**Annex A. Government of India-United Nations SDF Results Framework, 2018-2022**

| **GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]** | | | | | |
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| Summary of Outcomes | | | Common Budget Framework (‘000 USD) | | |
|  |  |  | Total  [A] | Projected available [B] | To mobilize [A-B] |
| **Priority I. Reduced poverty and inequality in rural and urban areas**  **Outcome 1.** By 2022, institutions are strengthened to progressively deliver universal access to basic services[[1]](#footnote-1), employment, and sustainable livelihoods to the poor and excluded, in rural and urban areas | | |  |  |  |
| **Priority II. Inclusive, quality education and employability**  **Outcome 2.** By 2022, more children, young people, and adults, especially those from vulnerable groups, enjoy access to quality learning for all levels of education | | | **$$,000** | **$$,000** | **$$,000** |
| **Priority III. Good health, nutrition, water and sanitation**  **Outcome 3.** By 2022, there is improved and more equitable access to, and utilization of, quality, affordable health, nutrition, and water and sanitation services | | | **$$,000** | **$$,000** | **$$,000** |
| **Priority IV. Increased skilling, entrepreneurship, and job creation**  **Outcome 4.** By 2022, People vulnerable to social, economic and environmental exclusion, especially women, young people, and migrants, have increased opportunities for productive employment through decent jobs and entrepreneurship | | | **$$,000** | **$$,000** | **$$,000** |
| **Priority V. Stronger food security systems and agricultural productivity, and increased farm incomes**  **Outcome 5.** By 2022, rural smallholders and other vulnerable groups have improved livelihoods and greater access to a nutritionally adequate food basket at household level | | | **$$,000** | **$$,000** | **$$,000** |
| **Priority VI. Effective natural resource management, community resilience, and increased energy efficiency**  **Outcome 6.** 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 | | | **$$,000** | **$$,000** | **$$,000** |
| **Priority VII. Greater equality and justice for women, children, and young people**  **Outcome 7.** By 2022, women, children, and young people have greater opportunities and enjoy an environment that advances their social, economic, and political rights | | | **$$,000** | **$$,000** | **$$,000** |
| **Priority VIII. India’s international voice and participation**  **Outcome 8.** By 2022, India’s voice and participation in multilateral fora is dramatically increased on matters of peace, security, human rights, development and humanitarian assistance | | | **$$,000** | **$$,000** | **$$,000** |
| **TOTAL** | | | **$$,000** | **$$,000** | **$$,000** |

**Vulnerable groups** are defined for each outcome in section 2.2.

**Indicators** in the results framework for national goals and outcomes (see below) have been aligned with the indicator framework for the SDGs**[[2]](#footnote-2)**. 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 forthcoming National Development Strategy (7 yr).

| **GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]** | | |
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| Outcomes | Indicators[[3]](#footnote-3), Baselines, Targets | Means of Verification |
| **Priority I. Reduced poverty and inequality in rural and urban areas** | | |
| **National Development Goals**: Free from Poverty, full of prosperity; Free from discrimination, filled with equality; Free from injustices, ensconced in justice; Accelerated growth with equity and inclusion; Hope and dignity for all; *Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas*; Citizen-centric service delivery; Maximum governance, minimum government; Innovative budgeting and effective implementation; *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* (Housing for All); Digital governance.  **Sentinel Indicators:** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age, and vulnerable groups (SDG1.2.1); Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex and vulnerable groups (SDG1.3.1); Multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI) (0.282 in 2005/6)  **SDGs[[4]](#footnote-4):** 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; | | |
| **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  \* *Focus is on Judicial, Financial, Housing, and Sanitation services* | **1.1 Percentage of poor households with deprivations in select states** (deprivation to be identified for monitoring)  Baseline: Target:  Total  Female headed households  SC  ST  Persons w. disabilities  **1.2 Number of states/UTs providing multiple services through single points of access at the local level**  Baseline: Target:  Total 0 10  Rural  Urban  **1.3 Percentage of vulnerable people obtaining tangible benefits from enabling legislations and schemes**  Baseline: Target:  Total 0 30  **1.4. Number of States in which Gram Panchayats prepare integrated**  Baseline: Target:  Total 0 10  **1.5. Number of states implementing from digital or other innovations in public services delivery**  Baseline: Target:  Total 0 10  **1.6 Number of documented, replicable models demonstrating integrated/sectoral development solutions for vulnerable groups**  Baseline: Target:  Total 0 30  **1.7 Percentage of Population satisfied with their last experience of public services**  Baseline: Target:  Total  Women (15-49)  Young people (15-24 yrs)  Persons with disabilities  Migrants  **1.8 Percentage increase in the number of poor households in selected states having access to improved, context relevant housing**  Baseline: Target:  State 1 (xxx) 30% (yyy)  State 2 (xxx) 30% (yyy)  **1.9 Number of new partnerships for social housing and related skills development formed between government, private sector, vertical funds, and foundations**  Baseline: Target:  Total 0 10  **1.10. Number of cities that integrate provision of social housing and shelters in their planning and budgeting**  Baseline: Target:  Total 0 10  **1.11. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwelling women with access to forest land for habitation, cultivation and forest based livelihoods**  Baseline: Target: | Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)  (weighted average of selected states)  Deprivations for monitoring are: TBD  The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) reports and selected state reports (SALSA)  Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) MIS reports  UN system survey (planned)  Ministry of Tribal Authorities (MoTA) reports |

| **GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baselines, Targets | | Means of Verification |
| **Priority II. Inclusive, quality education and employability** | | | |
| **National Development Goals**[[5]](#footnote-5): <*insert summary from Vision 2030 or relevant national strategy/plan*>  **Key indicators:** (1) % Children and young people: a) at the end of primary; and b)at the end of lower secondary school achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, by sex, (2) % Children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex (4.2.1)  **SDGs[[6]](#footnote-6):** 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 | | | |
| **Outcome 2.**  By 2022, more children, young people, and adults, especially those from vulnerable groups, enjoy access to quality learning for all levels of education  *Note.*  *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.* | **ACCESS:**  **2.1 Adjusted Net enrolment rates**  *Pre-primary*  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East[[7]](#footnote-7) Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  *Primary*  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  *Secondary (lower secondary)*  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  *Secondary (higher secondary)*  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  **2.2 Gross Enrolment Rates**  *Tertiary*  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  **2.3 Out of school children (OOSC)[[8]](#footnote-8)**  *Primary*  Estimated Number and % Out-of-school children of primary school age  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  *Lower secondary*  Estimated Number, % Out-of-school children of lower secondary school age  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  **2.4 % Persons not in education, employment or training**  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Young people (15-24)  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  **2.5 Literacy rate for young (15-24 years ) and adults (15 years+)**  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  **QUALITY:**  **2.6 Average Scale Score in Reading comprehension and Mathematics, at grade 3, 5 and 8**  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  **2.7 Completion rates for primary, lower secondary and higher secondary school**  *Primary*  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy  *Secondary (lower secondary)*  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) yy  Male Xx yy  Female Xx yy  Children from poor households (bottom 20%) Xx yy  7 Focus States, incl. North-East Xx yy  Scheduled Castes (SC) Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST) Xx yy  Muslim Xx yy | National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)  (Not available at present; calculation required)  National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)  (Not available at present; calculation required)  Or  U-DISE (EMIS)  National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)  (Not available at present; calculation required)  National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)  (Not available at present; calculation required)  AIHES  National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)  (Not available at present; calculation required)  Periodic survey commissioned by MHRD  (Harmonization of definition and accordingly calculation would be required)  National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)  National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and population census  National Achievement Survey (NAS), NCERT  (At present not available for children from poor households (Bottom 20%) and Muslim)  Programme for International Student Assessment, Annual report (PISA-OECD), if available  National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)  (Not available at present; calculation required) | |

| **GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]** | | | |
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| Outcomes | Indicators, Baselines, Targets | | Means of Verification |
| **Priority III. Good health, nutrition, water and sanitation** | | | |
| **National Development Goals**[[9]](#footnote-9): Ensure good health and well-being, nutrition care and water and sanitation services for all.  **Key indicators:** (1) Maternal mortality ratio (3.1.1); (2) Under-five mortality rate (3..2.1); (3) Neonatal mortality rate (3.2.2); (4) Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population, by sex, age and key population groups (3.3.1); (5) Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population (3.3.2); (6) Mortality rate attributed to non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease) (3.4.1); (7) Poverty impact of out-of-pocket payments on health(3.8.2); (8)Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene services) (3.9.2)  **SDGs[[10]](#footnote-10):** 1. End poverty; 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 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 3.** By 2022, there is improved and more equitable access to, and utilization of, quality, affordable health, nutrition, and water and sanitation services | **3.1 % Children under five years of age who are stunted**[[11]](#footnote-11)  Baseline: Target:  Total  38.7% (2015) 27.9% (40% reduction, as per global target)  Male  39.5% 28.5%  Female  37.8% 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%  **3.2 % Women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) that are anemic (Hb<12.0g/dl)**  Baseline: Target:  Total  55.3% (2005) 35.9%(50% reduction, as per global target)  Scheduled Castes (SC)  26.6% 17.3%  Scheduled Tribes (ST)  39.6% 25.7%  Women living in or near poverty (bottom 20%)  37.9% 24.6%  **3.3 % Women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) having unmet need for family planning**  Baseline: Target:  Total  12.8% (20-5-06) yy  Range 10% to 35%  Scheduled Castes (SC)  13% yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST)  14% yy  Women living in or near poverty (bottom 20%)  18% yy  **3.4 % Proportion of women (30-49 yrs) that are screened for cervical cancer at least once in their lifetime**  Baseline: Target:  Total Xx (20zz) 20% relative increase at state or national level  Scheduled Castes (SC)  Xx yy  Scheduled Tribes (ST)  Xx yy  Women living in or near poverty (bottom 20%)  Xx yy  **3.5 % Out-of-pocket expenditure on health as part of total health expenditure**  Baseline: Target:  Total  64.2% (2013-14) <50% (2022)  **3.6 % Population using basic sanitation facilities**  Baseline: Target:  Total  40% (2013) 100%  Scheduled Castes (SC)  38% 100%  Scheduled Tribes (ST)  30% 100%  Households living in or near poverty (bottom 20%)  39% 100%  **3.7 % Population having access to piped water in rural areas**  Baseline: Target:  Total-39% (2017) 70% (2022)  Scheduled Castes (SC)  37% 70%  Scheduled Tribes (ST)  25% 70%  Households living in or near poverty (bottom 20%)  NA 70%  **3.8 % Un-detected or un-treated hypertension among persons (aged 18 years and over)**  Baseline: Target:  Total-13% (2014) 50% reduction in undetected hypertension(2022)  Male  Xx yy  Female (ST)  Xx yy  **3.9 % Un-detected or un-treated diabetes among persons aged (aged 18 years and over)**  Baseline: Target:  Total  3.9% (2014) 50% reduction in undetected diabetes(2022)  Male  Xx yy  Female (ST)  Xx yy  **3.10 % Births attended by skilled health personnel**  Baseline: Target:  46.2% (2005-06) yy  SC:  40.6 xx  ST:  25.4 xx  Women in lowest wealth  index:  19.4 xx  **3.11 Percentage and number of people on antiretroviral therapy among all people living with HIV**  Baseline: Target:  Total  43.4% (2015) 90% (for all groups, year not yet confirmed)  Adults  Xx yy  Children  Xx yy  Male  38.2% yy  Female  50.8% yy  **3.12 Percentage pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**  Baseline: Target:  Total  88.1 (2015) 95% (2020) (to be confirmed)  (Note. Disaggregation by States may be possible) | National Family Health Survey (NFHS)  (to be updated from NFHS-4)  NFHS-3  (to be updated from NFHS-4)    National Family Health Survey  (to be updated from NFHS-4 and targets framed accordingly )  National NCD Risk Factor Survey (STEPS)  National Family Health Survey (NFHS)  *Note. No national baseline figures, while available State level estimates vary from 5% to 50%. STEPS currently ongoing and result (expected by end 2017) will form baseline*  National Health Accounts  WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply & Sanitation  National Sample Survey Organization  *Note. 7NE and high focus states have baseline ranging from 12% to74%*  National Family Health Survey (NFHS)  *Note. 7NE and high focus states have baseline ranging from 5% to74%*  National NCD Risk Factor Survey (STEPS)  National Family Health Survey (NFHS)  *Note. STEPS ongoing and based on results (end 2017) baselines to be reaffirmed*  National NCD Risk Factor Survey (STEPS)  National Family Health Survey (NFHS)  *Note. STEPS ongoing and based on results (end 2017) baselines to be reaffirmed*  National Family Health Survey (NFHS)  *Note. NFHS4 results expected soon- the baselines are provisional only & will be updated. Targets will be framed accordingly*  GLOBAL AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Indicator  Note. Indicator for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS  GLOBAL AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Indicator  Note. Indicator for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS | |

| **GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]** | | | |
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| Outcomes | Indicators, Baselines, Targets | | Means of Verification |
| **Priority IV. Increased skilling, entrepreneurship, and job creation** | | | |
| **National Development Goals**[[12]](#footnote-12): Promoting inclusive, productive and decent employment and enhanced employability for sustainable development  **Key indicators:** (1) Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.2)(2)% Informal employment in agriculture and non-agriculture employment, by sex (8.3.1) (3) % Youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (8.6.1); (4) Labour force participation rate for women; (5)Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budget and GDP (8.b.1)  **SDGs[[13]](#footnote-13): 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 | | | |
| **Outcome 4.**  By 2022, People vulnerable to social, economic and environmental exclusion, especially women, young people, and migrants, have increased opportunities for productive employment through decent jobs and entrepreneurship | 4.1 % MSMEs owned by sex and age  Baseline: Target:  4.2 (a) No. of new entrepreneurs benefited from Govt. of India’s new policy initiatives like Start Up India, Stand Up India and Skill India  Baseline: Target:  4.2 (b) Increase in no. of entrepreneurs /MSME who have adopted the digital payment system and financial mechanism  Baseline: Target:  4.3 Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (by sex and age)  Baseline: Target:  4.4 Percentage of young people (by sex) employed after receiving formal skills training (including entrepreneurship development)  Baseline: Target:  4.5 Percentage of apprentices trained through GOI programmes and employed (by sex and social group)  Baseline: Target:  3.6 Percentage of eligible population covered by employment-related social security systems, i.e., NREGP (by sex and social group), health insurance and maternity benefits  Baseline: Target:  4.7 Number of people certified under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) framework  Baseline: Target:  4.8 No. of States adopting skill and entrepreneurship development policy and reporting increase in budgetary spending  Baseline: Target:  4.9 Three career counselling and guidance models catering to different target groups (school students, colleague students as well as community-based models) developed and 5 pilots for each rolled-out.  Baseline: Target:  4.10 Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden) by sex  Baseline: Target:  4.11 No. of States reporting increase in compliance of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act  Baseline: Target: | MSME census; NSSO  DIC annual survey of industries  GOI reports and studies  Budget documents  MoSDE reports  MoMSME reports  State Government reports  Economic Survey  MOLE; MWCD reports  Reports from technical education institutions  State Government reports  MoSDE; MoRD reports  State Government reports  UN Agency Programme reports  MoLE reports  MoRD reports  MoSDE reports  MoSDE reports  MoLE reports  MoSDE reports  MoSDE reports  MoSDE reports  State Government reports  MoLE reports  MoSDE reports | |

| **GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baselines, Targets | | Means of Verification |
| **Priority V. Stronger food security systems and agricultural productivity, and increased farm incomes** | | | |
| **National Development Goals**[[14]](#footnote-14): Achieve sustainable food security in India through sustainable agriculture, efficient safety-nets, enhanced livelihood systems and poverty reduction  **Key indicators:** (1) Poverty headcount ratio at a) national poverty lines, b) $3.10 a day (PPP), and c)MDPI; (2) Children under five years of age who are suffering from stunting(2.2.1); (3) Dietary diversity score (4) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (2.1.2)  **SDGs[[15]](#footnote-15):** 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 | | | |
| **Outcome 5.**  By 2022, rural smallholders and other vulnerable groups have improved livelihoods and greater access to a nutritionally adequate food basket at household level | ***In targeted areas[[16]](#footnote-16)***  **5.1. % of rural households consuming less than 80% percent of RDA** (Reference States: in rural areas of Odisha and North-East)  Baseline: Target:  Odisha 16% 8%  NER 29% 15%  Odisha (Bottom 30%) 35% 18%  NER (Bottom 30%) 54% 27%  Income Group  **5.2 % Children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food** groups.  Baseline: Target:  India 35.3%  Male 35.8%  Female 34.8%  Scheduled Castes (SC) 32.9%  Scheduled Tribes (ST) 24.1%  Children (bottom 20% hhs)26.7%  Odisha 44.2%  **5.3 % Women of reproductive age with iron deficiency anaemia** Baseline Target  India 56.2%  Odisha 61.2%  Scheduled Castes (SC) 58.3%  Scheduled Tribes (ST) 68.5%  Women (bottom 20% hhs) 64.3%  **5.4 % of districts where fortified food supplied under food safety-nets (In the state of Odisha)**  Baseline Target  (MDM) 13% 100%  (PDS) 0% 100%  **5.5 % Percentage of automated (biometric authenticated) transactions for food distribution through PDS (Odisha)**  Baseline Target  33.8% (Feb, 2017) 95% (by June, 2018)  **5.6 % increase in agriculture productivity (per hectare yield) of small and marginal holders of major crops**  Baseline Target  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  **5.7 %Income of rural small holders in targeted States, Districts (example: Monthly per capita income by small holders (1.01-2.0 ha)**  Baseline: Target:  Total Income) 2,000 4,000  (INR/month/household)    **5.8 % Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (2.4.1)**  Baseline: Target:  Tribal Areas 10% 60%  **5.9 % of gross area under legume based cropping system (nutrition sensitive agriculture)**  Baseline: Target:  Kharif 10% 30%  Rabi 10% 15%  **5.10 %of women owning the agricultural land (5.a.1)**  Baseline: Target:  Country average 12.78% yy  **5.11 Percentage of women with access to universal maternity benefits under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), disaggregated by social group (SC, ST, minority)**  Baseline: Target:  TBD (2017) | Estimated from NSSO Consumer Expenditure data  National Family Health Survey and Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC)  National Family Health Survey and Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC)  WFP project reports and GoO’s MIS  WFP project reports and GoO’s MIS  IFAD project data++  IFAD project data++  IFAD project data++  IFAD project data++  NSSO  GoI project database | |
| 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]** | | | |
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| Outcomes | Indicators, Baselines, Targets | | Means of Verification |
| **Priority VI. Effective natural resource management, community resilience, and increased energy efficiency** | | | |
| **National Development Goals**[[17]](#footnote-17): 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.  **Sentinel Indicators:** (1) Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (1.5.1); (2) Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (1.5.2); (3) Domestic material consumption per capita and per GDP (12.2.4); (4) Public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (15.a.1); (5) Forest area as a proportion of total land area (15.1.1); (6) [IUCN Red List Index](https://www.iucn.org/es/node/259) (15.5.1); (7) Air quality index, (8) % of renewable energy in total energy basket (7.a), (9) Improvement in energy efficiency or reduction in emissions intensity (7.3), (10) Environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes (12.4) (11) 11.b  **SDGs[[18]](#footnote-18)**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 6.**  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 | 6.1 Annual reduction in tons of CO2 (tCO2/year) in line with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and commitments under the UNFCCC[[19]](#footnote-19)  Baseline: Target:  0.5 million (2018) 1.5 million CO2 (2022)[[20]](#footnote-20)  6.2 Extent of implementation of HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP)  Baseline: Target:  10% (2018) 35% (2022)  6.3 No. State governments that adopt and implement climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework  Baseline: Target:  2[[21]](#footnote-21)(2018) 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: Target:  19 lakh ha (2018) 21 lakh ha (2022)[[22]](#footnote-22)  6.5 Integrated approaches adopted to reduce pollution and environmental degradation with a focus on chemicals and waste management  Baseline: Target:  0 (2018) TBD (2022)  6.6 Enhanced energy access within vulnerable communities  Baseline: Target:  0 (2018) TBD(2022) | Project documentations and evaluations , State and Central Government Reports  Central Government Reports  State and Central Government Reports  Central Government reports to CBD and state governments  Central and State Government reports  Central and State Government reports | |

| **GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baselines, Targets | | Means of Verification |
| **Priority VII. Greater equality, and justice for women, children and young people** | | | |
| **National Development Goals**[[23]](#footnote-23): (TBC)  **Sentinel Indicators:** (1) Increase in proportion of public budget allocations at Central and State levels for children, gender equality and women’s empowerment (5.c.1); (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII) (0.53 in 2015)  **SDGs[[24]](#footnote-24):** 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 | | | |
| **Outcome 7.**  By 2022, women, children, and young people have greater opportunities and enjoy an environment that advances their social, economic, and political rights | **7.1 Violence against women and children**  7.1.1 % Women and girls ages 15 years and older subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months  Baseline: Target:  Total TBD    7.1.2 % Women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months  Baseline: Target:  Total TBD  7.1.3 Rate of reported child sexual abuse disaggregated by gender  Baseline: Target:  Total  Male  Female  **7.2 Child (0-6) Sex Ratio**  Baseline: Target:  Total  918 (2011) 930 (2021)  Rural  923 (2011) 935 (2021)  Urban  905 (2011) 910 (2021)  **7.3 % Women aged 20-24 years who were married/ in union before age 18**  Baseline: Target:  Total 26.8 (2015-16) 17  **7.4 Proportion of women with single ownership of housing and land**  Baseline: Target:  Total 38.4  Rura 40.1  Urban 35.2  **7.5 Youth Development Index (YDI)**  Baseline: Target:  Total TBD (2017) 0.650 (2020)  Male  Female  **7.6 Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)**  Baseline: Target:  Total 0.26 (2014)  **7.7 Proportion of child workers aged 5-14 years of age (main and marginal workers) disaggregated by gender and SC/ST**  Baseline: Target:  Total  Male  Female  SC  ST | National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 4 and 5  NFHS 4 and 5  National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)  Census  NFHS 4  NFHS 4  Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports  Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Report (OECD)[[25]](#footnote-25)  TBD  (Recommend to move to Poverty reduction outcome) | |
| Indicators for women, children and young people to be covered under other areas: (1) % Young people (15-24 yrs) in employment (priority 3); (2) % Tribal habitations in select states with increased access to basic services (priority 2); (3) Prematric scholarship uptake (priority 1). | | | |

| **GoI-UN SDF Results Framework [2018-2022]** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baselines, Targets | Means of Verification |
| **Priority VIII. External** (*under development*) | | |
| **National Development Goals**[[26]](#footnote-26):  **Key indicators:**  **SDGs[[27]](#footnote-27):** | | |
| **Outcome 8.**  By 2022, India’s voice and participation in multilateral fora is dramatically increased on matters of peace, security, human rights, development and humanitarian assistance | 8.1 No. / %… |  |

1. Focus will be on Justice delivery, Financial, Housing, Sanitation services [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>**,** <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Indicators chosen and mentioned here are under active consideration by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and in the process of being finalized by MoUD Government of India; Census and NSSO survey data [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>**,** <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Insert relevant source, when available. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>**,** <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 7 States: Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, including North-East [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. UN agencies are working with Government for harmonization of definition of OOSC [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Insert relevant source, when available [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>**,** <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Insert relevant source, when available. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>**,** <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Insert relevant source, when available. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>**,** <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Insert relevant source, when available. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>**,** <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Through enhanced access to clean energy, increased share of renewable energy in energy mix for the country and energy efficiency. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. The baseline and targeted change is due to UN interventions [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Two state that have their DRR roadmaps for 2015-2030 are Bihar and Himachal Pradesh. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. This change is due to UN interventions [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Insert relevant source, when available. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>**,** <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Insert relevant source, when available. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>**,** <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)