

Partnering for inclusive and sustainable growth

UNDP India's 2013-2017 Country Programme signed with the Department of Economics Affairs, Government of India works towards more efficient, effective, inclusive, equitable and sustainable development efforts. UNDP currently has more than 40 projects, partnering with 15 central government ministries, state government departments, private sector and a number of grassroots civil society organizations.



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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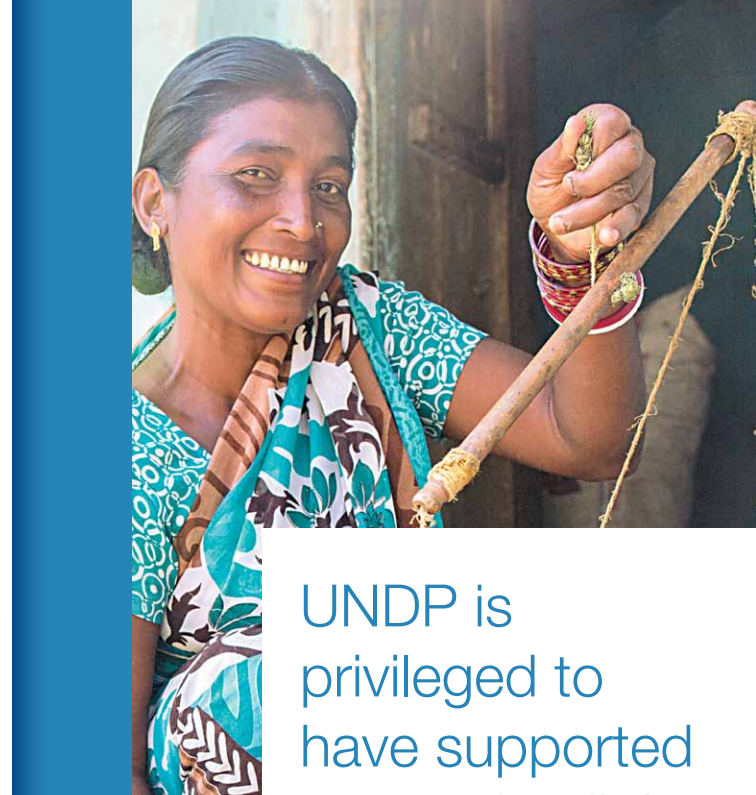
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UNDP in India



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UNDP is privileged to have supported some of India's most important development initiatives

On the ground in more than 170 countries, UNDP offers global perspective and local insight and provides technical assistance, policy advice and development support services using flexible implementation modalities. UNDP has worked in India since 1951 in almost all areas of human development from democratic governance to poverty eradication to sustainable energy and environmental management. UNDP's programmes are aligned directly with national priorities and are reviewed and adjusted annually.

Over five decades of partnership: UNDP in India



1970s

Support to establishment of institutions that led to India's emergence as a world leader in technological development, including the country's National Informatics Center and the Film and Television Institute of India.



1990s

Support to promoting human development, preparing India's first Human Development Report and strengthening the women's self-help movement, one of UNDP's most successful pilots globally.



2000s

Support to building the capacity of locally elected women's representatives; strengthening access to justice for marginalized communities; promoting skills and livelihoods; mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS; promoting energy efficient technologies; encouraging sustainable use and management of natural resources; promoting use of disaster-resilient technologies; supporting civil society and business; and facilitating policy dialogue.



1960s

Support to establishment of institutions of national importance, including space centres and nuclear research laboratories and support for setting up the National Milk Grid which laid the groundwork for the country's white revolution.



1980s

Support to India's green revolution by encouraging the use of rice hybrids and establishing plant quarantine centres and support to ERNET, the largest nation-wide terrestrial and satellite network that met networking and information needs of educational and research institutions.



UNDP works in three main areas

Democratic Governance

Support implementation of governance reforms with a particular focus on administrative, judicial and local governance initiatives.

- Efficient public administration and public service delivery
- Effective decentralization
- Improved access to justice
- Greater South-South cooperation on electoral management

Poverty Reduction

Support Government efforts to ensure anti-poverty policies and programmes are more inclusive, and provide policy research, analysis and evidence in support of poverty eradication.

- Secure livelihoods
- Protective legislation and access to entitlements
- Policy research and evidence
- Capacity development
- Human development
- South-South cooperation
- Support to health systems

Energy and Environment

Contribute to the achievement of the Government of India's sustainability targets and build resilience by addressing climate change, ecosystems management, energy access and efficiency, and disaster risk.

- Efficient natural resource management
- Preservation and protection of the ecosystem
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Improved access to clean energy
- Effective disaster management and risk reduction