United Nations

DP/DCP/IND/3

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Distr.: General
30 June 2017

Original: English

Second regular session 2017
5 to 11 September 2017, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for India (2018-2022)

Contents

I. Programme rationale

1. India is a major force in shaping global political and economic outcomes. The national contribution to global economic growth has doubled over the past two decades to almost 15 per cent while its share in world gross domestic product (GDP) has increased to an average of 7 per cent in 2014-2015.[1] Thirty years ago India was the world's largest recipient of foreign aid, whereas today India is a significant donor.[2]

2. Incomes have expanded, poverty has been in retreat, the capabilities of its people have been enhanced and substantial improvements have been recorded in reducing macroeconomic vulnerability. Over the past two decades, income poverty has declined from 45 per cent in 1994 to 22 per cent in 2012, resulting in 133 million people being lifted out of poverty.[3]

3. India, however, remains home to around 270 million poor. With inequalities increasing, the poor are becoming concentrated.[4] Rural areas account for 80 per cent of the poor with seven 'low-income' states, constituting 45 per cent of the population, home to 62 per cent of them.[5] India's Gini coefficient was 33.6 per cent in 2015.Inequalities accentuated spatial and regional disparities on account of area of residence, caste and gender. The human development index (HDI) for 2015 places India 131 out of 188 countries.[6]

4. Women are particularly affected by poverty and discrimination, with India ranking 130 out of 155 countries on the gender inequality index.[7] Women's contribution to India's GDP is 17 per cent, against the global average of 37 per cent, reflecting their extremely low participation in the labour force.

5. The Government is committed to poverty eradication. The Prime Minister recently stated that India "remains the greatest unfinished business of the 20th century".[8] Tackling poverty, inequality and jobless growth in India is central to global achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

6. UNDP contributions in 2013-2017[9] showed strong results aligned to the development vision of the Government. Through its work on inclusive and equitable growth, UNDP support led to greater access to national programmes for vulnerable and marginalized populations, improved livelihoods, skills-building for women and innovative partnerships. The UNDP contribution to strengthening public service delivery demonstrated 'last mile' impact, with women and children the main beneficiaries. UNDP interventions in environment and energy resulted in a shift, including at the community level, toward climate resilience, clean energy expansion and natural resource management, improving the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable communities. UNDP support to the rights and social protection of marginalized groups resulted in the recognition of transgender persons as a third sex; a legal ruling granting forest rights to tribal communities; the next generation of programming for livelihoods; and 'single window' service delivery for people living with HIV/AIDS.

7. India is the world's largest democracy and the second largest population by country (1.252 billion). The Government has established national flagship programmes for inclusive growth, development and poverty reduction, including Clean India,[10] Make in

---

[1]Between 2001-2007, India's contribution in purchasing power parity averaged 8 per cent and, by 2014, it had reached 14.4 per cent (http://indiabudget.nic.in/es2015-16/echapvol2-01.pdf).

[2] India: common country assessment 2017, 7 January 2017 version (p. 7).

[3] India: common country assessment 2017, 7 January 2017 version (p.10).

[4] New World Wealth Report 2016. India is the 12th most unequal country in the world.

[5] India: common country assessment 2017, 7 January 2017 version (p.16).

[6]*Human Development Report 2016* (http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/IND).

[7]*Human Development Report 2016* (http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII).

[8] Prime Minister's address, special session of the Economic and Social Council on its 70th Anniversary, January 2016.

[9] Independent outcome evaluation report of the country programme action plan (CPAP), 2013-2017 (https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/8279).

[10] Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

India, Digital India, and has re-energized the National Health Mission and Housing for All programmes.

8. To fast track implementation of government programmes, states and local governance institutions can receive government support for systems strengthening. This will have a catalytic impact on service delivery, particularly at the last mile. Innovative participatory mechanisms are needed to engage citizens, particularly women and vulnerable groups, to co-create and collaborate in development.

9. To tackle unemployment,[11] jobless growth and harness the demographic dividend,[12] the Government has launched a series of national programmes, legislation and financing promoting enterprise and skilling under the banner "together with all, development for all".[13] These include Skill India (400 million people skilled by 2022),[14] as well as initiatives to achieve greater financial inclusion,[15] resilient agricultural productivity,[16] rural employment,[17] the construction of 10 million houses for the poor by 2019,[18] and innovation through the programme Startup India.[19]

10. Implementation of national missions and programmes faces some challenges. These include a skills gap and mismatch[20] between demands of the private sector and supply of skilled labour for the job market.[21] Further, lack of systematic analysis on value-chains and producer-cooperative opportunities leaves a gap in understanding how to effectively include those at the bottom of the pyramid. Inadequate policy frameworks and capacities often miss the opportunity to link natural resources management with sustainable livelihoods opportunities. Not least, cultural barriers that prevent women's engagement in economic life are holding back India's economic future.[22]

11. India is one of the world's 17 mega-diverse countries and home to four of the 34 globally identified bio-diversity hotspots.[23] A significant portion of the population depends on natural resources for its livelihood. About 85 per cent of the country is exposed to hazards, with nearly 60 per cent at risk of earthquakes and 12 per cent of the land[24] susceptible to flooding and river erosion. The coastline is at risk from cyclones, tsunamis and rising sea levels and 68 per cent of the country's cultivable area is vulnerable to drought.[25] Climate change has begun impacting agricultural ecosystems, habitats and livelihoods.

12. As India strives towards a low-emission economy,[26] it faces several challenges. At the national and state levels, institutional capacities are not fully aligned to best implement policies, which are crucial for achieving the low-emission transition without undermining the country's economic growth. Natural disasters and climate change pose significant risks to India's rapidly growing cities and their communities, and vulnerable rural populations. Attention to waste, ozone depleting substances and chemicals requires urgent management to meet important targets and reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

---

[11] Economic Survey of India 2017, Ministry of Finance.
[12] Economic Survey of India 2017, Ministry of Finance.
[13] Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.
[14] Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
[15] The JAM trinity (Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile) initiative.
[16] National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).
[17] Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).
[18] Prime Minister's Awaas Yojana (PMAY).
[19] Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM).
[20] http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/EY-Government-and-Public-Sector-Reaping-Indias-demographic-dividend/$FILE/EY-Reaping-Indias-promised-demographic-dividend-industry-in-driving-seat.pdf.
21 Matching Skills and Labour Market Needs, Building Social Partnerships for Better Skills and Better Jobs, World Economic Forum 2014.
[22] http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/107761495798437741/India-development-update-unlocking-women-s-potential.
23 India nationally determined contributions submitted to UNFCCC.
[24] Over 40 million hectares.
25 National Institute of Disaster Management (National Profile).
[26] India nationally determined contribution submitted to UNFCCC.

13. The country programme's theory of change is firmly anchored in the mid-term review[27] and the country programme action plan (CPAP) evaluation. Accelerated, inclusive, sustainable development faces the challenges of weak institutions, systems and inadequate capacities. These constrain dynamism, dampen entrepreneurism, block synergies and prevent partnerships within India's flourishing public service. Performance systems do not always encourage risk-taking and innovation. With increasing focus on accountability and transparency through modernization and digitization, public institutions are poised to become harbingers of change. India's national programmes and missions reflect these characteristics.

14. This country programme is fully integrated with the three UNDP programme outcomes. It is underpinned by a framework of renewed partnerships and blended finance solutions,[28] pooling of financial and technical resources from various sources for greater development impact and scale, and draws on the best South-South expertise available. It systematically seeks to address each of the primary institutional and capacity challenges outlined above to achieve the *transformative change* and *development impact at scale*. The mid-term review and CPAP evaluation pointed to the following *critical success factors* that inform the theory of change:

(a) *Innovation* is integral to every successful intervention;

(b) *Systems strengthening* within institutions delivers last mile development impact;

(c) Advocating for human rights-based legislation through *dynamic partnerships with civil society* secures the principle of 'leave no one behind';

(d) *Integrated development solutions* yield high quality development outcomes for multiple SDG achievement;

(e) *Private sector market incentives* drive clean energy/energy efficiency; and

(f) *Mainstreaming resilience* (future-proofing disaster-risk management (DRM)/climate change) saves lives and reduces economic costs significantly.[29]

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The country programme, 2018-2022, is formulated in close consultation with the Government, and guided by both the current and new UNDP strategic plans, 2014-2017, and 2018-2021.[30] The three outcome areas match those of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF), 2018-2022. An independent outcome evaluation of the CPAP, 2013-2017, was presented to three outcome board meetings in December 2016, followed by the country programme management board (CPMB) in January 2017, co-chaired with the Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance. This consultation process confirmed the following UNDP priorities and defined areas of intervention. The programme and state priorities will be closely coordinated with the new UNSDF.

Outcome 1. Institutional and systems strengthening for service delivery

16. Outcome 1 is anchored in the national priorities of e-governance, Digital India, citizen-centric service delivery, effective implementation, effective justice delivery and is aligned with the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017: "Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services". This outcome has strong human rights foundations, central to 'leaving no one behind'. This also integrates SDGs 9 and 16 focused on service delivery and innovation.

---

[27]MTR of the CPAP 2013 – 2017, February 2016.

[28] Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2015; 69/313. Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) http://undocs.org/A/RES/69/313.

[29]Community resilience to disasters improved the response to Cyclone Phailin (Odisha 2013), minimizing human casualties, as compared to the 1999 cyclone that claimed 10,000 lives.

[30] In a case substantially different from current one, the CPD will be amended in consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs.

17. Building on the CPAP evaluation, which observed "systems strengthening as the single most important innovation to achieve last mile impact", UNDP will leverage its comparative advantage to expand its systems strengthening expertise further into national institutions, missions and programmes in support of delivery of core services. This will include SDG planning, budgeting, coordination and monitoring at all levels with a particular focus on implementation and convergence assistance in districts and panchayats. UNDP will continue the highly effective modality of embedding strategic advisors within national and state institutions to develop and transfer critical capacities in policy analysis, programme management, implementation and monitoring through some of the leading development and social protection missions of the Government. This will improve institutional and programme responsiveness; enhance synergies, effectiveness, accountability and targeting; improve access among marginalized and difficult to reach populations; and contribute to overall performance and citizen satisfaction. The UNDP approach garners strong national ownership and sustainability.

18. UNDP will expand on its GAVI Alliance-funded real-time vaccine logistic, cold chain and mobile-based management information system (e-Vin) that was successfully introduced and scaled up to 370 districts in 12 states in the previous country programme cycle. Immunization coverage indicators improved and service delivery became inclusive and accountable, with women and marginalized groups obtaining better access. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, other ministries and state authorities have requested UNDP assistance to expand e-Vin and systems strengthening, including digital innovation, into other national institutions, programmes and systems.[31] Similarly, UNDP will respond to the Department of Justice request to strengthen its institutional capacities and synergies among stakeholders for implementation of its seven-year strategy, which includes scaling up access to justice for women and marginalized groups, the e-courts initiative and legal aid provision.

19. UNDP will continue to build on its trusted partnership with the Government at the national and state levels, as acknowledged in the CPAP evaluation. It will continue its partnership with civil society to provide voice and inclusion in legislation, policy and programmes for marginalized groups and women. System strengthening that integrates digital innovations will provide UNDP with a strategic edge in advancing the United Nations partnership for SDG success with the close involvement of UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Outcome 2. Inclusive growth

20. Outcome 2 is anchored in the national priority of 'accelerated growth with inclusion and equity, employment generation, and skill India', aligned to outcome 1 of the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017. Theory of change analysis and learning generated from the previous cycle inform these interventions. While the focus of outcome 2 is on decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) and reducing inequalities (SDG 10), the UNDP comparative advantage in the sector as a facilitator, broker and knowledge leader will be leveraged to strengthen institutional linkages between enterprise and skills-training providers and to identify synergies between national programmes and missions to assist marginalized groups'[32] access to sustainable skills, jobs, livelihoods and productive assets. Solid gains can be expected in SDGs 1, 5 and 10, as well as the environmental SDGs 6, 7, 11, 15 and 17.

21. The country's rapid growth trajectory offers particular opportunities for social and economic empowerment, productive skilling, jobs and entrepreneurship for women and the poor to make inclusive growth a reality. UNDP will focus on addressing structural

---

[31] CPAP governance outcome board meeting minutes, December 2016.
[32] Women, youth, tribal communities, disabled, persons affected by HIV, transgender.

aspects of education, training and economic sectors to address institutional, legal, societal and economic barriers that preclude the realization of inclusive growth through:

  (a) Research, analysis and policy options;

  (b) Brokering partnerships and facilitating synergies between existing national growth, skilling and employment institutions and programmes;

  (c) Creating scalable integrated development solutions (linked to outcome 3 below);

  (d) Confronting the significant barriers and stigma faced by women and girls in the economic sector.

22. As observed in the CPAP outcome evaluation, "UNDP's DISHA project forged a new modality of public-private partnership for skilling, securing employment and entrepreneurship". The new country programme will expand the DISHA project partnership between state institutions, private sector and UNDP to provide workable, financially viable models for recruitment, skills development, entrepreneurism and sustainable job creation. The project will seek to replicate the enabling conditions by which women are better able to become active agents in development through education and training opportunities, counselling and advice.

23. Building on lessons learned of the previous cycle, UNDP will support the poor to move beyond subsistence towards sustainable livelihoods through demonstration projects by strengthening value chains that achieve market access and linkages in a few sectors. Integrated area-based development solutions will use the resilient housing typologies developed by UNDP in the previous cycle and combine housing with skills-building area-based approach to integrate public health, sanitation, clean energy and livelihoods for multiple SDG impact. UNDP will also promote social empowerment and inclusion, enterprise and cohesion for increased productivity in focus areas with priority communities and groups.

24. UNDP partnerships with the Government and state authorities, and the private sector, provide entry point to address systemic issues, institutional relationships and the prospective synergies between national programmes, missions and schemes. It will expand successful private sector partnerships and develop new partnerships with community-based organizations (CBOs) and cooperatives. United Nations partners critical to success in outcome 2 include the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), UNICEF and UN-Women. The UNDP focus will be on marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Outcome 3. Energy, environment and resilience

25. Outcome 3 is anchored in the national priority of 'energy conservation and efficiency, environmental sustainability, stronger natural resource management, and community resilience' and aligned to outcome 5 of the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017. The UNDP sub-programme has been assembled on the evidence of what works, based on recent evaluations. UNDP will provide leadership support to the Government and its partners in the energy, environment and resilience portfolio. It will draw on its strong comparative advantage in the sector founded on a long, trusted partnership and position as knowledge leader with a strong track record of successful innovation and proven ability to access, manage and deliver high quality results using Global Environment Facility (GEF) and climate financing, and to leverage South-South exchange of policy, analysis and expertise. As in previous outcomes, outcome 3 is highly integrated to achieve multiple SDGs, including SDG 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17.

26. UNDP will build on its exemplary projects funded through GEF and other sources with Indian railways, steel manufacturers, solar concentrators and commercial buildings, innovating new partnerships and generating new models of energy efficiency capable of going readily to scale. It will enhance access to clean energy to meet the requirements of underserved, poor communities and women's group. It will provide institutional strengthening, policy, capacity and implementation support for the phasing out of hydro-

chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in accordance with the Montreal Protocol, as well as for chemical management, especially as the process has been initiated to develop a comprehensive inventory for mercury in line with the Minamata Convention. Similar UNDP assistance will be made available to support safe, efficient recycling and waste management practices.

27. UNDP will reinforce integration of internationally adopted frameworks and policies for climate change and DRM within national and state-level institutions, systems and processes. It will provide capacity strengthening at federal, state and city levels, fully integrating climate change and disaster resilience policies and programmes within key sectors,[33] for example, energy, transportation, water, agriculture and forestry in line with national targets and convention obligations,[34] as recommended in the CPAP outcome evaluation.

28. The mid-term review[35] noted considerable success in Nagaland and Maharashtra states in ecosystem and natural resource management, recommending greater attention to integrated development solutions that enable scaling up of comprehensive economic, social, environmental and institutional initiatives, including their sustainable livelihoods and gender equality benefits. UNDP has since outlined its intent for an ambitious programme of integrated natural resource management initiatives to contribute significantly to the thriving of ecology and economy:

(a) along India's 7,500 km of coastline;
(b) within highland and mountainous habitats;
(c) along river basins and banks, such as the Ganga; and
(d) within community-managed forests.

29. The longstanding, highly effective UNDP partnership with the Government and state authorities will drive the advancement of outcome 3. It will further strengthen valued partnerships with local communities, in particular regarding climate change and DRM and increasingly through integrated development solutions involving ecosystem, natural resource management, sustainable livelihoods and enterprise development. UNDP will expand its partnership with the private sector as a catalyst in the energy and DRM/climate change sectors. Trade and industry associations and networks will be increasingly important players in establishing new industry norms and standards. UNDP will strengthen its programming with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNICEF, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UN-Women.

Cross-cutting partnerships that provide a blended financing framework for development results

30. Significant growth in India will result in opportunities for innovative partnerships leveraging blended financing for accelerated development impact. UNDP will engage in a new partnership with the private sector for development cooperation. Furthering discourse on the SDGs, responsible business and shared values, the new stream will focus on the catalytic role of the private sector, foundations and philanthropy to achieve country programme goals.

31. Blended financing, as described above, enables UNDP to strategically shift from funding to financing and use the available resources. This shift incentivizes the corporate sector to move from transactional to transformational collaboration. UNDP, as a trusted development partner and with considerable presence across India, is well placed to maximize this opportunity to accelerate SDG-led engagement.

---

[33]Prime Minister's declaration, Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, November 2016, Delhi.
[34]UNFCCC, also the Kigali agreement for the phasing out hydro-fluorocarbons.
[35]Coastal, marine and mountainous regions where UNDP projects can be scaled up to integrated development models.

32. UNDP will step up South-South and global cooperation across all three outcome areas to bring the best development practices to India and demonstrate a leadership position. UNDP will work with the private and public sectors to strengthen international procurement policies and procedures. As the government takes up leadership, policy and financing positions on the global development agenda, such as disaster response, UNDP will also provide facilitation assistance.

Funding pattern

33. The programme estimated resource envelope is $349.09 million, of which $30.02 million will come from UNDP regular resources. UNDP will pursue new funding opportunities and partnerships. UNDP expects to mobilize funding of approximately $183.4 million from vertical funds, including the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund. The expected funding from bilateral partners, the private sector and foundations is $78.8 million. The indicative funding from the Government to the project envelope is $56.8 million.

III. Programme and risk management

34. In line with the corporate policy, this country programme outlines the UNDP contribution to India's national development results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

35. The country programme will be executed in coordination with the Department of Economic Affairs and Ministry of Finance. The programme will deploy different implementation modalities, for example, national, direct, non-governmental, civil society, United Nations organization, to ensure faster response and resource delivery.

36. UNDP will retain relevance and space in the country's development architecture, strengthening its ability to forge partnerships and attract blended resources to scale up innovative development solutions. UNDP will build on its past work and undertake scalable, integrated development projects built on a strong evidenced-based theory of change, drawing on the best in-country and international experience. Initiatives will be taken at the central government and state levels, and will be increasingly grounded at the state level for improved service delivery.

37. The country office has an ambitious resource mobilization target with a projected 35 per cent growth. The cost recovery policy followed is in line with the Executive Board approvals and ensures that country office capacities are enhanced in light of the growth trajectory. The country office will make its structure fit-for-purpose, ensuring financial viability and capacities to respond to the new country programme priorities.

38. All direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the projects. The country office is fully compliant with the harmonized approach to cash transfer (HACT), and fast-track procedures may be applied, as needed.

39. The country programme is susceptible to a variety of risks, such as:

   a) policy and programmatic changes as a result of national elections, for which strategic adjustments may ultimately be required;

   b) declining traditional grant assistance for development results, requiring more diverse, dynamic partnerships to increase financing from government and the private sector (rationale for the blended financing framework is integral to the country programme);

    c) operational challenges for integrated cross-sectoral projects, as they will be spread across multiple line ministries, departments and states, for which UNDP lateral and convergence approaches will be required;

    d) climate change and disasters posing a potential threat to programme operations, for which UNDP will invest in planning for business continuity and emergency preparedness;

    e) managing and reducing fiduciary risks, given expected large delivery volumes.

40. UNDP is committed to putting appropriate mitigation strategies in place to minimize these risks and to ensure full accountability and compliance with all corporate policies, rules and procedures.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

41. Monitoring and evaluation of the country programme will be anchored in the principles of results-based management and guided by verifiable data and statistics. For United Nations system-wide coherence, country programme monitoring will be based on the UNSDF results matrix, agreed with the Government [36] and aligned with the 2030 Vision Agenda.

42. UNDP will align monitoring and evaluation activities with the national and state development initiatives, indicators and processes. In support of the UNSDF and in line with the 2030 Vision Agenda, output level indicators will measure the UNDP contribution to India's development results. The results and resource framework (RRF) is aligned with the global and national frameworks to promote the use of national monitoring and evaluation and statistical systems, and synergies in reporting on results. If need be, UNDP will adjust the RRF to reflect new integrated results and resource framework indicators as they become available in consultation with the regional bureau. UNDP will set up robust monitoring systems to ensure that country programme outputs are delivered, data collected and progress monitored. It will use project budgets for output monitoring, while testing innovative monitoring methods. It will use both qualitative and quantitative indicators to track progress against country programme outputs, and it will detail indicators in projects, allowing for continuous tracking. It will develop implementing partners' capacities in data collection, analytics and reporting.

43. Evidence on performance generated through monitoring and evaluation will guide learning, managing and adjustments to strategy and resources for greater impact. UNDP will use the gender marker to monitor country programme expenditures and improve planning and decision-making. UNDP social and environmental standards will be rigorously applied to ensure that development remains inclusive, human rights-based and environmentally sustainable. It will utilize agreed oversight mechanisms, such as the CPMB and outcome and project boards to ensure ownership of results by government partners.

44. The programme will undertake a mid-term comprehensive programme review to track progress and, if required, adjust programme direction. It will conduct an independent evaluation in 2021 to assess programme achievements and provide recommendations for the next country programme.

45. During the programme period, project research, knowledge management and lessons learned will focus particularly on innovation (skilling, housing, waste management), systems strengthening (health) and integrated development solutions across the three outcome areas.

---

[36] National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog).

Annex. Results and resources framework for India (2018-2022)

NATIONAL PRIORITY : 'Good governance', 'Maximum governance, minimum government', 'e-governance', 'Digital India citizen-centric service delivery', 'effective implementation', effective justice delivery.
UNSDF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: UNSDF outcome 3: By 2022, there is improved and more equitable access to, and utilization of, quality affordable health, nutrition, and water and sanitation services.
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (2014-2017 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.

UNSDF outcome indicator(s), baselines and target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners, partnerships and frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (*in United States dollars*)

UNSDF Outcome 1
1.2. Number of states/Union Territories providing multiple services through single point of access at the local level.
Baseline: 0
Target: 10
 	
1.4. Number of states in which gram panchayat prepare integrated development plans oriented to SDGs.
Baseline: 0
Target: 10
 	
1.5. Number of states implementing digital or other innovations in public service.
Baseline: 0
Target: 10
 	
UNSDF Outcome 3
3.1.Percentage children under five years of age who are stunted
Baseline: 38.7%
Target: 27.9% (40% reduction as per global target)
	Management Information Systems(MIS) of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (Annual) Responsibilities – the Government
	
	Department of Justice (DOJ) (Annual)
	Responsibility – the Government
	
	Project reports; Sample Registration System; United Nations Inter-agency Working Group on Child Mortality (Annual); National Family Health Survey – (once in five years)
	Responsibility – Project teams and the Government
	
	National Informatics Centre (Annual)
	Responsibility – the Government
		Output 1.1: Institutions strengthened to support implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.
		    Indicator 1.1.1: Number of states in which Gram Panchayats prepare integrated plans focussing on SDGs.
		    Baseline: to be established; Target: 10 additional
		
		Output 1.2: Systems strengthened for increased access to entitlements, services, justice and finance.
		    Indicator 1.2.1: Number of states/Union Territories integrating access to legal aid through common service centres
		    Baseline: 10; Target: 15
		
		Output 1.3: Improved efficiency and effectiveness in public health systems for service delivery benefitting women and the poor.
		    Indicator 1.3.1: Number of states covered through health systems strengthening benefitting women and the poor.
		    Baseline: 12; Target: 36
		
		Output 1.4: Increased provision of digital government services to citizens.
		    Indicator 1.4.1. Number of states with services linked to single window national services portal providing digital services.
		    Baseline: to be established; Target: 8 additional
		
		Output 1.5: Partnerships forged between government, private sector, multilateral and bilateral agencies, vertical funds, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and foundations that provide innovative and effective new development solutions that harness South-South opportunities.
		    Indicator 1.5.1: Number of new partnerships and/or South-South innovations.
			National Institution for Transforming India State and district planning departments, DOJ; Panchayati Raj institutions, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Ministry of Rural Development (MORD), Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), State departments of health, village health commissions, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Department of Posts, Department of Financial Services, Department of Personnel and Training, private sector, GAVI Alliance, UN-Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO	**Regular**
				11 million
				
				Other
				72.49 million

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Energy conservation and efficiency' 'natural resources and environmental sustainability', 'urban landscape' 'SMART cities'. Priority V. Stronger natural resource management, community resilience, and increased energy efficiency.				
		Baseline: to be established; Target: 3 additional		

NATIONAL PRIORITY : 'Accelerated growth with inclusion and equity', Employment generation', 'Skill India'

UNSDF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: UNSDF outcome 1: By 2022, institutions are strengthened to progressively deliver universal access to basic services, employment, and sustainable livelihoods to the poor and excluded, in rural and urban areas.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (2014-2017) 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

UNSDF Outcome 1	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MOSDE) Report, State Education Department Report, State Technical Education Institutions Report (annual), All India Census of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Once in five years)/Start-up Village Entrepreneurship; programme and project reports (annual). Responsibility – the Government	**Output 2.1**: Models with large-scale replicability, integrating employability, skilling, employment and entrepreneurship targeting women and poor people are developed.	Ministry of Labour and Employment, MOSDE, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Department of Science and Technology, National Skills Development Agency, MORD, MOTA, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, MOHFW, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, state governments. Private sector: IKEA UN-Women, ILO, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNEP	**Regular** 8.02 million **Other** 76.32 million
1.6. Number of documented, replicable models demonstrating integrated/sectoral development solutions for vulnerable groups. Baseline: 0; Target: 30		Indicator 2.1.1: Number of states providing career counselling in state-run educational and vocational establishments targeting women and poor. Baseline: 2 states; Target: 5 states Indicator 2.1.2: Percentage increase in the ownership of enterprise by women from marginalized communities. Baseline: 1.4% (national level); Target: 3% in select states. Indicator 2.1.3: Number of collectives of poor producers initiating and continuing access to capital and risk management through new modes of financing. Baseline: To be established; Target: 10 new collectives		
1.8. Percentage increase in the number of poor households in selected states having access to improved, context relevant housing. Baseline: Assam:0; Target: 30% Baseline: Odisha:0; Target: 30%				
1.9. Number of new partnerships for social housing and related skills development formed between government, private sector, vertical funds and foundations. Baseline: 0; Target: 10		**Output 2.2**: Poor and vulnerable have the capacity, options and opportunities to move out of deprivation. Indicator: 2.2.1: Number of replicable models demonstrating integrated/sectoral development solutions for women, poor, vulnerable groups, particularly in tribal, mining and Left-Wing Extremism areas. Baseline: To be established; Target: 20. Indicator 2.2.2: Percentage increase in vulnerable groups obtaining tangible benefits from enabling legislations and schemes (segregated by vulnerable groups). Baseline: to be established; Target: 30% Indicator 2.2.3: Percentage increase in poor gaining access to improved, context relevant housing. Baseline: To be established; Target: 20%.		
1.11. Percentage of scheduled tribes and other forest dwelling women with access to forest land for habitation, cultivation and forest based livelihoods. Baseline: 17.8 Lakhs; Target: 30%	MORD reports including Housing MIS report (on demand); District Mineral Foundation reports (annual) MOTA MIS report; National AIDS Control Organization report (annual); Responsibility – the Government			
UNSDF Outcome 4 4.2. (a) Number of new entrepreneurs benefited from the Government's new policy initiatives such as Start-Up India, Stand-Up India and Skill India Baseline: tbd; Target: tbd		**Output 2.3**: Partnerships for skill development and integrated housing solution forged between government, private sector, multilateral and bilateral agencies, vertical funds, CSR and foundations. Indicator 2.3.1: Number of new partnerships with private sector facilitated by UNDP in skill development and integrated housing solutions. Baseline: 5 (skills development); Target: 15 Baseline: To be established (integrated housing solutions). Target: 5 additional		
4.8 Number of states adopting skills and entrepreneurship development policies and reporting an increase in budgetary spending. Baseline: tbd; Target: tbd	Project reports (annual) Responsibility – project team			

11

UNSDF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: UNSDF outcome 6. By 2022, environmental and natural resource management is strengthened and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (2014-2017): 5 Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change**.**				

UNSDF outcome 6
6.1 Annual reduction in tons of CO2 (tCO2/year) in line with the nationally determined contribution and commitments under UNFCCC.
Baseline:0.5 million (2018)
Target:1.5 million CO2 (2022)
 	
6.2 Extent of implementation of HCFC phase-out management plan
Baseline:10% (2018)
Target:35% (2022)
 	
6.3: Number of state governments adopt and implement climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework.
Baseline:2 (2018)
Target:6 (2022)
 	
6.4 Terrestrial, coastal and marine areas protected, restored or managed through integrated programmes for ecosystem resilience and community based climate adaptation.
Baseline:19 lakh hectares (2018)
Target: 21 lakh hectares (2022)
 	
6.5 Integrated approaches adopted to reduce pollution and environmental degradation with a focus on chemicals and waste management.
Baseline: 0 (2018)
Target: tbd (2022)
 	
6.6 Enhanced energy access within vulnerable communities.
Baseline: 0 (2018)
Target: tbd (2022)
	Central and state government reports, government steering committee meeting records (annual)
	GEF project information reports (annual); project documents and progress reports (annual), project evaluation reports
	Responsibility: the Government and project teams
		Output 3.1: Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction at national and subnational levels.
		    Indicator 3.1.1: Number of national, state and sectoral disaster risk reduction and climate change strategy/action plans that also address gender considerations implemented.
		    Baseline: 2 Target: 10
		
		Output 3.2: Effective solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, ozone depleting substances, chemicals and wastes.
		    Indicator 3.2.1 Number of policies and programme promoting sustainable livelihoods and incorporating gender responsive strategies for natural resources and ecosystems management.
		    Baseline: 4; Target: 7
		    Indicator 3.2.2: Number of scalable initiatives incorporating improved management of ozone depleting substances, chemicals and/or wastes
		    Baseline: 2; Target: 4
		
		Output 3.3. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal clean energy access.
		    Indicator 3.3.1: Underserved, poor communities and women benefiting from new partnerships with funding for sustainable energy solutions.
		    Baseline: 0.1 million (2018); Target: 1.03 million
		    Indicator 3.3.2: Number of sectors upscale energy efficiency, and/or renewable energy coverage.
		    Baseline: 5; Target: 10
		
		Output 3.4: Blended finance mechanisms developed to strengthen sustainable energy and environment solutions.
		    Indicator 3.4.1: Number of blended finance mechanisms developed and funds mobilized.
		    Baseline:1; Target: 4
			Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
			Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change,
			Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation,
			Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority,
			State Disaster Management Authority,
			Ministry of Urban Development,
			Ministry of Power,
			Bureau of Energy Efficiency,
			Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Steel,
			MORD
			Ministry of Civil Aviation,
			Industry Boards,
			Central Pollution Control Board,
			State departments (forests and environment, climate change cells, biodiversity boards), urban local bodies
			Private Sector, GEF, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNEP, FAO, UNIDO,
			Relevant United Nations convention bodies.
				Regular
				11 million
				
				Other
				170.26 million

———————