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Country programme document for India (2023–2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Projected to be the fastest-growing large economy in the world in 2022,¹ India plays an increasingly important global role as the sixth largest economy and second most populous country. India is the world's sixth largest manufacturer in terms of value added² and has the second fastest-growing service sector.³ It lifted nearly 271 million people out of multidimensional poverty between 2005 and 2015-2016⁴ and made significant improvements in access to clean water and sanitation and affordable and clean energy.⁵ The country's growing digital capacity is supporting stronger service delivery, as demonstrated through the roll-out of the world's largest coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccination programme. The Government is strongly committed to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals, as exemplified by subnational and regional indices and a dashboard that monitors progress at the state and union territory levels. With 6 in 10 Indians aged 15-59 years,⁶ the country is poised to reap rich demographic dividends.

2. The country's international contributions to sustainable development continue to grow. A leader of the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), India is a champion of South-South cooperation and emerged as a major global supplier of COVID-19 vaccines and medicines during the pandemic.⁷ India is offering its digital vaccine platform, Co-WIN (Winning over COVID-19)⁸, as a public good.⁹ With its announcements arising from the twenty-sixth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to increase its clean energy capacity to 500GW, reduce emissions by 1 billion tons and reach net zero by 2070, the Government shows its strong commitment to the climate agenda.

3. This growth story is not without its challenges. India ranks 131 of 189 countries on the Human Development Index, social and spatial inequalities are widening and the growth path could be more inclusive. One in four Indians remains multidimensionally poor¹⁰ and the top 10 per cent of the population earn 20 times as much as the bottom 50 per cent, making India among the most unequal countries in the world.¹¹ Significant interstate inequalities are reflected by the Multidimensional Poverty Index,¹² which finds that 50 per cent of the population of Bihar is poor, compared with less than 1 per cent in Kerala. Five of every six poor people belong to disadvantaged social groups¹³ and weak social protection and high rates

¹ International Monetary Fund (2021) <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2021/10/12/world-economic-outlook-october-2021>

² The World Bank (2020) https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.IND.MANF.CD?most_recent_value_desc=true

³ Economic Survey of India, Ministry of Finance, Government of India (2013-14) <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2014-2015/es2013-14/echap-10.pdf>

⁴ Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, United Nations Development Programme and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (2020) https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2020_mpi_report_en.pdf

⁵ NITI Aayog, Government of India (2021)

https://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in/assets/Files/SDG3.0_Final_04.03.2021_Web_Spreads.pdf

⁶ Census of India and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India (2020)

https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/Population%20Projection%20Report%202011-2036%20-%20Upload_compressed_0.pdf

⁷ Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India (2021); Global Health Strategies (2021).

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IjdXiKC7K2PdEumI-MKdvxIg_HkoUTZU/view

⁸ <https://www.cowin.gov.in/>

⁹ Press Information Bureau, Government of India (2021) <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1732812>

¹⁰ National Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index Report (2021) https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-11/National_MPI_India-11242021.pdf

¹¹ Word Inequality Report (2022) https://wir2022.wid.world/www-site/uploads/2021/12/WorldInequalityReport2022_Full_Report.pdf

¹² NITI Aayog (2021) https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-11/National_MPI_India-11242021.pdf

¹³ Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, United Nations Development Programme and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (2021) https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021_mpi_report_en.pdf

of labour informality¹⁴ remain concerns.

4. In terms of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, India ranks 120 of 165 countries with a score below the regional average.¹⁵ The extent of localization of the Goals by state governments varies by region¹⁶ and large-scale adoption of innovative financing has not yet been achieved. Gender equality remains an unfinished agenda; India has one of the lowest female labour force participation rates in the world¹⁷ and ranks 123 of 189 on the Gender Inequality Index.¹⁸

5. India is highly vulnerable to climate change¹⁹ and frequent extreme weather events disproportionately affect marginalized communities.²⁰ Groundwater tables are falling at alarming rates and it is estimated that the country will face severe water constraints by 2050.²¹ Indian waste management systems handle nearly one tenth of the world's solid waste²² and remain highly informal.²³ No Indian city meets World Health Organization (WHO) air pollution guidelines²⁴ and the country's air pollution crisis translates into economic losses of nearly \$37 billion, or 1.36 per cent of its gross domestic product (GDP).²⁵ Other environmental challenges include biodiversity loss,²⁶ soil degradation²⁷ and a shrinking forest cover.²⁸

6. The recent independent country programme evaluation confirmed that UNDP played a significant role in Sustainable Development Goal integration, leveraged digital technology to address many development challenges, including strengthening of health systems, and demonstrated effective models for skilling, the circular economy and biodiversity. Lessons learned include the importance of early planning, use of data to inform quick pivots, expanding partnerships with government, using evidence to drive programming and a nimble operational approach to minimize delays in programme implementation.

7. As recommended, UNDP will further strengthen partnerships with government and extend Sustainable Development Goal integration to local bodies; leverage the full potential of state offices; promote financing; scale up innovative and successful skilling and employment models; and invest in gender equality outcomes. UNDP will support the Government's net-zero commitment and scale up circular-economy models. To strengthen its though leadership, UNDP will increase outreach to external stakeholders, generate evidence and build knowledge partnerships to support national and subnational governments, including

¹⁴ Confederation of Indian Industry (2014) <https://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/CII%20EM-october-2014.pdf> and International Labour Organization (2019) https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_734503.pdf

¹⁵ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings>

¹⁶ NITI Aayog (2021) https://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in/assets/Files/SDG3.0_Final_04.03.2021_Web_Spreads.pdf

¹⁷ The Economic Times (2021) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/no-place-for-women-what-drives-indias-ever-declining-female-labour-force/articleshow/83480203.cms?from=mdr>

¹⁸ Human Development Perspectives, United Nations Development Programme (2020)

https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hd_perspectives_gsni_0.pdf

¹⁹ Global Climate Risk Index (2021)

https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_2.pdf

²⁰ International Labour Organization (2018) https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_645572.pdf

²¹ Dhawan (2017)

https://www.oav.de/fileadmin/user_upload/5_Publikationen/5_Studien/170118_Study_Water_Agriculture_India.pdf

²² India Water Portal (2020) <https://www.indiawaterportal.org/articles/sanitation-workers-amid-pandemic>

²³ United Nations Development Programme (2021)

https://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/library/poverty/Baseline_analysis_of_the_socio-economic_situation_of_Safai_Sathis.html

²⁴ World Air Quality Report (2021) <https://www.iqair.com/world-air-quality-report>

²⁵ [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanplh/article/PIIS2542-5196\(20\)30298-9/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanplh/article/PIIS2542-5196(20)30298-9/fulltext)

²⁶ Centre for Science and Environment (2021) <https://www.cseindia.org/india-has-lost-90-per-cent-of-the-area-under-its-biodiversity-hotspots-says-cse-s-new-statistical-analysis-10838#:~:text=New%20Delhi%2C%20June%208%2C%202021,loss%20of%2095%20per%20cent>

²⁷ Bhattacharyya et. al (2015) <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/7/4/3528>; Aulakh and Sidhu (undated)

https://www.naro.affrc.go.jp/archive/naes/marco/marco2015/text/ws3-2_m_s_aulakh.pdf

²⁸ Kanade and John (2018) <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0143622817305982>; Ramachandran et. al (2018)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1470160X17306362>

by linkages with the Global Policy Network and “#FutureSmartUNDP” approaches pioneered in the global network of over 90 UNDP Accelerator Labs.

8. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is aligned with national priorities and the government commitment to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UNDP country programme is derived from the UNSDCF, and UNDP will use its mandate, capacity and positioning to further the UNSDCF outcomes.

9. In supporting the efforts of the United Nations, led by the Resident Coordinator, and while positioning itself in the UNSDCF as an integrator of the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP will leverage its unique position to work across economic, social and environmental Goals. UNDP will provide a mix of technical, implementation and policy-oriented support, including upstream policy dialogue with government, exchange of knowledge and national capacity development, while ensuring national ownership and leadership for sustainability of results.

10. UNDP will contribute to national priorities as articulated in national plans and strategies including Digital India, Skill India, the National Urban Livelihood Mission, the Universal Immunization Programme and the National Health Mission, in addition to international agreements and frameworks on climate change, biodiversity, desertification and the national framework on Sustainable Development Goal localization. This will entail close partnerships with the central and state governments and other public and private sector stakeholders.

11. The UNDP comparative advantage is its ability to combine trusted partnerships with government, the private sector, civil society and think tanks with a policy capacity that applies integrated approaches to complex development challenges at the national, state and community levels. UNDP works with the Government to support its global and regional engagement to promote and benefit from South-South cooperation. The ability of UNDP to mobilize partnerships around leaving no one behind, environmental sustainability and gender equality is its distinct strength. UNDP will continue to rely on volunteers as an integral means of implementation, working with the United Nations Volunteers programme.

12. In line with the findings of the evaluation of the country programme, other lessons learned and the UNSDCF theory of change, the country programme theory of change is built on the premise that: if delivery institutions, especially at the local level, become more responsive, transparent and accountable including to the vulnerable and at-risk populations, upholding their right to voice and participation and ensuring their entitlements, while at the same time delivering services that are efficient, inclusive and resilient to shocks; if India leverages its digital technology and innovations in a manner that is inclusive (including gender) and bridges the rural-urban divide, creating new jobs especially for the marginalized and youth; if India is more judicious in the use and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity, while addressing climate change through adopting low-carbon and circular-economy pathways, and disaster risk management; if greater equality is achieved across regions, gender and social and economic classes; then the people, especially the most vulnerable, will be empowered and benefit from more equitable access to economic opportunities, improved service delivery and social protection, and will build greater resilience to shocks.

13. These change pathways are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. While managing risks and assumptions, this requires flexible development solutions that will result in strong, accountable and evidence-led institutions; enhanced economic opportunities and social protection for the marginalized; and climate-smart solutions, sustainable ecosystems and resilient development.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The country programme 2023-2027 is aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and is derived from the UNSDCF. It has been prepared in consultation with over 50 partners ranging from the Government of India (Department of Economic Affairs and line ministries) and state governments to the private sector, civil society, bilateral development partners and academia.

15. The programme will be driven by strong partnerships, drawing on the expertise, impartiality and trust that partners see as central to the UNDP comparative advantage. Working with government (national and subnational), local bodies and institutions, UNDP will prioritize speedy implementation and engage in deep demonstrations and scaling-up of pilots, strengthen capacities and establish frameworks for Sustainable Development Goal localization and acceleration. With the private sector, UNDP will expand its partnership for creating skills and employment, promoting digitalization, combating climate change and finding innovative solutions. With international financial institutions, UNDP will aim to overcome operational bottlenecks to meet national priorities. UNDP will continue to expand partnership with civil society coalitions, youth-led organizations and volunteer networks, leveraging their grass-roots experience, knowledge and role in promoting accountability and transparency. UNDP will work with academia and think tanks and its global network of Accelerator Labs to strengthen its position as a thought leader and provide granular evidence for policymaking. UNDP will continue to support the Government in implementing South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance and the CDRI. Funding partners will include the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund. UNDP will work with other United Nations agencies under the coordination leadership of the of the Resident Coordinator for system-wide engagement of the United Nations country team (UNCT) on critical priorities such as Sustainable Development Goal localization and acceleration, COVID-19 recovery and furthering the normative agenda.

16. The extraordinary disruption caused by the pandemic presents an opportunity for transformation towards the kind of development pathways defined by the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. The three UNDP programme priorities are designed to accelerate both progress towards the Goals and recovery from COVID-19, while building forward better in a manner that is inclusive, digital and green. Leaving no one behind, gender equality, South-South cooperation and data and evidence for policymaking are central to the programme. For improved scale and speed, strategic innovation, digitalization and development financing will be promoted. UNDP will work with vulnerable population groups as identified in the UNSDCF and locations exhibiting high rates of multidimensional poverty. The UNDP programme contributes to four of six UNSDCF outcomes.

Programme priority 1: Strong, accountable and evidence-led institutions for accelerated achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

17. In support of the NITI Aayog²⁹ Indian model of localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP will expand the network of coordination centres building planning, implementation and monitoring capacities that integrate the Goals into subnational plans, policies, budgets and programmes aiming to address the social and spatial gaps. In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNDP will promote evidence-informed decision-making and monitoring by investing in availability and use of timely, quality and disaggregated data (such as by gender, age, disability and location) including subnational composite indices on the Goals and multidimensional poverty. UNDP will work in partnership with NITI Aayog on developing the national reform action plan on the Goals. The UNDP Accelerator Lab will build the capacity of state governments to plan and implement their future programmes.

²⁹ A government think tank and resource centre.

18. UNDP will contribute to bridging the Sustainable Development Goal financing gap by developing and implementing frameworks, processes and policies to enable the Government to raise and deploy public resources for the Goals. This will be complemented by strengthening public financial management and formulating, implementing and monitoring Goal-aligned, sustainable and green financing plans. UNDP will support the leadership of India on the sustainable finance agenda at multilateral forums by providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance. UNDP will also engage with the private sector to enhance its capacity and willingness to allocate capital for sustainable development;

19. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, WHO and UNICEF, and contributing to the Universal Immunization Programme and the National Health Mission, UNDP will promote innovative and scalable solutions on digitalization in the health sector for faster recovery from COVID-19 and preparation for future health emergencies. Building on the success of the Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN) and Co-WIN initiatives, UNDP will provide technical assistance for a robust and resilient immunization system for last-mile delivery and universal services including antenatal health care and non-communicable diseases. UNDP will further South-South cooperation by supporting the Government's offer of Co-WIN as a digital public good. UNDP will work with vulnerable groups, including persons living with HIV/AIDS and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ) persons, and with community platforms to promote gender-equitable outcomes in health-care services.

Programme priority 2: Enhanced economic opportunities and social protection to reduce inequality, with a focus on the marginalized

20. Working with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will support marginalized and vulnerable youth in transition from education to work by promoting apprenticeships, career guidance, counselling, delivery of twenty-first century skills, including life skills, fostering partnerships between industry and educational institutes and enhanced participation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the skilling ecosystem. With the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, National Skills Development Corporation and the state-level skill development missions, UNDP will provide on-the-ground technical support to local government bodies such as district skills committees;

21. UNDP will partner with state livelihood missions to unlock local prospects for livelihoods for educated youth by bridging the information gap, enabling work exposure, upgrading skills and building managerial, financial and digital capacities. UNDP will also focus on the leadership of women and marginalized communities, including transgender persons and persons with disabilities, through supporting their take up of innovative mechanisms such as the Mini MBA programme, the Biz-Sakhi Curriculum and youth employability service centres. UNDP will partner with industry associations to promote greater participation of women in the gig economy, including addressing issues related to income and social security;

22. UNDP will support marginalized groups to realize their rights and entitlements. In partnership with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, UNDP will contribute to tribal development with a focus on entitlements, forest-based livelihoods, entrepreneurship and improved monitoring of initiatives and policy analysis. Working with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the National AIDS Control Organization, UNDP and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS will support the implementation of the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, 2017 and Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, including through inclusive service delivery and welfare measures for key populations infected or affected by HIV. With NITI Aayog, UNDP will support the development of the national action plan for LGBTIQI and support state governments in its implementation. UNDP will contribute to the promotion of robust, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection systems by enhancing access to government schemes and entitlements, particularly through institutional strengthening and digital solutions, with a focus on migrants;

23. UNDP will support capacity-building of local youth, migrants and women to revitalize local farm and non-farm value chains, including through volunteering schemes. Inclusive local economic development will be bolstered through identification of viable enterprise opportunities for local employment, entrepreneurship and innovation-promoting ecosystems. Cross-cutting green recovery approaches, including adoption of clean and sustainable production practices, green jobs and eco-entrepreneurship opportunities, coupled with access to affordable finance and markets, will increase the resilience of solopreneurs, enterprises and MSMEs.

Programme priority 3: Climate-smart solutions, sustainable ecosystems and resilient development for reduced vulnerability

24. UNDP will support the Government in its net-zero emissions commitment and nationally determined contributions, and in reporting to the UNFCCC and the preparation of the national adaptation plan. UNDP will advocate for sustained investment in and accelerated transition to renewable energy solutions and appropriate risk financing and blended financing models, while working with communities, particularly the vulnerable and women, to manage energy transition challenges. UNDP will mobilize funds from the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the private sector and the contributions of beneficiaries to implement innovative, climate-smart and gender-responsive solutions, while facilitating the transfer of global best practices. UNDP will support government capacities for accessing and deploying international climate finance and modelling climate impacts on growth and equity. Working with the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNDP will promote climate-informed planning models in agriculture, fisheries, livestock and social protection to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities.

25. UNDP will support innovative solutions for conservation and restoration of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes supporting the realignment of the national biodiversity strategy, action plan and targets with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, while helping to mobilize innovative and blended finance in support of green recovery. UNDP will help mainstream biodiversity and economic valuation of natural assets and services in planning, policy and decision-making. UNDP will support area-based conservation and develop models for sustainable nature-based livelihoods and green enterprises, focusing on vulnerable groups, women and youth. UNDP will differentiate its approach across the varied ecosystems of India, such as the high-altitude Himalayas and the Western Ghats.

26. Aligning with the principles of the circular economy, UNDP will support reform agendas that promote a clean and sustainable urban environment including the Swachh Bharat³⁰ mission, natural resource efficiency framework, urban resilience action plans that address climate change and health, and phasing out single-use plastics. UNDP will facilitate integrating inclusive green economy principles in the operations of local urban bodies; develop capacities in local-level planning, budgeting and resource mobilization for resilient and gender-responsive urban development; and support the national clean air programme in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme.

27. UNDP will support environmentally sound management of plastic, electrical and electronic waste. This includes continued support to accelerated phase-out of ozone depleting substances and working to reduce adverse impacts of persistent organic pollutants, including unintentional persistent organic pollutants, and other toxic chemicals harmful to the environment and human health through integrated approaches. UNDP will explore innovative models for addressing plastic pollution alongside work with local urban bodies and waste pickers.

³⁰ Clean India.

28. UNDP will enhance women's participation in environmental governance and community-based risk management while mainstreaming gender equality in relevant sector policies. UNDP global expertise on recovery, insurance and risk mitigation and presence in the small island developing States will be leveraged to support the Government of India in implementing its high-level initiatives such as the Infrastructure for Resilient Island States, established within the framework of the CDRI and announced at the Glasgow Climate Conference.

III. Programme and risk management

29. This document outlines the UNDP contributions to national 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 are prescribed in the organization's [programme and operations policies and procedures](#) and [internal control framework](#).

30. The country programme will be nationally executed in coordination with the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The programme will deploy different implementation modalities, for example, national, direct, non-governmental, civil society and United Nations organizations, to ensure faster response and resource delivery. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

31. Local project appraisal committees chaired by the Department of Economic Affairs will approve projects. The Country Programme Management Board, co-chaired by the Department of Economic Affairs and UNDP, will monitor and provide guidance to the country programme. Separate outcome and project management boards will monitor respective outputs.

32. The successful implementation and sustainability of results will depend on the management of key risks. The primary risks include global uncertainty affecting economic growth; climate change and natural disasters; protracted COVID-19 or other pandemics; shortfall in financial resources; widening gender gaps; lack of access to quality data; and delayed implementation. UNDP will strengthen risk identification and mitigation procedures in line with its social and environmental standards and accountability mechanisms,³¹ while ensuring a robust pipeline of projects. It will minimize these risks through regular engagement with the Government and partners to promote adaptive programming for informed decisions in response to new information, lessons and risks.

33. UNDP will build on opportunities such as demographic transition and the country's digital and technological capabilities. It will drive meaningful participation across gender identities, and consistently empower women and girls, in line with the UNDP Gender Seal standards. UNDP will invest in strengthening community resilience and early warning mechanisms to address climate risks and impact of hazards. Operational risks in projects spread across multiple line ministries, departments and states will be mitigated by employing lateral and convergent approaches and working with a range of stakeholders. Strategic policy and programmatic adjustments may also take place as a result of national and subnational elections, to ensure that the programme remains relevant and responsive. Effective operations support, digital solutions and streamlined processes will be put in place for efficient programme implementation and for compliance with all corporate policies, rules and procedures.

34. The country programme has adopted a realistic resource mobilization target based on learning from the last cycle. Given the declining trend for official development assistance,

³¹ <https://www.undp.org/accountability/social-and-environmental-responsibility/social-and-environmental-standards>.

UNDP will leverage government and private sector financing building on its ongoing flagship partnerships and moving towards more diversified resource mobilization. The cost-recovery policy followed by the country office is in compliance with Executive Board decisions. In line with the projected growth trajectory, the country office will ensure that its structure remains fit-for-purpose and financial viability is maintained. In case of resource mobilization challenges, UNDP, in consultation with the Government, will adapt its programme to the context and needs on the ground.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

35. The results and resources framework aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and UNSDCF serves as the accountability framework, anchored in the National Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will collect and disseminate gender-disaggregated data during implementation. The continued validity of the theory of change will be monitored. UNDP will contribute to the efforts of the UNCT (including through the Data for Development Committee) to strengthen national statistical capacities. Systems thinking, deployment of technological solutions and big data, geospatial data and community-generated data will be leveraged to address data gaps and promote anticipatory governance. Partnerships with diverse data stakeholders (government, United Nations, civil society organizations, the private sector) will generate evidence on interconnected development challenges. UNDP will strengthen national evaluation capacities to monitor longer-term impacts of interventions. The country office will ensure that all programme and project documents have appropriate gender markers, facilitating tracking, monitoring and reporting of gender expenditure. At least 5 per cent of programme resources will be allocated for monitoring and evaluation and communication of results.

36. UNDP will promote policy research and knowledge management through systematic engagement with national authorities, academic institutions, research bodies and think tanks. UNDP will develop a communications approach which resonates with the stakeholders and uses trending visibility platforms for increased messaging on results, including giving voice to partners and stakeholders.

Annex. Results and resources framework for India (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Achieving SDGs by 2030 aligned with national priorities including NITI Aayog's focus on localization and financing.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP:*				
UNSDCF Outcome 6: By 2027, a strengthened and more coordinated, inclusive and accountable governance system is in place at the national and local levels enabling all people, especially most marginalized and vulnerable, to be protected, empowered, engaged, and enjoy human rights and social justice, and lead their lives with respect and dignity.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: #1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p><i>Indicator:</i> Number of states that mainstream and institutionalize SDGs into: a. State budgets and union territories b. Gender Budget c. Child budget</p> <p><i>Baseline (year)</i> 15 states for 'a' 8 states for 'b' 8 states 'c'</p> <p><i>Target (2027):</i> 28 states 'a' 12 states 'b' 12 states 'c'</p> <p>National Reforms Action Plan on SDGs developed and implemented</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target (2027):</i> 1</p>	NITI Aayog, Annual Reports	<p>Output 1.1: Government is better able to plan, implement, monitor and finance to accelerate progress towards the SDGs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Extent to which SDGs are integrated into State budgets [SP IRRF*: 1.1.3] Baseline (2022): 15 Target (2027): All states and union territories (UTs) Source: Government of India (GOI) Frequency: Annual [*Strategic Plan Integrated Results and Resources Framework]</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of evidence-based knowledge products prepared and adopted to inform gender-responsive actions on SDG acceleration and sustainable finance [SP IRRF: 1.1.1 & E.3.2] Prepared Baseline (2021): 4 (MPI, Northeast Index, SDG Investor Map), Target (2027): 10 Adopted Baseline (2022): 2 (adopted – MPI, Northeast Index) Target (2027): 5 (adopted) Source: NITI Aayog / GOI Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of states where quality instruments on SDG localization and sustainable finance are in place and functioning [SP IRRF: E.3.2]</p>	NITI Aayog, Central and state governments; Reserve Bank of India; Securities and Exchange Board of India; Private and Public Sector Financial and Non-Financial Entities; and key United Nations agencies	<p>Regular: \$4 million</p> <p>Other: \$41.23 million</p>

* The wording of the UNSDCF outcomes and data for its indicators, baselines and targets are provisional pending finalization of the framework.

		<p>SDG Coordination Centres launched Baseline (2021): 5 states Target (2027): 10 states</p> <p>Sustainable finance instruments developed and adopted Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2027): 14 Source: Planning and Finance departments Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4: Number of multi-stakeholders, consultative platforms formed, including a national platform for exchange of best practices in support of government efforts to advance SDGs [SP IRRF: E.2.1 & 2.1.3] Baseline (2021):0 Target (2027): 4 Source: Platforms’ Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.5: National and State Reform Action Plan on SDGs prepared in consultative manner to trigger and inform action [SP IRRF: 2.3.1] Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): One National Reform Action Plan and eight State Action Plans Source: NITI Aayog Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Achieving SDGs by 2030 aligned with national priorities including the Universal Immunization Programme and the National Health Mission.</p>				
<p>UNSDCF Outcome 1: By 2027, communities, especially the most disadvantaged, demand for and benefit from an inclusive, universal, affordable, accessible, accountable and quality health care services, while adopting positive health practices</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: #1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions</p>				
<p><i>Indicator:</i> % Children (ages 12-23 months) fully immunized</p> <p><i>Baseline (year):</i> Total: 76.4% Girls: 61.9% Boys: 62.1%</p>	<p>National Family Health Survey; National Health Profile</p>	<p>Output 1.2: Improved service delivery of health care and development programmes to the last mile to ensure that no one is left behind</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of states that institutionalized the strengthened systems for health and development programmes for equitable access to services [SP IRRF: 2.3.1] Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 36 States and UTs</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; state governments; GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance; WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p>Regular: \$0.60 million</p> <p>Other: \$56.63 million</p>

<p>Target (2025): 90%</p>		<p>Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, U-WIN Dashboards Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of states that adopted innovative systems and implemented policies to deliver development programmes to marginalized populations such as persons living with HIV (PLHIV) and LGBTQI [SP IRRF: 1.4.1] Baseline (2022):5 States (baseline pertains to PLHIV and LGBTQI+ work) Target (2027): 15 States and UTs Source: State governments Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of people that benefited from the strengthened systems on health and development programmes [SP IRRF: 1.4.2] Baseline (2022):0 Target (2027):150 million Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, U-WIN Dashboards Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Achieving SDGs by 2030 aligned with national priorities including Skill India; Financial Inclusion; Digital India; National Rural and Urban Livelihood Missions</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: By 2027, people will benefit from and contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth through higher productivity, competitiveness and diversification in economic activities that create decent work, livelihoods and income particularly for youth and women.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: #2 No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development</p>				
<p><i>Indicator:</i> Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate</p> <p><i>Baseline (Year):</i> 0.40 <i>Target:</i> 1 (2027)</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Proportion of regular wage/salaried employees in non-</p>	<p>Periodic Labour Force Surveys, National Sample Survey, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Integrated models of sustainable local livelihoods promotion are demonstrated and scaled up</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Updated national policy on skills development and entrepreneurship adopted. [SP IRRF: 1.3.1 & 1.3.2] Baseline (2022): No (Policy last updated in 2015) Target (2027): Yes Source: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India, Policy document Frequency: Once during project lifecycle</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of states operationalizing the updated national policy for skills development and entrepreneurship [SP IRRF: 2.1.3] Baseline (2022): 0</p>	<p>Central and state governments; private sector; civil society; volunteer networks; think tanks; ILO, UNICEF, UN-Women, IOM, WFP</p>	<p>Regular: \$1.87 million</p> <p>Other: \$39.67 million</p>

<p>agriculture sector with social security benefits</p> <p><i>Baseline 2020: 46.8%</i> <i>Target (2027): 56.80%</i></p>		<p>Target (2027): 5 Source: State governments reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: Number of thematic research/position papers produced providing human-centric insights and gender-disaggregated data to inform and shape policies and programmes. [SP IRRF: 6.1.1] Baseline (2022): 4 Target: (2027) 9 Source: Govt Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.2: Women, youth and other vulnerable groups transition into gainful employment and productive economic activities</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of individuals equipped with necessary skills and supported with finance, market access and linkages to schemes for enhanced access to livelihood opportunities and volunteerism opportunities [SP IRRF: 1.3.2] Baseline (2022): 0.23 million[†] Target (2027): 0.55 million (50% women) including members of collectives Source: External evaluation report and programme MIS Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.3: Expansion of robust and inclusive social protection systems and improved access to assets and services for poor and vulnerable groups such as tribal, migrants, people infected or affected by HIV, PWD, LGBTIQ etc.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of persons benefiting from social protection schemes, other inclusive development schemes and enabling legislations [SP IRRF: 1.2.1 & 1.2.2] Baseline (2022) 0.48 million[‡]; Target (2027): 1 million (50% women) Source: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Ministry of Tribal Affairs Frequency: Annual</p>		
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[†] Baseline based on UNDP's achievement in CPD 2018-2022

[‡] ibid

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Achieving SDGs by 2030 aligned with national priorities including the Panchamrit (Five Nectar Elements) Declaration, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Action Plan on Climate Change, Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission as well as commitments under Multilateral Environmental Agreements including United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: #5: By 2027, Government of India, state governments, communities, private sector and other actors take informed actions to address climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss and restore ecological integrity through improved knowledge, capacity and mainstreaming of relevant actions across sectoral programmes, policies and plans.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: #3 Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk</p>				
<p><i>Indicator:</i> Reduction in Emission intensity of the GDP <i>Baseline:</i> 2005 levels <i>Target (2030):</i> Reduced by 45% by 2030 below 2005 levels</p>	<p>National commitments under the nationally determined contributions (NDCs, COP 26 Summit); National commitments under UNCCD, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC); Plastic waste management rules, MoEFCC; Government reports</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Institutional and policy frameworks developed and strengthened to address climate change, enhance green recovery, prevent environmental degradation and promote conservation and circular economy.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of climate and gender-responsive development strategies (policies, schemes, programmes, and action plans) informed, through technical / advisory support, for achieving national priorities and global commitments under multilateral environmental agreements (global, national, subnational level) [SP IRRF: 3.1.1] Baseline (2022): 7 Target (2027): 14 Source: Central and state government reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Funds mobilized through innovative finance mechanisms [SP IRRF: E.3.1] Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): \$20 million Source: reports, partnerships agreements Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Central and state governments; district administration; Private sector; civil society; volunteer networks; community-based organizations; think tanks; media; UNEP, IFAD, FAO, UNIDO</p>	<p>Regular: \$2.62 million</p> <p>Other: \$154.38 million</p>
<p><i>Indicator:</i> Restoration of degraded land (hectares) <i>Baseline 2015:</i> 9.8 million hectares restored <i>Target (2030):</i> 26 million hectares</p>		<p>Output 3.2 Innovative solutions developed, demonstrated and upscaled at national and subnational levels for vulnerable communities and businesses to benefit from sustainable management of natural resources (land, water, air), chemicals and circular economy.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to protect environment and promote sustainable use of resources [SP IRRF:4.1.1 & 4.2.1] Baseline (2022) 789,550 Target (2027): 1.5 million (50% women)</p>		
<p><i>Indicator:</i> Reduction in plastic pollution <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target (2027):</i> 100% compliance with regulation on single-use plastic product</p>				

		<p>Source: Project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of technologies and ecosystem-based solutions developed and upscaled for sustainable management of ecosystems and resource utilization and natural resource efficiency [SP IRRF: 4.1.2] Baseline (2022): 10 technologies and ecosystem-based solutions developed Target (2027): 25 Source: Government records / Project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Terrestrial, coastal, marine, pasturelands and agricultural lands protected and / or restored through improved management practices (hectares) [SP IRRF: 4.1.2] Baseline (2022): 1 million hectares Target (2027): 25% increase in land restored from baseline Source: Government records Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.4 Amount of chemicals reduced, disposed, or avoided (metric tons) [SP IRRF: 4.1.2] Baseline (2023): HCFC phase-out- 965 MT (60% reduction from baseline) Target (2025): HCFC phase-out- 1085.5 MT (67.5% reduction from baseline) Target (2030): HCFC phase-out- 1568 MT (97.5% reduction from baseline). Source: Government records / Project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.5: Amount of waste channelized into circular economy [SP IRRF: 4.2.1] Baseline (2022): 158,517 tons Target (2027): 250,000 tons Source: Urban local bodies Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.3: Climate change resilience accelerated, capitalizing on technological gains and clean energy financing for marginalized communities to support NDC commitments</p>		
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