

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3805**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER, 2021

**MOU WITH UNWFP**

3805. SHRI JAYANT SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Government of India and the United Nations World Food Programme;
- (b) the detailed steps envisaged by the Government to achieve the Strategic Outcomes enlisted under the said MoU;
- (c) the details regarding country's performance with regard to SDG 2 (Sustainable Development Goal-2) during the last five years, especially with regard to sustainable agriculture practices; and
- (d) the ways and means in which the MoU can help to supplement country's domestic efforts in this regard?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE  
कृषि और किसानकल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a): The MoU on cooperation for 2019-2023 signed between Government of India & the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) (the Parties) on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019 builds upon the "Basic Agreement" entered into by the Parties in 1968. Through this MoU, the parties mutually agreed on the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023. The MoU enjoins on each party:

- (i) To cooperate and facilitate the implementation of the CSP subject to UNWFP securing funds for the components described under each Strategic Outcome.
- (ii) To mobilize resources in support of the CSP, including undertaking resource mobilization activities involving, without limitation, other governments, multilateral agencies, foundations, National and multinational corporations, individuals and the private sector to meet the resource gap of the CSP. In support of the needs of the CSP, Government will support UNWFP to mobilize resources from prospective donor partners and endorse, as appropriate.
- (iii) The expansion of activities in additional states or the addition of any activities will be discussed and agreed through annual organization of Country Programme Advisory Committee (CPAC) and Annual Work Planning Process.
- (iv) The implementation of the CSP will follow a four-phased approach:
  - a) Designing pilot projects or approaches on the basis of sound situation analysis to address known gaps in design, knowledge or technology,
  - b) Implementation of pilot projects or approaches and demonstration of the results,
  - c) Assessment, evaluation, documentation and preparation of replicable, cost-effective models and advocacy for scale-up and
  - d) Providing support for scale-up.

(b) : The Government has committed to allocate its portion of necessary resources as required in the CSP 2019-2023 as well as to contribute a substantial portion of the costs of the UNWFP Country office. A Country Programme Advisory Committee (CPAC) comprising representatives from the concerned Ministries and the NITI Aayog has been constituted to review the Progress of CSP. Three Ministries have been designated as the Lead Ministries for 03(Three) Strategic Outcomes to facilitate the need-based co-ordination with other ministries, the state governments, according approvals for the studies, assessments and facilitate sharing of learning across the states.

(c) : Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) along with identified data sources and periodicity to facilitate the monitoring of country's progress with regard to SDGs. As informed by the MoSPI, there are 8 targets in SDG 2 to measure the availability of food, improvement in nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture. A total of 18 indicators have been included in the NIF to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The time series data on SDG 2 indicators included in the NIF is at **Annexure A**.

(d): Under the MoU the country will gain from the global experience of UNWFP and receive technical assistance from the UNWFP in furtherance of the Objectives and Outcomes described in the CSP. The UNWFP will also provide technical assistance for assessment and development of cost effective replicable models. This may include consultancy services for the design of the solutions, assessment of the operational environment and development of plans for scale-up and advocacy. Support will also be provided by UNWFP for pertinent monitoring and evaluation related activities, food security analysis and hunger mapping.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR		
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round				
1	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight, 2015-16 Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years	35.70		
2	2.1.2: Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013 Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution / Periodicity: Annual	Year	Value	
		2015-16	95.18	
		2016-17	99.01	
		2017-18	99.24	
		2018-19	97.62	
		2019-20	99.51	
	2020-21	97.59		
Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons				
1	2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted 2015-16 Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years	38.40		
2	2.2.2: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted 2015-16 Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years	21.0		
3	2.2.3: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal, 2015-16 Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years	22.90		
4	2.2.4: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl), 2015-16 Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years	50.40		
5	2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) 2015-16 Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years	58.50		
Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment				
1	2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice, (in kg per hectare) Source: AS Division, DAC&FW , Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual	Year	Wheat	Rice
		2015-16	3,034	2,400
		2016-17	3,200	2,494
		2017-18	3,368	2,576
		2018-19	3,533	2,638
		2019-20	3,440	2,722
	2020-21	3,424	2,749	
2	2.3.2: Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker, (in Rs.) Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	Year	Value	
		2015-16	61,427	
		2016-17	65,602	
		2017-18	69,936	
		2018-19	71,727	
		2019-20	74,822	
	2020-21	77,540		

3	2.3.3: Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output Source: (a) Numerator: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (b) Denominator: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	Year	Value	
		2015-16	0.77	
		2016-17	0.54	
		2017-18	0.57	
Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality				
1	2.4.1: Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land Source: SDDS , DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual	Year	Value	
		2015-16	76.82	
		2016-17	76.97	
2	2.4.2: Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card Source: INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual	Year	Value	
		2015-17	100	
		2017-19	94.21	
3	2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming Source: INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) / Periodicity: Annual	Year	Value	
		2015-16	0.9740	
		2016-17	1.1041	
		2017-18	1.3929	
		2018-19	1.5892	
		2019-20	2.0220	
		2020-21	2.3843	
Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed				
1	2.5.1: Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE, (a) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBPGR) and (b) National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBAGR) / Periodicity: Annual	Year	Plant	Animal
		2015	4,32,799	6,000
		2016	4,44,607	9,912
		2017	4,49,702	24,852
		2018	4,54,941	19,421
		2019	4,59,703	20,100
		2020	4,64,597	19,305
2	2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource, (in number) Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE, National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBFGR) / Periodicity: Annual	Year		Value
		2015-16		925
		2016-17		1549
		2017-18		2443
		2018-19		1725
		2019-20		1986
		2020-21		1609

Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries			
1	2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures <i>Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual</i>	Year	Value
		2016-17	0.399
		2017-18	0.443
		2018-19	0.461
		2019-20	0.506
2	2.a.2: Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product (R&D) in agriculture to GVA in agriculture <i>Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual</i>	Year	Value
		2015-16	0.044
		2016-17	0.052
		2017-18	0.041
		2018-19	0.041
		2019-20	0.034
Target 2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round			
	National indicator is under development		
Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility			
1	2.c.1: Percentage of agriculture mandis enrolled in e-market <i>Source: Agri Marketing, DAC&amp;FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&amp;FW) / Periodicity: Annual</i>	Year	Value
		2016-17	6.49
		2017-18	3.10
		2020-21	15.10

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