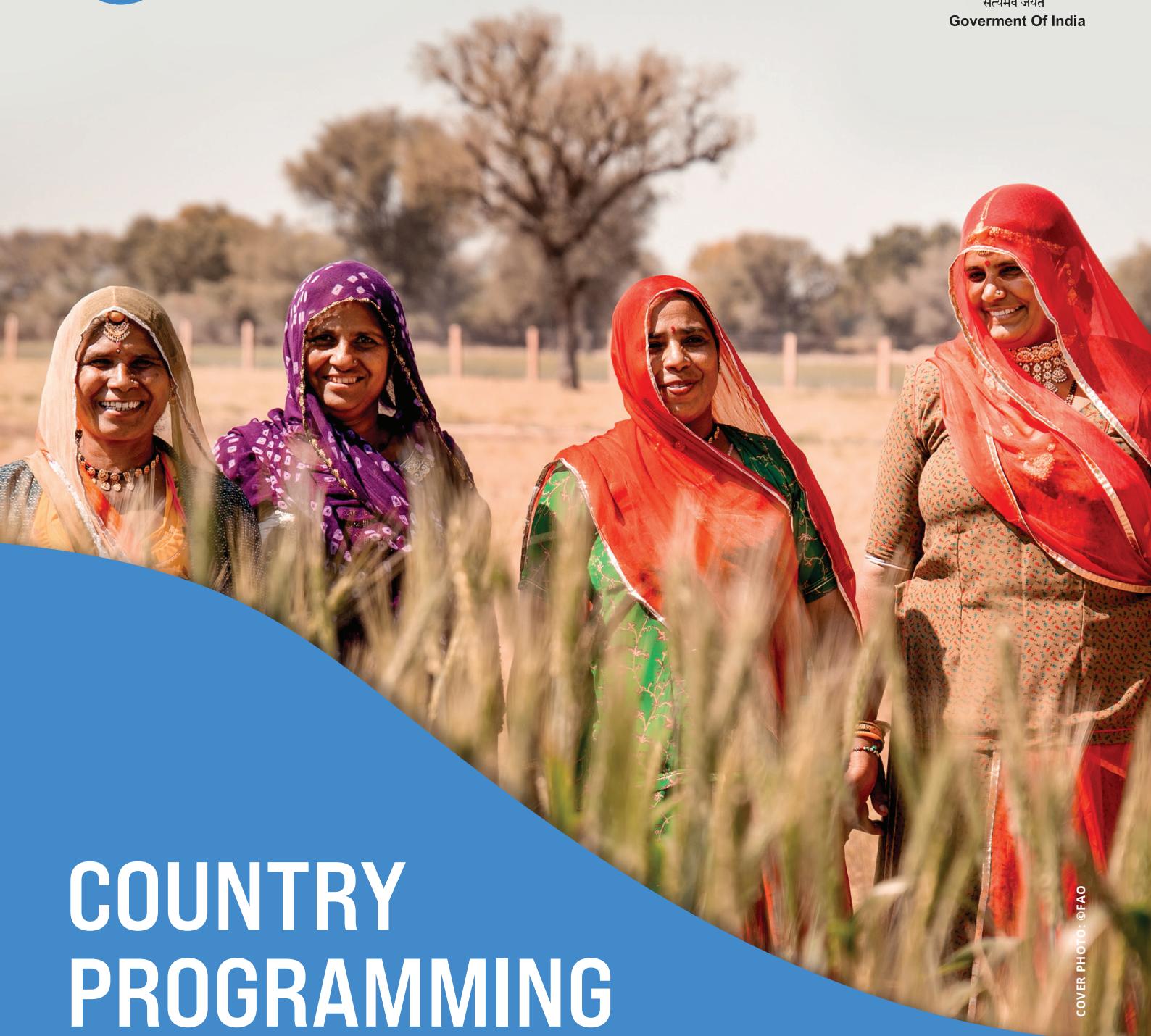




Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



Government of India



# COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR INDIA

2023–2027

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# ABBREVIATIONS

AMR	antimicrobial resistance
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CPF	Country Programme Framework
CSA	climate-smart agriculture
DAY-NRLM	<i>Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana</i> National Rural Livelihoods Mission
DBT	direct benefit transfer
DVI	Digital Village Initiative
FAW	fall armyworm
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
GHP	Good Hygiene Practices
GoI	Government of India
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
Mha	Million hectares
MoA&FW	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoFAH&D	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAPCC	National Action Plan for Climate Change
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India
NMSA	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
OGs	Outcome Groups
OSCs	Outcome Standing Committees
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
SC	Scheduled Castes
ST	Scheduled Tribes
UN	United Nations
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNRC	UN Resident Coordinator
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene



# I. INTRODUCTION

**The Government of India–United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–27 has been developed through a collaborative and inclusive process involving the Government of India (GoI),** led by NITI Aayog (with participation from the Ministry of External Affairs, and the Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance, other focal Ministries, States and Union Territories) together with the United Nations Country Team. Hence, the UNSDCF is mutually owned and based on national development priorities, the 2030 Agenda and the principles of the UN Charter. It represents the collective offer of UN agencies, funds and programmes in partnership with the GoI and other stakeholders. The overall objective is to support India in its envisioned journey to becoming *Viksit Bharat* (developed India) over the next 25 years, leading to the centenary of its Independence in 2047.

This is the **first “new generation” UNSDCF in India.** It differs from previous Frameworks in important ways, – the application of new standards for UN coherence, an emphasis on partnerships and policy support, and a focus on South-South and triangular cooperation, with renewed commitments to gender equality, youth empowerment, human rights and leaving no one behind.

**The UNSDCF 2023–27 will contribute to four pillars of sustainable development: (i) people, (ii) planet, (iii) prosperity and (iv) participation.**

**In line with the One UN agenda, the** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ (FAO) **new Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2023–2027 is designed for the five-year period that aligns with the outcomes and strategic priorities of UNSDCF India (2023–2027).**

The CPF sets out four priority areas to facilitate FAO’s partnership with, and support to, the Government of India for transforming agrifood systems by applying innovative international best practices and global standards, along with national and regional expertise, and providing the required technical assistance. The four priorities are:

1. sustainable agricultural production,
2. food and nutrition security,
3. climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management and
4. inclusive, gender responsive agrifood systems governance.

Thus the framework will support the Government of India’s efforts to double farmers’ income and make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient. Additionally, it will support the Government’s efforts to make India malnutrition free.

**The CPF 2023–2027 has been developed taking into account major identified challenges in transforming India’s agrifood systems, government policies and priorities.** This has been done through extensive consultations with national stakeholders, particularly Government line ministries, civil society, the private sector and development partners as well as relevant UN agencies, including the Rome-based Agencies. The CPF 2023–27 is also aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–31, as well as the Organization’s regional priorities for the Asia and the Pacific region and its corporate initiatives such as the Digital Village Initiative (DVI), Hand in Hand Initiative (HIHI) and One Country One Priority Product (OCOP). The CPF development process was supported with technical inputs from FAO headquarters and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. The CPF 2023–2027 is designed as a living document and can be updated to respond to changes in government priorities and unfolding situations.



# II. COUNTRY CONTEXT ANALYSIS

## 1. India at the dawn of a decade of action

### 1.1 Overview of challenges in food and agriculture

**Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy.** It contributes about 16.5 percent to the country's overall gross domestic product (GDP) and employs nearly 42.3 percent of the country's workforce (2019/20), with an average land holding size of just 1.08 hectares (as of 2015/16 data) per household. Over the last four decades, the sector has **registered an average annual growth of 3.2 percent – almost double the population growth of 1.7 percent per annum during the same period.** As a result, India has transformed from a food deficit country to one with a net trade surplus of 3.7 percent of agri-GDP in 2018/19.

**At the same time, India faces several challenges in its agrifood systems.** These include:

- ensuring food security for its large and diverse population;
- managing the sustainability of agricultural practices in the face of climate change;
- enhancing the productivity of smallholder farmers;
- addressing issues of food safety and quality;
- improving post-harvest handling and storage;
- reducing food waste; and
- fostering inclusive growth in the agricultural sector.

Balancing the need for increased food production with environmental sustainability and equitable distribution is a complex task, but it is essential for India's economic growth and the well-being of its people.

**While India has made significant progress in food production, distribution and poverty reduction, and the Green Revolution transformed it from a food-deficit nation to a food-surplus one which is also a net exporter of food grains, the country is now facing new and unprecedented second-generation problems.** These are mostly related to sustainability

of agriculture and deterioration of the natural resource base, such as scarcity as well as poor quality of water and poor soil health, and agro-ecologically unsustainable practices including crop choices.

**Water scarcity is a significant problem and poses a range of challenges to the country's food security and agricultural sustainability.** India has approximately 155 million hectares (Mha) of arable land, with the current net sown area estimated at around 142 Mha. Out of this, 40 Mha (28 percent) is under groundwater irrigation, 28 Mha (20 percent) is under surface water (canal) irrigation and 72 Mha (51 percent) is rainfed. The Central Ground Water Board's Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment for 2022 estimates that India draws approximately 239.16 billion cubic meters of groundwater every year (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2022), of which agriculture is the predominant user, making Indian agriculture the largest groundwater-dependent one in the world.

Another major challenge is the degradation of the natural resources base, stemming from the **cultivation of agro-ecologically unsuitable crops, use of intensive farming practices, indiscriminate use of plant protection chemicals, imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers and decline in mixed-farming systems.** These have resulted in soil degradation, loss of agro-biodiversity and unsustainable use of other ecosystem services, which have an adverse impact on agricultural productivity and food safety. Practices such as crop stubble burning have emerged as major contributors to air pollution in some parts of the country. There are other, new, emerging issues for India's farmers like loss of crops due to cross-border pest's attacks such as from locusts and fall armyworm (FAW).

**India's dairy revolution made India not only self-sufficient in its requirements but also the world's largest producer of milk.** It was a unique model of development of the livestock sector, with small-scale producers organized through networks of cooperatives, which built an impressive infrastructure for collection, processing and distribution of milk

across the country. **However, India's livestock sector faces a range of challenges that affect its productivity and sustainability.** In the post-COVID-19 era, there is a heightened awareness of the importance of transboundary animal diseases, emphasizing the One Health approach, which recognizes the interconnectedness of human, animal and environmental health in addressing and preventing disease outbreaks. Rapid, large-scale movement of people and material in a globalized world, and inadequate surveillance will likely exacerbate the spread of infectious diseases. Inadequate access to veterinary services, vaccines and medicines in remote and rural areas aggravates this problem. The expansion of milk production, for example, has also been associated with indiscriminate crossbreeding through artificial insemination, resulting in considerable loss of *in situ* livestock diversity. Low-quality feed is also affecting the overall productivity of livestock. Environmental issues due to overgrazing and deforestation for fodder contribute to land degradation and habitat loss. Lately, Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is gaining significant attention as a global public health issue, with far-reaching consequences that underlines the importance of the One Health approach.

**India's fishery sector, which includes both capture fisheries and aquaculture, struggles with multifaceted problems.** Overfishing and destructive fishing practices have led to declining fish stocks in many areas, raising concerns about resource sustainability. In the aquaculture segment, issues such as disease outbreaks and water pollution pose significant threats to production. Poor infrastructure and outdated technology hinder productivity and post-harvest handling, resulting in substantial losses. Environmental concerns like habitat degradation and water pollution further strain the industry's ecological impact.

**Gender challenges in India's agriculture sector are multifaceted and deeply ingrained.** Women play a significant role in agricultural activities, and this is increasing with more men migrating to urban areas for non-agricultural employment. Not only does this increase women's overall responsibilities, leading to drudgery, they also face disparities in access to resources, land ownership and credit. Gender-based divisions of labour result in women being primarily responsible for unpaid, labour-intensive tasks, leaving

them with limited opportunities for income generation. Moreover, women's access to agricultural extension services and technology is limited, which affects their productivity. Discriminatory social norms and practices also restrict women's decision-making power, transfer of land ownership to them and use of agriculture machineries within farming households. All of these challenges collectively hinder women's economic empowerment, agricultural productivity and overall well-being within the sector.

**Farmers in India face significant hurdles in accessing value chains and credit.** Limited access to modern technology, information and market linkages often isolates them from lucrative value chains. This results in low income and increased vulnerability to market fluctuations. Additionally, small and marginalized farmers often struggle to secure credit due to lack of collateral and a formal credit history. The dominance of informal lending with high interest rates can lead to debt traps. Complex bureaucratic procedures, conventional banking practices and inadequate financial inclusion exacerbate these issues.

**Urbanization and economic development in urban areas pose several challenges to the agriculture sector, including changes in diets and demands.** As more people migrate to urban areas and the number of higher income earners increase, the demand for diverse and processed foods increases. This shift in dietary preferences often results in higher demand for fruits, vegetables, meat and dairy products. Not only does this affect the type of crops grown but also agricultural practices. Additionally, urbanization and economic development led by other sectors results in the increasing use of land for non-agricultural purposes, reducing the land available for farming. The transportation and distribution of agricultural produce to urban areas has become more complex, affecting supply chains, food distribution networks and storage facilities.

**The country has made significant progress in food production, distribution and poverty reduction. However, a complex issue arises with the double burden of malnutrition, involving both undernutrition and over-nutrition.** This demands a multifaceted solution. Cereal consumption has seen a shift, with rice and wheat dominating while the consumption of millets and pulses declined sharply.

Cereals contribute significantly to calorie and protein intake, but there is an increasing share of non-cereal items in the diet. Along with the rise in consumption of non-cereal foods like fruits, vegetables and animal products, the intake of unhealthy foods has also increased. Unfortunately, the production of pulses, a crucial protein source, is less profitable for farmers, leading to increased dependence on imports. Notably, India faces high import dependence for both pulses and edible oils, even though cultivating some of these crops is more ecologically sustainable than growing rice in many agricultural states.

**Finally, climate change will have substantial and far-reaching impacts on agriculture in India.**

Approximately 80 percent of the total cultivation areas are not under canal irrigation systems. Consequently, these areas, particularly rain-fed regions (which account for approximately 50 percent of the total cultivation areas), are more vulnerable to climate change and drought. Rising temperatures, altered rainfall patterns and increased frequency of extreme weather events, like droughts and floods, are affecting crop yields and food production. Changing climate conditions can disrupt planting and harvesting schedules, leading to

lower agricultural productivity and economic losses. Pests and diseases, which thrive in warmer conditions, are also likely to pose a growing threat to crops. Water resources are also under pressure due to changing precipitation patterns, affecting irrigation and water availability for agriculture.

## 1.2. Agricultural reforms: Priority area for the Government of India

Agricultural reforms have been on the top of the Union Government's agenda with a priority focus on farmers' welfare. **In 2016, the Union Government constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income**, which made wide-ranging recommendations on the reforms required for agricultural development.

**The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), the apex policy think tank of the Government, has been at the helm of guiding structural reforms in agriculture.** An important focus of its work has been on guiding reforms of institutional and legal provisions. For example, NITI Aayog has been spearheading the adoption of the Model Land Leasing



Act by State Governments to reform agricultural land tenancy systems.

**Two major areas of policy changes have been the shift to direct benefit transfer (DBT) of support and subsidies, and improving the delivery of services.** In 2019, the Government announced its flagship cash-support programme for small and marginal farmers, the *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana* (PM-KISAN Yojana), through which a support of INR 6000 per annum is provided to about 95 million farmer families. In recent years, several State Governments have also used cash transfer schemes to provide support to farmers. As part of the reforms in the fertilizer sector, the Union Government has introduced a system of biometric authentication-based disbursal of subsidized fertilizers to prevent pilferage and diversion, and has been in the process of shifting fertilizer subsidies also to the DBT mode.

### Major programmes for promoting sustainable agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) rolled out several major programmes to implement sustainable agriculture with significant funding, including the **National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) in 2010** (which is part of the country's National Action Plan for Climate Change [NAPCC]), the *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana* in 2015 and the **National Programme on Organic Production**.

**Even though the carbon footprint of Indian agriculture is relatively low on a per capita basis, there is considerable potential for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions without adversely affecting agricultural growth.** The NAPCC will benefit from being dynamic in changing times.

In 2015/16, the Union Government initiated a scheme to conduct large-scale testing of soils and to provide better recommendations to farmers about nutrient use and soil health. In each of the first two years of the implementation of the scheme, **Soil Health Cards were created for over 100 million agricultural farms across the country**.

Policy initiatives such as the *Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna*, a sub-programme under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), strive to build the

**capacity of women in agro-ecologically sustainable farming practices.** In collaboration with the MoA&FW, DAY-NRLM is also scaling-up organic agriculture for rural women in over 1500 clusters, covering thousands of farmers. However, much more needs to be done towards mainstreaming women's local knowledge in agriculture and allied sectors.

### Livelihoods, social security and rural employment

India has an elaborate system of social protection schemes targeted specifically to the rural population. These include national and state-level schemes. The most important among these are the **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)** through which rural households are provided a guarantee of 100 days of employment a year and the **National Food Security Act (NFSA)** through which about 75 percent of rural households and 50 percent of urban households are provided highly subsidized food grain. The DAY-NRLM is implementing one of the largest poverty alleviation programmes in the world, focusing on creating effective institutional platforms for the rural poor, enabling them to increase household incomes through sustainable and diversified livelihoods, and access to financial services.

### 1.3 Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the food and agriculture sector

**The COVID-19 pandemic caused disruptions in the agrifood and related sectors**, potentially leading to longer-term effects on health, nutrition, education and protection of women and children. In order to alleviate these, the Union Government launched several measures to ensure food and nutrition security such as increased food grain distribution through the Targeted Public Distribution Systems (TPDS), which included advance allocations, additional entitlements as well as additional commodities. In addition, the Union Government used the Integrated Child Development Services to ensure the food security of children by providing food and cash during school lockdowns. However, some evidence suggests that food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable in India have, nonetheless, been undermined during the pandemic period.

**The pandemic, however, demonstrated India's potential for innovating in the face of a crisis.** Critical supply chains, like agrifood systems, continued



functioning well, and showed their resilient capacity when faced with the large-scale return of migrant workers to rural areas. The period has also shown that India's social and welfare protection systems can be capable innovators, especially at the state level. Additionally, the pandemic increased the public and policy makers' understanding of the interconnectedness between a healthy planet, a healthy economy and healthy people, which is a core premise for progress of the 2030 Agenda.

**Private sector support on digital technologies and infrastructure has experienced significant growth and relevance in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.** With the traditional supply chains and markets getting disrupted, digital agriculture start-ups played a crucial role in providing farmers with tools and platforms for online marketing, e-commerce and remote advisory services, all of which saw accelerated adoption. These start-ups offer contactless and tech-driven solutions for real-time market information, digital payments and farm management, helping farmers adapt to the changing landscape. This increased interest in, and reliance on, digital agriculture start-ups has the potential to drive innovation and resilience in India's agricultural ecosystem in the post-pandemic era.

## 2. Progress towards SDGs in India, halfway to 2030

### 2.1 Appraisal of the progress



Global and regional-level assessments show that the world is not on course to achieving most targets under SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture).

India, which **accounts for the biggest burden of hunger and malnourished people in the world, is not an exception in this regard.** In fact, the gap is likely to have increased considerably as a result of the pandemic, which **further worsened the situation in respect of food security and malnutrition.** In 2020/22, 16.6 percent of the population was estimated to be undernourished.

Even though the Government expanded the social protection programmes considerably, including increased distribution of subsidized grain, disruptions

in economic activities and economic deceleration, employment losses and other macroeconomic changes adversely affected outcomes in terms of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

**Strong legal and institutional framework for governance of food and agriculture:** India has done well in putting in place legal, institutional and policy frameworks related to agriculture – fisheries and aquaculture and women's access to land – particularly in accordance with international commitments, creating an enabling environment and taking long-term initiatives in the area of conservation. The country has continued to build on its traditional strengths in some of these areas. FAO has been working closely with Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), NITI Aayog and other relevant Ministries to ensure reporting of data on some of these aspects.

**India's strong statistical system is a great strength for monitoring the progress towards SDGs:** In respect of many SDG indicators, there is excellent

data available nationally for regular, national and subnational monitoring, though some adjustments in the methods of data collection and aggregation are required with the participation of State Governments. FAO has worked closely with MoSPI to ensure alignment of these with the requirement of SDG monitoring. Considerable progress has been made in respect of many indicators. These include: Indicators 2.c.1 (Food price volatility), 2.a.1 (Public investment in agriculture), 2.31 and 2.3.2 (Income and productivity of small-scale food producers), 2.5.1.a (Conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture), 2.5.1.b (Conservation of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture) 2.5.2 (Risk status of livestock breeds) and 12.3.1 (Food losses). These are either already being reported or in the advanced stages of development. FAO will also be working with MoSPI and State Governments for the adoption of relevant SDG indicators for these at the subnational levels.

**Monitoring system for the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices needs to be strengthened:**



Although considerable policy attention has been paid in recent years to sustainable agriculture, the country needs a stronger monitoring system for tracking the adoption of agro-ecologically sound practices in agriculture. As of now, the country does not report data on Indicator 2.4.1 (Agricultural sustainability) because of lack of information. Given this, it is not possible to assess the extent to which agro-ecologically sound practices are being adopted. This situation needs to be corrected urgently and FAO is working closely with MoSPI and the NITI Aayog to remedy this.

**Monitoring system for the use of natural resources in agriculture needs to be strengthened:** A related issue is the sustainability of natural resources in agriculture. **Data available for Indicators 6.4.1 (Water use efficiency) and 6.4.2 (Water stress) show that India is a country with very high levels of water stress and low levels of water use efficiency in agriculture.** The situation in respect of both have not improved significantly thus far, and achieving SDG targets would require a major course correction.

Despite strong technical capacity at the national level, the monitoring system does not produce regular data on requirements of water in different sectors and withdrawals of water from different sources.

**Undertaking major new initiatives for monitoring is a slow process: Given the complexity of the statistical system and of a large federal structure, undertaking major new initiatives for data collection is a slow process that involves close technical scrutiny as well as an assessment of costs and benefits.** FAO has worked closely with MoSPI for adoption of Indicator 2.1.2 (Severity of food insecurity) and for creating capacity for estimation of Indicator 2.1.1 (Hunger) nationally (currently done by FAO using national data). While significant progress has been made, final incorporation of these indicators in national reporting is expected to take some more time. FAO and MoSPI continue to collaborate strongly in such areas and see strong mutual benefits in the process. There are also some areas – for example, reporting of data on Indicators 14.7.1 (Value added of sustainable fisheries), 15.1.1 (Forest area) and 15.2.1 (Sustainable forest management) – where data that have been reported officially to FAO need to be validated.

### 3. Financial landscape and multidimensional risks undermining India's sustainable development

#### 3.1 Major challenges and/or opportunities facing financing for development in India

##### Investments in infrastructure, food processing and modern technology

While the agriculture sector has maintained a steady annual growth of around 3 percent for the past two decades, the rate of growth of investment in agriculture has been less than 2 percent per annum over the last five years. The lack of investor confidence is leading to a lower plowback ratio (14 percent of gross value added [GVA] in 2017/18 against 33 percent in the case of other sectors).

**Some of the key challenges in the downstream agriculture value chain in India are losses in the food chain, paucity of resources, complex and inefficient value chains, and lack of transparency and traceability.** For some commodities, post-harvest losses are estimated to be as high as 15–20 percent of total yields. As per FAO's estimates, 14 percent of the world's food is lost from post-harvest up to, but not including the retail level. In India, 4 to 6 percent of cereal and 5 to 12 percent of vegetables are being lost every year. The cold storage market is highly fragmented, with over 3000 players. In September 2020, the country had 8186 cold storage units, with a capacity to hold 37.4 million metric tonnes. Four States – Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Punjab – together accounted for 72 percent of this storage capacity.

The Union Budget 2020/21 recognized the need for infrastructure development and increased the allocation to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) from INR 300 billion (USD 3.75 billion) to INR 400 billion (USD 5 billion) to upgrade cold storage, reefer van facilities and the like.



### **Bank credit**

The banking sector in India has made commendable progress in providing formal credit to the agriculture sector. The Union Budget 2021/22 raised the farm loan target to USD 220 billion for 2021/22 from USD 200 billion in the preceding year. Growth in credit to the agriculture sector rose to a four-year high in 2020/21.

The year-on-year growth in outstanding credit to agriculture and allied activities was 10.2 percent in February 2021, almost double the growth recorded in February 2020. The share of agriculture in incremental non-food credit also doubled to 20.4 percent as of February 2021, from 10.4 percent in February 2020 (RBI Monetary Policy Report, 2021).

**Despite the impressive growth in access to formal agricultural credit, several challenges persist.** By 2030, India may suffer a shortfall of nearly 42 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables. There is need to boost as well as de-risk incomes of farmers by encouraging diversification. Dairy and horticulture are the two biggest success stories of diversification that Indian agriculture has seen in the past few decades. Hence, investments will need to focus on the high-value and animal husbandry and horticulture sectors, which assure much higher livelihood gains than cultivation

of cereals and grains. The Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) scheme was extended to fisheries, livestock and dairy farmers in 2018. However, banks remain hesitant to issue KCCs to livestock and dairy farmers. Of the 5.2 million dairy farmers that applied for KCCs in 2018, banks issued KCCs to only 0.6 million (Press Trust of India, 2021).

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)'s **All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey** 2016/17 indicated that 72 percent of the credit requirement was met from institutional sources and 28 percent from non-institutional sources. **The problem of financial exclusion gets aggravated by the fact that women and landless cultivators lack the necessary documentation to avail of credit.**

There is also an uneven distribution of credit among States compared to their corresponding share in overall agriculture output. Such regional disparity is, to some extent, on account of variation in the credit absorption capacity of different regions. The pattern of utilization of RIDF, that lends to State Governments to deepen the credit absorption capacity in rural India, indicates that States with higher credit flow made higher demands for resources from the Fund and States with lower credit

flow were lagging in borrowing funds from it. Thus, States which are already credit starved are getting a lower share of funds from the RIDF. This highlights the need to break this vicious cycle and devise measures by which funds can be earmarked to the most backward and credit-starved regions to ensure speedier development of these areas.

### Gender inequality in credit provisioning

The Union Government has launched several schemes for financial inclusion and entrepreneurship development. However, **data shows that while women's share in life insurance and pension schemes is low, it is significantly higher in schemes that offer loans.**

Only 27 percent of beneficiaries under the *Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana* (PMJJBY), and only 37 percent of those under the *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana* (PMSBY), both insurance schemes, are women. The participation of women in the *Atal Pension Yojana* (APY) is only 44 percent (Money Control PF Team, 2021).

**On the other hand, of the total accounts opened under *Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana*, 55 percent are in the name of women.** According to the Ministry of Rural Development, 206.4 million women PMJDY account holders benefited through the *ex-gratia* payment under the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana* during the national lockdown in 2020. Under the *Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana* (PMMY), 68 percent of borrowers are women. Women entrepreneurs account for 82 percent of the accounts under the Stand-Up India (SUPI) scheme, launched in 2016 to promote entrepreneurship at the grassroots level for economic empowerment and job creation. This disparity in the participation of women in insurance and entrepreneurship schemes may be because men avail loans in the name of women members in their families

### Climate change and agriculture

The unforeseen environmental crisis and climate change-related risks pose significant challenges to the agriculture sector. **According to the Economic Survey 2017/18, extreme temperatures and droughts are shrinking farmer incomes in the range of 4-14 percent for key crops, a number that**

**is expected to go up.** In addition to direct impacts on yields of food products, climate change will also lead to poorer working conditions of farmers on the field and migration of labour from hard-hit areas to safety zones, making farm work more dangerous and expensive. Despite all these challenges, India will have to produce around 50 million tonnes more food grain in 2030 than it did in 2019, in order to feed 200 million more people, while meeting climate commitments. Hence, investments in climate-smart agriculture (CSA) – practices across the food system that lower environmental impacts of agriculture while making it more resilient to stresses – are a necessity. Investments in CSA need to be over and above the investments that are coming into the agriculture sector currently.

**Although India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) include an economy-wide emission intensity reduction target, no sector-specific targets have been set.** This leads to a gap in financing for investments in the agriculture sector that can help mitigate GHG emissions. India will require USD 2.5 trillion between 2015 and 2030, or roughly USD 170 billion per annum, climate action, as estimated in the country's NDC.

## 4. Ensuring no one is left behind

**India has many forms of socio-economic exclusion and the country has a complex statutory, institutional and policy framework, which guides action towards reducing these.** The left behind groups include women, Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), landless, small and marginal farmers, forest-dwellers, pastoralists, disabled persons and persons who are at a disadvantage due to their geographic location such as those living in hill areas.

**People who are “left behind” face deprivation in many dimensions, including hunger, malnutrition, poverty, lack of access to education and health facilities, and deprivation from access to natural resources.** These people are also agents of change for achieving the SDGs. However, they face several barriers that prevent them from helping to achieve the SDGs. The sector-wise barriers are described below.



## Exclusion – a barrier to SDG progress in the context of food and agriculture

### The persistence of different forms of exclusion contributes to high food insecurity and malnutrition among groups that are left behind.

The inequality in access to productive resources rises, productivity of workers falls, market barriers are created, and these excluded sections are deprived of opportunities to participate in productive and income generating activities in food supply chains, as well as in access to natural resources. These disparities contribute to the ecological unsustainability of food systems.

### Food security and nutrition among disadvantaged groups

**Studies have shown significantly higher concentration of poverty among the SCs and STs.** The latter are primarily dependent on rainfed agriculture and forest produce for their livelihood.

The poor are not uniformly disadvantaged. **At the national level, malnutrition and deficiencies in diet are significantly higher among ST and SC groups** in comparison with other social groups. For example, the

incidence of stunting is 43.8 percent for ST children compared with 38.4 percent for all, that of wasting is 27.4 percent for ST children against 21 percent for all and that of underweight is 45.3 percent for ST compared to 35.8 percent for all. Likewise, according to the Fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 63.3 percent of ST children are anaemic while the national average is 58.6 percent (IIPS, 2017). Even among the ST groups, the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups have some of the lowest development indices and hence require special attention.

**While nutritional status is closely linked with levels of income, lack of access to education and public health services as well as social background also act as additional factors for exacerbating nutritional inequity.** Literacy among the SC and ST population is at 66 percent and 59 percent, respectively, as against the national average of 74 percent (as per 2011 Census data). Thus, poor access to income earning assets, greater dependence on informal employment, low levels of educational attainments and relatively less development of basic infrastructure in remote areas are the primary causes of the aggravated nutritional inequity.

## Inequality in access to land and capital

**Studies based on national surveys have shown that social disparities in access to agricultural land are sharp and persistent.** Of all the social groups, the proportion of landless households is highest among the SCs. Exclusion in the financial system also contributes to disadvantaged groups being left behind in terms of access to machinery and working capital.

## Gender inequality

**Women play a crucial role in food and nutrition security and natural resources management. However, their contributions are often undermined, unrecognized and uncounted as unpaid work.** This not only affects women but also agricultural productivity. The ratio of women to men in the agricultural workforce has increased from 2:5 in 1991 to 3:5 by 2011. Despite this changing trend, women continue to lack access to resources such as credit, technology and training, putting them at a disadvantage. They also lack access to markets. About 13 percent of rural households in India are headed by women and are more vulnerable to social exclusion (Socio Economic and Caste Census, 2011).

## Exclusion from decision-making structures is a significant aspect related to gender inequality.

Women face social restrictions in public participation and mobility outside the home and village. Their levels of education or awareness, often affected by limited access to information, can be a major constraint. The gender inequality clearly gets reflected in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report, in which India has slipped 28 places to rank 140th among 156 countries in 2021 compared to 112th among 153 countries in 2020 (World Economic Forum, 2021).

## Informal sector and small-scale producers

**A vast majority of food producers in India are small and marginal farmers, which include women, indigenous people and the landless.** Given the focus on increasing the productivity of small-scale food producers and promoting sustainable agriculture for achieving the SDGs, there is need for increased support for the vulnerable groups engaged in this sector.

**Resource-constrained small and marginal farmers operate 49 percent of the agricultural land holdings in India.** Small-scale farming systems are often crop-livestock mixed-farming systems in India. **Additionally, pastoralism practised among certain marginal**

**and indigenous peoples, including women, are often overlooked in policy considerations.** Rapidly changing patterns of land use, alongside pressures to become sedentary, are challenging pastoralists' livelihoods. Many pastoralists are becoming more vulnerable to poverty, and these changes are affecting men and women pastoralists differently.

About 12 million people, mainly poor and historically excluded, are directly employed in the capture or production of fish, and an additional 13 million in associated sector activities. **Women's participation in the fisheries sector often goes unrecognized and underpaid.** Women are estimated to account for 50 percent of the workforce in fisheries and aquaculture. Some studies have shown that despite about one in four workers in small-scale fisheries being women, they have poor access to resources. In India, the mechanization of fishing vessels has resulted in women losing out on the traditional access rights they had on landed fish (Gopal, Nikita Gopal and Ananthan, P.S., 2022).

## Climate change impact on disadvantaged groups

**Climate change has a significant impact on the groups that are already facing exclusion.** About 75 percent of the extreme poor reside in rural areas and depend on climate-sensitive activities such as agriculture. Women are more vulnerable to climate change because they face discrimination and inequalities in accessing productive resources, services, markets, technologies, education and funding. The poor have fewer resources for protecting themselves against climatic hazards. In periods of stress, they may be forced to sell off their productive assets or migrate. Gender and social differences may also affect investment needs as well as access to weather and climate information. According to an FAO study in India, only 21 percent of women reported having access to weather information, compared to 47 percent in the case of men (Lambrou Yianna and Nelson Sibyl, 2010). Other studies have also shown the strong links between climate-related disasters and female mortality, with women, boys and girls being more vulnerable (FAO, 2017).

## Natural resource management

There is inadequate recognition of traditional knowledge and its relevance in biodiversity



conservation. **The role that Indigenous Peoples, local communities and women specifically play in the conservation of natural resources is not recognized**, even though, traditionally, they have managed natural resources and coexisted with nature. For example, they are often the prime collectors of herbs, spices and medicinal plants. They are also custodians of traditional seeds and species and possess considerable knowledge of biodiversity. The exclusion – or lack of participation – of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in decision making over conservation and natural resource management can have implications for conservation outcomes because the exercise will be deprived of their relationship with natural resources and knowledge of biodiversity.

About one-third of poor women are directly involved in forestry or forestry related works in the unorganized sector (Nanavaty Reena, 1996). **However, there is a lack of adequate incentives – financial and social**

**– that support rural women**, particularly those from Indigenous communities, who are the keepers of biodiversity, **in the conservation of natural resources**. In many instances, they are also displaced. Furthermore, these communities often do not receive their share of benefits from biodiversity-based enterprises, though they are the primary collectors of non-timber forest product.

### Youth

Though India has the largest population of **youth in the world, unfortunately, youth participation in agriculture is declining**. The challenge is to provide greater incentives to retain youth in this sector. It is important to expand the conceptual and physical areas of “agriculture” by farmers to “agrifood systems” that would provide greater opportunities for youth to work in the agrifood sector.

# III. FAO SUPPORT FOR ACCELERATING ACTION TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA IN INDIA

**India is a large country with a complex federal structure** in which the roles and responsibilities of different tiers of government are clearly specified. The country's vast agro-ecological and institutional diversity also means that one-size-fits-all solutions do not work, and actions have to be designed keeping specific subnational contexts in mind. This necessarily requires disaggregated engagement with state governments under the overall guidance and framework of national policies. In light of this, FAO aims to support the Government of India to strengthen its work at the national (policy) level as well as at the subnational (programmatic and action-oriented) level.

**Although India has seen rapid progress in recent decades, the country's large size and huge disparities imply that the sheer scale of some of the problems** – for example, of food insecurity and malnutrition, or of ensuring sustainability in the use of natural resources – is very high. This also underlines the criticality of overcoming these challenges. FAO recognizes that the world will not be able to achieve SDGs in the area of food and agriculture unless India accelerates its process of achieving them.

**FAO is a specialized agency of the UN that offers technical support to its Member Nations in order to help them to achieve their national goals and SDGs targets.** FAO's new Strategic Narrative of Four Betters – Better Production, Better Nutrition, Better, Environment and Better Life – guides the Organization's work in supporting countries achieve SDGs in the area of food and agriculture.

**FAO India has strong collaborations with the MoA&FW, the NITI Aayog, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAH&D), the MoSPI and other line**

**ministries as well as other key stakeholders.** FAO will mobilize high-level national and international technical expertise, experience and lessons from diverse regions to support the country in the following areas:

- **food production**, including green innovations, blue transformation, One Health and digital agriculture;
- **food and nutrition security**, including the right to adequate food and healthy diets, nutrition for the most vulnerable, food safety, reduction of food losses and wastes, transparent markets and trade;
- **environment and sustainability**, including climate change mitigation and adaptation of food systems, enhancement of productivity and incomes along with environmental sustainability, sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services including soil and water.

All of these will be achieved with an inclusive, "no one left behind" approach, while calling for the participation of all stakeholders, especially the private sector, to foster the transformation of agrifood systems.

## 1. UNSDCF theory of change and strategic priorities

**The UNSDCF 2023–2027** has four strategic priorities – People, Prosperity, Planet and Partnerships – which are interdependent.

The **People** priority pillar builds the capabilities of individuals and communities to become prosperous and to take informed action to protect the environment. It also enables people to participate, have a voice and exercise their choices.

The **Prosperity** priority pillar builds on a healthy, educated and skilled populace. It has a bearing on, and is affected by, environmental sustainability and gender inequality.

The **Planet** priority pillar requires an economy with the right balance of skill sets and technologies, and needs communities that take ownership of, and accountability for, the impact their lifestyles have on the environment.

The **Participation** priority pillar is closely linked to all the other pillars of the UNSDCF because it concerns all communities, all SDGs and the 2030 Agenda's transformative promise of leaving no one behind.

Importantly, the UN system's ability to convene diverse stakeholders and advocate for the rights of the marginalized is widely recognized. The UN system will build on this comparative advantage and provide catalytic technical support to trigger a transformative change in India's journey towards sustainable development.

The central assumption is that the Government of India will prioritize sustainable development and that a

strong partnership will be maintained between it and the UN system. The other major assumption is that adequate funding will be available for implementing the UNSDCF. It is also assumed that increased capacities for planning, implementation, service delivery, monitoring and driving the inclusion agenda will translate into greater outreach, thereby reducing inequalities.

The guiding principles of the UNSDCF are gender equality, youth empowerment, resilience and risk mitigation, sustainability and solidarity, while the cross-cutting enablers are SDG financing, technology and innovation, development partnerships and evidence generation.

The People, Planet and Participation pillars of the UNSDCF and the outcomes are strongly aligned with FAO's vision and global goals, the priority areas of engagement in the FAO CPF 2023–2027 and with the national priorities of the country, and address challenges identified in the Common Country Analysis that are required for India to progress towards the SDGs.



The alignment between UNSDCF priorities and outcomes, SDGs, GoI priorities and FAO's CPF priorities is presented below:

UNSDCF PRIORITIES	<b>Environment, Climate, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) and Resilience</b> (CF OUTCOME 5)	<b>Nutrition and Food Security</b> (CF OUTCOME 2)	<b>Environment, Climate, WASH and Resilience</b> (CF OUTCOME 5)	<b>Empowering People, Communities and Institutions</b> (CF OUTCOME 6)
UNSDCF OUTCOMES	By 2027, Government of India, State Governments, communities, the private sector and other actors take informed actions to address climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss and restore ecological integrity through improved knowledge, capacity and mainstreaming of relevant actions across sectoral programmes, policies and plans.	By 2027, all people, including children, women and marginalized populations, will have increased access to, and consumption of, adequate, affordable and diverse nutritious food and quality services year-round.	By 2027, Government of India, State Governments, communities, the private sector and other actors take informed actions to address climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss and restore ecological integrity through improved knowledge, capacity and mainstreaming of relevant actions across sectoral programmes, policies and plans.	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 the most marginalized and vulnerable, to be protected, empowered, engaged and enjoy human rights and social justice, and lead their lives with respect and dignity.
ALIGNMENT WITH SDGS	SDG 1- No Poverty (1.4, 1.5); SDG 2- Zero Hunger (2.4); SDG 12- Sustainable Production and Consumption (12.2); SDG 14- Life Below Water (14.4)  Contributing to: SDG 5- Gender Equality	SDG 2- Zero Hunger (2.1; 2.2); SDG 12- Responsible Consumption and Production (12.3)  Contributing to: SDG 5- Gender Equality; SDG 8- Sustained, Inclusive Economic Growth and Employment	SDG 13- Combat climate change (13.2); SDG 15- Ecosystem services (15.1, 15.3, 1.5); SDG 2- Zero Hunger (2.4, 2.5).  Contributing to: SDG 5- Gender Equality; SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities	SDG 5- Gender equality (5.1, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c); SDG 16- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies (16.7).  Contributing to: SDG 1- End Poverty; SDG 10- Reduce inequalities within and among countries-10.2
GOI PRIORITIES	Doubling farmers' income Make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location-specific integrated/composite farming systems. Pilot models in select blocks for improving productivity of rainfed farming by mainstreaming rainfed technologies	<b>Kuposhan Mukt Bharat</b> (Malnutrition Free India)	Make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location-specific integrated/composite farming systems. Conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures. Adopt comprehensive soil health management practices. Optimize utilization of water resources	<i>Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas</i> (With everyone, Everyone's progress, Everyone's trust, and Everyone's effort). The theme – "Leaving no citizen behind" originates from this principle.)
CPF PRIORITIES	<b>CPF Priority 1</b> Sustainable agricultural production	<b>CPF Priority 2</b> Food and nutrition security	<b>CPF Priority 3</b> Climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management	<b>CPF Priority 4</b> Inclusive, gender- responsive agrifood systems governance and promotion of private sector investments

## 2. CPF priorities, outputs, and interventions

**The central strategic pillar of the CPF is to transform India's agrifood systems, while addressing the challenges described in the section on overview of challenges in food and agriculture, as well as eliminating all forms of exclusion and barriers to progress towards SDGs.**

FAO is committed to promoting the transformation of agrifood systems in India with a strong focus on inclusivity or "no one left behind". Recognizing the significance of agriculture in India's economy and

for the livelihoods of millions, FAO will collaborate with the Government of India, other UN agencies, stakeholders and communities to foster sustainable, inclusive and resilient agrifood systems. This will involve supporting initiatives that enhance agricultural productivity, promote environmentally sustainable practices, improve access to markets and strengthen the resilience of farmers, with special attention being paid to digital agriculture initiatives and the needs and empowerment of women who play a vital role in agriculture. By prioritizing gender equity and inclusivity, FAO aims to contribute to the advancement of India's agrifood systems, aligning with national development goals and ensuring food security, nutrition and rural development for all Indian communities.



The table below summarizes the CPF priorities and outputs, and their alignment with FAO's Strategic Framework, Corporate Programme Priority Areas, and Regional Priorities.

BETTER PRODUCTION	BETTER NUTRITION	BETTER ENVIRONMENT	BETTER LIFE
<b>FAO CORPORATE PROGRAMME PRIORITY AREAS (PPA)</b>			
Primary focus: Better production (BP1, BP2, BP3, BP4, BP5) Contributing to: Better nutrition, Better environment, Better life	Primary focus: Better nutrition (BN1, BN3, BN4, BN5), Contributing to: Better production, Better life	Primary focus: Better Environment (BE1, BE3) Contributing to: Better production, Better life	Primary focus: Better life (BL1, BL2, and BL3) Contributing to: Better nutrition, Better production
<b>FAO ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL PRIORITIES</b>			
Transforming agrifood systems for sustainable production and healthy diets	Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action	Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agrifood systems and equitable rural societies	
<b>CPF PRIORITIES</b>			
CPF Priority 1 Sustainable agricultural production Sustainable and improved agricultural productivity and increased farm incomes	CPF Priority 2 Food and nutrition security Stronger food and nutrition security systems	CPF Priority 3 Climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management Effective natural resource management in food systems, climate resilience, and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity	CPF Priority 4 Inclusive, gender- responsive agrifood systems governance and promotion of private sector investments
<b>CPF OUTPUTS</b>			
Supported measures for improved productivity, sustainability and climate resilience of agrifood systems (CF Output 5.6)	Stakeholders and systems at national and state levels have increased knowledge and capacities to improve the nutrition content and increase consumption of nutritious and diverse foods and access to quality services (CF Output: 2.1) Government and other stakeholders have enhanced capacity to ensure availability of diverse and nutritious food through resilient food systems (CF Output: 2.2)	Mainstreamed climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CF Output 5.1) Supported conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem restoration (CF Output 5.5)	Government and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity for inclusive and gender-responsive agrifood systems governance. A private sector investments strategy is formulated, and a policy dialogue platform will be established.
<b>ALIGNMENT WITH FLAGSHIP GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES</b>			
<i>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana</i> , INDIA Good Agriculture Practices (INDGAP) Certification Scheme, <i>Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana</i> , AGMARKNET Scheme and Kisan Drone Scheme	Mission POSHAN 2.0, <i>Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram</i> 1, Eat Right Campaign, National Food Security Act/public distribution system, National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), <i>Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana</i> (PKVY), National Programme on Organic Production, Soil Health Card Scheme, Per Drop More Crop Scheme	<i>Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna</i> , Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

# FAO India's Priority Intervention Areas

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK (CPF)

PRIORITY 1

## Sustainable Agricultural Production



BETTER  
PRODUCTION

Locations:

Andhra Pradesh,  
Chhattisgarh,  
Haryana,  
Himachal Pradesh,  
Karnataka,  
Maharashtra,  
Odisha,  
Punjab

PRIORITY 2

## Food and Nutrition Security



BETTER  
NUTRITION

Locations:

Andhra Pradesh,  
Gujarat,  
Kerala,  
Madhya Pradesh,  
Rajasthan,  
Uttar Pradesh

PRIORITY 3

## Climate Resilience and Sustainable Natural Resource Management



BETTER  
ENVIRONMENT

Locations:

Chhattisgarh,  
Madhya Pradesh,  
Maharashtra,  
Mizoram,  
Odisha,  
Punjab,  
Rajasthan,  
Telangana,  
Uttarakhand

PRIORITY 4

## Inclusive, Gender-Responsive Agrifood Governance and Promotion of Private Sector Investment



BETTER  
LIFE

PAN India

PAN India CPF 1, 2, 3 & 4

# CPF Priority 1: Sustainable agricultural production

## Focus Areas



Sustainable Climate Resilient Agrifood Systems



Digital Agriculture



Aquaculture



One Health

## UNSDCF Priority: Environment, Climate, WASH and Resilience (CF Outcome 5)

**UNSDCF Outcome: By 2027, Government of India, State Governments, communities, the private sector and other actors take informed actions to address climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss and restore ecological integrity through improved knowledge, capacity and mainstreaming of relevant actions across sectoral programmes, policies and plans.**

## UNSDCF Outputs 5.6: Supported measures for improved productivity, sustainability and climate resilience of agrifood systems.

### CPF Priority 1

Sustainable Agricultural Production  
Sustainable and improved agricultural productivity and increased farm incomes

### CPF Outputs

- 1.1: Improved climate resilient and sustainable agriculture
- 1.2: Improved adoption of digital agriculture
- 1.3: Enhanced climate resilience of local landraces and seed systems
- 1.4: Reduced footprint of aquaculture for sustainability and climate resilience
- 1.5: Enhanced global health security through a One Health approach

**FAO will support Union Government initiatives to improve productivity, sustainability and resilience of agrifood systems and promote One Health, by addressing the importance of AMR and transboundary animal diseases.**

### In the face of climate change and biodiversity loss, activities under this CPF Priority are closely linked to CPF Priority 3:

Climate Resilience and Sustainable Natural Resource Management. FAO's support to the Government and farmers will focus on mainstreaming climate change, biodiversity and sustainable land management by synergizing investments – from Government, donor agencies and the private sector – to promote and incentivize widespread adoption of sustainable agro-ecological practices. FAO will also provide technical support in policy discussions and the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework to monitor ongoing work on sustainable agrifood systems. Additionally, under the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-7 Food Systems and Land Use Restoration project, FAO will develop integrated models of sustainable and healthy food systems in rice and wheat-dominated landscapes in India. Furthermore, FAO has a tripartite technical collaboration with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to support farmers' transition to sustainable agrifood systems.

### FAO will promote innovation and the widespread adoption of digital technologies in agriculture

to increase agricultural productivity and enhance farmers' incomes as well as enhance food security. Recognizing the transformative potential of technology in agriculture, FAO will collaborate with the Union Government, relevant institutions and the private sector to facilitate the integration of digital tools and innovations for the transformation of the agrifood system. Additionally, FAO will further leverage data analytics, remote sensing and precision agriculture techniques to enhance crop management, promote sustainable farming practices and improve market access. The Organization will also provide technical support for the development of climate forecasting, and predictive techniques and tools based on multiple data points and big data analytics to aid farmers as well as planners at the district and state levels in making informed decisions on crop choices, particularly in rainfed areas. FAO will also promote the DVI to mainstream the initiative as a part of government

programmes. By harnessing the power of digital agriculture, FAO aims to enhance food security, increase agricultural productivity, and support the livelihoods of Indian farmers, contributing to more resilient and efficient agrifood systems.

**Support for innovations also include promotion of biodiversity and agro-ecology.** FAO will support efforts to mainstream, promote and strengthen community-managed seed systems for landraces, supplementing the ongoing efforts by State Governments and communities. Facing soil degradation and water pollution and increases in the prices of fertilizers, the Union Government is working to revive traditional farming knowledge and cropping management systems. While sustaining the country's food security, FAO will support the Government with the right science and policies to bring back healthy soils and nature-based solutions.

**Cross-border pests such as desert locusts and FAW are serious threats to food security.** Since May 2018, the Indian subcontinent has been under attack by the FAW. In India, the first occurrence was in Karnataka and it later spread rapidly to major maize-growing States, except for the Himalayan region. Since then, the MoA&FW has taken steps to strengthen institutional and organizational capacities to control the spread of FAW. FAO will support India to effectively participate in any global action to strengthen, develop and implement sustainable management tools for control of FAW under this Output.

**One Health is critical for human and animal health as well as environmental sustainability** and FAO will promote the adoption of synergistic actions on One Health that take all three aspects into consideration.

The Organization will also work to strengthen the policy environment for One Health in the animal health sector by developing a National Framework for One Health 2.0 and promoting its adoption. Additionally, FAO will strengthen institutional capacity in surveillance and monitoring of AMR and antimicrobials use as well as new and emerging zoonotic diseases in the animal health sector.

**As a part of its overarching priority, FAO is embarking on a strategic endeavour to engage with India's blue economy, particularly focusing on the fishery subsector.** To this end, FAO is committed to working closely with the Government of Andhra Pradesh, a State known for its significant contributions to aquaculture. The aim is to facilitate the transformation of aquaculture practices within the region. This transformation will involve the development of innovative, sustainable, and climate-resilient approaches to aquaculture, which reduce its environmental footprint and enhance the sector's long-term prospects.

**The areas that require FAO's proactive engagement will include sustainability of agrifood systems, water resources and the development of partnerships with the private sector.** Currently, FAO is collaborating with key government stakeholders to improve data collection that will aid in the development of interventions to improve the sustainability of agrifood systems and the use of water resources. This work will also provide a harmonized indicator for tracking sustainable agriculture under the National Indicator Framework, and the Global Indicator Framework for SDGs. Additionally, FAO will foster policy dialogues to monitor water-use by introducing digital technologies.



# CPF Priority 2: Food and nutrition security

## Focus Areas



Nutrition and Agrifood Systems



Food Safety: Spice value chain; Clean and safe milk, and dairy products; Good Agricultural and Hygiene Practices (GAP and GHP)



Food Loss and Waste



Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

## UNSDCF Priority: Nutrition and Food Security (CF Outcome 2)

**UNSDCF Outcome: By 2027, all people, including children, women and marginalized populations, will have increased access to and consumption of adequate, affordable and diverse nutritious food and quality services year-round.**

**UNSDCF Outputs: Stakeholders and systems at national and state levels have increased knowledge and capacities to improve the nutrition content and increase consumption of nutritious and diverse foods and access to quality services (CF Output: 2.1)**

**Government and other stakeholders have enhanced capacity to ensure availability of diverse and nutritious food through resilient food systems (CF Output: 2.2)**

### CPF Priority 2

Food and Nutrition Security

Stronger food and nutrition security systems

### CPF Outputs

1.1: Enhanced knowledge and capacities on nutrition and agrifood systems (CF 2.1)

- 1.2: Enhanced food safety through improved awareness on AMR, GAP and GHP (CF 2.1)
- 1.3: Improved nutrition security through clean and safe milk and dairy products (CF 2.2)

FAO will assist the Government of India in strengthening food and nutrition security by strengthening institutional capacities, increasing technical knowledge and promoting long-term behavioural changes throughout the agrifood systems.

**Nutritional issues in India are complex, necessitating multifaceted, multidisciplinary solutions.** FAO will target relevant pathways for safe and healthy diets for nutritional security in India. This includes improving dietary diversity, empowering women, enforcing food safety standards, packaging and labelling, food safety awareness and nutrition education, and using information communication technology (ICT) and innovative nutrition communication methods. It will also seek to support relevant initiatives under the umbrella programme, Poshan 2.0, aimed at improving nutritional outcomes for especially vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, lactating mothers, infants and children. FAO will ensure that gender equality and social inclusion are mainstreamed into this strategy.

**Unsafe food results in a vicious cycle of disease and starvation, harming the most vulnerable people.** Food-borne diseases were estimated to cost the country 0.5 percent of GDP in 2011. Food contamination has an impact on the export of food commodities, particularly fresh and processed foods. FAO will address sanitary and phytosanitary challenges in high value chains such as spices, especially cumin, fennel, coriander and black pepper, to enable poor, rural households to improve food safety and quality. FAO's work will focus on cross-cutting issues such as awareness on AMR, pest control, food safety, and certification, particularly in relation to good agricultural practices (GAP) and good hygiene practices (GHP). Similarly, FAO will assist the Government of India in strengthening regulatory systems for food safety – particularly clean and safe milk – by developing institutional frameworks for certification. Furthermore, efforts will be made to establish a roadmap and strategies for integration of non-bovine milk into the dairy economy. These interventions have the potential to improve food security and nutritional

outcomes while simultaneously raising incomes of food producers.

**FAO will focus on establishing and strengthening sustainable food value chains.** It seeks to enhance the capacities of institutions and stakeholders (including small and marginalized farmers, women and youth) to improve the entire value chain (farm to fork: production, storage, transportation, market yards and pre-processing stages) and increase market access and income. FAO will work with the Government to strengthen the system of monitoring food prices and creating an early warning system to identify adverse changes in market conditions that may have a bearing on food security. FAO's efforts will also contribute to a more stable environment for digital solutions such as commodity-specific e-portals (for example, [www.espicebazaar.com](http://www.espicebazaar.com)) and promotion of food safety in e-commerce. FAO interventions will help to increase agricultural incomes and reduce food loss and waste, thereby improving food security and reducing pressures on natural resources and the environment.

**To address the challenges of food and nutrition security, the practical entry points and interventions in the agrifood system approach must consider the nutritional impact of agriculture policies and programmes.** To this end, FAO will take a comprehensive capacity development approach in order to strengthen individual capacities, advocate at the organizational and policy level, and form partnerships with national and regional institutions to create an enabling environment in India's agrifood

system. FAO will work to address the underlying causes of the knowledge gap, such as the interdisciplinary disconnect between nutrition and agriculture, as well as related issues of inadequate survey data and limited policy-driven experimentation. A comprehensive blended-learning programme on nutrition and food systems using FAO e-learning modules on nutrition and food systems will be promoted. FAO's interventions will also aim to facilitate dialogue among professionals and institutions working with various food system stakeholders. The interventions at the household and farm level will encourage crop diversification and the growing of more millets and nutri-grains as well as fruits and vegetables to support the NFSA's nutritional security objectives. FAO will also work to improve the resilience of agrifood systems to prevent food insecurity among disaster-affected populations and other vulnerable sections.

**FAO's future work and engagement in addressing food loss and waste in India is aimed at tackling the complex challenges associated with this issue.** FAO will collaborate closely with the Government of India, civil society organizations and the private sector to develop and implement comprehensive strategies for reducing food loss and waste throughout the food supply chain. This will involve the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, the enhancement of post-harvest management techniques, the improvement of storage and transportation systems, and the dissemination of awareness and education campaigns.



# CPF Priority 3: Climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management

## Focus Areas



Sustainable Climate Resilient Agrifood Systems



Integrated Landscape Management



Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Restoration



Climate Finance

## UNSDCF Priority: Environment, Climate, WASH and Resilience (CF Outcome 5)

**UNSDCF Outcome: By 2027, Government of India, State Governments, communities, the private sector and other actors take informed actions to address climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss and restore ecological integrity through improved knowledge, capacity and mainstreaming of relevant actions across sectoral programmes, policies and plans.**

### UNSDCF Outputs: Mainstreamed Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CF Output 5.1)

### Supported conservation of biodiversity & ecosystem restoration (CF Output 5.5)

### CPF Priority 3

Climate Resilience and Sustainable Natural Resource Management  
Effective natural resource management in food systems, climate resilience and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity

#### CPF Outputs

- 3.1: Developed climate actions (CF 5.1)
- 3.2: Enhanced conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem restoration (CF 5.5)

**FAO will support Government initiatives to address climate change, biodiversity conservation, land and water degradation in natural ecosystems and agrifood system sustainability.** The Union Government, as part of its NDC ([UNFCCC, 2022](#)), pledged to reduce, by 2030, the GHG emission intensity of GDP by 33–35 percent over baseline emissions in 2005, while also creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3.0 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forests as tree cover by 2030. The agriculture sector in India accounts for 14 percent of total GHG emission in the country.

**FAO will seek to catalyse inclusive, holistic, and sustainability-driven efforts through inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms.** FAO is implementing the Green Ag project in five States with the GEF finance, and the Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems in India through Transforming Rice-Wheat Systems project in four States. The lessons learned from these will serve as the basis for the future Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects that FAO is preparing with the GCF readiness project grant.

**India has piloted innovative and practical agricultural solutions to climate impacts,** such as agro-advisories, participatory community-based approaches and technology-based farm information and financial management technologies through the NMSA. The risk and cost to farmers of adopting new low-emission, climate-resilient practices, the fragmented planning and monitoring of climate change-fighting measures on the ground, and inadequate entry into climate finance mechanisms and private sector involvement are all barriers to scaling up this type of climate action. Under this output, FAO will

work to strengthen policymakers' ability to mobilize finance for resilient, low-emission agrifood systems through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement Sustainable Market Mechanism (Article 6). Efforts will also be made to improve agroforestry practices in order to make agriculture sustainable and enhance farmers' incomes.

**FAO will work to address the most pressing issues facing India's natural and production landscapes, as well as to develop and scale up ecosystem restoration through a participatory and inclusive approach.** To this end, FAO will support harmonized multi-sectoral approaches to mainstreaming environmental and resilience considerations into agriculture and land-use at five ecologically important landscapes. FAO will also take steps to enable ecosystem and landscape restoration, which will transform the wheat and rice food systems and deliver global environmental benefits. FAO's efforts will also focus on conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems, which are critical for the livelihoods and sustenance of forest dwellers and other communities that rely on them. Using a landscape approach, interventions will address large-scale processes in an integrated and multidisciplinary manner, combining natural resource management with environmental and livelihood considerations. Institutional and individual capacities will be strengthened for participatory and gender inclusive multi-stakeholder negotiations, planning and implementation. The marginalized and tribal people, as well as local communities, will help to prioritize restoration actions.

**FAO will support sustainability in dairying in select areas of the State of Uttarakhand and the Bundelkhand region in central India in India through promotion of agrobiodiversity, greening the national livestock mission and enhancing fodder security.**

**Additionally, FAO will strengthen institutional and policy frameworks for the restoration and sustainable management of degraded and vulnerable landscapes.** This will include building capacities of local communities to adopt sustainable agriculture practices, including tree-based farming systems, and green value chains. To help farmers adopt improved agroforestry practices, FAO will support the development of standard protocols for raising timber and non-timber agroforestry species, as well as a framework for accreditation of nurseries raising such material.

FAO will work to strengthen the resilience of rural households to climate change in order to reduce the pressure to migrate out of distress and to improve migration outcomes. Particular attention will be paid to addressing the vulnerabilities of women and other marginalized groups – small and marginal farmers, ST, SC, Other Backward Classes (OBC) – living in the coastal areas of the State of Odisha and the drought-prone areas of the State of Telangana.



# CPF Priority 4: Inclusive, gender responsive agrifood systems governance

## Focus Areas



Agri Invest



South-South Cooperation



Gender at FAO

### **UNSDCF Priority: Empowering people, communities, and institutions (CF Outcome 6)**

**UNSDCF Outcome: 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 the most marginalized and vulnerable, to be protected, empowered, engaged and enjoy human rights and social justice, and lead their lives with respect and dignity.**

#### **UNSDCF Outputs:**

**Equitable access to opportunities for participation: Children, adolescent youth and other vulnerable groups, have increased equitable access to opportunities for participation, inclusion and to justice and protection services. (CF Output 6.3)**

**South-South Cooperation: India's experience and best practices are shared and international technical cooperation facilitated to foster regional and global development. (CF Output 6.6)**

#### **CPF Priority 4**

Inclusive, gender responsive agrifood systems governance

4.1: Strengthen participation of women and other disadvantaged groups including youth (CF 6.3)

4.2: Developed India led South-South cooperation model for promoting agrifood systems transformation (CF 6.6)

4.3: Strengthened investments for promoting agrifood systems transformation (CF 6.6)

All FAO interventions will incorporate specific targets related to gender and indigenous communities, as well as the rural poor and disadvantaged groups. FAO projects will aim to enhance the capacity of these groups, along with relevant stakeholders, to promote inclusive and gender-responsive agrifood systems governance.

It will support the resilience of smallholder farmers, including women and tribal communities, against the threats and risks of climate change. FAO will work with civil society to advocate policy dialogues through implementing studies.

**To promote responsible investment in climate resilient agrifood systems,** FAO proposes to organize an Investment Forum to develop an investment and partnership strategy focused on this area. The proposed Investment Forum will bring together a wide range of stakeholders from the Government, UN agencies, farmers' organizations, civil society, private sector, including producer organizations, and other development agencies.

**Furthermore, FAO India's commitment to South-South cooperation extends to several vital areas, with a particular focus on millets and digital agriculture.** FAO has been instrumental in fostering knowledge exchange and technical cooperation with countries in the global South to promote millet production, processing and consumption. This initiative not only bolsters food security but also supports sustainable agriculture practices. FAO India also plays a pivotal role in facilitating knowledge transfer and expertise sharing relating to digital tools and technologies with other countries in the South. The overall objective is to enhance the efficiency, productivity and resilience of agrifood systems, thereby contributing to the broader goal of sustainable and inclusive agricultural development within the region and beyond. FAO's commitment to South-South cooperation underscores its dedication to fostering agricultural innovation, resilience, and knowledge sharing among nations in the global South.

## 3. Major assumptions and risks

The UNSDCF and CPF assume that nutrition will continue to be a high priority on the agenda of the Government of India, that the partnership between it, FAO and the UN will remain strong, and that insufficient funding will not prevent nutrition response action.

The UNSDCF and CPF also assume that the Government of India will sustain its commitment to the climate change agenda and will continue to invest in sustainability, climate action and environmental conservation. Related to this is the presumption that all partners, including the private sector and local communities, are willing to adopt sustainable practices. Just as with the UNSDCF, the CPF assumes that FAO will continue to collaborate closely with the Government of India to achieve its national priorities and the SDGs. The strategic priorities of FAO within the UNSDCF align with those of the Government of India. Since agriculture is a state subject in the Constitution of India, FAO will work closely with both the Union and State Governments. The most essential element that will ensure successful implementation of the CPF and the UNSDCF are an enabling policy environment that promotes inclusion, non-discrimination and sustainability. Equally important are India's policy decisions that support India's commitments to the international community, as well as national regulatory, policy and institutional frameworks that support inclusive and green growth, advance universal access to service delivery and eliminate discrimination.

Creating new partnerships, as well as strengthening and expanding existing ones, will be critical. To achieve the SDGs, FAO and its partners must be willing to collaborate, form alliances and align their priorities. Continued and adequate funding will be critical. Progress in achieving the CPF goals will be determined by the willingness and flexibility to adapt to new challenges and political situations.

## 4. Partnership

FAO is fully committed to, and engaged in, the implementation of the collective inter-agency effort to provide demand-driven, focused agile, and more integrated UN support to India to achieve the 2030 Agenda. In the context of the COVID 19 crisis, FAO will focus its efforts on strengthening UN collaboration at all levels and maximizing its impact to support the achievement of national SDG targets. FAO's strategic engagement in the UNSDCF will aid in the identification of major opportunities and synergies, as well as capacity gaps and bottlenecks.

FAO will continue to strengthen its collaboration with the Government of India on normative and technical issues through its focal ministry, MoA&FW, and other closely associated ministries and state government departments. It will also pursue enhanced and strategic partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations, academia and farmers' organizations to ensure the CPF's success.

FAO's effectiveness and credibility as a policy-making forum and unique multilingual centre of excellence, knowledge and technical expertise are heavily reliant on its ability to collaborate and develop strategic partnerships. FAO is a critical agency of the UN Country Team (UNCT). FAO will continue to play an integral role within the UN and respond to calls for inter-agency collaboration for effective action. This will include improved data collection and analysis, integrated policy support, facilitating partnerships for delivery of means of implementation, supporting knowledge exchange and technical capacity enhancement, and leveraging scaled-up finance and investment. FAO will also contribute to joint UN efforts on emergency response preparedness and activities. FAO will continue to actively support efforts to enhance collaboration for joint programming on areas of crosscutting interests.

FAO will continue to collaborate closely with Rome-based Agencies in India to provide policy support and respond to technical challenges related to food and nutrition security, as well as livelihood security through climate-resilient agriculture. It will continue to highlight key issues in the agrifood systems collaboratively through joint policy contributions, joint reports, and joint events such as World Food Day.

### **Key implementing partners in the Government**

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare ; NITI Aayog; Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change; Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; Ministry of Jal Shakti; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; National Rainfed Area Authority; Government of Andhra Pradesh; Government of Chhattisgarh; Government of Haryana; Government of Madhya Pradesh; Government of Mizoram; Government of Nagaland; Government of Odisha; Government of Punjab; Government of Rajasthan; Government of Uttarakhand; National Tiger Conservation Authority and State Forest Departments; Spices Board; the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

### **Research and academic institutions**

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics; International Rice Research Institute; International Water Management Institute; National Bureau of Agriculture Insects Resources and other Indian Council of Agricultural Research institutes; National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj; National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management ; Indian Institute of Forest Management; *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana*-National Rural Livelihoods Mission of the Ministry of Rural Development; National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources; National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources; National Institute of Nutrition; Jawaharlal Nehru University.

### **Civil society organizations**

Self Employed Women's Association; Society for Social and Economic Research, URMUL Trust, Watershed Support Services and Activities Network, Digital Green.

### **Private sector**

Weather Risk Management Services Pvt Ltd; CropIn Technology Solutions Private Limited; Ecociates Consultants Private Limited; World Business Council for Sustainable Development; Global Pulse Confederation; Satsure Analytics India Pvt Ltd; Keystone Foundation; Olam International Limited; ITC Limited; DeHaat; Samunnati; String Bio.

### **Inter-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, bilaterals and donors**

UN agencies including Rome-based Agencies, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, World Trade Organization, Asian Development

Bank and United States Agency for International Development.

## **5. Financing outlook, funding opportunities and total resources**

The UNSDCF employs a multifaceted and flexible strategy to mobilize resources for the SDGs, reflecting the complexity of the country's overall financing landscape, as highlighted in the Common Country Analysis (CCA). SDG financing is one of the cross-cutting enablers of the UNSDCF; one of the major assumptions of the UNSDCF's theory of change is the sufficient availability of funding. Hence the UN's impact on SDG financing in India must centre on strategic, catalytic policy advocacy, analytical and advisory services and policy support across a broad array of financing partners. This UNSDCF highlights several approaches under various outcomes in accordance with key partnerships of various UN agencies.

The UN will mobilize public and private climate finance and encourage developed economies to uphold international commitments. The UN's support to India's institutional capacities will focus on identifying and measuring financing gaps, including in state-level budgets, and providing policymakers with an expanded tool set of financing metrics, including SDG/Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) taxonomies, blended finance, and other innovative sustainable financing. Partnerships can help India expand the SDG financing from the private sector.

The total resource required to achieve the CPF goals is estimated at USD 81 612 347 during 2023–2027. Of this, USD 75 495 635 is available and USD 6 116 712 is to be mobilized. At the UNSDCF outcome level, the CPF will require USD 80 461 490 for Outcome 5, of which USD 74 644 778 is available and USD 5 816 712 is to be mobilized. Under UNSDCF Outcome 2, USD 1 010 977 is the total resource required, of which USD 710 977 is available and USD 300 000 is to be mobilized. Under UNSDCF Outcome 6, USD 139 880 is the total resource required which is available. It is to be noted that approximately USD 10 000 000 from Outcomes 5 and 2 are also contributing to UNSDCF Outcome 6.

The resources required for the implementation of CPF shall be mobilized through FAO internal funds (Technical Cooperation Programme – TCP projects) as well as through external contributions from resource partners, including the Government (mainly Government Cooperative Programme – GCP and Unilateral Trust Fund – UTF projects) as indicated in Annex 1. Other donors will also be considered as resource partners for FAO during the CPF implementation period.

FAO will continue to focus on mobilizing, leveraging and accessing finance (international and domestic) for the environment, ecosystems and climate action, as well as food and nutrition security, One Health, and strengthening agrifood systems, from a wide range of sources like the GEF, the GCF, the Pandemic Fund, the Adaptation Fund, Land Degradation Neutrality Fund (LDN), bilateral partnerships and private sector engagements.

## IV. MONITORING AND REPORTING, AND EVALUATION



### 1. Implementation

The Cooperation Framework Implementation Plan, which outlines the UNSDCF's governance arrangements proposes a three-level governance structure that includes the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), Outcome Standing Committees (OSCs) and Outcome Groups (OGs). The UNCT, led by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), will be responsible for the implementation

of the UNSDCF and ensuring that the UN system's contribution is coherent, reduces duplication, is efficient, reaches the most vulnerable sections of the population and responds quickly to emerging development challenges and national priorities.

The JSC will oversee and guide the UNSDCF. The Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, and the UNRC will co-chair it, with participation from heads of UN agencies like FAO and authorized representatives. On an ad-hoc basis,

the JSC may invite representatives of implementing ministries and departments, State Governments, as well as implementing partners, including civil society, trade unions, think tanks, academic institutions, and the private sector. The JSC will meet bi-annually, but may additionally be convened by the co-chairs, if and when necessary. The OSCs shall be chaired by the Secretary of the convening Union Ministry and supported by the lead UN agency for the OGs of the UNSDCF, which will include participating ministries, concerned UN agencies and senior NITI Aayog officials. The OSCs will meet at least once a year to improve alignment and coordination between UNSDCF outcomes and plans and national development priorities. FAO will ensure active engagement of strategic partners such as Union Ministries, state government departments as well as civil society and private sector working in the agriculture and rural development sectors in these governance arrangements.

The OGs, comprising UN entities, are an internal coordination mechanism for the UNSDCF at the operational level. They provide oversight and support for coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of results. The OGs are chaired by the lead and co-lead UN agencies. Each OG will comprise of technical focal points from the participating UN agencies. FAO's CPF aligns with the OGs 2 (Nutrition and food), 5 (Environment, climate, WASH and resilience), and 6 (Empowering people, communities, and institutions) corresponding to the Outcomes 2, 5 and 6, respectively. FAO, therefore, will appoint technical focal points for the Result Groups 2, 5 and 6 to support the situation analysis of the agriculture and rural development sectors, formulation of joint work plans, track progress against planned results in the UNSDCF and make course corrections.

FAO shall contribute technical support to strengthen statistical capacity, where required, to track SDG

achievement as part of the tripartite agreement signed between the UN, NITI Aayog and MoSPI to establish a Data for Development Coordination Forum on SDGs.

The MoA&FW will have the lead government responsibility for the overall coordination of the CPF implementation and monitoring of CPF on behalf of FAO. The CPF will be annually reviewed and reported. FAO Environmental and Social Management (ESM) Guidelines, as well as the FAO Policy on Gender Equality, will frame the implementation, monitoring and reporting of CPF actions.

## 2. Monitoring and Reporting

The results framework of the CPF 2023–27 is derived from the result framework of the UNSDCF (2023–2027), which is aligned to both the SDG national indicator framework adopted by the Government of India and the global indicator framework for SDGs. FAO will actively participate in relevant Results Group(s) of the UNSDCF's strategic priorities as well as in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) groups. As a contributing UN entity, FAO will monitor and report on progress towards the Cooperation Framework results and provide periodic inputs to update the UN Common Country Analysis for adaptive programming. With support from the UNRC and the M&E group, FAO will use the online platform UN INFO to monitor and report results delivered by it individually and jointly with other UN entities. FAO may participate in the joint Cooperation Framework evaluations as necessary and in consultation with the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED).

It is to be noted that major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed. This will align with any changes incorporated by the Outcome Standing Committee in the UNSDCF (2023–2027) based on the emerging needs and upon further approval by the JSC.

### **The Government of India**

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Name:

Title:

Date:

### **The Food and Agriculture**

**Organization of the United Nations**

Name: Takayuki Hagiwara

Title: FAO Representative in India

Date:



# ANNEX 1. COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX



#### FAO CPF Priority 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production: Sustainable and improved agricultural productivity and increased farm incomes.

##### UNSDCF Outcome 5: Environment, climate, WASH and resilience.

**National development priority:** *Panchamrit* (Five Nectar Elements) Declaration, Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), 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.

**Alignment of CPF Priority with flagship government programmes:** *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*, INDIA Good Agriculture Practices (INDGAP) Certification Scheme, *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*, AGMARKNET Scheme and Kisan Drone Scheme.

**Alignment with National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets:** **SDG 1 (No Poverty), targets:** 1.4, 1.5; SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), targets – 2.4, 2.5; SDG 12 (Sustainable Production and Consumption), targets – 12.2; SDG 14 (Life Below Water), targets – 14.4. Contributing to: SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

**Related Human Rights Commitments:** Universal Periodic Review (Third cycle) and UN treaty body recommendations (UNGA, 2017).

**UNSDCF Strategic Priority 3 – “Planet”:** A cleaner environment that benefits from green development, climate action, biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, along with universal access to clean drinking water and sanitation, and improved resilience.

**FAO Corporate Programme Priority Areas (PPA) linkage- BP1:** Green innovation; BP2: Blue transformation; BP3: One Health; BP4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BP5: Digital agriculture; BN 3: Safe food for everyone; BN 5: Transparent markets and trade; BE1: Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems; BE3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture; BL1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment; BL4: Agriculture and food emergencies; CC 3: Innovation; CC 4: Data.

**FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Priorities:** Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets.

RESULT	PERFORMANCE		BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET (UNSDCF)	DATA SOURCE (UNSDCF)	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL)	
	INDICATORS (DISAGGREGATION)						REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA BUDGETARY
<b>CPF Priority 1</b> <b>UNSDCF Outcome 5:</b> 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.	Restoration of degraded land (hectares)	Approx. 9.8 million ha restored (2015 -baseline year)	26 million hectares by 2030	Government reports	Government reports	33 515 171	Total 468 374	33 046 797
Assumption Statement:	Area under sustainable agriculture	TBD	TBD	Government reports		2023	2024	2025
						2026		

RESULT	PERFORMANCE	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET (UNSDCF)	DATA SOURCE	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	
						REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA BUDGETARY
<b>CPF Priority 1</b> <b>UNSDCF Output 5.6:</b> Supported measures for improved productivity, sustainability and resilience of agrifood systems.	5.6.1: Number of technical solutions and policy interventions for sustainable and resilient agrifood systems developed and disseminated.	1	45 (FAO 45) [At least 70% of technical solutions are gender sensitive and socially inclusive]	Annual Agency reports; half-yearly and annual project reports	33 515 171	Total 468 374 2023 2024 2024 2025 2026	33 046 797
	5.6.2: Number of additional policymakers, officials and practitioners including farmers' capacities enhanced for strengthening sustainable and resilient agrifood systems.		Additional Policy makers and officials -0 Practitioners - 0 (Female practitioners - 0 Youth - 0 Tribal male and female practitioners - 0)	Annual Agency reports; half-yearly and annual project reports target = 390 724 [At least 30% of total practitioners are female; youth = TBD; tribal male and female practitioners= TBD]	Additional policymakers and officials = 210 (FAO). Practitioners target = 390 724 [At least 30% of total practitioners are female; youth = TBD; tribal male and female practitioners= TBD]		

**CPF Priority 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production: Sustainable and improved agricultural productivity and increased farm incomes.**

**UNSDCF Output 5.6: Supported measures for improved productivity, sustainability and resilience of agrifood systems.**

**FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Priorities:** Transforming agrifood systems for sustainable production and healthy diets.

**FAO Corporate Programme Priority Areas (PPA):** Primary focus: Better production (BP); Better environment (BE); Contributing to: Better nutrition (BN), Better life, Cross-Cutting Theme (CC): Data.

**Alignment with National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** SDG 1 (No Poverty); SDG 2 (Zero Hunger); SDG 14 (Life Below Water)

**Alignment with flagship Government programmes:** *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*, INDIA Good Agriculture Practices (INDGAP) Certification Scheme, *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*, AGMARKNET Scheme and Kisan Drone Scheme.

CPF PRIORITY 1	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE		SDG TARGETS (MAX 3)	PPA	REGIONAL INITIATIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	
		START	END						REGULAR (TCP)	EXTRA BUDGETARY
CPF Priority 1	UNSDCF Output 5.6: Supported measures for improved productivity, sustainability and resilience of agrifood systems.							33 515 171	Total	468 374
CPF Outputs	CPF Output 1.1: Improved climate resilient and sustainable agriculture. CPF Output 1.2: Improved adoption of digital agriculture. CPF Output 1.3: Enhanced climate resilience of local landraces and seed systems. CPF Output 1.4: Reduced footprint of aquaculture for sustainability and climate resilience system. CPF Output 1.5: Enhanced global health security through One Health approach.							926 613	2023	264 274
								6 704 928	2024	129 550
								9 872 392	2025	74 550
								9 603 346	2026	-
								6 372 154	2027	-
CPF Output 1.1.1: Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems in India through Transforming Rice-Wheat Systems in Punjab, Haryana, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. (FOLUR)	Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, Chhattisgarh	2023	2027	SDG 2.4.1	BP 1: Innovation for Sustainable Agriculture Production; BE 1: Climate change mitigation and adapted agrifood system; BE 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment.		NA	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; Department of Agriculture, Farmers Welfare and Biotechnology, Government of Chhattisgarh; Department of Soil & Watershed, Government of Odisha; Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of Haryana; Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of Punjab.		
CPF Output 1.1.2: Strengthen capacities of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to support farmers to adopt sustainable agrifood systems.	Andhra Pradesh	2023	2023	SDG 2.4.1	BP 1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BN 5: Transparent markets and trade; BE 1: Climate change mitigation and adapted agrifood system		NA	A.P State Seed Certification Authority		

CPF PRIORITY 1	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE		SDG TARGETS (MAX 3)	PPA	REGIONAL INITIATIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	EXTRA BUDGETARY
		START	END							
CPF Output 1.1.3: Strengthen surveillance and management of cross-border pests to mitigate serious threats to food security - fall armyworm (FAW).	PAN India	2023	2023	SDG 2.4.1	BP1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BP 4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BN 3: Safe food for everyone; BL 4: Resilient agrifood system.	NA	Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare			
CPF Output 1.1.4: Support for improved monitoring of sustainable agriculture.	PAN India	2023	2023	SDG 2.4.1	CC 4: Data	NA	NITI Aayog, Government of India			
CPF Output 1.2.1: Technical support to develop forecasting/predictive techniques to assist vulnerable farmers and planners at district and state level to make informed decisions on crop choices and plans for rainfed agriculture.	Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh	2023	2023	SDG 1.4.1	BP 1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BP 4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BP 5: Digital agriculture	NA	Weather Risk Management Services Pvt Ltd (WRMS)			
CPF Output 1.3.1: Building foundations for the reintroduction of local landraces through community-managed seed systems in Odisha.	PAN India	2023	2026	SDG 2.4.1	BP 4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BE 1: Climate change mitigation and adapted agrifood system; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment; BL 4: Resilient agrifood system	NA	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare			

CPF PRIORITY 1	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE		SDG TARGETS (MAX 3)	PPA	REGIONAL INITIATIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	
		START	END						REGULAR (TCP)	EXTRA BUDGETARY
CPF Output 1.4.1: Sustainable Aquaculture - Transforming Andhra Pradesh aquaculture to a sustainable, reduced footprint and climate resilient food system.	Andhra Pradesh	2023	2027	SDG 14.4.1	BP 2: Blue transformation; BE 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment; BL 4: Resilient agrifood system	NA	Department of Fisheries, Government of Andhra Pradesh			
CPF Output 1.5.1: Strengthen national One Health programme for prevention and control of zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance in India-Global Health Security (GHS).	Pan India	2023	2027	SDG 1.5.3	BP 3: One Health; BN 3: Safe food for everyone; BL 4: Resilient agrifood system; CC 3: Innovation; CC 4: Data.	NA	Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, National Centre for Disease Control			
CPF Output 1.5.2: Strengthening institutional capacity in surveillance and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use in the animal health sector.	PAN India	2023	2023	SDG 1.5.3	BP 1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BP 3: One Health; BN 3: Safe food for everyone	NA	Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying			
CPF Output 1.5.3: Pandemic Fund - Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and Response.	PAN India	2023	2023	SDG 1.5.3	BP 3: One Health; BP 5: Digital agriculture; BN 3: Safe food for everyone; BL 4: Resilient agrifood system; CC 4: Data	NA	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India			



#### **FAO CPF Output 2: Stronger food and nutrition security systems**

#### **UNSDCF Outcome 2: Nutrition and food security**

##### **National development priority:**

- Attain highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all age groups, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. This is to be achieved through increasing access, improving quality and lowering the cost of healthcare delivery.
- Provide for food and nutritional security with a human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices with a special focus on nutritional support to women and children.
- To have an education system rooted in the Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower.

**Alignment of CPF priority with flagship Government programmes:** Mission POSHAN 2.0, *Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram* (RBSK, 2021), Eat Right Campaign, National Food Security Act/Public Distribution System, National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

**Alignment with National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and SDG targets:** SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), targets 2.1, 2.2; SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), targets 12.3; SDG 5 (Gender Equality); SDG 8 (Sustained, inclusive economic growth and employment).

**Related Human Rights Commitments:** Universal Periodic Review (third cycle) and UN treaty body recommendations (UNGА, 2017).

**UNSDCF Strategic Priority 1 – “People”:** A society that empowers its marginalized populations and provides sustained access to quality services (health, well-being, nutrition, food security and quality education).

**FAO Corporate Programme Priority Areas (PPA) linkage:** BN1: Healthy diets for all; BN3: Safe food for everyone; BN4: Reducing food loss and waste; BN5: Transparent markets and trade; BP4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BI1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment.

**FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Priorities:** Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets.

RESULT	PERFORMANCE	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	
						REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA BUDGETARY
CPF Priority 2	INDICATORS (DISAGGREGATION)	(UNSDCF )	Rice: 0.19 Wheat: 0.29 Maize: 0.16 Sorghum: 0.51 Pearl millet: 0.45 Food: 0.05 (2016)	Between - 0.5 and + 0.5 Standard deviation s for each commodity (normal value of IFPA reflecting low price volatility) through 2027	Consumer Price Index data, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1 010 977	Total 469 000 541 977
UNSDCF Outcome 2: By 2027, all people, including children, women and marginalized populations have increased access to and consumption of adequate, affordable and diverse nutritious food, and quality services year-round	Assumption Statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Nutrition and food security remains high on the political agenda of the Government.</li><li>Govt-UN partnership remains strong</li><li>Adequate finances are available for the government, partners and the UN nutrition response.</li></ul>					2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	
CPF Priority 2	2.1.2: Number of policymakers, officials and other stakeholders' capacities enhanced for strengthening programmes on nutrition, diet diversity and food safety.	60	TBD	Annual Reports	641 977	Total 100 000 541 977	
UNSDCF Output 2.1: Stakeholders and systems at national and state levels have increased knowledge and capacities to improve the nutrition content and increase consumption of nutritious and diverse foods and access to quality services in institutional settings and at home.	2.1.3: Number of knowledge products and technical solutions for strengthening ongoing programmes on nutrition, diet diversity and food safety developed and disseminated.	0	TBD	Annual Reports		2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	

RESULT	PERFORMANCE	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET	DATA SOURCE (UNSDCF )	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL)	
						REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA BUDGETARY
CPF Priority 2	INDICATORS (DISAGGREGATION)	2.2.1: Number of knowledge products and technical solutions developed and disseminated (supply chain, warehousing, nutrition sensitive agriculture, and monitoring)	0	TBD	Annual Reports	369 000	Total 369 000
UNSDCF Output 2.2:		Government and other stakeholders have enhanced capacity to ensure availability of diverse and nutritious food through resilient food systems.				2023	
		2.2.2: Number of policymakers, officials and other stakeholders' capacities enhanced (supply chain, warehousing, nutrition sensitive agriculture, and monitoring).	0	TBD	Annual Reports	2024	
						2025	
						2026	
						2027	

**CPF Priority 2: Food and Nutrition Security: Stronger food and nutrition security systems**

**UNSDCF Output 2.1: Stakeholders and systems at national and state levels have increased knowledge and capacities to improve the nutrition content and increase consumption of nutritious and diverse foods and access to quality services).**

**UNSDCF Output 2.2: Government and other stakeholders have enhanced capacity to ensure availability of diverse and nutritious food through resilient food systems.**

**FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Priorities:** Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets.

**FAO Corporate Programme Priority Areas (PPA):** Primary focus: Better nutrition (BN); Contributing to: Better production (BP), Better life (BL), Cross-Cutting (CC); Innovation.

**Alignment with National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** SDG 1 (No Poverty); SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).  
**Alignment with flagship Government programmes:** Mission POSHAN 2.0, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, Eat Right Campaign, National Food Security Act/Public Distribution System, National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

CPF PRIORITY 2	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE		SDG TARGETS (MAX 3)	PPA	REGIONAL INITIATIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	EXTRA BUDGETARY
		START	END							
CPF Outputs										
	UNSDCF Output 2.1: Stakeholders and systems at national and state levels have increased knowledge and capacities to improve the nutrition content and increase consumption of nutritious and diverse foods and access to quality services.							1 010 977	Total	469 000
	CPF Output 2.1: Enhanced knowledge and capacities on nutrition and agrifood systems.							261 383	2023	47 850
	CPF Output 2.2: Enhanced food safety through improved awareness on AMR, GAP and GHP.							531 594	2024	268 150
	UNSDCF Output 2.2: Government and other stakeholders have enhanced capacity to ensure availability of diverse and nutritious food through resilient food systems.							218 000	2025	153 000
	CPF Output 2.3: Improved nutrition security through clean and safe milk and dairy products.							-	2026	-
								-	2027	-
CPF Output 2.1.1: Promote comprehensive blended-learning programme on nutrition and food systems - ENACT.	PAN India	2023	2025	SDG 2.2	BN 1: Healthy diets for all; BN 2: Nutrition for the most vulnerable; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment	NA	TBD			
CPF Output 2.2.1: Strengthen capacities of institutions and stakeholders (including small and marginalized farmers, women, and youth) across the value chain on sanitary and phytosanitary challenges and promote GAP and GHP to enhance farmers' access to market and incomes.	Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat	2023	2024	SDG 2.1	BP 5: Digital agriculture; BN 3: Safe food for everyone; BN 5: Transparent markets and trade; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment; CC 3: Innovation	NA	Spices Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry			
CPF Output 2.2.2: Working together to fight antimicrobial resistance (Regional project).	PAN India	2023	2025	SDG 1.5.3	BP 3: One Health; BN 3: Safe food for everyone; BL 4: Resilient agrifood system.	NA	Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying			

CPF PRIORITY 2	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE		SDG TARGETS (MAX 3)	PPA	REGIONAL INITIATIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	
		START	END						REGULAR (TCP)	EXTRA BUDGETARY
CPF Output 2.3.1: Strengthen regulatory systems and certification frameworks for clean and safe food (milk).	Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan	2023	2024	SDG 2.2	BP 4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BN 1: Healthy diets for all; BN 2: Nutrition for the most vulnerable; BN 5: Transparent markets and trade	NA	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying			
CPF Output 2.3.2: Establish roadmap and strategies to promote non-bovine milk integration in the dairy economy.	TBD	2024	2025	SDG 2.4.1	BP 4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BN 2: Nutrition for the most vulnerable; BN 5: Transparent markets and trade; BE 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment.	NA	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying			

**FAO CPF Output 3: Effective natural resource management in food systems, climate resilience and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.****UNSDCF Outcome 5: Environment, climate, WASH and resilience.**

**National development priority:** National Development priority: *Panchamrit* (Five Nectar Elements) Declaration, Mission LIFE (Lifestyle for Environment), 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.

**Alignment of CPF Priority with flagship Government programmes:** National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, *Paramparagat Krishivikas Yojana*, National Programme on Organic Production, Soil Health Card Scheme, Per Drop More Crop Scheme.

**Alignment with National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets:** SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), targets – 2.4, 2.5; SDG 13 (Combat Climate Change), targets – 13.2. Contributing to: SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

**Related Human Rights Commitments:** Universal Periodic Review (third cycle) and UN treaty body recommendations (UNGA, 2017).

**UNSDCF Strategic Priority 1 – “Planet”:** A cleaner environment that benefits from green development, climate action, biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, along with universal access to clean drinking water and sanitation and improved resilience.

**FAO Corporate Programme Priority Areas (PPA) linkage:** BP1: Green innovation; BP2: Blue transformation; BP3: One Health; BP4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BPs: Digital agriculture; BE1: Climate change mitigating and adapted agrifood systems; BE 2: Bio-economy for sustainable food and agriculture; BE3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture; BL1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment; BL4: Resilient agrifood system.

**FAO Asia Pacific Regional Priorities:** Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action.

RESULT	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (DISAGGREGATION)	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET (UNSDCF )	DATA SOURCE	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	
						REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA BUDGETARY
<b>CPF Priority 3</b> <b>UNSDCF Outcome 5:</b> 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.	Restoration of degraded land (hectares)	Approx. 9.8 million hectares restored (2015 -baseline year) estimated baseline as per Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	26 million hectares by 2030	Government reports	46 946 319	Total 321 682 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	46 624 637
<b>Assumption Statement:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government's continued commitment to climate change agenda and the transition that is necessary.</li> <li>Continued financing, and the willingness of all the partners, including the private sector and communities, to adopt sustainable practices.</li> </ul>	Area under sustainable agriculture	TBD	TBD	Government reports			
<b>CPF Priority 3</b> <b>UNSDCF Output 5.1: Mainstreamed Climate Change, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction across sectors (urban, peri-urban and rural)</b>	5.1.1: Number of Ministries supported to develop/ implement climate and gender-responsive strategies and interventions through technical guidance and capability (system) for achieving national priorities and global commitments under multilateral environmental agreements (global, national, sub-national level).	9	13 (FAO – 1 -Tribal Affairs)	Official reports of the Government	2 943 341	Total 221 682 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	2 721 659
	5.1.2: Number of States and Union Territories supported to develop/ implement climate and gender-responsive strategies and interventions and capacity (system) development for achieving national priorities and global commitments made by the Government (global, national, sub-national level).	17	TBD	Official reports of the Government			

RESULT	PERFORMANCE	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	
						INDICATORS (DISAGGREGATION)	(UNSDCF )
<b>CPF Priority 3</b> <b>UNSDCF Output 5.5:</b> Supported conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem restoration.	5.5.1: Number of technologies and ecosystem-based solutions developed and upscaled for sustainable management of ecosystems and restoration of degraded ecosystems (Terrestrial, coastal, marine, pastures and agricultural lands).	10	42 (FAO 17) [At least 70% of technical solutions are gender sensitive and socially inclusive]	Annual Agency reports Half yearly reports	44 002 978	Total 100 000 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	43 902 978
	5.5.2 Hectares of terrestrial, marine, coastal, pastures and agricultural lands protected and or restored through improved management practices	1 million Hectares	25% increase in land restored from base line	Various government report			

**CPF Priority 3: Effective natural resource management in food systems, climate resilience and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.**

**UNSDCF Output 5.1: Mainstreamed climate change, adaptation and disaster risk reduction across sectors (urban, peri-urban and rural).**

**UNSDCF Output 5.5: Supported conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem restoration.**

**FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Priorities:** Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action.

**FAO Corporate Programme Priority Areas (PPA):** Better Production (BP); Better Environment (BE). Contributing to: Better Life (BL); Cross Cutting Themes (CC); Gender, Youth and Inclusion.

**Alignment with National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** SDG 1 (No Poverty); SDG 2 (Zero Hunger); SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities); SDG 13 (Combat Climate Change); SDG 15 (Ecosystem Services).

**Alignment with flagship Government programmes:** National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana* Programme, National Programme on Organic Production, Soil Health Card Scheme, Per Drop More Crop Scheme.

CPF PRIORITY 3	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE		SDG TARGETS (MAX 3)	PPA	REGIONAL INITIATIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	REGULAR (TCP)	EXTRA BUDGETARY
		START	END								
CPF Outputs	UNSDCF Output 5.1: Mainstreamed climate change, adaptation and DRR across sectors (urban, peri-urban and rural). CPF Output 3.1: Developed climate actions.							46 946 320	Total	321 682	46 624 638
	UNSDCF Output 5. 5: Supported conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem restoration. CPF Output 3.2: Enhanced conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem restoration.							12 321 177	2023	101 246	12 219 931
								15 436 996	2024	220 436	15 216 560
								11 238 039	2025	-	11 238 039
								4 140 054	2026	-	4 140 054
								3 810 054	2027	-	3 810 054
CPF Output 3.1.1: Agriculture sector readiness for enhanced climate finance at subnational level in India (GCF Readiness Programme).	Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab	2023	2026	SDG 13.2	BP 1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BE 1: Climate change mitigation and adapted agrifood system	NA	NA				
CPF Output 3.1.2: Building capacity of policy makers to mobilize investment for resilient and low emission agrifoods in India under Article 6 of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement and Voluntary Carbon Markets.	PAN India	2023	2024	SDG 13.2	BP 1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BE 1: Climate change mitigation and adapted agrifood system; BE 2: Bio-economy for sustainable food and agriculture.	NA	NCDEX Institute Of Commodity Markets and Research (NICR)				
CPF Output 3.1.3: Enhancing resilience of migrants and vulnerable households to climate change in Odisha and Telangana.	Odisha, Telengana	2023	2026	SDG 2.5.1	BE 1: Climate change mitigation and adapted agrifood system; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment; BL 4: Resilient agrifood system; CC 1: Gender, youth and inclusion.	NA	Department of Agriculture. Proposed letter of agreement with NGOs				

CPF PRIORITY 3	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE		SDG TARGETS (MAX 3)	PPA	REGIONAL INITIATIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	
		START	END						REGULAR (TCP)	EXTRA BUDGETARY
CPF Output 3.2.1: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes.	Mizoram, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh	2023	2026	SDG 15.3.1	BP 1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BP 4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BE 1: Climate change mitigation and adapted agrifood system; BE 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment.	NA	Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh; Department of Agriculture, Government of Mizoram; Department of Soil Conservation and Watersheds, Government of Odisha; Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan; Department of Watershed Development, Government of Uttarakhand.			
CPF Output 3.2.2: Support to developing protocols for quality planting material and certification of nurseries for timber and non-timber agforestry species.	PAN India	2023	2024	SDG 15.3.1	BP 1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BP 4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BE 1: Climate change mitigation and adapted agrifood system.	NA	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare			

CPF PRIORITY 3	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE		SDG TARGETS (MAX 3)	PPA	REGIONAL INITIATIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	REGULAR (TCP)	EXTRA BUDGETARY
		START	END								
CPF Output 3.2.3: Central Highland - Supporting an integrated landscape approach for ecosystem restoration, conservation of biodiversity and improved livelihoods in central India.	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	2023	2027	SDG 1.5.3; SDG 15.1.1; SDG 15.3.1	BP 4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BE 2: Bio-economy for sustainable food and agriculture; BE 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment.	NA	TBD				
CPF output 3.2.4: Sustainable livestock management in integrated landscapes - Catalyse transformative change in India's livestock sector through mainstreaming environmental (including global environmental) considerations, economic and social sustainability for enhanced resilience.	Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; and Chamoli, Uttarakhand	2023	2027	SDG 1.5.3; SDG 15.1.1; SDG 15.3.1	BP 4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; BE 1: Climate change mitigation and adapted agrifood system; BE 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture; BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment.	NA	TBD				


**FAO CPF Priority 4: Inclusive, gender-responsive agrifood systems governance and promotion of private sector investments**
**UNSDCF OUTCOME 6: Empowering People, Communities and Institutions.**

**National development priority:** Mission Shakti, Mission Vatsalya, Juvenile Justice Act, Childline, *Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram*, Sexual Harassment at the Workplace Act, Localisation of the SDGs with "leave no one behind" focus, gender responsive governance, partnerships on data for development, National AIDS Control Programme (phase 5), South-South and triangular cooperation and youth engagement in development.

**Alignment of CPF priority with flagship Government programmes: Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Parivar Yojna, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), MGNREGS.**

**Alignment with National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and SDG targets:** SDG 5 (gender equality), target -5.1, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c.; SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, target-16.7. Contributing to: SDG 1 (End Poverty) SDG 10 (Reduce inequalities within and among countries)-10.2).

**Related Human Rights Commitments:** Universal Periodic Review (third cycle, 2017–2022) and UN treaty body recommendations (UNGA, 2017).
**UNSDCF Strategic Priority 1 – "Participation":** Inclusive communities and institutions that nurture diversity and represent all, leaving no one behind.

**FAO Corporate Programme Priority Areas (PPA) linkage:** BP1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BL6: Scaling up investment.

**FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Priorities:** Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agrifood systems and equitable rural societies.

RESULT	PERFORMANCE		BASELINE (YEAR) (UNSDCF )	TARGET (UNSDCF )	DATA SOURCE (UNSDCF )	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL)	
	INDICATORS (DISAGGREGATION)						REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA BUDGETARY
<b>CPF Priority 4</b> <b>UNSDCF Outcome 6:</b>	Percentage of women aged 20–24 years married or in a union before age 18 years, including SC/ST/OBC	Women -23.3% SC - 24.9% ST - 25.8% OBC - 20.9%	Women - 19.8% SC - 23.0% ST - 21.8% OBC - 18.9%	National Family Health Survey and government reports	139 880	Total -	139 880	
						2023		
						2024		
						2025		
						2026		
						2027		

**Assumption Statement:**

- Continuing financing and the willingness of all the partners, including the private sector and communities.
- Government's continuing commitment to accountable governance systems, SDG localization and South-South and triangular cooperation.

RESULT	PERFORMANCE		BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET	DATA SOURCE (UNSDCF )	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL)	
	INDICATORS (DISAGGREGATION)					TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (USD)	REGULAR BUDGET
<b>CPF Priority 4</b> <b>UNSDCF Outcome 6.3:</b> Children, adolescent, youth and other vulnerable groups, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, have increased equitable access to opportunities for participation, inclusion and to justice and protection services.	6.3.1: Number of adolescents and youth who participate in civic engagement and other participatory interventions to promote positive gender norms, prevent child marriage and other harmful practices.	5.2 million	TBD	Progress reports of UN implementing partners, Disaster Management Information System	100 000	Total 0 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	100 000
<b>CPF Priority 4</b> <b>UNSDCF Outcome 6.6:</b> India's experience and best practices are shared and international technical cooperation facilitated to foster regional and global development.	6.6.1: Number of partnerships, initiatives and mechanisms established at national/ subnational/ regional/triangular levels in India with other countries.	0	6	UN South-South cooperation and inter-state technical cooperation reports	39 880	Total 0 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	39 880

**CPF Priority 4: Inclusive, gender-responsive agrifood systems governance.**

**UNSDCF Output 6.3: Equitable access to opportunities for participation: Children, adolescent youth and other vulnerable groups have increased equitable access to opportunities for participation, inclusion and to justice and protection services.**

**UNSDCF Output 6.6:** Supported conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem restoration.

**FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Priorities:** Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agrifood systems and equitable rural societies.

**FAO Corporate Programme Priority Areas (PPA):** Primary focus: Better Life (BL1, BL2, and BL3). Contributing to: Better Nutrition, Better Production.

**Alignment with National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** SDG 5. Gender Equality (5.1, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c); SDG 16. Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies (16.7). Contributing to: SDG 1 (End Poverty), SDG 10 (Reduce inequalities within and among countries-10.2).

**Alignment with flagship Government programmes:** *Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Paryojna, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana* National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), MGNREGS.

CPF PRIORITY 4	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE	SDG TARGETS (MAX 3)	PPA	REGIONAL INITIATIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	TOTAL REQUIRED RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	AVAILABLE RESOURCES (ANNUAL) (USD)	REGULAR (TCP)	EXTRA BUDGETARY
									START	END
CPF Priority 4 CPF Outputs					UNSDCF Output 6.3: Equitable access to opportunities for participation: Children, adolescent youth and other vulnerable groups, have increased equitable access to opportunities for participation, inclusion and to justice and protection services.  CPF Output 4.1 : Strengthen participation of women and other disadvantaged groups including youth.		100 000	Total	-	139 880
					UNSDCF Output 6.6: Supported conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem restoration.  CPF Output 4.2: Strengthened investments for promoting agrifood systems transformation  CPF Output 4.3: Developed India led South-South cooperation model for promoting agrifood systems transformation		100 000	2023	-	100 000
							39 880	2024	-	39 880
							-	2025	-	-
							-	2026	-	-
							-	2027	-	-
CPF Output 4.1.1: Cross-cutting (10%): Around 15 projects contribute to this output, which is approximately USD 10 million.	PAN India	2023	2027	SDG 13.2	BL 1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment; BL 2: Inclusive rural transformation; BL 3: Agriculture and food emergencies; BL 4: Resilient agrifood system; BL 5: Hand-in-Hand initiative; BL6: Scaling up investment.	NA	Government and NGO			
CPF Output 4.2.1: Facilitate technical exchange on millet value chain among Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) – International Institute of Millet Research (IIMR).	PAN India	2023	2024	SDG 16	BL2: Inclusive rural transformation	NA	IIMR-ICAR			
CPF Output 4.3.1: Investment Forum - Develop platform to promote responsible investment in climate resilient agrifood system, engaging key players (such as banks, technical institutions, farmers' organizations, private sector and government).	PAN India	2023	2027	SDG 5.1, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c.	BP 1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; BL6: Scaling up investment.	NA	NITI Aayog, Government partners and private organizations			

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