by gender and social groups and use of data for evidence-based policy formulation and planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

Evaluation

The evaluation of the UNSDF will be conducted independently, in the penultimate year of the programme cycle⁸⁸. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the UNSDF outcomes, the effectiveness and sustainability of actual results, especially those related to gender equality and social inclusion, and the efficiency of implementation by the UN system and partners. The evaluation will gauge the extent to which UNSDF results contributed to country priorities and it will provide lessons and recommendations to support future Government-UN partnership frameworks.

Cash Transfers⁸⁹

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

- Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies',
- Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
- Special or scheduled audits: Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an

⁸⁷ For example, gender indicators are needed to better understand time use, asset ownership, and violence against women and girls.

⁸⁸ It will draw on the [United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines](#) and [UN Women Evaluation Handbook: How to manage gender responsive evaluations](#) for conducting evaluations

⁸⁹ Procedures for the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) only apply to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.

annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

7. Communication of Results

The United Nations Communication Group (UNCG) serves as a mechanism to increase the visibility and impact of UN programmatic work. It pools communication expertise and resources and enhances communication, especially joint communication, by UN system agencies. The UN Communications Group is comprised of communications experts and focal points from UN system agencies. It is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator or head of the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) who reports to the UNCT on the group's planned activities and results. Communications focal points will be appointed for each RG. Specific responsibilities of the UNCG are to:

- Jointly implement the UN Communication Strategy to reach the objectives of the UNSDF. Prepare a common communication calendar; and organise and execute joint communication and outreach for greater impact, including but not limited to UN events and campaigns, common themes and National/International/UN days related to the mandates of UN system agencies,
- Develop, update and undertake outreach of key messages related to UNSDF results in consultation with the Results Groups and UNCT, including through the UN in India website and social media platforms,
- Ensure UN communication infrastructure, including website, social media and videos, is accessible for all,
- Undertake joint monitoring of communication outreach, as well as monitoring of media on key themes,
- Develop common templates to harmonize visual identity, and
- Prepare contributions to the Resident Coordinator's Annual Report, the annual Country Results Report and any other strategic document requested by the Resident Coordinator or the UNCT.

8. UNSDF Results Matrix (2018-2022)

Summary of Outcomes	Common Budget Framework ('000 USD)		
	Total [A]	Projected available [B]	To mobilize [A-B]
Priority I. Poverty and urbanisation			
Outcome 1. By 2022, institutions are strengthened to progressively deliver universal access to basic services, employment, and sustainable livelihoods in poor and excluded rural and urban areas	\$ 121,488	\$ 39,598	\$ 81,890
Priority II. Health, water, and sanitation			
Outcome 2. By 2022, there is improved and more equitable access to, and utilization of, quality, affordable health, water, and sanitation services	\$525,666	\$179,894	\$346,772
Priority III. Education and employability			
Outcome 3. By 2022, more children, young people, and adults, especially those from vulnerable groups, enjoy access to quality learning for all levels of education	\$83,147	\$31,793	\$51,354
Priority IV. Nutrition and food security			
Outcome 4. By 2022, all children enjoy essential nutrition services and rural smallholders and other vulnerable groups have improved livelihoods and greater access to a nutritionally adequate food basket	\$318,000	\$207,583	\$110,417
Priority V. Climate Change, Clean Energy and Disaster Resilience			
Outcome 5. By 2022, environmental and natural resource management (NRM) is strengthened and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks	\$281,560	\$144,230	\$137,330
Priority VI. Skilling, entrepreneurship, and job creation			
Outcome 6. By 2022, People vulnerable to social, economic and environmental exclusion have increased opportunities for productive employment through decent jobs and entrepreneurship	\$69,875	\$24,763	\$45,112
Priority VII. Gender equality and youth development			
Outcome 7. By 2022, women, children, and young people have greater opportunities and enjoy an environment that advances their social, economic, and political rights	\$135,769	\$55,131	\$80,638
Priority VIII. India and the United Nations			
Outcome 8. By 2022, India's voice and participation in multilateral fora is increased on matters of peace, security, human rights, development and humanitarian assistance	**	**	**
TOTAL	\$ 1,536,505	\$ 682,992	\$ 853,513

Indicators in the results matrix for national goals and outcomes (see below) have been aligned with the indicator framework for the SDGs⁹⁰. This helps to demonstrate a clear theory of change between support provided by UN system agencies and the SDG-related priorities of the GoI. Indicators will be reviewed and aligned, as appropriate, with the National SDG monitoring framework.

** Financial figures for Priority VIII will be determined during early 2018, in consultation with NITI Aayog, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Finance.

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]																										
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification																								
Priority I. Poverty and Urbanisation																										
National Development Goals⁹¹: Poverty free India: Inclusive Growth, Rapid Economic Development, Infrastructure and Connectivity, Housing for All SDGs⁹²: 1. Poverty reduction; 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries; 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;																										
<p>Outcome 1. By 2022, institutions are strengthened to progressively deliver universal access to basic services*, employment, and sustainable livelihoods in poor and excluded urban areas</p> <p><i>* Focus: Judicial, Financial, Housing, and Sanitation services</i></p>	<p>1.1 Percentage of poor households with deprivations in select states (deprivation to be identified for monitoring)⁹³</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female headed households</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Persons with disabilities</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1.2 Proportion of the population facing impoverishing health expenditures</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>5%</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1.3 Number of states/UTs providing single point access to services at</p>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	TBD	TBD	Female headed households	TBD	TBD	SC	TBD	TBD	ST	TBD	TBD	Persons with disabilities	TBD	TBD		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>		5%	2%	<p>Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) (weighted average of selected states) Deprivations for monitoring TBD</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare reports</p>
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>																								
Total	TBD	TBD																								
Female headed households	TBD	TBD																								
SC	TBD	TBD																								
ST	TBD	TBD																								
Persons with disabilities	TBD	TBD																								
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>																								
	5%	2%																								

⁹⁰ See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

⁹¹ http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/new_initiatives/NITI%20VC%20Presentation%20Governors%20Conference_Oct12_En.pdf

⁹² See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

⁹³ The baselines and targets will depend on states and districts identified by the GoI and UN agencies for intervention. Once this is mutually agreed upon, data can be made available from SECC data base.

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	<p>the local level</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total 0 10 </p>	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology database and reports
	<p>1.4. Number of states implementing digital or any other innovation in public service delivery</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total TBD TBD </p>	The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) reports and selected state reports (SALSA)
	<p>1.5 Percentage of vulnerable and marginalised population groups obtaining tangible benefits from enabling legislations and schemes</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total 0 30 People with disabilities 3 5 </p>	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, MIS of flagship schemes Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances MIS; Data from National Services Portal
	<p>1.6 Number of States in which Gram Panchayats prepare integrated plans with participation of vulnerable population groups to achieve the SDGs</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total 0 10 </p>	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) / Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) MIS reports
	<p>1.7 Percentage of vulnerable households with children receiving cash transfer from selected flagship social protection programmes at the national and state level</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total TBD +10% </p>	Direct Benefit Transfer Portal ⁹⁷
	<p>1.8 Number of States that increase budget allocations (by 3 percentage points⁹⁴) for the key programmes⁹⁵ for children and adolescent in health, education, nutrition and protection.⁹⁶</p>	Children related statement available in the public domain on annual basis

⁹⁴ Over a period of 5 years

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]		
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p>Total 0 16 States</p>	
	<p>1.9 Proportion of Union budget earmarked for SC, ST, children, women and PWDs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p>Children 3.3% (2017-18) 5% (2022-23)</p> <p>SC 2.44% TBD</p> <p>ST 1.49% TBD</p> <p>Women 5.28% TBD</p> <p>PWDs TBC TBD</p>	<p>Union Budget, Ministry of Finance</p>
	<p>1.10 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p>Education 3.7% (2017-18) 5% (2022-23)</p> <p>Health 2.28%(2017-18) TBD</p> <p>Social Protection 1.83%(2017-18) TBD</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance</p>
	<p>1.11 Percentage of poor households covered through formal/affordable and accessible housing</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p>Accessible housing 3% 5%</p>	<p>National Sample Survey Organization</p>

⁹⁵ child focused programmes are: **EDUCATION** – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Central Sponsored schemes specifically for educational development of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Minorities (Scholarships, Residential Schools, Vocational Training etc.), Mid-Day Meal Scheme. **Child Survival and development (include 2 sectors - health, nutrition)** - National Health Mission (NHM) – Includes JSY, RBSK, National Health Protection Schemes (NHPS) – The RSBY was renamed RSSY in 2016-17 and NHPS in 2017-18, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) – Anganwadi Services + National Nutrition Mission + Maternity Benefit Programme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA). **WASH** - Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). **CHILD PROTECTION** - Integrated Child Protection Scheme(ICPS) - (This has been reclassified under ICDS as Child Protection Scheme and scheme for welfare of working children in need of care & protection), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) - (This has been reclassified under Mission for Empowerment and Protection for Women)

⁹⁶ same as above

⁹⁷ <https://dbtbharat.gov.in/scheme/schemelist>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	<p>1.12 Number of new partnerships for social housing and related skills development formed between government, private sector, vertical funds, and foundations</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 10 </p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs MORD reports including Housing MIS report (on demand);</p>
	<p>1.13 Proportion of cities with integrated development plans</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 5 </p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs State Urban Portal</p>
	<p>1.14 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs by size of the city</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> TBD <u>Target:</u> TBD </p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs</p>
	<p>1.15 Percentage of scheduled tribes and other forest dwelling women with access to forest land for habitation, cultivation and forest based livelihoods</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> 17.8 Lakhs <u>Target:</u> 2.31 Lakhs </p>	<p>MORD reports including Housing MIS report (on demand); District Mineral Foundation reports (annual) MOTA MIS report;</p>
	<p>1.16 Strengthened capacity of practitioners to implement actions to improve urban habitats</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <u>Baseline:</u> TBD <u>Target:</u> TBD </p>	<p>Capacity Assessment reports</p>
	<p>1.17 Number of cities that adopt and implement local building technologies that are environmentally friendly and resilient</p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs</p>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]			
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets		Means of Verification
	Total	<u>Baseline:</u> TBD	<u>Target:</u> TBD
Priority II. Health, water, and sanitation			
National Development Goals ⁹⁸ : A fully literate population with universal access to healthcare; Swachh Bharat; Clean air and water, Clean cities and villages. SDGs ⁹⁹ : 1. End poverty; 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries			
Outcome 2. By 2022, there is improved and more equitable access to, and utilization of, quality, affordable health, water, and sanitation services	2.1 Maternal Mortality Rate		Sample Registration System ¹⁰⁴ Baseline reference period: 2011-13
	Total	<u>Baseline:</u> 167	
	2.2 Under – Five Mortality Rate		NFHS-IV ¹⁰⁵ [2015-16]
	Total	<u>Baseline:</u> 50	
Urban	34	TBD	
Rural	56	TBD	
2.3 Neo-Natal Mortality Rate		Sample Registration System ¹⁰⁶ Baseline reference period: 2014	
Total	<u>Baseline:</u> 26		<u>Target:</u> TBD
Urban	15		TBD
Rural	30	TBD	
	2.4 % Children under-1 year of age who are vaccinated with Pentavalent-3 ¹⁰⁰		National Family Health Survey (to be updated from NFHS-4 and

⁹⁸ http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/new_initiatives/NITI%20VC%20Presentation%20Governors%20Conference_Oct12_En.pdf

⁹⁹ See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

¹⁰⁰ The NFHS 4 measures “children aged 12-23 months fully immunized or DPT3 coverage. Pentavalent coverage is proposed to be measured in NFHS5. From then, fully immunized child coverage

may be included for baseline and targets

¹⁰⁴ http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Bulletins/MMR_Bulletin-2010-12.pdf ; <http://niti.gov.in/content/maternal-mortality-ratio-mmr-100000-live-births>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets		Means of Verification
		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>
	Total	74.8%(2015)	90%
	Male	74.35%	90%
	Female	75.3%	90%
	SC	72%	90%
	ST	65%	90%
	Children from poor households(bottom 20%)	62.4%	90%
	2.4 % Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT)		targets framed accordingly)
		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>
	Total	62.0%	TBD
	Urban	63.9%	TBD
	Rural	61.3%	TBD
	2.5 % Women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) having unmet need for family planning		NFHS-IV [2015-16]
		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>
	Total	12.9	9%(2022)
	SC	13	TBD
	ST	14	TBD
	Women living in or near poverty (bottom 20%)	18	TBD
	2.6 6% Proportion of women (30-49 yrs) that are screened for cervical cancer at least once in their lifetime		NFHS-IV [2015-16]
		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>
	Total	22.3	50% increase
	SC	TBD	TBD
			National NCD Risk Factor Survey (STEPS)

¹⁰⁵ <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/India.pdf>

¹⁰⁶ http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Report_2014/9.%20SRS%20Statistical%20Report%20-Detailed%20tables-2014.pdf

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	ST Women living in or near poverty (bottom 20%)	TBD TBD TBD
	2.7 % Out-of-pocket expenditure on health as part of total health expenditure	National Health Accounts
	Total <u>Baseline:</u> 62.4%(2013-14) <u>Target:</u> <50% (2022)	
	2.8 Proportion of the population (or sub-population) facing catastrophic health expenditures at 25% threshold	National Sample Survey Organization <i>(The threshold level of 10% or 25% is being discussed globally and will be reported accordingly)</i>
	Total <u>Baseline:</u> 4 % (est. 2011-12) <u>Target:</u> <2% ¹⁰¹ (2022)	Union Budget 2017-18
	2.9 Proportion of total government spending on health	
	Total <u>Baseline:</u> 2.28% <u>Target:</u> TBD	
	2.9 % Households using improved sanitation facility¹⁰²	NFHS-IV [2015-16]
	Total <u>Baseline:</u> 48.4(2015-16) <u>Target:</u> 100%	
	SC TBD 100%	
	ST TBD 100%	
	Households living in or near poverty (bottom 20%) TBD 100%	

¹⁰¹ This is rough estimate based on the NHP 2017 document, which has a target for 2025, which is to decrease the indicator by 25%

¹⁰² Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification																																																												
	<p>2.10 % Households with an improved drinking-water source</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">89.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td style="text-align: center;">91.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td style="text-align: center;">89.3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2.11 % Un-detected or un-treated hypertension among persons (aged 18 years and over)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.6(2008-11)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25% reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2.12 % Un-detected or un-treated diabetes among persons aged (aged 18 years and over)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.9(2008-11)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25% reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Xx</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Xx</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2.13 % Institutional births</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">78.9(2015-16)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">78</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td style="text-align: center;">68</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women in lowest wealth index</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2.14</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Indicators</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Baseline</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Target by 2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% PLHIV tested and know their status</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2015: 70.7%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% PLHIV on ART</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2015: 43.4%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	89.9	TBD	Urban	91.1	TBD	Rural	89.3	TBD		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	14.6(2008-11)	25% reduction	Male	TBD	TBD	Female	TBD	TBD		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	2.9(2008-11)	25% reduction	Male	Xx	Yy	Female	Xx	Yy		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	78.9(2015-16)	TBD	SC	78	TBD	ST	68	TBD	Women in lowest wealth index	60	TBD	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2020	% PLHIV tested and know their status	2015: 70.7%	90%	% PLHIV on ART	2015: 43.4%	90%	<p>NFHS-IV [2015-16]</p> <p>National NCD Risk Factor Survey (STEPS) National Family Health Survey (NFHS) <i>Note. STEPS ongoing and based on results (end 2017) baselines to be reaffirmed</i> ICMR-INDIAB 2008-11</p> <p>National NCD Risk Factor Survey (STEPS) National Family Health Survey (NFHS) <i>Note. STEPS ongoing and based on results baselines to be reaffirmed</i></p> <p>NFHS-IV [2015-16]</p> <p>GLOBAL AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Indicator</p> <p><i>Note. Indicator for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS</i></p>
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GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

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GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	Women in lowest wealth index 25 TBD	NFHS-IV [2015-16]
	2.20 Percentage of children with diarrhoea in last two weeks, who received Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) Total <u>Baseline:</u> 50.6 <u>Target:</u> 70	
	2.21 Proportion of rural population practicing open defecation¹⁰³ Total <u>Baseline:</u> 52.1(2016) <u>Target:</u> 20	

Priority III. Education and employability

National Development Goals¹⁰⁷: A fully literate population with universal access to healthcare; Industry and services: Creating well-paid jobs; Education and skill development

SDGs¹⁰⁸: 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all; 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 5.4 Recognize unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services and social protection policies; 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

¹⁰³ NSSO(2016),Percentage of households contributing to open defecation in rural areas.

http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Swachhta_Status_Report%202016_17apr17.pdf

¹⁰⁷ http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/new_initiatives/NIT1%20VC%20Presentation%20Governors%20Conference_Oct12_En.pdf

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GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

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<p>Outcome 3. By 2022, more children, young people, and adults, especially those from vulnerable groups, enjoy access to quality learning for all levels of education</p> <p><i>Note.</i> <i>Data are not available for children with disabilities. UN system agencies will continue to advocate with the government for their collection, analysis, and dissemination in NSSO.</i></p>	<p>ACCESS: 3.1 Net / Adjusted Attendance / enrolment Rates¹⁰⁹ <i>a. Pre-primary¹¹⁰ (Gross Enrolment Ratio)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Baseline(2015):</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Target(2022):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12.6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11.8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>b. % of children (3 to 5 years) enrolled at Early Childhood education</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Baseline(2015):</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Target(2022):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">69</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td style="text-align: center;">69</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Primary (Net Attendance Rate)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Baseline(2015):</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Target(2022):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">88</td> <td style="text-align: center;">93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td style="text-align: center;">89</td> <td style="text-align: center;">94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td style="text-align: center;">88</td> <td style="text-align: center;">93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children from poor households(bottom 20%)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">82</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">87</td> <td style="text-align: center;">93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td style="text-align: center;">87</td> <td style="text-align: center;">93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muslim</td> <td style="text-align: center;">84</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline(2015):	Target(2022):	Total	12.2	25.0	Male	12.6	26.0	Female	11.8	25.0		Baseline(2015):	Target(2022):	Total	69	90	Male	69	90	Female	70	90		Baseline(2015):	Target(2022):	Total	88	93	Male	89	94	Female	88	93	Children from poor households(bottom 20%)	82	90	SC	87	93	ST	87	93	Muslim	84	90	<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics¹¹⁵</p> <p>Rapid Survey On Children (RSOC), MWCD¹¹⁶</p> <p>National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)¹¹⁷ or U-DISE (EMIS)¹¹⁸</p>
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Female	88	93																																																
Children from poor households(bottom 20%)	82	90																																																
SC	87	93																																																
ST	87	93																																																
Muslim	84	90																																																

¹⁰⁹ If Net Attendance is not available, Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER) will be used to monitor the progress.

¹¹⁰ Early childhood educational development programmes are targeted at children aged 0 to 2 years; and pre-primary education programmes are targeted at children aged 3 years until the age to start primary education. The upper age limit for the pre-primary education category depends in each case on the theoretical age of entry into ISCED level 1, i.e. primary education

¹¹⁵ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/in>

¹¹⁶ <http://wcd.nic.in/acts/rapid-survey-children-rsoc-2013-14>

¹¹⁷ <http://mospi.nic.in/national-sample-survey-office-nssso>

¹¹⁸ <http://udise.in/>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification																								
	<p><i>Lower secondary (Elementary) – Net Attendance Rate</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Baseline(2015):</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Target(2022):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Total</td><td style="text-align: center;">92</td><td style="text-align: center;">97</td></tr> <tr><td>Male</td><td style="text-align: center;">93</td><td style="text-align: center;">97</td></tr> <tr><td>Female</td><td style="text-align: center;">91</td><td style="text-align: center;">92</td></tr> <tr><td>Children from poor households(bottom 20%)</td><td style="text-align: center;">85</td><td style="text-align: center;">95</td></tr> <tr><td>SC</td><td style="text-align: center;">89</td><td style="text-align: center;">95</td></tr> <tr><td>ST</td><td style="text-align: center;">85</td><td style="text-align: center;">95</td></tr> <tr><td>Muslim</td><td style="text-align: center;">86</td><td style="text-align: center;">95</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline(2015):	Target(2022):	Total	92	97	Male	93	97	Female	91	92	Children from poor households(bottom 20%)	85	95	SC	89	95	ST	85	95	Muslim	86	95	National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) ¹¹⁹ or U-DISE (EMIS) ¹²⁰
	Baseline(2015):	Target(2022):																								
Total	92	97																								
Male	93	97																								
Female	91	92																								
Children from poor households(bottom 20%)	85	95																								
SC	89	95																								
ST	85	95																								
Muslim	86	95																								
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	Baseline(2015):	Target(2022):																								
Total	76	85																								
Male	77	85																								
Female	75	85																								
Children from poor households(bottom 20%)	61	80																								
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ST	66	80																								
Muslim	63	80																								
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	Baseline(2016):	Target(2022):																								
Total	25	35																								
Male	25	35																								
Female	24	35																								
SC	30	20																								
ST	25	14																								

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification																																										
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	<u>Baseline(2014):</u>	<u>Target(2022):</u>																																										
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¹¹⁹ <http://mospi.nic.in/national-sample-survey-office-nssso>

¹²⁰ <http://udise.in/>

¹²¹ <http://mospi.nic.in/national-sample-survey-office-nssso>

¹²² <http://udise.in/>

¹²³ <http://aishe.nic.in/aishe/home>

¹¹¹ UN agencies are working with Government for harmonization of definition of OOSC

¹¹² Right now % of OOSC and OOSC numbers are not available in NSSO data. It is expected to be available from next round of NSSO. Once it is available it will be monitored.

¹²⁴ <http://mospi.nic.in/national-sample-survey-office-nssso>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets		Means of Verification	
	From poor households (bottom 20%)	61	45	
	SC	45	35	
	ST	44	36	
	Muslim	55	44	
	3.5 Literacy rate for young (15-24 years) and adults (15 years+)			
		<u>Baseline(2015):</u>	<u>Target:</u>	National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) ¹²⁵ and Census ¹²⁶
	Total	91%	96%	
	Male	94%	98%	
	Female	89%	95%	
	From poor households (bottom 20%)	85%	92%	
	SC	89%	95%	
	ST	86%	92%	
	Muslim	92%	97%	
	3.5.1 Literacy rate for adults (15 years+)			
		<u>Baseline(2015):</u>	<u>Target:</u>	
	Total	71%	80%	
	Male	78%	85%	
	Female	61%	75%	
	From poor households (bottom 20%)	58%	70%	
	SC	56%	70%	
	ST	54%	70%	
	Muslim	68%	80%	

¹²⁵ <http://mospi.nic.in/national-sample-survey-office-nssso>

¹²⁶ <http://censusindia.gov.in/>

¹²⁷ <http://mospi.nic.in/national-sample-survey-office-nssso>

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GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification																																																						
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	<u>Baseline(2015)</u>	<u>Target(2022)</u>																																																						
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¹²⁹ <http://www.ncert.nic.in/programmes/NAS/NAS.html>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification																								
	Female 249/245 265/265 SC 244/243 265/265 ST 243/245 265/265																									
	3.7 Completion rates¹¹³ for primary, lower secondary and higher secondary school	National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) ¹³⁰																								
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	Baseline(2015):	Target(2022):																								
Total	89	95																								
Male	89	95																								
Female	89	95																								
From poor households (bottom 20%)	81	92																								
SC	88	95																								
ST	85	95																								
Muslim	81	92																								
	<i>Secondary (lower secondary)</i>																									
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	Baseline(2015):	Target(2022):																								
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		National Achievement Survey (NAS),																								

¹¹³ By applying new methodology of calculating cycle complete rate: <http://sdg4monitoring.uis.unesco.org/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-follow-up-review-sdg4-education2030-2017.pdf>

¹³⁰ <http://mospi.nic.in/national-sample-survey-office-nssso>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

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	<p>3.8 % of children achieving minimum proficiency level in Reading and Mathematics at grades 3, 5 & 8</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Target:</u></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total (Reading, Grade 5)</td> <td>43%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male (Reading, Grade 5)</td> <td>42%</td> <td>57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female (Reading, Grade 5)</td> <td>44%</td> <td>59%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (Math-Grade 5)</td> <td>49%</td> <td>64%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male (Math-Grade 5)</td> <td>47%</td> <td>63%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female (Math-Grade 5)</td> <td>50%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(3% increment annually¹¹⁴)</p> <p>3.9 Transition rate</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Target:</u></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total (primary-upper primary)</td> <td>90%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>90%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>90%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (upper primary-secondary)</td> <td>91%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>93%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>89%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3.10 Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities /disabled friendly ramp and toilets</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Target:</u></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>		Total (Reading, Grade 5)	43%	58%	Male (Reading, Grade 5)	42%	57%	Female (Reading, Grade 5)	44%	59%				Total (Math-Grade 5)	49%	64%	Male (Math-Grade 5)	47%	63%	Female (Math-Grade 5)	50%	65%	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>		Total (primary-upper primary)	90%	95%	Male	90%	95%	Female	90%	95%				Total (upper primary-secondary)	91%	95%	Male	93%	95%	Female	89%	95%	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>		Total	TBD	TBD	<p>NCERT¹³¹</p> <p>UDISE data¹³²</p> <p>Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>
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¹¹⁴ Learning outcomes will be increased by 3% annually is ambitious and will be revisited during the mid-term review.

¹³¹ <http://www.ncert.nic.in/programmes/NAS/NAS.html>

¹³² <http://udise.in/>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]																													
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Priority IV. Nutrition and food security																													
<p>National Development Goals¹³³: Agricultural transformation: Doubling farmers' incomes; Achieve sustainable food security through sustainable agriculture, efficient safety-nets, enhanced livelihood systems and poverty reduction;</p> <p>SDGs¹³⁴: 1. Poverty reduction, 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries; 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 15. Ecosystems and biodiversity; 17. Strengthening means of implementation and re-utilize the global partnerships for sustainable development</p>																													
<p>Outcome 4. By 2022, all children enjoy essential nutrition services and rural smallholders and other vulnerable groups have improved livelihoods and greater access to a nutritionally adequate food basket</p>	<p>4.1 % Children under five years of age who are stunted¹³⁵</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>38.4% (2013)</td> <td>27.9% (40% reduction as per global target¹³⁶)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>39.5%</td> <td>28.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>37.9%</td> <td>27.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scheduled Castes (SC)</td> <td>42.4%</td> <td>30.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scheduled Tribes (ST)</td> <td>42.3%</td> <td>30.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children from poor households (bottom 20%)</td> <td>50.7%</td> <td>36.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>4.2 % of rural households consuming less than 80% percent of RDA (Reference States: in rural areas of Odisha and North-East)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Odisha</td> <td>16%</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	38.4% (2013)	27.9% (40% reduction as per global target ¹³⁶)	Male	39.5%	28.5%	Female	37.9%	27.2%	Scheduled Castes (SC)	42.4%	30.5%	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	42.3%	30.5%	Children from poor households (bottom 20%)	50.7%	36.5%		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Odisha	16%	8%	<p>RSOC 2013-14 (to be updated with NFHS-4 indicators when results are publicly disseminated)</p> <p>Estimated from NSSO Consumer Expenditure data</p>
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¹³³ http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/new_initiatives/NIT1%20VC%20Presentation%20Governors%20Conference_Oct12_En.pdf

¹³⁴ See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

¹³⁵ Stunting: proportion of children less than 5 years of age with length or height for age < -2 z-scores of the median WHO child growth standards. IYCF Indicators, WHO 2010.

¹³⁶ Target derived from World Health Assembly 2012 –Targets for Nutrition

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]				
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets		Means of Verification	
	NER	29%	15%	
	Odisha (Bottom 30%)	35%	18%	
	NER (Bottom 30%) Income Group	54%	27%	
	4.3 % Children 6–23 months of age who were fed minimum dietary diversity¹³⁷.		RSOC 2013-14 (to be updated with NFHS-4 indicators when results are publicly disseminated)	
		<u>Baseline:</u>		<u>Target¹³⁸:</u>
	India	22.3%		30 %
	Male	22.6%		
	Female	21.9%		
	Scheduled Castes (SC)	-		
	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	-		
	Children (bottom 20% HHs)	-		
	4.4 % Women of reproductive age (15-49 years) with anemia		NFHS-IV	
		<u>Baseline:</u>		<u>Target¹³⁹:</u>
	Total	53.0%		33.0%
		(50% reduction, as per global target)		
	Scheduled Castes (SC)	-		-
	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	-		-
	Women living in or near poverty (bottom 20%)	-	-	
	4.5 % Pregnant women (15-49 years) with anemia		NFHS-IV	
		<u>Baseline(2005):</u>		<u>Target¹⁴⁰:</u>
	Total	50.3%	30.0%	

¹³⁷ Minimum dietary diversity means children received three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children

¹³⁸ UNICEF India Country Office targets are to increase national estimate to 30% (from NFHS-4 national estimates of <10%)

¹³⁹ Target derived from World Health Assembly 2012 –Targets for Nutrition

¹⁴⁰ Target not included in but based on same methods from World Health Assembly 2012 –Targets for Nutrition

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]		
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	(50% reduction, as per global target)	
	Scheduled Castes (SC) - -	
	Scheduled Tribes (ST) - -	
	Women living in or near poverty (bottom 20%) - -	
	4.6 % of women owning the agricultural land	
	Country average <u>Baseline:</u> 12.78%	<u>Target</u> ¹⁴¹ : 15%
		NSSO
	4.7 % increase in agriculture productivity (per hectare yield) of small and marginal holders of major crops	
	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>
	Rainfed drylands	
	Sorghum 1 t/ha (grain)	1.25 t/ha (grain)
	Millet 0.6 t/ha	1.5 t/ha
	Groundnut pod 0.65 t/ha	0.8 t/ha
	Chickpea 1.2 t/ha	1.6 t/ha
		IFAD project data ⁺⁺
	4.8 %Income of rural small holders in targeted States, Districts (example: annual income by small holders (1.01-2.0 ha)	
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>
	% Income increase	+100%
		IFAD project data ⁺⁺
	4.9 % Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (2.4.1)	
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>
	Tribal Areas 10%	60%
		IFAD project data ⁺⁺
	4.10 % of gross area under legume based cropping system (nutrition sensitive agriculture)	
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>
	Kharif 10%	30%
		IFAD project data ⁺⁺

¹⁴¹ Target derived FAO recommendations

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]		
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	Rabi 10% 15% 4.11 Proportion of degraded agricultural land to net sown area <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total TBD TBD	Ministry of Agriculture
IFAD project data ^{**} : Baseline and target figures reflect project intervention in specific locations. The figures are based on the ex ante economic and financial analysis of project financial and economic feasibility.		

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]		
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
Priority Natural resource management, community resilience, and energy efficiency		
National Development Goals: Poverty reduction, Environmental Protection, Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change, Mitigation of disaster risks, Biodiversity Conservation, Increase in use of Renewable Energy and Human Health. SDGs¹⁴² 1. Poverty reduction; 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 6. Sustainable management of water and Sanitation; 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 11. Inclusive, Safe, and Resilient settlements; 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 14. Life below water; 15. Preserve ecosystems and biodiversity		
Outcome 5. By 2022, environmental and natural resource management (NRM) is strengthened and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks	5.1 Annual reduction in tons of CO2 (tCO2/year) in line with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and commitments under the UNFCCC¹ <u>Baseline:</u> 0.5 million (2018) <u>Target:</u> 1.5 million CO2 (2022) ¹ 5.2 Extent of implementation of HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP) <u>Baseline:</u> 10% (2018) <u>Target:</u> 35% (2022)	Project documentations and evaluations, State and Central Government Reports Central Government Reports

¹⁴² See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]		
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	<p>5.3 No. of State governments that adopt and implement climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 2¹(2018) <u>Target:</u> 6(2022)</p>	State and Central Government Reports
	<p>5.4 Terrestrial, coastal and marine areas protected, restored or managed through integrated programmes for ecosystem resilience and community based climate adaptation</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 19 lakh ha (2018) <u>Target:</u> 21 lakh ha (2022)¹</p>	Central Government reports to CBD and state governments
	<p>5.5 Integrated approaches adopted to reduce pollution and environmental degradation with a focus on chemicals and waste management</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 2 (2018) <u>Target:</u> 4 (2022)²</p>	
	<p>5.6 Enhanced energy access within vulnerable communities</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2018) <u>Target:</u> 1.03 million (2022)¹⁴³</p>	Central and State Government reports
	<p>5.7 Land degradation arrested and rehabilitated, and sustainable land and ecosystem management promoted for enhanced resilience of vulnerable communities and landscape.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 96.4 million hectares of degraded land (2018)¹⁴⁴ <u>Target:</u> TBD (2022)</p>	Central and State Government reports
	<p>5.8 Public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> TBD <u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	Central government reports to the UNCCD Land degradation ATLAS

¹⁴³ UNWOMEN Strategic note 2018 to 2022 and UNDP CDP. Target shows vulnerable communities provided access through UN initiatives.

¹⁴⁴ Total geographical area of 29.32% or 96.4million hectares is undergoing degradation in India: <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/content/431916/desertification-and-land-degradation-atlas-of-india/>

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Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	<p>5.9 Percentage of Households electrified</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 88.2 <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p>5.10 Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> TBD <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p>5.11 Number of states with strategies for enhancing adaptive capacity and dealing with climate extreme weather events.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> TBD <u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Power / NFHS-IV</p> <p>Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Power</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change</p>
<p>IFAD project data⁺⁺: Baseline and target figures reflect project intervention in specific locations. The figures are based on the ex ante economic and financial analysis of project financial and economic feasibility.</p>		

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Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
Priority VI. Skilling, entrepreneurship, and job creation		

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]

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<p>National Development Goals¹⁴⁵: Industry and services: Creating well-paid jobs; Science and technology; Innovation and entrepreneurship; Promoting inclusive, productive and decent employment and enhanced employability for sustainable development; SDGs¹⁴⁶: 1. End poverty - 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all; 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>																																						
<p>Outcome 6. By 2022, People vulnerable to social, economic and environmental exclusion*, have increased opportunities for productive employment through decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p><i>* Especially women, young people, and migrants</i></p>	<p>6.1 % MSMEs owned by sex and age</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>84.29%</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>15.40%</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0.31%</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>6.2 Percentage of youth aged 15-29 who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) (by sex)</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>43% (2012)</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>48% (2012)</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>38% (2012)</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>6.3 Percentage of eligible population covered by employment-related social security systems, i.e., aggregate of NREGP, EPFO and ESIC)</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Baseline:</u></th> <th><u>Target:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EPFO (Yr 2016)</td> <td>40 million</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ESIC (Yr 2016)</td> <td>20 million</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MGNREGA</td> <td>258 million</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Male	84.29%	TBD	Female	15.40%	TBD	Other	0.31%	TBD		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	43% (2012)	TBD	Male	48% (2012)	TBD	Female	38% (2012)	TBD		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	EPFO (Yr 2016)	40 million	TBD	ESIC (Yr 2016)	20 million	TBD	MGNREGA	258 million	TBD	<p>All India report on the 6th Economic census (Table 11)¹⁴⁸, NSSO All India Census Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises (MSME); Annual survey of industries, NSSO GOI reports and studies Budget documents</p> <p>MOLE; MWCD reports Reports from technical education institutions ILOSTAT databaset¹⁴⁹</p> <p>MoSDE reports MGNREGA¹⁵⁰</p>
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¹⁴⁸ http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/economic-census/sixth_economic_census/all_india/14_Table1_6ecRep.pdf; Table 11

¹⁴⁹ http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page3.jspx?MBI_ID=20&_afLoop=2340241486423&_afWindowMode=0&_afWindowId=fwegzkwy1_1#!%40%40%3F_afWindowId%3Dfwegzkwy1_1%26_afLoop%3D2340241486423%26MBI_ID%3D20%26_afWindowMode%3D0%26_adf.ctrl-state%3Dfwegzkwy1_45

¹⁵⁰ http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/state_html/UID_rpt.aspx?lflag=eng&fin_year=2017-2018&source=national&labels=labels&Digest=cT/J7ChEq5LOfEr0AmsuAQ

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	<p>6.4 Number of people certified under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) framework</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center"><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td align="center"><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PMKVY</td> <td align="center">398519</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> </table> <p>6.5 No. of States adopting skill and entrepreneurship development policy and reporting increase in budgetary spending</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center"><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td align="center"><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of states</td> <td align="center">5</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> </table> <p>6.6 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center"><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td align="center"><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">6</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> </table> <p>6.7 No. of manual scavengers rehabilitated under the Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center"><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td align="center"><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">23,565¹⁴⁷</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> </table> <p>6.8 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center"><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td align="center"><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td align="center">2.1</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td align="center">2.3</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-17 years</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18-29 years</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 years +</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PWD</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> <td align="center">TBD</td> </tr> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	PMKVY	398519	TBD		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	No. of states	5	TBD		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>		6	TBD		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>		23,565 ¹⁴⁷	TBD		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Male	2.1	TBD	Female	2.3	TBD	15-17 years	TBD	TBD	18-29 years	TBD	TBD	30 years +	TBD	TBD	PWD	TBD	TBD	<p>MoLE reports MoSDE reports</p> <p>MoSDE reports State Skill Development Mission (SSDMs)</p> <p>Data to be available when MoSPI has run the planned Time Use Survey (Period not sure). The only reference is an old pilot Time Use Survey¹⁵¹</p> <p>National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (MoSJE)</p> <p>NSSO (2011-12); Ministry of Labour and Employment</p> <p>NSSO</p>
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¹⁴⁷ <http://nskfdc.nic.in/content/home/operational-performance>

¹⁵¹ <https://counterview.org/2017/04/12/indias-time-use-data-show-women-spend-69-03-hours-on-total-work-men-spend-62-71-hours/>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]		
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	<p>6.9 % Informal employment in agriculture and non-agriculture employment, by sex</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p>6.10 Labour force participation rate for women</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 31.2</p> <p><u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p>6.11 Total government spending on employment programmes as a proportion of the national budget and GDP</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	<p>NSSO (2011-12)</p> <p>NSSO (2011-12)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p>
GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]		
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
Priority VII. Gender equality and youth development		
National Development Goals ¹⁵² : Building an inclusive society; Education and skill development; Rule of law; Catalysing mindset change in society for gender equity SDGs ¹⁵³ : 1. Poverty reduction; 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages; 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries; 11. Sustainable cities and communities; 16. Peace, justice and accountable institutions; 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development		
<p>Outcome 7. By 2022, women, children, and young people have greater opportunities and enjoy an environment that advances their social, economic, and political rights</p>	<p>7.1 Violence against women and children</p> <p>7.1.1 % Women and girls ages 15-49 years subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months</p> <p>Total</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 28.8% (2017)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	<p>National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 4 and 5</p>

¹⁵² http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/new_initiatives/NIT1%20VC%20Presentation%20Governors%20Conference_Oct12_En.pdf

¹⁵³ See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]														
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification												
	<p>7.1.2 % Women and girls aged 15- 49 years subjected to physical, sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>TBD in 2018</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	TBD in 2018	TBD	NFHS 4 and 5 ¹⁵⁶						
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>												
Total	TBD in 2018	TBD												
	<p>7.2 Child (0-6) Sex Ratio</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>918 (2011)</td> <td>930 (2021)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>923 (2011)</td> <td>935 (2021)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>905 (2011)</td> <td>910 (2021)</td> </tr> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	918 (2011)	930 (2021)	Rural	923 (2011)	935 (2021)	Urban	905 (2011)	910 (2021)	
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>												
Total	918 (2011)	930 (2021)												
Rural	923 (2011)	935 (2021)												
Urban	905 (2011)	910 (2021)												
	<p>7.3 % Women aged 20-24 years who were married/ in union before age 18</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>26.8 (2015-16)</td> <td>17</td> </tr> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	26.8 (2015-16)	17	NFHS 4						
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>												
Total	26.8 (2015-16)	17												
	<p>7.4 Proportion of women with single ownership of housing and land</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>38.4</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>40.1</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>35.2</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	38.4	TBD	Rural	40.1	TBD	Urban	35.2	TBD	NFHS 4
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>												
Total	38.4	TBD												
Rural	40.1	TBD												
Urban	35.2	TBD												
	<p>7.5 Youth Development Index (YDI)</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>569(2017)</td> <td>0.650 (2020)</td> </tr> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	569(2017)	0.650 (2020)	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports						
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>												
Total	569(2017)	0.650 (2020)												
	<p>7.6 Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>0.26 (2014)</td> <td>0.20</td> </tr> </table>		<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total	0.26 (2014)	0.20	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Report (OECD) ¹⁵⁷						
	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>												
Total	0.26 (2014)	0.20												

¹⁵⁶ NFHS 4 has not yet released the data for this indicator, it is expected by 2018. Currently, data is only available from NFHS 3, which is dated (2005-06)

¹⁵⁷ The OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is a cross-country measure of discrimination against women in social institutions. The score for India declined in 2014 from 0.30 in 2012.

GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]		
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification
	7.7 % Women having an account at a formal financial institution <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total TBD TBD	RBI
	7.8 % of number of borrowers per 100,000 adults (male & female – wise) <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total TBD TBD	RBI
	7.9 Number of adolescent girls and boys receiving¹⁵⁴ at least one programme/scheme targeted at adolescents <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total 470,000 2.5 million	Government/ Implementing Partners Monitoring Report
	7.10 Proportion of children below 5 years whose births have been registered and have a certificate <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total 80% 100% Rural 76% 100% Urban 89% ¹⁵⁵ 100%	Baseline NFHS 4, Endline NHHS-6 or equivalent survey

¹⁵⁴ Receiving: Availing the services

¹⁵⁵ Baseline is taken only available source, NFHS-4 Factsheet which refers to children under five whose birth have been registered.

9. Legal Annex

Whereas the Government of India (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following

Agency	Agreement
FAO	Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India
IFAD	Exchange of letters between IFAD and Ministry of Finance, on behalf of Government: Result-Based Country strategic Opportunities programme
ILO	The Decent Work Country Programme for India (2013-2017) signed by the Government of India (the Ministry of Labour and Employment), the Employers Organizations and the Workers Organizations.
IOM	A revised cooperation agreement is under discussion with the Ministry of External Affairs, in line with the agreement signed between IOM and the UN on 19 th September 2016
UNAIDS	Administration/operations are derived and implemented through two agencies, namely (a) UNDP – ensuring the coverage and extension to UNAIDS the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations [ACT NO. 46 OF 1947] and other derivatives thereof which may be country specific and; (b) WHO – the business processes including but not limited to Accounts, Finance, HRM, Business operating suites and systems
UNDP	Agreement between the Special Fund and the Government in 1959 and Agreement between the Government of India and the Technical Assistance Board in 1952; 1947 Act with the Government of India to give effect to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations
UNIC	1947 Act with the Government of India to give effect to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations
UNFPA	Special Fund and the Government of India in 1959, and the Agreement between the Government of India and the Technical Assistance Board in 1952; 1947 Immunities and Privileges Act signed by UNDP with Gol
UNEP	1947 Act with the Government of India to give effect to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations
UNESCAP	Host Country Agreement with the Gol
UNESCO	Host Country Agreement with the Gol
UN-Habitat	MoU with the Government of India, signed in 1991
UNHCR	1947 Act to give effect to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations
UNICEF	Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 5 April 1978.
UNIDO	Host Country Agreement with the Gol
UNODC	Agreement with the Ministry of Home Affairs
UN Women	1947 Act to give effect to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations
WFP	Basic Agreement with Government of India; MoU (Country Strategic Plan, 2015-18) with the Government of India, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture
WHO	Basic Agreement between the World Health Organization and the Government of India.

Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.

The UNSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that, is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined above.

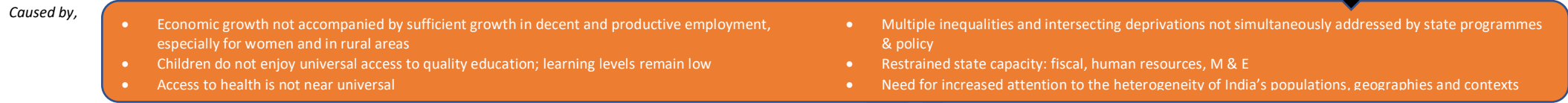
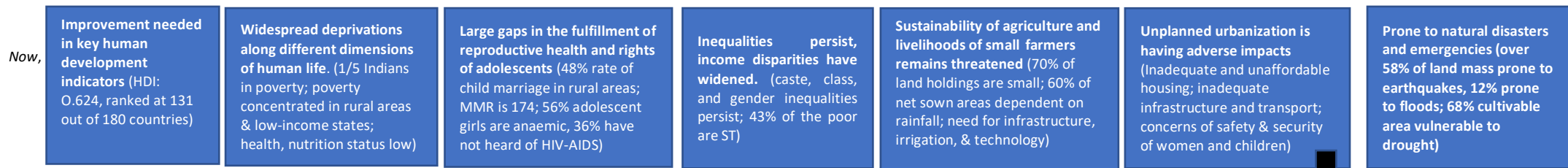
Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

(a) "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

Annex A. Theory of Change



If, the UN in India is to effectively contribute to the achievement of India's strategic priorities, aligned with the sustainable development goals (SDGs),

Then, based on its comparative advantages,

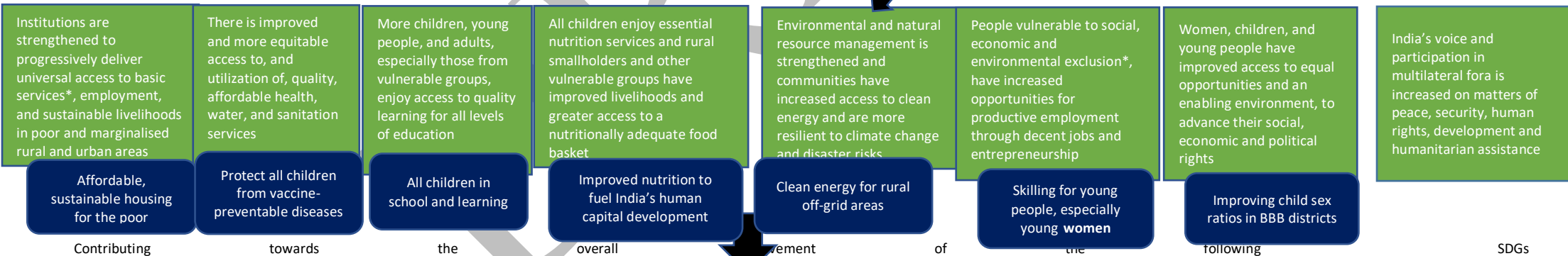


- ✓ Global and local knowledge, experience, and technical expertise to inform policy and programmes, and support government
- ✓ Knowledge and experience with international norms and standards
- ✓ Global reach and ability to facilitate South-South cooperation
- ✓ Ability to develop innovative, scalable solutions to development challenges
- ✓ Ability to convene diverse stakeholders

- UN should use its strategic advantage to provide specialised technical resources for the success of Government of India's large flagship programmes.
- UN should support Govt's efforts at playing a strong regional and global role and South-South cooperation.
- UN India should focus on its normative work, including on issues of inclusion, exclusion and of the challenges faced by the marginalised groups.
- Issues of environmental sustainability should be addressed more vigorously.

UNSDF PRIORITY OUTCOME AREAS

The UN will focus on the following 8 Priority Outcomes, including 7 scalable joint programmes, such that, by 2022,



SDGs



Annex B: Costed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

B1. Monitoring and evaluation calendar

I. SURVEYS AND STUDIES

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline data reporting¹ 2. Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 3. Strategic Information Management System (NACO) 4. Support for National Family Health Survey (NFHS) – V 5. National NCD Risk Factor Survey (STEPS) 7. Baseline Survey (Green Agriculture Project) 9. World Employment Report 8. State Level Skills and Entrepreneurship Development Policies 9. Multi-State Study on Madrasa 10. India Skills Report 11. Updating of the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 12. Citizen Satisfaction Survey 13. HIV Estimations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Asset Ownership survey with MoSPI 15. Out-of-School-Children Study 16. HIV Sentinel Surveillance 17. Support for National Family Health Survey (NFHS) – V 18. Implementation Research of Pilot Project on family planning and girl's empowerment programme (2018-2020) 19. HIV Estimations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20. National Health Account 21. Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) 22. Implementation Research of Pilot Project on family planning and girl's empowerment programme 23. HIV Estimations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24. NFHS - VI 25. Census (2021) 26. HIV Sentinel Surveillance 27. Common Country Analysis (next cycle) 28. HIV Estimations 	

II. MONITORING SYSTEMS (annually, unless otherwise stated)				
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All Outcomes				
1. India SDG Dashboard				
Outcome 1				
2. Strengthening District Information System for Education (U-DISE)				
Outcome 2				
3. Monitoring and Evaluation of Family Planning (2018)				
4. Monitoring and Evaluation of Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (2018-2019)				
Outcome 4				
5. Food Security Mapping (2018-2019)				
Outcome 5				
5. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction indicators in existing monitoring systems of social sectors				
6. Development of Scorecard to capture status of disaster risk reduction in States (2018)				
Outcome 7				
8. Strengthening Child Protection Management Information System				
III. REVIEWS				
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All Outcomes				
1. Results Group (RG) reviews (2x/yr) and reports (1x/yr)				
2. UNSDF Annual Review (AR) and Progress Report				
Outcome 2				
3. Common Review of National Health Mission (2018-22)				
Outcome 4				
4. FAO Reviews/Reports (Qtr.ly/Semi-Annually) containing Situation Analysis of 5 Projects (2018-22)				
5. Strategic Review of India vis-à-vis SDG 2(2018-19)				

Outcomes 1,3,4, and 6
 UNDP Country Programme Mid-Term
 Review (2020)

IV. EVALUATIONS

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1. CSP Evaluations WFP (Country Programme Evaluations) 2. Evaluation of UNICEF contribution to the implementation of the child protection legislation and policies in India 3. Process evaluation of Maternity Benefit Programme- UNICEF 4. Evaluation of UNICEF support to improved routine immunization coverage	5. Evaluation of Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition, in selected States of India 6. Evaluation of UNICEF-supported Early Childhood Development programming on promoting nurturing care and responsive and positive parenting	7. Evaluation of UNICEF India WASH Programme 8. Evaluation of UNICEF-supported Early Childhood Development programming on promoting nurturing care and responsive and positive parenting 9. UNCT Gender Assessment (SWAP Scorecard)	10. 9 th Country Programme Evaluation UNFPA 11. UNSDF Evaluation 12. UNCT Leave No One Behind Assessment	13. UNDP Country Programme Evaluation

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Notes:

ⁱ **Data Gaps:** The following outcome indicators, including specified data disaggregation, are currently not available through existing survey or administrative data. The UNCT will address these data gaps with the following:

1. Advocate with Gol (MoSPI and Line Ministries) to include indicators in existing survey systems between 2017 and 2018, and/or
2. Identify other indicators that can be used as proxies, and/or
3. As needed and feasible, support baseline survey(s), aligned as far as possible with national data collection exercises.

Outcome 1

- » 1.5 Literacy rates not available for children from poor households (bottom 20%) and Muslim children
- » Number of poor gaining access to improved, context relevant housing (integrated housing solutions)
- » Disaggregated vulnerable groups obtaining benefits from legislations and schemes
- » Number of collectives of poor producers with access to capital and risk management through new modes of financing.
- » Number of single window digital public services at the local level
- » Number of Gram Panchayats with integrated plans focussing on SDGs

Outcome 2

- » All indicators: No data available for refugees, migrants, and urban poor. As of 1 Sep 2017, there are 208,199 refugees and asylum-seekers in India, of whom 108,005 Tibetans and 63,603 are directly registered and assisted by the Government while 36,591 are registered with UNHCR.
- » 2.3 Cervical cancer screening rates not available for SC, ST and by income groups
- » HIV incidence needs disaggregation by sex, age and key population group
- » 2.8 % Un-detected or un-treated hypertension among persons (aged 18 years and over) disaggregated by gender, SC, ST

Outcome 3

- » 3.4 Employed after receiving formal skills training; Possibilities: NSDC, DDUGK, Skill India Evaluation before 2022
- » 3.6 Population covered by employment related social security benefits by sex and age; Possibilities – NSSO, MoLE (only formal), from 2018-22 likely to be more data after electronic transfers
- » HIV incidence needs disaggregation by sex, age and key population group

Outcome 4

- » 4.11 Missing data for % Women with access to universal maternity benefits under NFSA by social and vulnerable groups
- » Need outcome indicator to measure successful scaling-up of pilot projects
- » Number of states adopting skills and entrepreneurship development policies and reporting an increase in budgetary spending.

Outcome 5

- » Country monitoring systems do not collect and aggregate disaster damage and losses social sectors (education, health, water, sanitation, nutrition, housing)
- » Number of vulnerable communities with energy access.

Outcome 6

- » 6.1 – 6.5 No data available for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes

Outcome 7

- » 7.1.1 disaggregation by trafficked women and children
- » 7.1.2 Women and girls aged 15- 49 years subjected to physical, sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months
- » 7.1.3 Rate of reported child sexual abuse disaggregated by gender
- » 7.7 Proportion of child workers aged 5-14 years of age (main and marginal workers) disaggregated by gender and SC/ST

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B2. ME indicative costs

This cost table is based on the ME calendar (A1). It provides the indicative costs for each major ME activity and the provisional source of funds. These costs are included in the overall budget in Annex C.

ME Activity	UNSDF outcome ref.	Intended use of ME information and findings	Start	Indicative Cost (In USD)	Source of Funds (Agency: Regular; Other)
A. Surveys and Studies					
1. Baseline data report	All	Provide baseline and data Inform programming strategy and results	2018	TBD	TBD
2. Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (NNS): Nutrition; micronutrients; non-communicable disease; early child development	2,4	First ever survey based on bio-markers (nutrition; micronutrients; non-communicable disease; early child development) for 0-19 years	2016-18	15,000,000	UNICEF
3. National NCD Risk Factor Survey (STEPS)	2	Provide data on the risk factors at state level enabling states to develop strategies and activities to prevent and control the non-communicable diseases	2017-18	100,000	WHO, ICMR, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
4. HIV estimations	3	Programming, target setting, costing and M&E	2018-2022	400,000 (UNAIDS)	UNAIDS, WHO, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
5. Baseline Survey (Green Agriculture Project)	5	One time baseline survey to address gaps in monitoring of Global Environment Benefits (GEBs), i.e. Biodiversity Conservation (BD), Land degradation (LD), Climate Change Mitigation (CCM), and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the identified 5 GEF Project	2018	50,000	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture

ME Activity	UNSD outcome ref.	Intended use of ME information and findings	Start	Indicative Cost (In USD)	Source of Funds (Agency: Regular; Other)
		landscapes			
6. World Employment Report	3, 6	Sharing with partners/stakeholders in the country	2018	50,000	ILO
7. State Level Skills and Entrepreneurship Development Policies	6	Provide inputs to policy-makers/partners in States for informed choices for policy-making.	2018	10,000	ILO
8. Multi-State Study on Madrasa	1	Provide an overview on the status of Madrasas	2018	100,000	UNICEF
9. India Skills Report	3	Understand gender dimensions of employability of college students	2018	20,000	UNDP, CII, AICTE, Wheebox
10. Socio-Economic and Caste Census Update	All	The survey on key socio-economic parameters informs government policy, including identifying the rural poor for extending social entitlements	2018	20,000 (UNICEF)	Technical Assistance by UNDP, UNICEF
11. Citizen Satisfaction Survey	All	Provide direct citizen-feedback on basic services	2018	50,000	UNDP
12. Support for National Family Health Survey V (NFHS)	2	Support the largest national survey that provides data on key health issues in India.	2018-19	2,000,000 (UNICEF)	UNICEF, UNFPA (technical assistance), WHO, UNDP
13. HIV Sentinel Surveillance	2	Assessment of trends in HIV prevalence among ANC clients and key populations	2019/2021	TBD	WHO, UNAIDS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
14. Asset Ownership survey with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	7	Produce data on asset ownership control of women in India, on which there is currently limited data	2019	TBD	Technical Assistance by UN Women, UNFPA

ME Activity	UNSDF outcome ref.	Intended use of ME information and findings	Start	Indicative Cost (In USD)	Source of Funds (Agency: Regular; Other)
15. Out-of-School-Children Study	3	Strengthen system-delivery	2019	100,000 (UNICEF)	UNESCO, UNICEF
16. Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS)	2	Assessment of HIV prevalence and behavior in key populations	2020	TBD	UNAIDS, WHO
17. National Health Account	2	National Health Accounts (NHA) provide financing information on health system which is very important for evidenced based policy making.	2020	TBD	WHO, ADB
18. Census (2021)	All	Provide national census data, conducted every ten years	2021	TBD	UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP
19. NFHS - VI	2	Support the largest national survey that provides data on key health issues in India.	2021	TBD	WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA
20. Common Country Analysis (next cycle)	All	Inform the UNSDF 2022-2027	2021	30,000	UNCT
TOTAL					20,782,800
B. Monitoring Systems					
1. Monitoring and Evaluation of Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network	1, 3	Service delivery improvement	2016-19	1,000, 000	UNDP, GAVI
2. Development of Scorecard to capture status if disaster risk reduction in States	5	Strengthening disaster risk reduction systems	2018	30,000	UNDP
3. Food Security Mapping (Odisha and National)	4	Identify who is at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition and inform and evidence-based policy and programme decisions	2018-19	150,000	WFP
4. India SDG Dashboard	All	Monitor the SDGs at the national, sub-national, and sub-sub-national level to inform development policy-making, in particular, the geographic	2018-2022		UNCT

ME Activity	UNSDF outcome ref.	Intended use of ME information and findings	Start	Indicative Cost (In USD)	Source of Funds (Agency: Regular; Other)
		targeting of development initiatives.			
5. Strengthening Unified District Information System for Education (Educational Management Information System)	3	Strengthen UDISE for accurate school-level data	2018-22	500,000	UNICEF
6. Strengthening Child Protection Management Information System	7	Provides systemic online monitoring system for Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, etc, for timely data and accurate consolidation of feedback	2018-22	1,000,000	UNICEF
7. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction indicators in existing monitoring systems of social sectors	5	Advocacy and technical assistance to government.	2018-22	50,000	UNICEF
TOTAL					2,735,000
C. Reviews					
1. Results Group (RG) reviews (2x/yr) and reports (1x/yr)	All	Major input to the UNSDF annual review and progress report	2018-2022		
2. UNSDF Annual Review (AR) and Progress Report	All	Major input to the UNSDF annual review and progress report	2018-2022		
3. Common Review of National Health Mission	2		2018-22		UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF
4. FAO Reviews/Reports (Qtr.ly/Semi-Annually) containing Situation Analysis of 5 Projects	4	Will inform country programmes effectiveness of various project interventions in securing Global Environment Benefits (GEBs), i.e. Biodiversity Conservation (BD), Land degradation (LD), Climate Change Mitigation (CCM), and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the identified 5 GEF Project landscapes	2018-22	TBD	FAO

ME Activity	UNSD outcome ref.	Intended use of ME information and findings	Start	Indicative Cost (In USD)	Source of Funds (Agency: Regular; Other)
5. Strategic Review of India vis-à-vis SDG 2	2	A multi-stakeholder review to formulate country programmes	2018-19	100,000	WFP
6. UNDP Country Programme Mid-Term Review	1,3,4,6	To take stock of results and mid-course correction	2020	60,000	UNDP
TOTAL					160,000
D. Evaluations					
1. CSP Evaluations (Country Programme Evaluations) WFP	4	Evaluate the ongoing Country Programme	2022	150,000	WFP
2. Evaluation of UNICEF contribution to the implementation of the child protection legislation and policies in India	7	To inform UNICEF programming as well as to enhance GoI & other key stakeholder learning on child protection related policy implementation	2018	300,000	UNICEF
3. Process evaluation of Maternity Benefit Programme	1	To inform the policy makers at the national and state level on the key strengths, weaknesses and improvements required for national scale up	2018	150,000	UNICEF
4. Evaluation of UNICEF support to improved routine immunization coverage	3	To inform UNICEF's programmatic interventions on improved immunization coverage and to provide critical evidence to GoI on best practices and strategies to overcome both supply and demand side bottlenecks	2018	200,000	UNICEF
5. Evaluation of Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition, in selected States of India	3	The evaluation findings will address the existing evidence gap on successful approaches and strategies for integrated management of SAM.	2019	250,000	UNICEF
6. Evaluation of UNICEF India WASH Programme	3	To inform strategic reflection and	2020	200,000	UNICEF

ME Activity	UNSDF outcome ref.	Intended use of ME information and findings	Start	Indicative Cost (In USD)	Source of Funds (Agency: Regular; Other)
		possible reprogramming required in the post - SBM era. The evaluation will also contribute to sectoral learning and knowledge sharing and inform advocacy efforts.			
7. Evaluation of UNICEF-supported Early Childhood Development programming on promoting nurturing care and responsive and positive parenting	2 and 3	The findings will inform advocacy efforts with the government at national and state levels and provide evidence on the feasibility of using existing programmes, structures and staff to counsel parents, towards promoting the optimal development of children	2020	150,000	UNICEF
8. Evaluation of UNICEF-supported Early Childhood Development programming on promoting nurturing care and responsive and positive parenting	2 and 3	The findings will inform advocacy efforts with the government at national and state levels and provide evidence on the feasibility of using existing programmes, structures and staff to counsel parents, towards promoting the optimal development of children	2020	150,000	UNICEF
9. UNCT Leave No One Behind & Gender Assessment/SWAP Scorecard	All	Assess the extent to which the principle of Leave No One Behind, including gender, is mainstreamed in the UN System in India	2020	5,000	UNCT
10. UNSDF Evaluation	All	Evaluate the relevance of the UNSDF outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation by partners, and their sustainability and contribution to country priorities.	2021	60,000	UNCT

ME Activity	UNSDF outcome ref.	Intended use of ME information and findings	Start	Indicative Cost (In USD)	Source of Funds (Agency: Regular; Other)
		Provide recommendations for strategic focus of next UNSDF			
11. 9 th Country Programme Evaluation UNFPA	2, 7	Evaluate the ongoing Country Programme	2021	125,000	UNFPA
12. UNDP Country Programme Evaluation	1,3,4,6			60,000	
Total					1,800,000
TOTAL ME Plan					25,327,800

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Annex C: Overview of the Process to Develop UNSDF

The UNSDF was developed in partnership with the NITI Aayog, the nodal partner from the Government of India, and is designed to align to national development priorities, with areas where the UN in India holds a comparative advantage. The UNSDF was prepared in an inclusive manner through close collaboration and consultation with the national government, sub-national or state governments, civil society, private sector, academia, and other stakeholders.

In line with the Government of India's strong global commitment to Agenda 2030, it was decided to rename the conventional UN Development Action Framework as the UN *Sustainable Development Framework*.

The preparation of the UNSDF was informed by continuous strategic discussion with the Government of India, with the purpose of aligning with the national visioning process. In parallel with the development of the UNSDF, the Government of India, led by the NITI Aayog, has been in the midst of a long-term visioning exercise to set national development priorities, in line with global trends and economic growth, including Agenda 2030. The UN has engaged in strategic discussion with the NITI Aayog and line ministries at the central level, as well as at the sub-national level with state governments, with the outcome that the UNSDF aligns well with the recently released Draft Three-Year Action Plan, and is also aligned with proposed focus area of the New India by 2022 vision.

The UN Country Team, with the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, and in partnership with stakeholders, carried out several collaborative exercises to finalise the UNSDF. These included:

- **developing a country analysis** (the common country assessment) that provides a succinct analysis of India's development situation, to form the basis of the UNSDF. The CCA is fed from reliable data and evidence, and highlights major development challenges, trends, disparities, most affected communities, etc;
- **commissioning an independent evaluation of the UNDAF 2013-2017**, to provide learnings and recommendations on the future role of the UN in India; (refer to Box A below)
- **consulting with national stakeholders including at the Strategic Prioritization Retreat**, to agree upon areas in which the UN can best support the Government of India, including identifying a limited number of joint, scalable initiatives that can measurably support India's commitment to rapid economic growth, poverty eradication, and other development priorities.

The principle of Leave No One Behind, formed the cornerstone of the UNSDF- echoing the GoI's resounding message of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas (Collective Efforts, Inclusive Growth). Beginning from the evidence-based Common Country Assessment, which benefited from extensive consultation with civil society members, particularly from representatives of some of the most 98ationalizat and vulnerable groups in India, to the programming strategies that focus on empowering the most 98ationalizat to move out of poverty and vulnerability, the UNSDF is built on the promise to Leave No One Behind. Additionally, the momentum built through engagement with civil society was valuable in facilitating simultaneous dialogue and feedback on the 98ationalization of the 2030 Agenda, including the national SDG indicators, and the Three-Year Action Agenda.

The UNSDF is underpinned by an overarching Theory of Change, demonstrating how the UN along, with its partners, will bring about specific development change. It draws on causal analysis, based on robust evidence from the Common Country Assessment, consultation with key stakeholders, and learning and recommendations from the Independent Evaluation of the UNDAF 2013-2017.

All 26 UN organisations that have the privilege of serving in India, participated in the development of the UNSDF, significantly aligning their programming processes to the UNSDF process. UNSDF strategic priorities

and outcomes provided a basis for individual organizational planning instruments of at least five UN agencies.

Finally, the process of the formulation of the UNSDF was supported substantially by the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia, that is the designated UN peer-support agency for the India UNSDF, as well as by the Regional Director's Team in Bangkok and the Regional Development Operations Coordination Office.

Box A: Recommendations from the UNDAF 2013-2017 Independent Evaluation

- 1. STRATEGIC ROLE OF THE UN IN A RESURGENT INDIA**
 - Support the achievement of the SDGs through greater thrust on policy advisory and technical services
 - Harness intellectual resources to support, guide and monitor the work under the UNSDF.
 - Support key government priority areas and national schemes
- 2. UN IN INDIA NEEDS TO TAKE UP ITS NORMATIVE ROLE MUCH MORE EARNESTLY THAN BEING DONE HITHERTO**
- 3. PROGRAMME PRIORITY AREAS**
 - Limit the number of UNDAF focus areas to 6 broad outcomes that could be steered by agencies that have core competencies in relevant areas.
 - Reducing inequality should be the driver of programmes
 - Greater focus needs to be given to environment sustainability
- 4. MANAGEMENT OF THE UNDAF**
 - Ensure wide ownership of the UNDAF in Line Ministries
 - Ensure transparency and accountability of UNDAF management structures
- 5. JOINT COLLABORATION AMONG UN AGENCIES**
 - Ensure effective collaboration among UN agencies
 - Thematic Working groups should be steered by Heads of Agencies or Deputy Country representatives to ensure accountability and results.
 - Develop synergies between individual UN agency work
- 6. MONITORING & EVALUATION**
 - Ensure systematic and accurate reporting on results
- 7. PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP**
 - Increase partnerships with the private sector
- 8. KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND DISSEMINATION**
 - Provide policy advisory services, relevant knowledge products and facilitate national and state level dialogues on key issues, particularly in line with the SDGs.

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Annex D. GoI Mapping of SDG Goals against Government Schemes, Interventions and Relevant Ministries

The NITI Aayog, the Government of India body entrusted with the responsibility to coordinate efforts towards India's achievement of the SDGs, has undertaken a detailed mapping of SDGs and targets, against relevant Nodal Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and other existing related interventions. Below is an excerpt highlighting the mapping- a key part of the SDG planning and coordination process in India. The entire document can be found at : <file:///C:/Users/cm.in/Desktop/SDGsV20-Mapping080616->

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Targets, CSS, Interventions, Nodal and other Ministries (As on 08.06.2016)

Goal No.	Goal	Nodal Ministry	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	Related Interventions	Targets	Other concerned Ministries/Departments	Concerned Depts. of the State
①	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Rural Development	1) National Urban Livelihood Mission (Core)	1) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	RD, HUPA, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	
			2) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) (Core of the Core)	2) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	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	RD, HUPA Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	
			3) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (Core)	3) Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	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	Social Justice & Empowerment, RD, Labour, WCD, Minority Affairs, Tribal Affairs	
			4) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD / M/o Finance) (Core of the Core)		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	Agriculture & Cooperation, Land Resources, Drinking Water & Sanitation, HUPA, RD, Panchayati Raj, Urban Development	
			5) National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)		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	Home Affairs	
					1.a Ensure significant to end poverty in all its dimensions mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies	RD, HUPA	
					1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	External Affairs, RD	

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Annex E. Year-Wise Break- Up of the Common Budgetary Framework (in '000 USD)

AGENCIES	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
UNICEF	99,090	115,605	121,110	115,605	99,090	550,498
UNDP	62,838	73,311	76,802	73,311	62,838	349,100
WHO	37,944	44,268	46,376	44,268	37,944	210,800
IFAD	27,000	31,500	33,000	31,500	27,000	150,000
UNIDO	17,640	20,580	21,560	20,580	17,640	98,000
UNFPA	7,470	8,715	9,130	8,715	7,470	41,500
ILO	6,480	7,560	7,920	7,560	6,480	36,000
FAO	5,562	6,489	6,798	6,489	5,562	30,900
WFP	5,400	6,300	6,600	6,300	5,400	30,000
UNWOMEN	4,590	5,355	5,610	5,355	4,590	25,500
IOM	1,620	1,890	1,980	1,890	1,620	9,000
UNHCR	937	1,093	1,146	1,093	937	5,207
GRAND TOTAL	276,571	322,666	338,031	322,666	276,571	1,536,505

1. Calculations reflects approximate Official Development Assistance except for IFAD which is categorized as concessional lending.
2. These figures are indicative and may vary yearwise and across agencies as well.

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