INDIA UNDAF

United Nations Development Action Framework 2013-2017

सत्यमेव जयते

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United
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Development
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2013-2017

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<u>Foreword</u>

In spite of the global economic difficulties, droughts, floods and high inflation rates, the Indian economy has shown great resilience and has grown at an average of 8 percent across the period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The objective of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was 'faster and more inclusive growth', and much has been achieved in fulfilling this objective. However, many challenges remain. High growth rates have led to a gradual reduction in poverty but the levels of poverty remain unacceptably high and many sections of the population continuing to struggle to meet their basic needs and to receive their entitlements. The focus of the Government of India for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period is once again on faster, more sustainable and inclusive growth. We believe that unless economic growth with equity, the growth itself may not be sustainable.

The Government of India welcomes the United Nations system in India as a partner in our efforts. This would require coherence and indeed convergence, between the work programmes of UN agencies and the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The UN system has been systematically working towards this end through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in India worked with the Government of India and its constituent Ministries to prepare this United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2013-2017. This is a strategic framework document that sets out six outcomes which focus on achieving inclusive growth, improving food and nutrition security, promoting gender equality, ensuring access to quality basic services, strengthening decentralization and delivering sustainable development. All these outcomes are in line with the fundamental principles contained in the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The process of developing this document has been truly collaborative with the Planning Commission acting as the lead partner throughout this process. I am pleased that the UNDAF 2013-2017 is focusing not just on the work of individual UN entities, but that it emphasizes joint programmes where the UN can bring to bear multiple skills and knowledge sets to contribute to some of the complex and persistent problems which continue to face India. Such efforts will make a useful contribution to achieving the development goals set out by the Government of India.

In closing, I am pleased to note that the 'A' in the acronym UNDAF now stands for "action" rather than "assistance" as in the past. This is a subtle, but important change which reflects an evolving partnership between the United Nations and the Government of India. This emphasis on action is reflected in the commitment of the United Nations to joint work which will bring greater coherence and synergy to its work in India. I am sure that UNDAF 2013-2017 will further strengthen the collaboration between the Government of India and the United Nations, both of whom are committed to accelerating India's progress towards achieving equitable development.

(Montek Singh Ahluwalia)

India UNDAF 2013-2017

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Executive Summary

Process followed for developing UNDAF

The United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017 reflects the work of all United Nations (UN) entities working in India and has been developed in partnership with the Planning Commission as the nodal partner from the Government of India (GoI). It has been prepared in collaboration with government agencies, civil society, donors and other key development partners. The design of the UNDAF document has evolved out of strategic discussions - both within the UN and with partners - to determine how the UN System in India is best suited to support the development goals of the country.

In order to better reflect the UN's contribution to India's development (no longer to qualify as *assistance* in view of India's middle income country status), the UNDAF 2013-2017 has been renamed as UN Development *Action* Framework.

The UNDAF 2013-2017 for India is harmonised with the Twelfth Five Year Plan of the GoI. The UN Country Team (UNCT), led by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) decided that a complementary country assessment be undertaken to identify development challenges which form the basis for the UNDAF. Further, the UNCT determined that the UNDAF would focus on areas where UN entities could bring to bear their collective comparative advantage to deliver joint outputs.

Together with the Planning Commission, the nodal agency for the UNDAF, the UNCT has ensured that there is coherence between the planned interventions of the UN and GoI's priorities as articulated under the six UNDAF Outcomes.

The design of the UNDAF document is innovative. It captures the complete range and richness of the UN's work and the focus on joint programming. There are two parts to this document:

1. The narrative for the UNDAF outcomes reflects the totality of the work of all UN entities (whether undertaken individually or jointly), thus providing a comprehensive logic for how the UNDAF outcomes will be achieved.
2. The UNDAF results framework reflects the UN's joint work.

Advocacy is an integral element of the UN's work, and the UN advocates for change where the need for change is the greatest. In line with the UN's fundamental role to support national development efforts, the UN also responds to national partners' requests to develop capacity and fill technical gaps where they exist.

Country Assessment

India is the fourth largest economy in the world after the US, China and Japan. India's population now exceeds 1.2 billion people. Of these, almost 620 million are males and more than 580 million are females; 243 million people, or 23 per cent of the total population, are estimated to be in the age range of 10-19 years. The overall sex ratio (the number of females per 1000 males) for India is 940 females per 1000 males as per 2011 Census, which is an improvement over the 2001 figure of 933. However, child sex ratio (0-6 age group) has declined from 927 to 914 between 2001 and 2011 as per Census figures. Though there has been a substantial decline in overall infant and child mortality and a consequent increase in life-expectancy of the population, the decline has not been sufficient to achieve the Twelfth Plan goal of reduction to 30/1000 live births by 2012. Literacy levels in India have gone up from 64.8 per cent in 2001 to 74 per cent in 2011.

While Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates have been high (7.7 per cent in 2011), India also exhibits the paradox of high growth rates and high levels of poverty. Approximately 32 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line. Among the poor in India, certain socially excluded groups experience greater challenges in accessing rights, entitlements and opportunities, and in moving out of poverty. Disparities in India take on various hues – there are disparities across geographical regions (States, districts, rural-urban), disparities along gender lines with women and sexual minorities facing discrimination and disparities faced by social groups such as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Minorities, Differently Abled Persons, Internally Displaced Persons and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), to name a few. In addition, girls and women in India face gender discrimination at every stage of their life, at times starting even before they are born. The discrimination is accentuated for women from socially excluded groups. Gender inequality is thus pervasive and cuts across class, caste, religion and geography, and violence against women is on the increase.

Key development challenges include the need to improve programme implementation, accountability and service delivery, and to particularly address the failure of public systems to effectively deliver food, education, health and other basic goods and services.

The India Country Report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) points out that while some goals like those relating to poverty and education are on track at aggregate levels, progress on other goals concerning hunger, maternal mortality, under-5 mortality and provision of basic services such as water and sanitation is slow and the targets are unlikely to be achieved.

There are, however, large regional variations and national aggregates mask regional disparities. For example, India is home to the largest number of people living in deprivation with eight states expected to witness an increase in the share of the total poor in the country. Persistent deprivation and exclusion from the mainstream of economic growth has led to unrest and extremist violence in 125 districts of India, most of which are also those with high proportions of SC and ST populations.

Multi-dimensional problems require multi-disciplinary approaches

India's problems are multi-faceted and therefore developmental efforts also require synergies between sectors. While India's demographics are recognized as a development opportunity, India's ability to harness the benefits of the demographic dividend will require targeted investments in adolescents and young people. The sustained growth of the economy depends to a great extent on the capabilities of its work-force: these in turn depend upon factors such as health, nutrition, education, and skills attainments. The critical requirement for inclusive growth is to generate sustainable livelihoods, which in turn requires synergistic action - building skills with accessible financial services including partnering with private sector initiatives. Agricultural and industrial activity can and do contribute to global warming. Because climate change affects agriculture, it is not just an environmental but also an agricultural issue as well. The availability of food and the issue of nutrition are also closely linked. Making food available without taking into account the need for safe drinking water, sanitation and health means that people will not be able to absorb micro-nutrients. Forestry needs to be looked at from many perspectives, including that of livelihoods. A coordinated response is required for disaster risk reduction.

It is widely believed that there is a "feminization" of poverty, meaning that more women than men are poor. While this is indeed the case, it is important to note that increases in women's incomes do not automatically create greater gender equality. Increased incomes and employment opportunities for poor women have also been accompanied by increased work burdens, increased involvement of girls and women in the care economy, and increased violence against women. The challenge is to promote gender equality and gender balance.

While the obstacles to India's development are many, the opportunities for the UN System in India to make a difference are also significant. Given the scale and multi-dimensionality of poverty, it is self-evident that adopting a sectoral approach is not necessarily the best way forward.

The UNDAF will work towards the achievement of six outcomes which are as follows:

Outcome 1: Inclusive Growth. Inclusive and equitable growth policies and poverty reduction strategies of the government strengthened to ensure that most vulnerable and marginalized people in rural and urban areas have greater access to decent employment, skills development, social protection and sustainable livelihoods. The outcome builds upon the UN's comparative advantages in these areas with a strong focus on policy advocacy and dialogue, capacity development, rights-based approach, gender equality and environmental sustainability.

Outcome 2: Food and Nutrition Security. Vulnerable populations in the UNDAF priority states have improved availability of, access to and utilization of food and nutrition to meet minimum standards. This proposition is based on the UN's well-placed position to provide holistic inter-sectoral solutions.

Outcome 3: Gender Equality. Government and civil society institutions are responsive and accountable for improving women's position, advancing their social, political, economic rights and preventing gender discrimination. The outcome builds upon the UN's comparative advantages and focuses on capacity development of institutions and specialized technical assistance. The UN will offer support needed to advance gender equality across caste, class, community, religion, region and urban /rural locations in line with national priorities.

Outcome 4: Equitable Access to Quality Basic Services (Health; Education; HIV and AIDS; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)). Vulnerable and marginalised populations have equitable access to and use quality basic services in selected states. The outcome builds upon the UN's comparative advantages, and focuses on capacity development of institutions, as well as the mobilization of political commitment towards securing basic services for vulnerable and marginalised populations, particularly women, living in remote and inaccessible regions.

Outcome 5: Governance. Governance systems are more inclusive, accountable, decentralized and programme implementation more effective for the realization of rights of marginalized groups, especially women and children. The UN will build upon its comparative advantages as an impartial convener to ensure participation of all stakeholders, particularly those belonging to SCs, STs, Minorities and other disadvantaged groups, in the national development process. Participation of women from marginalized groups will be given priority.

Outcome 6: Sustainable Development. Government, industry and other relevant stakeholders actively promote more environmentally sustainable development and resilience of communities is enhanced in the face of challenges of Climate Change, Disaster Risk and natural resource depletion. This outcome recognizes the national imperative to ensure environmental sustainability while aiming at high rates of growth and poverty reduction. It also works directly for poverty reduction by improving the coping capacity of vulnerable communities (SCs, STs, Minorities and women, particularly those belonging to marginalized groups) and by strengthening sustainable natural resource use. It will address natural resource depletion and disaster risk, both of which impact women adversely. It will also focus on clean energy for productive use.

Geographical focus

The UN proposes to prioritise its work to give emphasis to the nine States of India with the highest proportion of people living in poverty –Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This selection is based upon an analysis of key statistical indicators related to poverty, inequality, human development, literacy and gender with disaggregation for SC and ST. Although the focus of the UNDAF will be on the above mentioned nine states for maximum strategic impact, UN entities, in agreement with the government and other partners, will continue existing projects and start new projects as and when required in other states in India. Select programmes may also be taken up in the North-east.

Programme and Operations Management

The UNCT, under the leadership of the UNRC and with support from the Office of the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the implementation of the UNDAF for 2013-17. A Programme Management Team (PMT) will be set up and be responsible for providing overall programme coordination for implementation of the UNDAF. The UN intends to consolidate operational support to reduce transaction costs and duplication of effort is therefore a priority.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In line with the focus of the UNDAF on joint outputs, progress on delivery will be tracked by indicators for the joint outputs. Progress reviews will be conducted annually; these will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and a senior representative of the Planning Commission with the participation of government, civil society and international development partners. The evaluation of UNDAF 2013-17 will follow UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards and will examine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the UN's joint programming efforts (encompassed by the joint outputs) and their contribution to the UNDAF outcomes.

Photo Credit: UNESCO and UNIDO

Photo Credit: UNIDO

1. Context

1.1 The UNDAF Formulation Process

The United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) reflects the work of all United Nations (UN) entities working in India. It has been developed in partnership with the Planning Commission as the nodal partner for the Government of India(GoI) and in collaboration with government agencies, civil society, donors and other key development partners. The UNDAF document has evolved out of strategic discussions, both within the UN and with partners, to determine how the UN System in India is best suited to support the development goals of the country.

The UNDAF 2013-2017 for India is harmonised substantively and in terms of its time-frame with the Twelfth Five Year Plan of the Government of India, as was the case with the UNDAF 2008-2012 that was designed in support of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The UN Country Team (UNCT), led by the UN Resident Coordinator(UNRC) commenced its discussions on the UNDAF 2013-17 at the UNCT Retreat held in January 2011. At an early stage of the discussion, the UNCT decided to carry out a complementary country assessment,given the wealth of analysis already available in India. The UNCT also decided that the UNDAF 2013-2017 would focus on areas where UN entities could bring to bear their collective comparative advantage to deliver joint outputs. An UNDAF Task Force (consisting of members from across UN entities) has guided the process and advised the UNRC/UNCT on the formulation of the UNDAF, including integrating operations for greater harmonization of business practices.

The Planning Commission has been a valuable partner through the planning and formulation process. At the UNDAF Orientation Workshop co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Principal Adviser, Planning Commission, the UN engaged with partners and stakeholders to firstly ensure coherence between the national priority setting, the planning process of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the UN programming

process; and secondly to reach an agreement on the priority areas for further analysis by the Working Groups.

By the end of the Workshop, priority issues were identified for detailed analysis and Working Groups comprising UN staff and partners from the Government and civil society were constituted. The Working Groups undertook in-depth analyses of the problems - particularly through the lens of the five core programming principles of the UNDAF: gender, capacity development, results based management, human rights based approach and environmental sustainability. The analysis of each Working Group concluded with proposed areas where the UN could add value to the national development efforts. This analytical process was strengthened through a three-day workshop where resource persons provided guidance and facilitated discussions on integration of the UNDAF core principles.

The priority areas were further reviewed and rationalized at the Strategic Prioritization Retreat

co-chaired by the UNRC and the Principal Adviser, Planning Commission. The UN along with its partners reviewed the analysis of the key development challenges prepared by the Working Groups and translated the recommendations of the Working Groups into six UNDAF Outcomes, based on the collective comparative advantage of the UN in support of the national development priorities.

The Working Groups then undertook the drafting of the UNDAF narrative and the results framework. The UNDAF has been developed with capacity development as the cornerstone and a human rights based approach at the core of the programme framework. The expertise of a Results Based Management specialist was enlisted to refine the UNDAF results framework. UN Women and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) took the lead in ensuring the integration of gender and environmental sustainability issues into the UNDAF. The Regional Directors' Team (Asia Pacific), Regional Peer Support Group, the Convening Agency - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Office for South Asia, the United Nations System Staff College (Turin, Italy) and United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Asia Pacific provided valuable support and feedback at critical stages of the UNDAF development process.

The Stakeholders Validation Workshop co-organized by the UN and the Planning Commission was a key concluding consultation with partners, following which the UNDAF document was finalized.

1.2 Country Assessment

India is the largest democracy in the world and it is now classified as a Lower-middle-income country. Over the last decade,India has transformed itself from a recipient of aid to a donor. It is part of the influential Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) bloc of countries, which are now taking a collective stance on major international issues, spanning both the economic and social sectors. It is now a trillion dollar economy (2007-08). Despite a global economic downturn, it has been growing at the rate of at least 7 per cent per annum. In terms of Purchasing Power Parity, it is the fourth largest economy in the world (after the US, China and Japan). India is actively sharing its experience and good practices through South-South as well as triangular cooperation and this agenda is expected to grow significantly in the coming years. Additionally, India is boosting its partnership with Africa, as highlighted in the recent India-Africa Summit.

Photo Credit: UNICEF

India's population now exceeds 1.2 billion people. Of these, almost 620 million are males and more than 580 million are females; 243 million people, or 23 percent of the total population, are estimated to be in the age range of 10-19 years. The decadal growth rate has registered its sharpest decline since Independence in 1947. The overall sex ratio (the number of females per 1000 males) for India is 940 females per 1000 males, which is an improvement over the 2001 figure of 933. However, child sex ratio (0-6 age group) has declined from 927 to 914 between 2001 and 2011, as per Census figures. Though there has been a substantial decline in overall infant and child mortality and a consequent increase in life-expectancy of the population, the decline has not been sufficient to achieve the Eleventh Plan goal of reduction to 30 per 1000 live births by 2012. This insufficient decline is due to the slower decline in neonatal mortality. Maternal mortality rates have also gone down significantly. Literacy levels in India have gone up from 64.8 percent in 2001 to 74 percent in 2011. The GoI passed a Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) in 2009.

Adequate nutrition plays a critical role in the growth of children, especially during the first few years from birth. Up to the age of two years, children are particularly vulnerable to growth retardation and various forms of illness arising from micro-nutrient deficiencies. Unfortunately, in India, the level of malnutrition among children below the age of three years is unacceptably high. About 30 percent of newborns in India are of low birth weight and about 36 percent adult women and 34 percent adult men suffer from chronic energy deficiency. As health and nutrition outcomes are positively related to income, states with lower per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) experience higher incidence of stunted, underweight, wasted and anaemic children and anaemic women.

In the recent past, the Indian economy has been adversely affected, first by the collapse of global financial markets in 2008, and then in 2008-09 by negative growth in agriculture and allied sectors. This was followed by an unprecedented drought and unseasonal winter rains, severely affecting agricultural productivity. However, the Indian economy has proved to be resilient and is estimated to grow by

Photo Credit: UNICEF

7.7 percent in 2011. However, growth is far from equitable and sustainable and India is susceptible to shocks that can rapidly push large segments of the population back into poverty. The real challenge is how many citizens benefit from economic growth, or what lies behind average income levels.

While GDP growth rates have been high, India also exhibits the paradox of high growth rates and high levels of poverty. Approximately 32 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and poverty is expected to rise in eight states.[1] Among the poor in India, certain socially excluded groups experience greater challenges in accessing rights, entitlements and opportunities, and in moving out of poverty. Disparities in India take on various hues – there are disparities across geographical regions (states, districts, rural-urban), disparities along gender lines with women and sexual minorities facing discrimination, and disparities faced by social groups. According, to the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan titled "Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth,"[2] development planning has traditionally focused on the need to provide special support to historically disadvantaged groups. These include the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), who have a special status under the Constitution. The SCs make up 16.23 percent of the population: 80 percent live in rural areas, and more than one-third live below the poverty line. More than 80 percent of the STs live below the poverty line.

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[1] *See the Country Assessment for India for details on the poverty line and various estimates*
[2] http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/12appdrft/appraoch_12plan.pdf

The SCs have suffered social, economic, cultural and political inequalities for centuries, largely as a result of the practice of untouchability. STs are increasingly excluded from the growth process as evidenced in a recent World Bank Report[3] which states that the development indices of STs are 20 years behind the average population in India and this is largely because they live in remote areas. In addition, over the years they have been increasingly alienated from the traditional sources of their livelihood—land and forests.[4] STs have also suffered more mass displacement as a result of infrastructure projects than any other group.

Other disadvantaged groups needing special support are Other Backward Classes (OBCs), minorities, differently abled persons,internally displaced persons and people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS (PLHIV). In addition, girls and women in India face gender discrimination at every stage of their life,

at times, starting even before they are born. The discrimination is accentuated for women from socially excluded groups. Gender inequality is thus pervasive and cuts across class, caste, religion and geography, and violence against women is on the increase.

Key development challenges include the need to improve implementation, accountability and service delivery, and to particularly address the failure of public systems to effectively deliver food, education, health and other basic goods and services. Although progressing well towards reaching Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6 on HIV, India is still the third largest country in the world in terms of numbers of people living with HIV. The pace of progress needs to be accelerated, particularly since the epidemic is concentrated amongst Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Transgender people and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs). It remains one of only four countries worldwide never to have

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[3] Poverty and Social Exclusion in India, The World Bank, 2011
[4] [2]GoI, Planning Commission, XI Five Year Plan, 2008

Table 1: MDG scorecard[5]

Target	Target Description	Progress
1.	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of population below national poverty line	Δ
2.	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Θ
3.	Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education	ΔΔ
4.	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Δ
5.	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	ΘΔ
6.	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	ΘΔ
7.	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Δ
8.	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	ΘΔ
9.	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	ΔΔ
10.	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	ΔΘ
11.	By 2020, to have achieved, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Θ
12.	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	ΔΔ

Progress Signs:
Δ : Moderately or almost nearly on track considering all indicators;
Θ : Slow or almost off-track considering all indicators
ΔΔ : On-track or fast considering all indicators
ΘΔ : Slow or off-track by some indicators but fast by other indicators (including cases where composite targets are involved)
ΔΘ : On-track or fast by one main indicator but slow by another main indicator (including cases where composite targets are involved)
Φ: Pattern of change not discernible due to lack of sufficient data.

stopped polio. Climate change, natural disasters and degradation of eco-systems have had negative impacts on agriculture, forestry and the availability of water, all of which have a direct bearing on the livelihoods of the poor and their food and nutrition security.

India has signed a number of international treaty obligations such as the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR);and the International

Convention on Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD),to name a few. The list of treaty obligations is at Annex I.

The India Country Report on the Millennium Development Goals points out that while some goals like those relating to poverty and education are on track at aggregate levels, progress on other goals concerning hunger, maternal mortality, under-5 mortality, and provision of basic services such as water and sanitation is slow and the targets are unlikely to be achieved.

[5] GoI (2009) Millennium Development Goals. India Country Report. Mid-term Statistical Appraisal, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, p.21

Photo Credit: UNDP

Photo Credit: IFAD

Photo Credit: UNICEF

There are, however, large regional variations and national aggregates mask regional disparities. For example, India is home to the largest number of people living in deprivation with poverty levels expected to increase in eight states.[6] Persistent deprivation and exclusion from the mainstream of economic growth has led to unrest and extremist violence in 125 districts of India,[7] most of which are also those with high proportions of SC and ST populations.

There are clear synergies between sectors: for instance, the problems of child poverty and malnutrition go beyond their effects on children,and have widespread impacts on education, skill development, future employability and well-being. By 2020, the number of adolescent and young people (aged 10 to 24) will reach 342 million. While recognized as a development opportunity, India's ability to harness the benefits of the demographic dividend will require targeted investments in adolescents and young people. The sustained growth of the economy depends to a great extent on the capabilities of its work-force,which further depends upon factors such as health, nutrition, education and skills attainments. The critical requirement for inclusive growth is to generate sustainable livelihoods, which in turn requires synergistic action - building skills with accessible financial services including partnering with private sector initiatives. Given the scale and multi-dimensionality of poverty, it is self-evident that adopting a sectoral approach is not necessarily the best way forward.

Agricultural and industrial activity can and do contribute to global warming. Because climate change affects agriculture, it is not just an environmental but also an agricultural issue. The availability of food and the issue of nutrition are also closely linked. Making food available without taking into account the need for safe drinking water, sanitation and health means that people will not be able to absorb micro-nutrients. Forestry needs to be looked at from many perspectives, including that of livelihoods.

When disasters strike, the need for a cross-sectoral approach is even more evident. A coordinated response to strengthen "human security" is essential in areas as diverse as education, health, agriculture, environment, employment, livelihoods, and information and communication technologies, while building the capacity of communities, particularly women and girls.

It is widely believed that there is a "feminization" of poverty meaning that more women than men are poor. In this context, it is important to note that increases in women's incomes do not automatically result in greater gender equality. Increased incomes and employment opportunities for poor women have also been accompanied by greater work burdens, growing involvement of girls and women in the care economy, and increased violence against women. The challenge is to promote gender equality and gender balance.

India will also face a high rate of urbanisation. It is estimated that the country's population will reach 1.47

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[6] GoI (2009) Millennium Development Goals. India Country Report. op.cited
[7] GoI (2008) "Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas", Planning Commission Report, Government of India

Photo Credit: UNESCO

billion in 2030, with around 40 percent urbanization; close to 590 million will be living in cities. This will lead to a tremendous pressure for provision of civic amenities such as water supply, sewerage, drainage and housing.

While the challenges to India's development are many, the opportunities for the UN System in India to make a difference are also significant.

1.3 Lessons Learned from UNDAF 2008-12

To implement the UNDAF 2008-12, the UN system formed eleven clusters, each of which was to deliver one or more outcomes. In addition, UN entities came together to address emerging opportunities to support initiatives such as the Population Census and the Below Poverty Line Census (renamed the Socio-Economic and Caste Census in 2011). The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the UNDAF 2008-12 conducted in 2010, found that the UNDAF clusters supported the GoI's efforts to achieve MDG-related national development goals in various ways – especially through technical support, capacity development and policy advocacy activities. The observations of the MTR, described and discussed below, were of relevance to the preparation of the UNDAF 2013-17.

The UNDAF clusters provided effective platforms to share information and explore ideas so as to pool resources and map the capacities required to address a common agenda. Nevertheless, the MTR observed that their functioning could be enhanced in a number

of ways: by greater accountability, more rigour in work planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and progress reviews, and a more systematic exploration of complementarities and synergies. Furthermore, overlaps and gaps were observed across and between clusters. The UNCT was of the view that the inherent weakness of the UNDAF thematic cluster approach related to duplication in planning and reporting the work of individual agencies. The clusters did, however, perform well when they worked on joint initiatives.

Further evidence of synergy within the UN came from its unplanned work in response to GoI requests for several agencies to work together on specific issues such as support to the censuses. The enthusiastic manner in which the agencies took up this work, and the effectiveness of their support to the GoI, has given rise to the view that further such opportunities should be sought.

The seven priority states for UNDAF 2008-2012 were: Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The MTR suggested that in designing the spread and nature of activities, the new UNDAF revisit the issue of priority states, keeping in mind their absorptive capacities. The MTR noted that at the state level there was potential to achieve greater synergy both among UN entities and with state governments within the on-going programmatic structure as well as through greater use of common administrative structures and delivery mechanisms.

Viewing the UN's joint advocacy work very positively, the MTR commented that there might be value in deepening it to include elected representatives down to the *panchayat* level, and broadening it to include a wider range of stakeholders.

Finally, the MTR observed that the core areas of UN strength included piloting innovative approaches, the use and dissemination of national and international best practices and capacity development.

In conclusion, the UNCT extracted three key lessons from its review of UNDAF 2008-12. First, there was a need to rationalize and streamline structures and processes for planning, M&E, and reporting on UNDAF results. Second, coordinated responses to requests from government counterparts provided a good opportunity for UN value addition. And finally, the UN clearly had comparative advantages in advocacy, capacity development and knowledge management

because of its broad international presence and its ability to draw upon international good practices.

1.4 The Comparative Advantage of the UN in India

The UN system has comparative advantage which can be leveraged to contribute to India's national development goals. The areas of UN comparative advantage were reinforced during the UNDAF formulation process, in a discussion between UN staff and their counterparts in government, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). These were seen in the UN's ability to:

1. Assist the GoI in accessing and using global public goods and rights-based instruments.
2. Provide a platform for dialogue between different stakeholders (government, elected representatives, CSOs and the private sector).
3. Provide evidence-based benchmarking, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and schemes.
4. Provide specialized technical support.
5. Support innovations that promote inclusion of marginalized communities, especially those that have been persistently excluded from development processes.
6. Provide advocacy and support for international norms and standards as agreed to by member-states in various UN-sponsored conventions and world conferences, and for the human rights-based approach to development.
7. Share knowledge and best practices from countries around the world and with various levels of government at national and sub national levels.
8. Develop the capacity of institutions, individuals, rights holders and duty bearers.
9. Engage and be present at district, state and national levels.
10. Provide small amounts of catalytic funding, focused on innovations that are often scaled up by the government.

Having attained a middle-income country status, India is an important regional player in Asia as well as an emerging global player. The UN in India seeks

Photo Credit: UNDP

Photo Credit: ILO

to work with the Government in leveraging India's role in the region in line with strategic priorities of regional interest and concerns as well as to identify possibilities for international cooperation using Indian expertise for the benefit of low-income countries/least developed countries (LDCs) and for the promotion of global commitments and agreements.

In 2008 the United Nations General Assembly approved a resolution recognizing the centrality of MICs in the UN's mandate. It acknowledged their needs and challenges, as well as the solidarity that MICs and other developing countries demonstrate to support other countries' development through South-South cooperation.

There is a need for the UN to strengthen its presence in an MIC like India through strategic positioning, accessing needed expertise, and promoting South-South solutions. In doing so, it should build new partnership modalities to facilitate the transfer of best practices, knowledge and funds from MICs to LDCs. Equally it is keen to garner from other countries best practices in addressing issues of persistent inequality and exclusion. The UN system can play an essential role regarding global public goods in the framework

of international cooperation. This relates to the UN's critical role in providing policy advice and capacity development assistance.

1.5 The Vision and Mission of the UNDAF

Vision

We, the UNCT, are committed to working with national partners to realize a vision of development for India that is sustainable, inclusive, equitable and just. A vision in which vulnerable and excluded women, children, adolescents and men are empowered as active agents of change and benefit to a fair extent from the processes of growth and have greater access to economic, political and social assets and services.

Mission

We focus our work in those states where human development needs and deprivations are greatest, where inequality and exclusion persist and where social unrest and exclusion arising from civil strife exists. We provide evidence-based policy options that build on best practices globally and demonstrate innovative cross-sectoral responses and models with the potential to build lasting solutions at scale.

Ultimately, the value added by the UN system is in designing and sharing solutions within and between countries that will have a transformational impact on the ability of people to lead healthy, productive and dignified lives.

Core Values

In all that we do, we seek to advocate and promote the values of:

• Human rights and social justice
• Gender-based equity and equality
• Low carbon, climate resilient, sustainable development
• Professionalism and technical excellence

1.6 Context and Focus of the UNDAF

The design of this UNDAF reflects the UNCT's desire to ensure that the total of the UN effort is greater than the sum of the individual parts.

Based on the experience of the previous development assistance framework, UNDAF 2013-17 aspires to make a paradigm shift to a higher level of strategy and coherence. The strategic shift of the UNDAF is evident from its focused attention to areas where the UN has collective comparative advantage. A beneficial corollary of this approach is that the UNDAF will support far greater coherence of UN coordination efforts with respect to work planning, monitoring and evaluation and reporting, as these will focus on the UN's joint work. At the same time, the UNDAF document aims to meet the UNCT's aspiration to present a 'full picture' of the range and richness of

the UN's work. In order to balance these ambitious intentions, the UNCT has chosen an innovative design for this UNDAF, characterized by the following two features:

1. The narrative for the UNDAF outcomes reflects the totality of the work of all UN entities (whether undertaken individually or jointly), thus providing a comprehensive logic of how the UNDAF outcomes will be achieved.

2. The UNDAF results framework reflects the UN's joint work. The contribution of individual UN entities' outputs to the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes would be detailed in the results frameworks of their respective programme documents, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts in terms of planning, monitoring and evaluation, as well as programme implementation and operations.

The above design of the UNDAF also recognizes that the achievement of outcomes linked to the national goals requires a multitude of responses, with the UN playing a catalytic role. Important determinants of the focus of the UN's work are geographic locations where human development needs and deprivations are greatest and where inequality and exclusion persist. Advocacy is an integral element of the UN's work and the UN advocates for change where the need for change is the greatest. In line with the UN's fundamental role to support national development efforts, the UN also responds to its national partners' requests to develop capacity and fill technical gaps where they exist.

Photo Credit: UNICEF

2. The UNDAF Outcomes

2.1 Outcome 1: Inclusive Growth

National Goal

In its Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has highlighted a number of key issues essential for inclusive growth: better performance in agriculture; reducing vulnerabilities of small and marginal farmers, especially women; faster creation of decent jobs especially in manufacturing, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), agro-processing, supply chains, technical personnel for inputs into various aspects of farming; stronger efforts at skill development and decent living, especially for workers in the informal economy in rural and urban areas; improved effectiveness of programmes directly aimed at the poor; and special programmes for socially vulnerable groups and for disadvantaged and backward regions.

India's urban population is projected to increase in the coming years, giving rise to the requirement for innovation in municipal financing through public-private partnerships; better strategies for land management; focus on the needs of the poorest inhabitants of cities and towns especially skill development particularly of youth and migrants; access to affordable basic amenities and services; and training and capacity development for participatory urban planning.

The GoI also recognizes the need for a comprehensive social protection system to reduce poverty and vulnerability. While outlining the above as key priorities, the GoI emphasizes sensitivity to growing environmental concerns. The Twelfth Plan recognises the need to adopt growth strategies that simultaneously address challenges posed by energy, water and environment. Agricultural growth can be sustained with better land and water management. The National Policy on Disaster Management acknowledges that the economically and socially weaker segments of the population are the ones most seriously affected by disasters. Further, climate change

may alter the distribution and quality of India's natural resources and adversely affect the livelihoods of its people.

Root Causes

At the macro-level, both the pace, and more importantly, the pattern of growth have had important implications for inclusion. The persistence of exclusion is the result of the absence of an inclusive and effective space for policy dialogue on these issues, insufficient capacity of both governments and civil society to formulate and design policies and a limited understanding of the processes leading to marginalization.

While the government has recognized that ability to generate an adequate number of productive employment opportunities will be a major factor on which the inclusiveness of growth will be judged'[8], high economic growth in India has not led to adequate employment/livelihood generation and barriers exist at all levels. Employment in the

agricultural sector, which employs the bulk of rural workers (68 percent), particularly female workers (81 percent), has grown by less than 1 percent per annum. Employment in the organized sector, which accounts for only 6 percent of total employment, has also remained stagnant[9]. The 66th Round of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey of employment shows that the vast majority of new jobs created between 2004-05 and 2009-10 were in casual employment. For the 63 percent of the informal sector workers who are self-employed, inadequate generation of income is an issue and lack of financial services acts as a serious barrier. Informal work status has a close association with social identity and is often an outcome of inherited and acquired endowments.

The disparities in access to entitlements and services are due to the prevailing institutional biases as reflected in the allocation of resources and their utilization and in the reluctance at both political and bureaucratic levels to direct resources and talent towards the sectors and issues that are most relevant for solving the challenges faced by people belonging to the marginalized groups. Given the initial inequity in asset distribution, polices for inclusive growth have not sufficiently promoted initiatives that address such inequities, including promoting asset creation by the poor through provision of inclusive financial services. Unequal access, weak governance and commercial pressures have caused water depletion and land degradation, undermining the resource base of livelihoods of the poor. The access to common property resources (CPRs) assumes importance in the context of the country's policy stance towards undertaking larger and more ambitious development projects. Development projects are known to have involved 25 million hectares of land which includes 7 million hectares of forest and 6 million hectares of other CPRs. ST account for over 40 percent of those displaced and at least 20 percent belong to the SCs[10].

Photo Credit: UNICEF

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[8] [Government of India (2008) 'Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012): Inclusive Growth, Volume 1', Chapter 1, Pg 3 Planning Commission, New Delhi http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/11th/11_v1/11v1_ch1.pdf

[9] Government of India (2006) *'Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the Eleventh Five Year plan (2007-12)',* Planning Commission, Chapter 5, Pg 72

[10] Government of India (2008), 'Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas: Report of an Expert Group to Planning Commission' New Delhi pg 15http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/publications/rep_dce.pdf

The state governments which are responsible for implementing most poverty reduction schemes, have inadequate capacities and limited fiscal space to engage in comprehensive initiatives that reap the synergies of inter-related policy actions. The opportunities and challenges resulting from urbanization are not being adequately harnessed and addressed for the achievement of inclusive growth. There is a lack of capacity amongst planners, development agencies and local decision-makers in the specific context of urbanization. Capacities of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are hampered by the lack of financial and human resources, professional experience, authority and creativity.

People from marginalized groups are not able to fully benefit from and participate in the emerging social, political and economic opportunities and face innumerable constraints in claiming their rights and entitlements. This, in turn, is contributing to social unrest and violence in many parts of the country. Extreme weather events disrupt progress and destroy the hard earned fruits of development, particularly for the marginalised groups.

Outcome

The India UNDAF 2013-2017 articulates a specific outcome: **"Inclusive and equitable growth policies and poverty reduction strategies of the government strengthened to ensure that most vulnerable and marginalized people in rural and urban areas have greater access to decent employment, skills development, social protection and sustainable livelihoods."** The outcome builds on the UN's comparative advantages in these areas with a strong focus on policy advocacy and dialogue, capacity development, rights-based approach, gender equality and environmental sustainability.

Progress on this outcome will be tracked by (a) reviewing budgetary utilization in centrally sponsored schemes related to employment, skills development and social protection[11] in selected UNDAF priority states where there is a concentration of vulnerable and marginalized people (women and men) in both rural and urban areas; (b) screening national

Photo Credit: WHO

programmes and policies impacting the employment, livelihoods and income security of the poor for new provisions that promote inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized people in both rural and urban areas; and (c) steps taken towards developing a comprehensive national level policy document that incorporates the concept and operationalization of the Social Protection Floor. Vulnerable and marginalised groups will be identified for the UNDAF priority states based on official data, field studies and consultations.

Joint Programming

UN entities will foster and convene policy dialogue on three key areas in both rural and urban contexts: inclusive growth, social protection and improving access of socially excluded groups to their rights and entitlements.

In the area of inclusive growth, the UN will advance a deeper understanding of the underlying structural causes as well as the emerging forms of exclusion. It will bring excluded groups and their organisations, government and policy makers on a common platform to identify concrete actions to address these challenges. The UN will direct its efforts to building on the existing national and international body of knowledge and work, commissioning new

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[11] Under this, utilisation for the following centrally sponsored schemes will be tracked within selected UNDAF states focussing on disadvantaged groups targeted by these programmes e.g. SC, ST, BPL households: Self Employment Scheme (SGSY and Restructured SGSY called National Rural Livelihood Mission), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (National employment scheme for urban poor) and National Health Insurance Scheme (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana) . New schemes/programmes introduced during the XII Plan period will be included as found relevant for this outcome. The tracking of these indicators will integrate gendered analysis and tools such as gender based budgeting as necessary.

research and supporting policy dialogue at national and state levels to foster debate and dialogue. These actions will generate strategic policy options and recommendations for consideration by national and state governments and other key stakeholders. In the area of social protection, UN entities will support perspective-building and advocacy at the national level. A suitable UNDAF priority state will also be identified where UN entities will work to support the government to have stronger evidence, capacities and mechanisms to provide improved basic social protection to vulnerable communities.

UN entities will also identify socially excluded groups in at least two UNDAF priority states and work towards improving their capacities to effectively claim their rights and entitlements. Lessons from this experience will be documented and disseminated widely, especially to governments and CSOs. The UN will support wider adoption of tested approaches to assist socially excluded groups across the country.

Direct Contributions to the Outcome by UN entities

Promoting employment, skills and livelihoods

Participating UN entities will work actively with partners, both at the policy and operational levels, to promote decent employment and sustainable livelihoods that can impact a large section of the country's poor and marginalized people. The thrust will be on enhancing human capabilities, skill development, and awareness on rights and entitlements so that workers, especially in the informal economy, can access and claim better economic opportunities and wages.

Given that a large number of India's poor are engaged in the informal economy, the International Labour Organization **(ILO)** will continue its work that focuses on combining policy-level analytical work and dialogue with an aim to contribute towards a better understanding of employment challenges and viable

Photo Credit: WFP

policy responses on this issue. Simultaneously, efforts will be made to strengthen the capacities of partners to be better equipped for informed participation in national and local-level policy deliberations on socio-economic challenges and implementation mechanisms. The ILO will also continue to collaborate with partners on systemic and operational matters to integrate skills development into national and sector development strategies. The intention is to better meet current labour market needs, prepare for jobs of the future and secure productive employment, while at the same time contributing to poverty reduction.

In response to the challenge to demonstrate effective models for self-employment, the United Nations Development Programme **(UNDP)** will work with partners that enable and empower the poor, especially women, to organize their production systems at individual and collective levels. The key planks of the strategy will be building market linkages, securing a greater role and control for the poor in supply chains, and ensuring they receive higher sustained returns. UNDP will continue its engagement with national flagship programmes such as the National Rural

Livelihood Mission (NRLM), the National Skills Mission (NSM) and the national mandate for financial inclusion. This engagement will focus on ways of improving their effectiveness and outreach to disadvantaged population groups and regions. Successful prototypes can then be adapted for action at scale and for generating best practices and knowledge. Building on its engagement on the ground with flagship programmes as well as its national and international network with think tanks, UNDP will continue to support research and policy dialogue on national and state- level strategies that promote inclusive growth. There will be a special focus on analysing inclusive growth and macro-economic policies from a gender perspective.

The World Food Programme **(WFP)** will support capacity development with a focus on the life-cycle approach as also to support income generation activities.

With a focus on rural populations, the International Fund for Agriculture Development **(IFAD)** will continue to engage in promoting employment through livelihoods training and access to credit for on-farm and off-farm income generating activities.

Photo Credit: UNICEF

With respect to providing better employment opportunities for refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees **(UNHCR)** will support language and vocational training which will enhance their access to educational opportunities and income generating programmes. It will also provide limited financial assistance to the most vulnerable refugees.

The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific **(UN-ESCAP)** sub-regional office in New Delhi will facilitate sharing of development experiences and practices from other countries in the region and beyond in poverty reduction, promoting inclusive growth, employment creation and expediting MDG achievement. It will foster South-South and regional cooperation.

The UN Industrial Development Organisation **(UNIDO)** will work towards helping marginalized groups increase their human capabilities and opportunities to attain sustainable livelihoods. UNIDO's focus will be on private sector development, particularly for MSMEs, through improvements in marketability and technology, skill-building, increasing access to finance and expanding opportunities for indigenous industries. In cooperation with government and private sector organizations, UNIDO's interventions will promote competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in target industries, especially those prioritized by GoI, and establish them as reliable suppliers to national and international buyers in their respective value chains. The services to be offered by UNIDO will support India's efforts to increase its potential in sustainable economic development, open regional cooperation and trade, and accelerate transfer of technology, thereby increasing employment opportunities.

Considering the big housing shortage in the country and in pursuance of the goal of shelter for all particularly for the weaker sections, the UN Human Settlements Programme **(UN-HABITAT)** shall promote development of a strategy for creating suitable financing mechanisms to promote access of poor communities to finance for shelter and livelihood. UN-HABITAT shall also make suitable interventions for the development of strategy for creating/strengthening urban poor community structures for urban planning and implementation of projects. Given the demographic reality that the majority of the urban poor are young, UN-HABITAT will also support youth-led organizations in designing and implementing projects that will increase the opportunities of urban young people to improve the living conditions for themselves and their communities. Specifically, UN-HABITAT will continue its work through the Urban Youth Fund to pioneer youth-led "laboratory" projects to be the conduit for disseminating and promoting the lessons learned and replicable project ideas.

In the area of rural infrastructure and sustainable livelihood programmes, the UN Office for Project Services **(UNOPS)** will bring in technical and project management expertise related to human resource, procurement and fund handling.

Participating UN entities will support opportunities that bring to India international practices, studies, tested methodologies and lessons learned from their programmes in different parts of the world. They will also make efforts to foster South-South cooperation.

Addressing challenges of urbanization

In the area of urban poverty, **UNDP** will focus on formulating and testing strategies that address the vulnerabilities of the urban poor; supporting multi-stakeholder dialogue that brings the voices and concerns of the urban poor into policy-making, and supporting organizations of the urban poor in accessing their rights and entitlements. It will also focus on emerging growth corridors along small and medium towns and devise strategies in partnership with the private sector, especially the MSMEs, for greater participation of the urban poor in its workforce. It will foster exchange of international experience and ideas to harness the opportunities offered by urbanization and address related challenges, especially from the perspective of the urban poor.

The United Nations Children's Fund **(UNICEF)** will contribute evidence, policy analysis and lessons from promising practices relating to the promotion of the rights of women and children in urban contexts. It will build inter-linkages between urban poverty alleviation strategies and availability of civic amenities, along with supporting advocacy for basic services for children, women and mobile populations. **WFP** will address issues related to the problems of urban nutrition and food security. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization **(UNESCO)** will continue to contribute to research and policy recommendations for the inclusion of the urban poor, especially internal migrants, through a rights-based approach (right to the city).It will assist

in developing projects and activities promoting an integrated approach sensitive to the historical urban landscape of Indian cities. UN agencies will promote a gendered approach for addressing challenges of urbanisation including advocacy on the need to make cities and urban spaces safe for women.

UN-HABITAT's core focus will be on city extension urban planning and design. It will contribute to the creation of mechanisms for ensuring an orderly extension in order to provide the city with a spatial structure that can support socio-economic and environmental sustainability. Such expansion shall make provision for rational urban structures that would minimize transport and service delivery costs, optimize the use of land, and support the protection and organization of urban open spaces. It will also make more land available for development, thus reducing speculation and increasing both accessibility for the poor, as well as local revenues. UN-HABITAT will also contribute in urban planning and design of infrastructure plans for guided urban development that will enable cities to accommodate the enormous urban growth expected in the next decades in a sustainable way. The aim will be to contribute to more efficient and sustainable development patterns by increasing residential and economic densities and developing more compact communities, while guiding new redevelopment to areas which are better suited for urbanization.

UN-HABITAT will also develop a strategy for the sustainable development of Intermediate cities[12] and Market towns[13], with the objective of promoting their role within an urban development framework through urban planning that helps to generate development. This implies an all-encompassing form of urbanization that covers both the urban space of cities or population nuclei and the rural areas and territories linked with them.

Ensuring social protection

In recent years, there has been an increasing acceptance of the role of social protection in reducing the vulnerability of the poor. In this regard, **ILO** will

support the generation, dissemination and exchange of national and international experiences in the field of social protection, particularly the Social Protection Floor through research and internet-based knowledge sharing. It will also provide stakeholders technical advisory services to support policy formulation. **UNICEF**, in line with its mandate for advancing the rights of women and children, will contribute to an improved knowledge base, highlighting the positive and negative impacts of current social protection policies on children. It will contribute analysis to promote child and gender sensitive social protection policies and mechanisms and provide evidence from pilots that test different approaches to child-sensitive social protection. **UNDP** will continue to look at social protection as part of its work on sustainable livelihoods, financial inclusion and urbanization. It will support, as necessary, testing of social protection instruments to reduce vulnerabilities of the rural and urban poor and collaborate with its international partners to bring in international experience and best practices. **UNESCO** will contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field of social

Photo Credit: UNESCO

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[12] Intermediate cities (between 500,000 and 1 million population) presently host more than 60% of the world urban population and are experiencing the fastest population growth. They will, in the next few years, absorb more than 60% of the overall urban population growth and play an important role as nodes with urban and territorial networks, and as potential hubs for local development. However, they often do not have the financial and technical means that larger cities possess.

[13] Market towns have 20,000 to 500,000 inhabitants

Photo Credit: UNICEF

protection by providing research on undocumented themes, such as social protection for internal migrants. It will continue to disseminate lessons from sound initiatives and best practices on social protection schemes from South Asian countries, in line with the Colombo Declaration on social protection policies, adopted on 22 February 2011. **WFP** will advocate for strengthening the nutrition component of existing social safety nets. **IFAD** will continue to promote community-based micro-insurance for health, life and crops with support from mainstream life insurance companies. IFAD's key strategy will be convergence with government departments for health, old-age pension and disability benefits and pensions. The World Health Organisation **(WHO)** will support the government's efforts to develop health financing systems capable of ensuring universal coverage[14]. It will also work with the Ministry of Health and other partners to renew and strengthen Primary Health Care, in which universal coverage is one of the key components. The WHO's assistance would involve a mix of technical support, capacity building and sharing of country experiences.

Empowering communities

Strategies for empowering local communities, especially the marginalized and vulnerable, both in rural and urban areas, need to be continuously designed, applied and evaluated for their effectiveness. **UNDP** will work with organizations of marginalized groups and equip them with capacities to claim their rights and entitlements and lobby effectively with state and local governments and other stakeholders. It will support network-building among these organizations at state and national levels and their participation in the key policy-making arenas. **ILO** will build on its on-going programmes/projects to realize the goal of Decent Work. It will work with its tripartite partners (governments, employers and workers representatives)in promoting the principles of International Labour Standards, particularly the Core Labour Standards. **UNICEF** will contribute to this area of work with knowledge, communications materials and strategies and operational guidance. It will build on pilot capacity development initiatives with organizations and networks of excluded communities

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[14] Universal health coverage is defined as ensuring that all people can access needed health services while avoiding catastrophic expenditure and impoverishment as a result of seeking care.

Photo Credit: WHO

on issues of child rights and social protection. **WFP** will support awareness-raising of communities on nutrition. **IFAD** will continue to provide training in legal literacy, livelihood enhancement, skill development, enterprise development, as well as improving access to credit and financial services to communities. IFAD assisted projects will also educate communities regarding their rights to government schemes and the manner in which they can benefit from these schemes. **UN-HABITAT** will contribute to the development of legal tools and institute the corresponding processes that allow cities to proactively manage rapid urban growth and curb the proliferation of slums.

2.2 Outcome 2: Food and Nutrition Security

National Goal

India aims for a 4 percent growth rate in agriculture with 1.5 to 2 percent growth in cereal production and 5 percent growth in horticulture, dairying, fisheries and other such areas. The goal is to concentrate more on animal husbandry and fisheries. Since land and water are the critical constraints, technology would focus on land productivity and water use efficiency. These would require major changes in agricultural strategy.

The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan underlines the importance of disease prevention and identifies nutrition as a preventive determinant of health. It also highlights the need for convergence of schemes across Ministries as an important investment in this exercise.

The Approach Paper also puts forth the intention and need for re-strengthening and restructuring the Integrated Chid Development Services (ICDS) scheme as an important intervention for addressing early childhood development and nutrition.

Further expansion of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is planned during the Twelfth Plan period. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Plan also articulates the need for redesigning of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to increase land productivity and improve rain-fed agriculture. Convergence of these programmes with the NRLM will lead to enduring rural livelihoods.

Root Causes

The most important etiological factor responsible for under-nutrition is inadequate consumption of foods, both in terms of quantity and quality. Access to food

entails purchasing power of individuals or households, which is linked to livelihood opportunities and ownership of productive assets. There has been a shift in consumption patterns as well with nutritious millets, rich in micro-nutrients, being replaced with cereals that are comparatively poorer sources of micro-nutrients. Lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation are contributing factors to malnutrition. Recurrent diarrhoea, respiratory infections and other such illnesses directly affect food utilisation. A host of other technical, socio-economic, socio-cultural, demographic and agro-climatic factors influence the availability, accessibility and consumption of various foods by communities. Inadequate and inappropriate child feeding /caring practices are responsible for the very high prevalence of under-nutrition among young children. Inadequate nutrition and antenatal care during pregnancy lead to maternal malnutrition, which in turn contributes to a very high incidence of low birth weight, infant mortality, peri-natal mortality and maternal mortality.

Agricultural productivity and crop diversification are key determinants of food and nutrition security for a growing population whose diet is diversifying. The need to bring actual yields of all crops closer to their potential yields is hampered by a wide range of technical and policy challenges; and small-scale and marginal farmers are disproportionally impacted by a lack of access to technology, finance and markets.

The GoI has been implementing a number of direct and indirect nutrition interventions through various ministries. While recognizing the value of the range of programmes under various Government ministries/departments and recent initiatives towards addressing issues of inter-sectoral coordination and synergy, gaps in the interventions have been noted. Given the multi-sectoral nature of malnutrition, there is a need to strengthen the existing platforms of coordination to further reduce the levels of malnutrition. Also,nutrition education and awareness generation are not addressed in a manner that recognizes all the linkages between agriculture, health, hygiene and nutrition. Effective programme planning and implementation is impeded by data gaps - particularly at the disaggregated level - and shortcomings in the national system of nutrition monitoring, mapping and surveillance. Limitations in programme implementation may also be seen in other areas

of interventions. Food supplementation efforts, dietary diversification and horticultural interventions focussed on food based approaches are not having the desired effect. Governance issues have led to poor implementation at the grassroots level with insufficient attention to the issues related to quality control mechanisms in nutrition and health supplies. Tribal areas, food scarce districts, and chronically drought-prone rural and tribal hamlets still have inadequate access to nutrition and health services.

Outcome

The India UNDAF proposes to focus on the outcome: **"Vulnerable populations in the UNDAF priority states have improved availability of, access to and utilization of food and nutrition to meet minimum standards."**[15] The proposition is based on the UN's well-placed position to provide holistic inter-sectoral solutions.

Progress towards the achievement of this outcome will be tracked through disaggregated data (by gender, caste, community, tribe, religion, region and urban/rural location) and available from the Government Management Information Systems (MIS), periodic assessments such as the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), reports of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), the Annual Health Survey and other such sources.

Joint programming

The Food and Nutrition Security outcome will be achieved by the UN in partnership with governments, CSOs and other stakeholders. The UN entities will

Photo Credit: WFP

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[15] Minimum standards refer to services and interventions provided under the National programmes related to agriculture, health and nutrition, water & sanitation

focus on achieving it through evidence- based advocacy and technical assistance.

The UN will develop and operationalize a convergent model on food and nutrition security and nutritional status. This will demonstrate to governments an integrated and implementable way of fostering collaboration between sectors for improving food and nutrition security.

The UN will work towards building the capacity of government agencies and policy-makers to strengthen policy and programme within this overall objective.

The UNDAF will strive to make available global/national best practices and evidence to policy-makers and programme planners.

Further opportunities for joint programming as well as synergies with other UNDAF outcomes will be explored - as they emerge in the context of the UN System's High Level Task Force on Global Food Security and its strategy as reflected in its Comprehensive Framework for Action.

Direct Contributions to the Outcome by UN entities

The overarching thrust of **WFP's** work in India will be to support the GoI in: (a) ensuring that existing social safety nets (SSNs) consistently deliver the intended benefits, especially where they are needed most; and (b) mainstreaming nutrition in the SSNs to ensure they deliver better nutritional outcomes. WFP will focus on the existing food and nutrition-based SSNs such as the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), village grain banks, the ICDS, Mid-Day Meals (MDM), and SABLA, a new initiative to empower adolescent girls. WFP will aim to empower the marginalized sectors of society and link the existing SSNs to enhance their benefits. Its focus areas will include: improving access to the TPDS and village grain banks; strengthening delivery platforms (ICDS, MDM, SABLA) to ensure the life-cycle approach and human capital development; expanding the food basket for the SSNs and fortification of staple food and mid-day school meals; and developing new food products suitable for specific age groups and purposes, in particular, for the first 1000 days of life. A new approach to strengthen decentralized food procurement is proposed to link the existing SSNs with other initiatives on agriculture, nutrition, and resilience-building among communities vulnerable to shocks. WFP will continue to engage in strategic dialogues with governments at central and state levels through capacity development support, evidence-based advocacy, effective knowledge management and partnerships.

The new country strategy of **IFAD** prioritises nutrition security and education. IFAD will continue to support the government's efforts towards increasing productivity of crops and livestock and strengthening PDS systems.

The **Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)** will primarily focus on filling high-level technical gaps and building capacities of government agencies and partners. A key contribution to managing the risks facing agriculture will be reducing the threat posed by incursions of animal and plant pests and diseases. The vehicle to bring good practices and new technologies to boost productivity in each sector will be specialized technical assistance to GoI programmes and national missions in the crop, fisheries, livestock and forestry sectors. Field-based analyses of issues facing agriculture will bring forward policy options and investment priorities for the GoI to consider. Engaging with the GoI in the development of global public goods for agriculture such as those associated with efforts to manage global food price surges will be a further contribution to food security. Similarly, working with technical institutions to document and disseminate best practices from India to the world and vice versa will be a pivotal contribution to food and agricultural knowledge management. FAO will also facilitate knowledge sharing amongst practitioners by supporting the Food and Nutrition Community of Solution Exchange.

UNHCR will advocate for inclusion of vulnerable refugees/asylum seekers in the government's food/nutritional security programmes.

UNICEF will contribute to improving nutrition security in India, with a particular focus on improving nutrition outcomes for children and women as the most nutritionally vulnerable in any population.

To capitalize on the 1,000-day window of nutrition opportunity - from conception through the first two years of life - UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of national and state government systems to scale up a set of evidence-based, high-impact, essential nutrition interventions to improve nutrition and development outcomes in infancy and early childhood, with emphasis on inclusion of and equity for the most deprived children.

At the advocacy and policy levels, UNICEF will contribute to mainstreaming maternal and child nutrition security issues into the planning of social sector programmes. These programmes have a direct or indirect bearing on nutrition and development outcomes for children under two and their mothers, with a particular focus on the most deprived children and mothers.

At the programme level, UNICEF will contribute to generating and sharing evidence on maternal and child nutrition, including nutrition profiling and data strengthening (collection, analysis and use) to better inform programme planning and implementation. There will be a particular emphasis on issues related to the emerging poor, their vulnerabilities and inequities in access to and use of essential nutrition services.

Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to support governments' efforts towards programme reform and strengthening to ensure the delivery at scale of essential nutrition interventions for children under two, adolescent girls and mothers through a continuum of nutrition care and support at service delivery, community- and household-level.

World Health Organization (WHO) will provide technical support to GoI to scale up effective nutrition interventions with a strategic focus on children under two years and pregnant women to reduce under-nutrition in children and accelerate the achievement of MDGs 1, 4 and 5. This will include generating evidence to influence policy decisions, developing knowledge products and capacity development of policy-makers and programme managers. The activities will mainly focus on promoting preventive strategies for addressing wasting/stunting, management of moderate and severe malnutrition, and addressing social determinants of under-nutrition. These interventions are aimed at improving access and equity of coverage, especially for the vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Following the life cycle approach, WHO will also focus on scaling up cost-effective nutrition – including non-health - interventions for adolescents as part of the package of interventions for adolescent

Photo Credit: UNICEF

Photo Credit: UNICEF

reproductive and sexual health and for pregnant women.

UNDP will promote interventions on food and nutritional security in its livelihood promotion and women's empowerment programmes focussing on disadvantaged groups. UNDP will support people-centred assessments of food security programmes to identify and recommend appropriate policy interventions. It will facilitate the inclusion of food and nutritional security aspects and the design of innovative policy instruments in its partnership with flagship programmes such as NRLM and with state governments.

UNIDO would contribute to this outcome, though indirectly, by assisting food processing industries in upgrading technologies towards productivity and quality enhancement. This will be done through interventions such as promoting the adoption of international standards on food safety, improving food preservation techniques (for example drying/heating and cooling), implementing clean technologies, and finding alternatives to harmful pesticides. UNIDO will also endeavour to open relevant knowledge platforms and products to policy makers and programme implementers, such as industry associations, to increase their awareness and capacity to adopt the best global practices on food processing.

2.3 Outcome 3: Gender Equality

National Goal

The vision statement of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) for 2010-11 focuses on women contributing to the development of the country in a violence-free environment and living in dignity. The National Mission for the Empowerment of Women 2010 -2015, launched by the President of India in March 2010, is mandated to achieve inter-sectoral convergence of all pro-women/women-centric programmes across ministries. It is an attempt by the GoI to put women's concerns at the very heart of public policy and governance.

Root Causes

In India patriarchal values are embedded in social life and reflected in different institutions, including the family. Households and communities use the notions of "family honour" to restrict women's mobility and sexuality which in turn control women's life choices, status and "suitable" employment. Social, legal and economic barriers also constrain women's ability to have an effective voice in the private and public sphere. Even where the policy frameworks and democratic institutions promote women's participation and agency, traditional male

domination and the patriarchal mind-set make the laws ineffective. Further, evidence indicates that women belonging to marginalized groups such as SC, ST and minorities experience additional disadvantage. Despite having the world's largest experiment in grassroots democracy underway with more than a million elected women representatives in panchayats and ULBs, local governance structures still see limited leadership and participation by women – often elected women representatives serve as proxies for their male relatives (husband, father, brother or son). Such contexts add serious challenges in promoting women's access to information, knowledge, leadership skills, assets, resources and services, and decent and productive work. There is inadequate prioritization, limited available resources for gender mainstreaming and lack of accountability. Laws, policies and programmes are not adequately gender-sensitive. Inequality is increasing in India and 96 percent of consumption inequality is estimated to be on account of gender[16].

Photo Credit: ILO

Outcome

The promotion of gender equality is both a means for human development and an end to ensuring equal human rights of women and men. The India UNDAF articulates a specific outcome: **"Government and civil society institutions are responsive and accountable for improving women's position, advancing their social, political, economic rights and preventing gender discrimination."** The outcome builds on the UN's comparative advantages and focuses on capacity development of institutions and specialized technical assistance. The UN will offer support needed to advance gender equality across caste, class, community, religion,ethnicity, sexual orientation, region and urban /rural locations in line with national priorities.

Progress on this outcome will be tracked by improved reporting and response by GoI on the concluding observations from major UN Conventions and Treaty Bodies, such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) by the Human Rights Council (HRC), CEDAW, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Committee and ILO Conventions 100 and 111. Key commitments such as the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (POA), Beijing Platform for Action (BpFA), and Millennium Declaration will also be tracked. Other criteria will be changes in annual budget allocation and utilization for national and state women's machineries. Percentage of budgetary allocations and expenditure on gender empowerment under the key national and state level programmes/schemes will be tracked. The passage of the women's reservation bill will be monitored. In select states and at the national level, women's quotas in programmes and schemes will be tracked to see whether they have been filled. There will also be a monitoring of the percentage increase of women holding key posts in political parties. The availability of sex-disaggregated data on the impact indicators of national programmes and schemes will also be tracked.

Ending discrimination and enhancing gender justice are necessary to meeting MDG commitments and the principles embodied in the Millennium Declaration and CEDAW. The achievement of MDGs also depends increasingly on women benefiting from development investments in education and health, being able to engage in the market on an equal basis

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[16] World Bank report on Poverty and Social Exclusion in India (2011)

Photo Credit: UNDP

with men, and being able to participate in public decision-making at all levels. Investments in women's safety and security, their ability to make health and reproductive health decisions, and their mobility and employment are critical to reducing poverty and enhancing the quality of life of women, men and adolescents.

Joint Programming

The achievement of the outcome on gender equality entails that the UN system deliver specific outputs both jointly and through their individual programmes, which work in collaboration with government and civil society. UN entities will support analysis, advocacy and action for gender equality, based upon an appreciation of gaps in each of the above.

Making gender equality central to national statistics, development planning and budgeting: A body of knowledge on critical Women's Empowerment/Gender Equality (WE/GE) issues (for example, impact of laws and policies, dynamics around marriage, triggers for mindset change, gender data analysis) will be developed to engender laws, plans and strategies and will be used for evidence-based advocacy.

UN entities will support institutional capacity development of relevant government and civil society partners at central and state levels to enhance their individual competency and collective capacities to apply normative standards established under CEDAW, CRC, ILO Conventions, CERD, United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

(UNTOC), Domestic Workers Convention and Security Council Resolutions (SCR) on Women, Peace and Security (SCR 1325,1820, 1888, 1889 and 1960). Some states will be selected to promote women's rights as committed under BpFA and ICPD POA. The capacity development will focus on gender equality as a central theme, as reflected in different treaties and standards and relevant Special Rapporteur reports with a focus on gender equality.

Addressing gender discrimination: Advocacy efforts will be geared to ensuring attitudinal change among key stakeholders to reduce daughter aversion in districts with an adverse 0-6 age group sex ratio.

Increasing women's leadership and participation: UN entities will support CSO's and women's groups to enhance their advocacy capacity to lobby for an increase in the representation and leadership of women within political parties at the national and state levels.

Direct Contributions to the Outcome by UN Entities

Enhancing women's economic empowerment

ILO will deepen the gender focus of its work with governments, unions and employers to promote decent work for women, especially in the informal sector (for example women domestic workers). **UNICEF** and **ILO** will partner to promote access to quality child care services for women in the informal economy. **UN Women** will engender statistical systems, especially national income accounts, to include women's work through time use surveys. It will develop a body of knowledge on the economic empowerment of rural and excluded women with regard to land and productive assets, property rights, renewable energy and climate change. **UNDP** will work towards ensuring that poor women, especially those belonging to the marginalized groups (PLHIV, ultra poor, female-headed households), are engaged in the growth process and also derive benefits from it. **UNHCR** will work on strengthening the economic and social empowerment of refugee and asylum-seeking women. **WFP** will support rural women's self-help groups (SHGs) to undertake local- level fortification of food and establishment and maintenance of grain banks. **IFAD** will undertake skill enhancement and promote opportunities for employment for rural women through vocational training and education by partnering with local vocational training institutes and service providers.

Increasing women's leadership and participation

UNICEF will support capacity development initiatives to promote women's leadership and increase their representation in local governance institutions. **UN Women** will work with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and other stakeholders, such as political parties and CSOs, to strengthen equal and effective political participation of women by empowering elected women representatives in governments at all levels. This would ensure that public policy and resource allocations are responsive to women's human rights. UN Women will also provide technical support to enhance the leadership and participation of HIV-positive women in decision-making. **UNDP** will invest in leadership development of elected representatives and women SHGs leaders, especially those belonging to marginalised groups. The Joint United Nation's Programme on HIV/AIDS (**UNAIDS**) will deepen work and strengthen support to networks of positive women to enhance their leadership potential. ILO will continue to support programming to promote women's leadership in its constituent organizations, in particular employers' and workers' organizations. **UNFPA** will contribute to efforts to strengthen the role of Community-based Organizations (CBOs), panchayats and Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) to ensure gender-sensitive and better quality health service delivery. Building on its experience of generating leadership among SHG members, many of whom are now elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), **IFAD** will continue to strengthen women's leadership and increased participation in decision-making. **UNHCR** will support capacity development initiatives to enhance refugee women's leadership among the different refugee groups. **UNESCO's** Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) programme will promote and support life skills and economic empowerment of women through literacy programmes. UNESCO will also provide support to GoI's "Saakshar Bharat" (Literate India) programme.

Photo Credit: UNDP

Making gender equality central to national statistics, development planning and budgeting

UN Women will support the inclusion of gender issues in development planning processes and the collation of sex-disaggregated data. It will also focus on gender-responsive budgeting. **UNDP** will strengthen data systems for better collection, collation and analysis of human development data including collection of gender-sensitive data at all levels (national, state and district). **UNFPA** will enable engendering of surveys, work on gender statistics, analyse the Census 2011 gender data and undertake specific studies on gender dynamics. **UNICEF** and **WHO** will support strengthening of data systems to ensure improved availability of sex-disaggregated data across key indicators of women's and children's well-being. UNICEF will focus on child-responsive budgeting; promote women and child rights across social development interventions; advocate for the rights and empowerment of adolescent girls; and promote gender sensitive nutrition and water and sanitation. **ILO** will partner with the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) to promote gender-sensitive labour laws and policies.

UNAIDS will facilitate generation of better evidence and an increased understanding of the specific needs of women and girls in the context of HIV. UN Women and **UNESCAP** will continue to work on institutional strengthening of the national women's machinery. **UNESCO** will continue its endeavours to meet the gaps in policy to ensure the right of every girl to education through a threefold rights framework (Right to Education, Right within Education and Right from Education). The processes of planning, implementation and monitoring will have to be integrated for achieving the best results for girls. UNESCO will work at the level of policy intervention in two specific areas: One would be to design policies so that there is effective convergence between social development schemes for families whose children are at work. Another area would be to ensure complementarity between the legislation on child labour and the legislation on right to education. **UN-HABITAT** will support Gender Responsive Budgeting in cities and local governments to explore comprehensive approaches on financing for gender equality specifically to strengthen the capacity of cities and local governments to incorporate a gender-aware analysis in the planning and evaluation of revenue-raising measures and expenditure allocations. It will support strategies for women's participation in economic decision-making

through their engagement in the budget process at the local and national level.

Ending violence against women and girls and addressing gender discrimination

The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's **UNiTE to End Violence against Women** campaign aims to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls in all parts of the world. The UN system will support the implementation of select components of the UNiTE campaign in India. **UN Women** will support implementation of Ending Violence against Women (EVAW) legislation and improve women's access to justice. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (**UNODC**) will assist in the implementation of the UNTOC Protocol and develop capacities to address gender-based violence, improve victim support and protection and increase prosecution. **UNICEF** will contribute to reducing violence, trafficking, exploitation and harmful practices (child marriage, sex selection) with respect to children, particularly girls. This will be done by promoting positive social norms and attitudes; strengthening child protection systems and legislation at all levels; fostering awareness; and mobilization of communities, women and children, especially girls. **UNFPA** will strengthen the health system's response to address violence, support community mobilization, research, advocacy and coalition-building to address pre-natal sex selection and the underlying causes of gender discrimination. **UNDP** will strengthen formal institutions to ensure access to justice for women and men, especially those belonging to poor marginalized groups and to the transgenders (TG). **ILO** will deepen its focus on making workplaces safer for women. **UNHCR** will focus on refugees and asylum-seekers, raise awareness on gender equality, make available protection services and engage communities in the prevention of gender-based violence. **UNESCO** will focus its research on inclusion of migrant women in Indian cities through a rights-based approach (right to the city). **WHO** will collaborate with UN partners to end violence against women and girls by strengthening the health system's response to violence, addressing pre-natal sex selection and sex selective abortion and supporting effective implementation of legislations such as the Pre conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex selection) Act -1994. **UNAIDS** will work towards raising awareness on violence against women and girls as a cause and consequence of HIV transmission and support integration of

Photo Credit: UNHCR

programmes to respond to violence within HIV prevention. WFP will work with male members of families to improve the nutritional status of women. In the context of increasing urbanization UN Women, UNICEF and **UN-HABITAT** will focus on making cities safe for women and girls. UNDP, **United Nations Volunteers (UNV)**, UNFPA, UNHCR and UN Women will take forward work on engaging boys and men to prevent violence against women and advance women's rights. Through its vast network of SHGs, **IFAD** will educate rural women on their rights through legal literacy programmes, as well as sensitize and build their capacity on issues of domestic violence.

Reducing maternal mortality and promoting service delivery that responds to women's needs

UNFPA will focus on reducing of maternal mortality, improving women's access to quality reproductive health (RH) services and ensuring the integration of gender concerns in RH and HIV/AIDS programme planning and implementation, with a preventive focus targeting adolescents and young people. It will support the promotion of reproductive rights and work on emerging issues such as infertility, assisted reproductive technologies (ART) and

reproductive morbidities. **UNICEF** will direct its efforts to the reduction of maternal mortality by strengthening health care services along the continuum of care. **WHO** will focus on strengthening access and utilization of quality health services to women without discrimination and enhancing the responsiveness of service providers to the varying needs of women during their life cycle. **UNDP** will encourage increased uptake of maternity benefits by poor women in select districts as part of a larger women's empowerment initiative. **UNAIDS** will promote evidence-informed HIV policies and programmes and resource allocation that responds to the needs of women and girls. With specific reference to HIV, UNAIDS will facilitate the implementation of the "Agenda for accelerated country action for women, girls and gender equality and HIV."

UN Women will coordinate and promote the UN system's work in advancing gender equality. UNICEF and UN Women will jointly facilitate the Gender Community of Practice of Solution Exchange – a knowledge management initiative of the UN in India - to support improved learning on issues and strategies to address gender inequalities in India.

Photo Credit: UNICEF

2.4 Outcome 4: Equitable Access to Quality Basic Services [Health; Education; HIV and AIDS; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)]

National Goal: The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan mentions doubling of public spending in the health sector so as to increase it to 2.0 – 2.5 percent of GDP by the end of the Plan period. The Government agrees that better health is not only about curative care, but also about better prevention. Its goals include clean drinking water, improved sanitation, better nutrition, improved child care and increase of medical personnel, with ambitious targets on increased access to piped water systems and reduced open defecation by 2017. Convergence of schemes across ministries is planned. The role of Public – Private Partnership (PPP) in both education and health care is to be expanded. The GoI will aim at universalization of elementary education through the Right to Education Act and the universalization of secondary education by 2017. The aim is to raise the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 20 percent by 2017 and 25 percent by 2022. Implementation of Universal Health Coverage is envisioned which would, among many other aspects, allow for health insurance to be provided to all

disadvantaged groups. Finally, the fourth phase of the National AIDS Control Programme 2013 - 2017 aims to accelerate the reversal of the epidemic by integrating HIV responses. The objectives are to reduce new HIV infections by 80 percent in high-prevalence states and by 60 percent in low-prevalence states and provide comprehensive treatment and care to all persons living with HIV/AIDS. The focus of the strategy will be on, among other issues, intensifying quality prevention services, increasing access, strengthening institutional capacities and leveraging partnerships.

Root Causes

Economic liberalisation and globalisation have resulted in massive and sustained growth in the Indian economy. Yet, the effects of social and economic inequality on the health of society are profound. High out-of-pocket expenditures on health care affect the poor adversely. The health sector is human resource intensive and non-availability of skilled providers in rural areas forces the poor to seek services from the highly unregulated and diverse private sector.

In a large, overpopulated country like India with its complex social architecture and economic extremes, the effect of inequality on health and education

systems is multi-fold. The budget available for health care, education, sanitation and HIV/AIDS is low, and, therefore in certain states, citizens do not have access to basic services. Unequal distribution of resources and access to knowledge is a reflection of this inequality, adversely affecting under-privileged populations. The socially under-privileged are unable to access health care, education and safe drinking water due to geographical, social, economic or gender-related distances. Lack of robust institutional mechanisms for quality assessment and improvements is a major concern. The private sector, which is the dominant provider of health services, is largely unregulated and provides dubious quality services. While HIV-related morbidity and mortality have declined due to advances in targeted prevention interventions and up-scaling of HIV/AIDS treatment,these reductions are uneven across populations living with HIV due to unequal access to care and variable quality of services.

Though coverage of water and sanitation services has increased significantly, usage of toilets still remain an area of concern. Open defecation remains a significant public health challenge for India. Without tackling this, many of the health challenges cannot be addressed. There is inadequate attention to communication as a strategy for behavioural change, and a lack of sustained hygiene promotion mechanisms, including hand washing with soap, at the community and school levels. These factors, coupled with cultural barriers and the lack of operation and maintenance of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, have led to the low usage of toilets, both at individual and institutional levels. Inequalities in access to safe sanitation remain high, with only a 4 percent increase amongst the poorest wealth quintile in India over the period 1995-2008. Inadequate safe water is also a key barrier to reduction of water-borne disease.

There are also problems with accountability and sustainability in the operation and maintenance of water systems. The gains in water and sanitation have been primarily concentrated in the richer segments of the population. The excluded segments are not only those who suffer from income poverty but also those who are shut out for social reasons, such as the children of disadvantaged groups.

There are challenges in the education sector as well, as there have been delays in the implementation of education programmes in most states. There are pockets with an educational deficit as teachers do not come to school, and school facilities are less than basic. Disadvantaged communities lack access to education. Resources for education are woefully low. Communities are not mobilized to make a demand upon the system. School Management Committees (SMCs) are ineffective. The approach to school education does not adequately take into account the need for early childhood education.

Some of the common problems affecting all these sectors are an inadequate data base, particularly about the situation of vulnerable communities in geographically remote areas, which makes it difficult for planners and programmers to make informed decisions. Apart from this, in some states, there is a lack of political will and a governance and accountability deficit. There is virtually no convergence of schemes. Some states lack the technical ability to implement basic services. Resources and infrastructure are limited. Civil society participation in programming and policy formulation is also limited. Compounding these problems are the socio-cultural constructs dictated by gender norms, behaviour and attitude.

Photo Credit: ILO

Outcome

The India UNDAF articulates the following specific outcome, **"vulnerable and marginalised populations have equitable access to and use quality basic services in selected states (i.e. health, education, sanitation, HIV and AIDS and safe drinking water)".** The outcome builds on the UN's comparative advantage, focuses on capacity development of institutions, as well as the mobilization of political commitment towards securing basic services for vulnerable and marginalised populations, particularly women, living in remote and inaccessible regions. The aim is to support policy and programme development, and to deliver specialized technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of service providers and programme managers, with the goal of delivering non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive decentralised basic services which have low carbon footprints. It will be necessary to actively engage with marginalised and vulnerable communities to increase their awareness of their entitlements, and support their ability to articulate their requirements and demands.

Although the four sub-sectors (health, education, HIV and AIDS, sanitation and safe drinking water) will work vertically when supporting GoI's implementation arrangements through vertical programmes, it is critical to collaborate across the sub-sectors and to advocate for increased convergence. In particular, each of these sub-sectors have common elements such as empowering communities (rights-holders) to demand and access basic services; developing the capacity of service providers, managers and policy-makers; advocating for increased political commitment and engagement; and generating knowledge that can be translated and used by policy-makers and programmes. Linkages exist between these sub-sectors. The mechanisms for sharing and discussion will be further elaborated in consultation with the Programme Management Team (PMT). It is envisaged that this will be in addition to the regular meetings of the sub-clusters.

The progress of this outcome will be tracked by national and state-level Health Sentinel Surveys (HSS), Behaviour Sentinel Surveys (BSS), Computerised Monitoring and Information Systems (CMIS), and the NFHS. These will be supplemented by reports of UN entities, elected representatives, community organizations and other stakeholders that measure changes in programme delivery; inclusion/revision of programme elements/policies/procedures;and

Photo Credit: WHO

expenditures, skills, behaviour and attitudinal changes in target populations. As far as possible the data will be disaggregated by sex, age, social/economic wealth.

Joint Programming

Health: The aim of joint programming under this Outcome is to achieve three joint outputs. The first involves empowering CBOs such as VHSCs and SHGs to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to access quality primary health care in defined programme areas. Here the focus will be on capacity development of VHSCs, SHGs, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKSs) and other such user groups, so that they are knowledgeable and capable of demanding their rights and entitlements. These groups will also act as locally available health resources to vulnerable and marginalised sections of the community. UN entities will work jointly with district health systems to design, implement and monitor such capacity development interventions.

The second output will be to improve human resource availability and deployment in the health sector. Human Resource (HR) functions in the health sector are not very well conceptualized and most states lack a stated HR policy. It is proposed to work with three states to help them formulate an HR policy which will set out HR needs at different levels of care and also encompass policies relating to rational deployment, transfers and promotions, and capacity development. The policy will cover a diverse range of health care providers in different service delivery settings.

The third output relates to improved management capacities of health systems to plan, implement and

Photo Credit: UNICEF

Photo Credit: WHO

monitor health interventions for women, adolescents and children. Since current management capacities are weak in public health systems, strategies and activities will focus on capacity development of district- and block-level programme managers to develop plans based on community needs with a focus on maternal health, family planning, child health and adolescents' reproductive and sexual health. In addition, programme managers will be trained to monitor quality of services provided. Management capabilities will have greater significance in health systems improvement, since resources will increase manifold in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Education: UN entities have been working with GoI to support the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the national vehicle for the universalization of elementary education. The Right to Education (RTE) is a UN-wide priority, cutting across different programme sectors. It will require intensified convergence with child protection services, given the high incidence of child labour and child marriage in India. In areas affected by civil strife, guidelines and strategies will be needed to determine how best education can be an entry-point to promoting a protective environment for children, and ensure that schools remain as zones of peace. While retaining a focus on achieving targets in elementary education, it will be important to adopt a life-cycle perspective, starting from the foundation of learning in pre-school through elementary and adolescent education, to ensure a smooth transition to higher education, training and employment.

Some of the outputs jointly agreed upon and being programmed are as follows: There will be increased capacity of policy-makers and programmers to undertake inclusive planning as a result of exposure to lessons from successful innovations (within India and internationally). There will be improved knowledge and skills among education administrators and implementers to provide quality education based on RTE standards. Transition opportunities and quality education for disadvantaged and excluded groups will be embedded in policies. There will be increased enrolment and retention among girls from disadvantaged and excluded groups at elementary levels. Curriculum/ syllabus content will address adolescent concerns including hygiene (hand washing with soap and other issues), health, nutrition, prevention of HIV and substance abuse, and discrimination. Greater emphasis will be on capacity building of teachers through in-service and pre-service programmes at the elementary level.

HIV and AIDS: Based on the UN vision on getting to zero new HIV infections, zero new AIDS-related deaths and zero discrimination, the joint UN team on AIDS aims to achieve four joint outputs having to do with increased access, improved quality and use of HIV prevention, care and support and treatment services. The *first* is to increase political commitment for equitable access to quality HIV prevention, care, support and treatment services. The *second* output is to improve capacities of service providers and programme managers to deliver non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive quality HIV prevention, care, support and treatment services in selected states. The UN will strive to strengthen and expand the skill base of service providers and programme managers in select programme areas. The *third* output is to increase community engagement for demand and utilization of quality HIV prevention, care, support and treatment

Photo Credit: UNICEF

services. The fourth output is to build the capacity of policy-makers and programmers to undertake inclusive planning, using lessons from assessments, evaluations and learning from innovations, both in India and abroad. The intention is that knowledge generated in the HIV programme is translated, utilized and adopted by policy-makers and programmers for HIV programme planning.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UN entities will continue to support and improve effectiveness of the national programmes, especially the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The upstream work of agencies, at the national and state levels will be focused on influencing policy discourse, mainstreaming social inclusion into government policies and the two major flagship programmes for water and sanitation, and strengthening of systems and capacity development of the on-going TSC and NRDWP. The first output will address the political commitment of Parliamentarians and other elected leaders to ensure inclusion and delivery of quality WASH services for vulnerable and excluded populations. This will involve engaging with the Parliamentary Fora(with whom the UNRC's office already has a knowledge association), facilitating discussions on critical aspects of water and sanitation status of the country in the Fora, supporting Parliamentarians with knowledge and advocacy products, and resource persons. There will be improved knowledge and capacities amongst administrators and policy makers to undertake inclusive planning and deliver quality WASH services. The second output will focus on improved capacities

of CBOs –VHSCs, SMCs, SHGs and others amongst the vulnerable communities, to demand access and monitor quality WASH services. Agencies will work closely together to include the WASH agenda in major flagship programmes like SABLA.

Convergence synergies will be explored and WASH will be closely integrated with other programmes of nutrition, including the implementation of the Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND), and health and adolescent hygiene including hand washing with soap, to have more enhanced and sustained impacts. Besides, a focussed and targeted communication campaign will address the knowledge and capacity gaps amongst communities and help create effective demand for improved WASH services.

Direct Contributions to the Outcome by UN Entities

Health

UNICEF will continue to support the national and state governments in improved management and delivery of maternal, newborn and child health services, along the continuum of care. The focus of work in this period will be on quality assurance of skilled birth attendants and newborn care and expanding coverage of community-based child health interventions, including universal immunisation and polio eradication. UNICEF will work with key academic and learning/training institutions to enhance capacities in the area of management of maternal and child health (MCH) programmes (planning, implementation and monitoring) and on communication for development. The training and learning centres will be equipped with curriculum, methodologies and capabilities to deliver need-based skill development programmes for functionaries so as to enhance the planning, implementation and monitoring of MCH programmes (including for communication) at the national, state and district levels.

UNICEF will support states in developing human resource policies and their implementation. UNICEF plans to enhance capacity to conduct and use operations research for improving the coverage and quality of community and facility- based MCH interventions.

WHO will provide technical support to the government to improve equity in coverage and strengthen quality of care so as to accelerate the achievements of health-related MDGs. This will involve support for scaling up reproductive, maternal, new-

born, child and adolescent health, with attention to quality of maternal and new-borns care in institutions and in the communities. The emphasis will be on improving equitable access to quality-certified and supervised RCH services. Advocacy and technical support to the Ministry of Health and other partners will be sustained to maintain high levels of child immunisation coverage for eradication of polio and reduction of the burden of other childhood vaccine preventable diseases. Better information systems will be promoted for tracking resources and oversight as per the recommendations of the Accountability Commission on mother and child.

UNFPA, in the context of increased allocations by the Government to the health sector, will focus its support on evidence-building for policy advocacy, building capacities of sub-systems and institutions, supporting innovations and prototype development for Reproductive Health (RH) services, as well as on HIV/AIDS and adolescent life-skills development programmes. Efforts will also be made to identify successful initiatives in India in order to share them with other countries in the context of South-South

cooperation. Key RH interventions will include addressing spacing method needs of younger populations, integration of RH and HIV services, augmenting training systems, scaling up District Quality Assurance systems and building capacities for behavioural change communications. Life-skills development efforts will focus on developing approaches such as the use of information technology and innovative communication material to reach adolescents. UNFPA will also support pre-service training on life-skills transactions in school-based programmes aimed at adolescents.

With the view to improving the health care delivery system with respect to the supply of essential drugs and other medical items, **UNOPS** will provide technical assistance in the management of the supply chain.

Education

The UN entities will leverage their existing agency-specific resources and joint UN knowledge management activities to add value to the proposed education interventions in UNDAF.

Photo Credit: UNICEF

Photo Credit: UNICEF

UNESCO as the lead agency on Education for All (EFA) is increasingly undertaking measures to realize all children's equal rights to, in and through education as not only a moral imperative, but also as the only way to truly achieve and sustain the education MDGs and EFA goals. UNESCO will continue to promote a rights-based approach which is not a distraction or an add-on, but an effective framework for bringing about sufficiently comprehensive change and realizing EFA. The key focus of UNESCO's work will be in three major areas: learning levels, out-of-school children or children-at-risk and fragile and post-conflict areas. This will be in addition to UNESCO's work focusing on teachers, literacy, quality, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), Education for Sustainable Development and Higher Education, to accelerate the progress made so far, and also address the challenges that remain.

UNESCO will continue to provide technical support to GoI for EFA and RTE for developing and adopting standard methodologies to collect and calculate educational indicators from elementary level to higher education and to make the educational data internationally comparable. UNESCO will support GoI's efforts to raise awareness on and create a better understanding of RTE. In the same context, UNESCO

will promote teacher education and development at the state level in order to help them develop their "perspective plan" for the next five years to fulfil the RTE mandatory requirements with respect to teacher recruitment, deployment, and training as well as professional development.

UNICEF will support the GoI in its implementation of RTE, with a focus on socially inclusive, child-friendly schools and systems. UNICEF's education programme will also intensify its support to governments in the areas of policy and advocacy, provision of technical support for programme implementation, development of innovative models that work, and strengthening national and state-level monitoring mechanisms together with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). UNICEF will work with governments to encourage inter-ministerial and inter-departmental convergence and engage with a wide range of CSOs. UNICEF will continue to lead UN convergence on RTE.

In partnership with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and key collaborators at the national level and across 15 states, UNICEF's education programme will focus on supporting India's flagship

education programme, SSA, to ensure greater access, enrolment and retention, and to improve learning outcomes with a focus on the most marginalized children. UNICEF will collaborate with governments and civil society to develop a long-term vision document outlining a comprehensive policy to achieve gender equality in education in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

ILO, in collaboration with MOLE, will strengthen support for the implementation of the National Child Labour Programme (NCLP) and strengthen the linkages between the RTE Act and the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act. ILO's Decent Work Country Programme has as one its three identified priority areas, progressive elimination of unacceptable forms of work (including child labour) where strengthened policy framework for elimination of unacceptable forms of work is an outcome identified in collaboration with stakeholders. ILO's contribution towards realizing this outcome will be through awareness; policy support; promotion of ratification of

child labour conventions; and pilot action to promote convergence of schemes for the target group. The World Day Against Child Labour would be a platform for UN entities, Government and civil society to strengthen their commitment towards elimination of child labour and promotion of EFA.

WHO will support the joint efforts of the UN system and its technical partners to promote strategies that strengthen the capacity of school system to enhance those life skills of adolescent girls which impact on their health.

HIV and AIDS

The **UNAIDS** secretariat will continue to coordinate, facilitate and strengthen mutual accountability to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the joint work of the ten co-sponsors (UN entities)[17] and UN Women towards achieving the UN's strategic vision of zero new infections, zero HIV-related deaths, and zero stigma and discrimination. In particular, UNAIDS will mobilize commitment and influence the setting of a rights-based, gender-sensitive, HIV political agenda which will include advocacy for prevention and facilitating India's HIV/AIDS position in the BRICS agenda. It will promote universal access to high quality and low-cost generic medicines. It will strengthen M&E and provide strategic information to ensure universal access to rights-based and gender-equal services for prevention, care, support and treatment. UNAIDS will also strengthen and leverage new strategic partnerships with political leaders, key populations, positive networks of people living with HIV, and civil society based on the guiding principle of confidentiality to ensure that breach of confidentiality does not occur and that disclosure of HIV status rests on informed and voluntary choice.

UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health/National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) towards the goal of eliminating new HIV infections among children and keeping their mothers alive by providing assistance to accelerate the integration of Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT). It will also assist in treatment care and support of children living with HIV, within the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) structure, and will support the MWCD's efforts to enhance social protection to children affected by HIV. In collaboration with relevant Ministries, UNICEF will increase its involvement in the prevention of HIV

Photo Credit: UNICEF

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[17] UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank

among adolescents at risk and especially vulnerable to HIV.

UNDP's strategic response in this area will concentrate on building and improving the management and technical capacities of duty bearers at different levels in order to deliver non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive HIV services to vulnerable populations. Programmatic measures will be taken to systematically empower community groups to demand equitable access to social, legal and economic protection. UNDP will continue to address issues of HIV vulnerability of women from migrant households as well as MSM and TGs. It will also undertake policy advocacy for pro-health policies and trade instruments that ensure universal access to health.

UNODC will assist key partners in the GoI and in civil society to remove existing barriers in providing people who use drugs (including those in prisons) with comprehensive HIV-prevention treatment and care services through evidence-based advocacy. UNODC will support the development of effective legislation and policies, and provide technical assistance in making such services accessible.

ILO will support the MOLE, NACO, and employers' and workers' organizations in strengthening the national policy and legal framework on HIV and AIDS in the world of work. It will also contribute to the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) IV by better equipping the partners to adopt and implement effective workplace policy and programmes to prevent the spread of HIV, and to address the discrimination and stigmatization of workers living with HIV both in the formal and informal sector.

WHO will provide technical support to strengthen surveillance of HIV/AIDS burden and monitoring of intervention outcomes to enhance the quality of strategic information for evidence-based decision-making. It will support the effective implementation of the national programme for control of HIV/AIDS through optimizing comprehensive services for key populations and promoting the integration of HIV-specific interventions such as PPTCT and ART into health system interventions on RCH, tuberculosis control, blood safety and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STI).

UNFPA will support interventions for making sex work safer amongst key communities. The Country Programme will also support innovations and pilots aimed at addressing the reproductive health needs of sex workers and positive persons.

UNESCO, along with key partners, will place greater emphasis on HIV prevention in the context of wider health promotion to ensure that all young girls and boys have access to comprehensive HIV and sexuality education. UNESCO will continue to support responses to HIV and AIDS that are inclusive and sensitive to the needs and issues of all sections of the population, but with particular attention to key populations especially vulnerable to HIV and young people in school settings.

WFP will provide overarching support to NACO in the adoption and roll-out of nutritional guidelines for all PLHIVs.

UNHCR will, in collaboration with local partners, facilitate the access of refugees and asylum-seekers to government health/HIV/education services by addressing key barriers such as lack of documentation, information, local language and livelihoods.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

UNICEF supports WASH programming to accelerate the scaling-up and expansion of the government's flagship programmes on water and sanitation. UNICEF will continue to support and improve effectiveness of the national programmes, especially the TSC and the NRDWP. UNICEF will provide catalytic support to strengthen the evidence-base for better programming and advocacy, capacity-building and system strengthening in order to accelerate progress towards the MDGs, with a strong focus on marginalized and vulnerable communities. Efforts will be made to popularize the notion of a right to sanitation and hygiene and to develop a sanitation, water and hygiene strategy which includes detailed analysis of context-specific inequalities in relation to sanitation. UNICEF will continue to work with the GoI, donors, NGOs and other partners to develop a long-term communication and advocacy campaign for 2013-2017 to create a movement to increase awareness of the importance of sanitation, safe water and hygiene, and their health implications. This will focus on the most marginalised but will also help the middle class to increase demand and promotion of safe WASH behaviours as well as change related social norms. It will also convince elected officials and policy makers to advocate for improved sanitation and hygiene standards.

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) will support joint advocacy work on water and sanitation with Parliamentarians. The **WHO** Country Office for India will continue its broad collaboration with the GoI, various civic bodies, research institutes and technical institutions by providing assistance and technical support to address issues related to water and sanitation. The key areas of focus are water quality monitoring and surveillance, capacity building, development of guidelines and training manuals, research, and promotion of best practices, including development of Water Safety Plans in cities. **IFAD** will actively facilitate convergence with other initiatives towards addressing issues of safe drinking water, better health and access to education among the rural poor.

UN-HABITAT will continue its work in water and sanitation projects through the Water for Asian Cities Programme. The focus will be on poverty mapping, promoting environmental sanitation with community participation, developing city sanitation plans, citizen report cards on water and sanitation issues, strategies and action plans for water demand management and gender mainstreaming, as well as formulation of policy papers for advocating pro-poor policies on sanitation issues. Other urban basic services such as waste management, transport or energy will be included in all projects. In addition, UN-HABITAT shall work towards the development of strategies for converging social sector schemes in the sectors of health, education and social security within schemes of urban poverty alleviation, so as to ensure equitable access to urban basic services.

UNDP will support the Planning Commission on the Twelfth Five Year Plan priority to improve water governance. UNDP will work on resource mapping, knowledge sharing on integrated water management and capacity development of key institutions. Improved water governance will contribute to reliable access to safe drinking water. UNDP will also be working with state-level agencies to demonstrate approaches for sustainable and climate-resilient water management. This will strengthen Output 4.14. UNDP's work on improving the capacities of local governments will also contribute to Output 4.13.

Photo Credit: UNICEF

Photo Credit: UNICEF

2.5 Outcome 5: Governance

National Goals

A key issue highlighted by the Planning Commission for the Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan is a strong demand from all sectors of society to improve implementation, accountability and service delivery. There is a need for greater devolution and empowerment, and a new architecture for government programmes that includes greater localization, break-down of silos, feedback from citizens, and mechanisms for learning and sharing of best practices. Mechanisms are required for convergence of government departments on systemic issues. There is a strong emphasis on social mobilization to empower people as active agents of change. The approach highlights the importance of capacity-building and professionally managed delivery organizations with clear mandates and accountability. Mechanisms need to be created at all levels to understand the needs of vulnerable sections of the society and inform policy-makers.

Root Causes

The governance deficit results from a complex fiscal transfer system, ineffective implementation of pro-poor policies, poor monitoring, personnel and capacity challenges, weak accountability mechanisms and corruption. One of the factors contributing to poor governance is the slow progress on decentralization which was expected to usher in grassroots democracy and participation. Decentralization remains an unfulfilled promise due to ineffective implementation of state laws, poor devolution of funds, functions and functionaries, persistence of parallel institutions that bypass elected local governments, non-implementation of Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Area) Act, 1996 (PESA) and lack of an effective strategy for capacity development.. Other important factors contributing to poor governance include bottlenecks in implementation and weak accountability in key schemes, weak convergence among schemes, lack of outcome orientation and lack of decentralized participatory planning. Apart from poor performance of government programmes, the high incidence of corruption and the lack of transparency and accountability adversely affect the delivery of pro-poor public services.[18] Nearly 3 million elected representatives and a million other government officials require capacity and knowledge support with a focus on women and SC/ST elected representatives.

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[18] The UN Convention against Corruption, ratified by India in May 2011 suggests measures, policies, practices, and institutions to prevent corruption, and provides a code of conduct for public servants.

Lack of disaggregated data and nuanced analysis to address specific vulnerabilities of marginalised groups and poor outcome orientation is leading to ineffective pro-poor policy implementation.

Outcome

A key outcome of the India UNDAF will be to ensure that **governance systems are more inclusive, accountable, decentralized and programme implementation more effective for the realization of rights of marginalized groups, especially women and children.** While contributing to this result, the UN will build on its comparative advantage as an impartial convener to ensure participation of all stakeholders – particularly those belonging to SCs, STs, Muslims and other disadvantaged groups – in the national development process. Participation of women from marginalized groups will be given priority. The UN also brings specialized knowledge, capacity development approaches and international experience on issues relating to decentralization, strengthening local government, supporting governance of schemes, local planning and community monitoring.

Progress against outcomes will be measured by tracking the number of state governments which have passed state rules in conformity with PESA. Another important indicator will be the number of government programmes that are being monitored for results at the outcome level. The increase in utilization of basic services by marginalized groups and their access to entitlements will also be tracked in a variety of ways: SC/ST participation in NREGA, immunization of children in the age group 12-23 months (particularly those belonging to marginalized communities and girls), improved sources of drinking water and access to improved toilet facilities by marginalized groups. Efforts will be made to ensure a low carbon footprint.

Joint Programming

Towards achievement of the governance outcome, UN entities will deliver outputs both jointly, harnessing their complementary strengths as well as individually, based on technical expertise and the comparative advantages of individual agencies. The UN system will develop and demonstrate models of integrated, inclusive, decentralized planning and monitoring at the state level, and support states to replicate tested models. They will also support national government efforts to promote decentralisation. The UN will support initiatives to increase demand and delivery of quality services and strengthen integrated and participatory

planning to ensure the rights of women and children, with a particular focus on marginalized populations. This will be done by empowering communities to demand services and monitor implementation, convergent planning, and improving the delivery of basic public services. The UN will build capacity of government functionaries in the use of evidence-based data for planning and monitoring of development programmes. Support will also be provided to improve integrated monitoring of social development programmes at different levels of the government administrative system which, in turn, is expected to result in improvement in basic public services with better accountability and transparency. The processes involved in these interventions will be documented, and the information made available, so that successful interventions can be replicated elsewhere.

The UN system will make efforts to support the adaptation of national and sub-national laws to the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), develop an index to measure corruption and sensitize government officials to take up process-specific anti-corruption reforms.

UN entities will develop the capacity of locally elected representatives, especially women, to be effective agents of change for social justice, economic development, gender equality, and climate-resilient sustainable development.

The UN will support the engagement of marginalized groups in inclusive and independent processes for monitoring and reviewing implementation of the Twelfth Plan and decentralized plans, so as to ensure that they have a greater voice in decision-making. In

Photo Credit: UNDP

select states, the UN system will support sensitization of the judiciary at national and state levels on laws concerning and affecting women and girls, and documentation of gender-sensitive and gender-blind judgments through national and state judicial academies.

These outputs will require joint efforts through evidence-based advocacy, demonstrating innovation and ensuring replication, capacity development and sensitization.

Direct Contributions to the Outcome by UN Entities

The cornerstone of the **UNDP** programme will be policy advocacy and capacity-building for human development, in order to move from analysis to action. Based on its experience since 2000, UNDP will continue to support governments in preparing and providing analytical depth to state and district Human Development Reports (HDRs), as well as studies and analysis of issues relating to persistent inequality and exclusion. UNDP will help analyze bottlenecks and improve implementation of government programmes like the MNREGS through systems for outcome monitoring, improved transparency, and mainstreaming climate resilience. Efforts will be made to sensitize officials to the needs of marginalized populations and to develop capacities for a more responsive and accountable public administration. UNDP will also enhance the capacities of duty bearers to ensure access to justice. UNDP will support initiatives that expand democratic space for the most excluded and marginalized through platforms for dialogue and feedback between the administration, elected representatives and citizens. Communities will be empowered to demand entitlements and services, both by raising awareness on rights and by introducing social audits and community monitoring tools - like People's Assessment of Health, Education and Livelihoods (PAHELI) that is currently being used to monitor human development and MDG results in seven districts across the seven priority states of UNDAF 2008-2012. UNDP will strengthen decentralised planning processes focused on inclusion of women and the marginalised by building capacities of individuals and institutions and will also support the development of an enabling environment at national and state levels. UNDP will strengthen panchayats--including in PESA areas -- and the capacity of elected representatives, especially women, to ensure better accountability and responsiveness in public service delivery and to help them become effective agents of change for social justice, economic development, gender equality and climate-resilient sustainable development. Use of information and communications

technology (ICT) for transparency and efficiency will be demonstrated across all initiatives.

UNDP will continue to lead the Solution Exchange Community on Decentralised Governance.

UNICEF will work towards strengthening the governance system to increase demand and delivery of quality services and strengthen integrated and participatory planning to ensure the rights of women and children, with particular focus on marginalized populations. This will be done through empowerment of communities, convergent planning and improving the delivery of basic public services. Another crucial area of support will be capacity-building of elected representatives and local level functionaries to ensure better accountability and transparency in service delivery.

Using communication for development strategies and innovative approaches, UNICEF will enable and empower communities to make informed choices, demand services and participate in decision-making processes in order to realise their rights to survival, development and protection.

UNICEF will work closely with strategic partners – including media, celebrities and Parliamentarians – to build a discourse around key issues, thereby creating an enabling environment to support programme implementation. UNICEF will contribute, among other areas, to the inclusion of issues of minorities and marginalized groups in development planning processes, the collation of disaggregated data by age, sex, district and sub-district levels, and gender- and child-responsive budgeting.

UNICEF will partner with children and adolescents to highlight the critical role of young people in local self-governance and demonstrate the ways in which their participation can bring out a positive change in key social indicators.

UNESCO will continue to promote the right to information, as an indispensable condition to the realization of people's empowerment, strengthening of civil rights and for promoting the equality of all groups in society, including women and indigenous peoples. In line with the Millennium Declaration which highlights good governance as being central to development and the eradication of poverty, UNESCO will engage in strategic partnerships to support and promote press freedom and the right to know, which are essential to democracy and to ensuring respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Photo Credit: FAO

Photo Credit: UNICEF

More specifically, UNESCO will work to support an enabling environment for citizens to access information held by public bodies at all levels, since the right to information is critical for informed decision-making, participation in democratic life, monitoring of public actions, and enhancing transparency and accountability, and it also represents a powerful tool to fight corruption.

UNFPA's population and development strategies will support evidence generation in the context of ICPD and MDGs, through analyses of final population census data, demographic processes, migration, urbanization, and ageing. These will form the basis of monographs, research papers and articles, whose findings will then be disseminated to various stakeholders and advocated at programme, policy and political levels. This is expected to lead to improved social policies, plans and implementation.

UNODC will support implementation of the UNCAC which was ratified by the GoI in May 2011, to prevent corruption in public procurement (Article 9) and to establish the liability of legal persons for participation in offences of corruption (Article 26). As a guardian of the UNCAC, UNODC will seek to provide practical assistance and build capacities to develop anti-corruption policies and institutions.

WFP will continue its advocacy for using the ICT for increasing the effectiveness of the TPDS by reducing the inclusion and exclusion errors. This will be done through demonstration and hand holding of the state governments in developing biometric and coupon-based solutions. These initiatives will facilitate reduction in leakages at various levels and make the TPDS systems work in transparent way. Efforts will also be made to improve the viability of fair price shops.

WHO will continue to collaborate with GoI on strengthening stewardship functions within health systems throughout the country. In particular, WHO will support work in strengthening health information systems and institutional capacity for conducting evaluation and health systems performance assessment activities. WHO will focus on proactively providing policy advice, offering a perspective of health system performance assessment and suggesting international best practices in challenging areas where the government would be looking for solutions. This would require engaging the decision-makers to elicit their priorities and translate these into research topics, and then to support research on various aspects of reform implementation linked to these priorities.

UNHCR will continue its advocacy for improving the understanding of refugee protection principles amongst government and civil society actors with a view to facilitating the incorporation of these issues into policies and laws applicable to refugees.

UN-HABITAT will support urban management and governance reform, besides lending support to institutions and states for developing sustainable regional planning frameworks. Urban planning and urban public service delivering do not work well without adequate governance arrangements. UN-HABITAT's strategic new vision underscores a connection between institutions and governance with the aspects of planning as well as those related to basic services delivery and post-disaster recovery. To respond to this evolving demand, UN-HABITAT aims to assist Member States and cities in the design and implementation of urban management and governance reform, both at the level of National Frameworks and/or at the city level.

In the area of strengthening public delivery systems and building local capacities, **UNOPS** will bring in best management practices for improving delivery and will provide technical knowledge for capacity building in procurement and supply chain management. It will also contribute specialised inputs for the formulation of national policy on good public procurement.

Photo Credit: UNDP

2.6 Outcome 6: Sustainable Development

India aims to sustain high rates of economic growth as well as accelerate poverty reduction. These are being threatened by environmental factors and energy insecurity. India's land, water and biological resources are being rapidly depleted, reducing their ability to sustain the provision of ecosystem services, livelihoods, and productive activity. Its habitats, infrastructure and economic activity are exposed to natural disasters. With poor coping capacity, India's poor and marginalised communities are vulnerable and the development process is at threat. Climate change is expected to intensify natural disasters and pose more challenges to livelihoods and habitats. UNDAF will support the GoI's efforts to sustain its growth and development objectives in the face of these environmental challenges.

National Goals

India aims to reduce the Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25 percent in 2020 compared to 2005. This is even while the nation commits to increasing per capita energy consumption and access for its poor to clean energy. The National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency and the National Solar Mission are two examples of India's efforts towards more sustainable development goals.

The Green India Mission aims at improvement of the quality of forests, moving beyond protected areas to work with community-based conservation.

The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan commits to sustainable natural resource management. It states that India needs to pay attention to the challenge posed by the need to manage the finite water and land resources to meet the growing demands of rapid growth. Proper implementation of the Act at the *Gram Sabha* level will be an important task for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Approach Paper refers to the recommendations of the Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth on mitigation measures in industry, buildings and transportation, among other steps.

Natural disasters and extreme events severely impede development gains. While India's is a large economy with a relatively high capacity to respond to disasters, most of its poor have very low coping capacity to natural disasters. According to the GoI's National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009, there are definite indications that climate change would increase the frequency and intensity of natural disasters in the coming years. In order to meet the challenges in a sustained and effective manner, synergies would be required for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Root Causes

Unsustainable patterns of growth will cause high levels of emission of GHGs and other pollutants. Causes include inefficient use of energy, untapped renewable energy potential, weak policies on mitigation and pollution control, as well as poor integration of environmental concerns with mainstream growth policies.

The low coping capacity of poor communities is being further reduced, particularly in the face of climate change and the rising intensity of extreme weather events. Major development policies do not integrate risks, vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms and therefore do not reduce exposure or improve coping capacity. Lack of sufficient disaggregated data on the impact of disasters, climate change and its variable effect on communities and ecosystems makes it difficult for communities and governments to prepare themselves.

Competing development needs are causing a depletion of natural resources. Some of the underlying causes are limited recognition of the economic value of healthy ecosystems, an overriding influence of commercial interests in determining natural resource use and access, weak resource governance systems, limited integration of policies on resource management and an unclear mandate of community institutions on sustainable resource management.

Outcome

The India UNDAF defines its sixth outcome as 'Government, industry and other relevant stakeholders actively promote more environmentally sustainable development and resilience of communities is enhanced in the face of challenges of climate change, disaster risk and natural resource depletion'. This outcome recognizes the national imperative to ensure environmental sustainability while aiming at high rates of growth and poverty reduction. It also works directly at poverty reduction by improving the coping capacity of vulnerable communities (SCs, STs, minorities and women, particularly those belonging to marginalized groups) and by strengthening sustainable natural resource use. It will work towards natural resource management and disaster risk management, both of which impact women adversely. It will also focus on clean energy for productive use.

The UN is well positioned to support the GoI on design and implementation of policies and programmes at the national and sub-national levels and will help develop capacity of agencies and officials. At the community level, the UN will demonstrate scalable models by working with communities to strengthen coping capacities and on sustainable management of natural resources. The UN will also work with the private sector, building capacity to adopt improved technologies and to address market barriers to more sustainable resource use.

Joint Programming

Working at the strategic level with the GoI, the UN will support consultation and analytical work to better inform decision-makers at various levels. It will facilitate technology absorption and capacity development of communities, enterprises and key public institutions.

The UN system will draw upon global lessons and national good practice, and will support the use of competent analytical frameworks for assessing vulnerability of communities and ecosystems and mapping natural resources. This will enrich the process of planning for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation. UN entities will demonstrate pilot approaches to value ecosystem services, and support the government and communities in their efforts to adopt sustainable resource management practices.

UN entities will work with diverse stakeholders, particularly key government departments,

Photo Credit: UNDP

Photo Credit: UNICEF

to integrate the objectives of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into broader development plans and programmes, including those related to agriculture and natural resources, urban and rural habitats, infrastructure and service delivery. This will help bridge the gap between policy and outcomes by strengthening implementation.

In addition, UN entities will work through replicable pilots with SMEs to enable adoption of energy-efficient and clean technologies. Efforts will be made to ensure that gender concerns are taken on board, particularly those of women from marginalised and vulnerable communities. UN entities will also work with marginalized communities to enable more access to clean energy for productive as well as domestic purposes. The UN contribution in these areas will include both technology transfer and capacity development. These steps will help India sustain development outcomes, even while reducing the intensity of GHG emissions.

Direct Contributions to the Outcome by UN Entities

UNDP's core focus will be on low-carbon climate resilient growth and on maximizing linkages between energy, environment and sustainable livelihoods. Support will be provided to the government on State Action Plans on Climate Change and the Disaster

Management Act. UNDP will work on strengthening the capacities of key institutions at the national, state and local levels, ranging from the National Biodiversity Authority, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the Ozone Cell, and the National Medicinal Plants Board, to ULBs and community institutions mandated for disaster preparedness and biodiversity management. Efforts will be made to ensure that the above mechanisms are gender-sensitive. UNDP will implement community-level prototypes for enhancing resilience and sustainable natural resource management, as well as prototypes for greater access to clean energy for productive use by poor communities, with an emphasis on women's participation. Energy efficiency will be enhanced in key sectors such as SME, building and transport, in partnership with the private sector. UNDP will develop pilots on the valuation of ecosystem services and on mainstreaming conservation in production sectors. It will also support the government in its efforts to improve water governance and integrated water management and to address land degradation issues. UNDP's work on improving the capacities of national institutions on water governance and of local governments on provision of essential services, will also contribute to Outputs 4.13 and 4.14. UNDP will set up a center of excellence to promote access to global and national best practices on climate change and technology cooperation and help

implement national commitments under multilateral environmental agreements. UNDP will continue to lead the Solution Exchange Communities of Practice on Climate Change and Disaster Management.

UNICEF will contribute towards the development of child-centred Disaster Risk Reduction policies and will support key initiatives for the successful mainstreaming of child-centred Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into development planning. It will support the efforts of institutions, organizations and civil society at the national, state and local levels for the successful implementation of such child-centred policies. It will engage proactively in activities aimed at improving the resilience of rural and urban communities to disaster and at building the capacity of communities to meet the challenges of climate change to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights for children. UNICEF will strengthen the capacities of state Inter-agency Working Groups and disaster management authorities for disaster and emergency preparedness and response, and will support development of web-based, disaster-focused knowledge, data and information-sharing portals.

Photo Credit: UNDP

APCTT (Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology) will help strengthen the capacity of key national institutions in India through the provision of free access to APCTT's technology websites as well as knowledge products such as periodicals, guidebooks, training manuals and best practices. APCTT will also facilitate the sharing of knowledge, best practices and experiences from India by inviting experts from key Indian institutions, in a South-South mode of technology cooperation, through its workshops for member countries in the Asia-Pacific. APCTT will also share guidelines, information on trends and technologies, and best practices from the work of the Disaster Risk Reduction section of UNESCAP. APCTT will maintain and provide access to its information portals on commercially available technology offers and requests, and facilitate technology match-making services for technology suppliers and buyers, with a focus on the SME sector. The agency will provide relevant information on commercially available technologies to potential buyers and will strengthen the technology transfer capacity of SMEs by providing training material, including on best practices, on the planning and implementation of technology transfer.

UNIDO will work with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to develop and implement policies and programmes that promote 'green industry', which addresses both the transition towards resource-efficient and cleaner production processes, as well as the continued development of the environmental services sector. UNIDO will continue to work with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on environmentally sound management of hazardous substances, such as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs). Specifically for climate change mitigation, UNIDO will continue to demonstrate the viability of energy-efficient technologies, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, endeavour to assist in the adoption of energy management standards and the development of direct industrial applications of solar energy. Through UNIDO's continued support to industry associations, cleaner production centres, technology centres, and the Centre for South-South Industrial Cooperation, the knowledge base towards a low-carbon economy will be harnessed and the best available technologies and practices will be made widely accessible for adoption and deployment by the productive sector, particularly MSMEs.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will focus on supporting a green economy through resource efficiency (sustainable production and consumption), environmentally

Photo Credit: UNDP

sound management of hazardous substances, implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, application of eco-systems management in the agricultural sector and valuation of eco-systems goods and services. UNEP will support mainstreaming of resource efficiency aspects into national economic and development planning, developing the business case for scaling up investment in resource efficient, and cleaner and safer technologies. UNEP will also support the development of recognised information tools - standards, labels, reporting - to enable individual and institutional consumers to make informed choices.

ILO's collaboration will contribute to improved policy coherence between the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) and related policies dealing with environment, employment and the labour market. Macro-economic and sectoral policies will be reviewed to ensure the creation of more and better jobs in a greener economy. ILO will also demonstrate concrete cases of Green Jobs promotion on the ground, with a focus on creating sustainable livelihoods for a large number of the poor, in the context of a rapidly changing labour market influenced by climate change policies and green investments. The ILO will also make technical resource materials available to partners.

UNESCO, through its International Hydrological Programme, will work to improve hydrological data sources and develop capacities and methods for the assessment and predictions for improved water resource management. It will work with the government to develop climate change risk assessment and scenario analysis, particularly of climate change uncertainties in order to improve prediction of changes in and vulnerability of groundwater, floods, and low

flows. UNESCO will strengthen the Climate Change Knowledge (CliCK) Partnership, climate change education, and biodiversity and ecology initiatives through the network of institutions and Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme sites, including the network of Biosphere Reserves(BRs) and world natural heritage sites.

UNESCO will contribute to the goal of achieving sustainable development through the network of BRs which conceptually go beyond the protected areas combining conservation-linked sustainable development. UNESCO will project BRs as the main vehicles to usher in a green economy, particularly green entrepreneurship, through renewable energy promotion in the buffer and transition zones of BRs. UNESCO will also empower communities in and around BRs and natural heritage sites under its world heritage biodiversity programme.

WHO will share knowledge products and provide critical technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and other national partners such as NDMA to mainstream Emergency Health Preparedness and Response (EHPR) in on-going Health Systems Development initiatives. It will assist in enhancing the disaster management capacity of public health institutions by supporting the Ministry of Health's country-wide roll-out of competency building initiatives,and strategies for addressing the structural and functional resilience of health facilities to disasters. WHO will develop and sustain partnerships with disaster management stakeholders in the health sector. It will provide technical assistance to generate evidence for policy development and design of interventions for adaptation, vulnerability reduction and mitigation of the health impacts of climate change.

FAO's primary focus is on managing natural resources which are under threat and which underpin agricultural productivity. Scaling up natural resource management approaches and applying tools that have been pioneered by FAO in India will help to restore degraded lands and match water demands to supplies. FAO will bring in proven approaches and technologies in participatory ground water management, water use efficiency and participatory irrigation management to help India achieve integrated water management. Similarly, FAO will pilot tailor-made strategies with farming communities so that they may adapt to climate variability and change.

UNHCR will support regional trainings on Emergency and Disaster Risk Management for high level government officers and others from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries. It is anticipated that the training workshops will continue in the coming years.

UNFPA will keep in line with the UNDAF outcome on enhancing resilience of communities in the face of disasters, by providing support to governments at the national and state levels on the design and implementation of policies and programmes, as well as to help develop the capacity of agencies and officials to integrate comprehensive reproductive health issues in disaster management. UNFPA will also build the capacity of state Inter-Agency Groups and other stakeholders working in the area of disaster management to strengthen their capacity to provide reproductive health services to disaster- affected populations.

UN-HABITAT will support city climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies following the fact that it is cities, and in particular the urban poor, in the developing world, that are most vulnerable to and have the least resilience against disasters such as storms, floods and droughts. It aims to contribute to the efforts of government agencies and local authorities in adopting more holistic and participatory approaches to stop or reverse climate disruption. These interventions have a special focus on integrating the dimensions of youth, gender and decentralization. Typically a small, a medium

and a large size city will be selected, in order to get a representative overview of the climate change challenges facing cities, to facilitate informed national-local policy dialogue. The strategy will be implemented by local and national governments, NGOs, CBOs, communities, academia and the private sector, with UN-HABITAT support. UN-HABITAT shall also work towards the development of a framework for evaluating life cycle costs of building materials with the objective of promoting green building technologies.

WFP will set up village grain banks and support diversification of the food basket to include climate-resilient crops. It will work to enhance the resilience of vulnerable families to cope with climate change-induced disasters and crop failures.

Towards developing capacity in meeting the challenges of disasters, **UNOPS** will provide technical knowledge and support in emergency procurement and supply chain management of essential supplies and medicines.

All agencies will support the development of tools, guidelines and information and advocacy material.

Photo Credit: UNDP

Photo Credit: WFP

3. Programme Implementation and Operations Management

This chapter sets out, in broad terms, how the UN system will work to deliver the results set out in this document and how it will monitor progress and evaluate the impact of its work with its partners. The principle underlying this content is that of transparency and accountability as the agencies are individually accountable and jointly responsible for the delivery of the results.

The descriptions of the individual outcomes have delineated individual agency contributions to each outcome along with joint outputs to be delivered by two or more agencies working together. In an operational sense, the delivery of the joint outputs will occur within the umbrella of the UNDAF. For the purposes of evaluation the focus will be on the outcomes.

3.1 Geographical Focus

The UNDAF proposes to focus the efforts of the UN in the nine states of India with the highest proportion of people living in poverty –Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Seven of these nine states have a strong overlap, in terms of geographic focus, with the districts identified under the Integrated Action Plan for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts developed by the Planning Commission[19].

This selection is based on the analysis of key statistical indicators related to poverty, inequality, human development, literacy and gender with disaggregation for SCs and STs. The ten states with the highest Poverty Headcount Ratios (according to the Report

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[19] 57 of the 60 identified districts under the Integrated Action Plan developed by Planning Commission are in these states – details available at http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis/lwe.html

of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty set up by the GoI under the leadership of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar) are Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Maharashtra, Manipur, Assam – Odisha being the poorest. Assam shares the tenth place along with Rajasthan. Odisha, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Rajasthan also feature in the list of the ten worst states ranked by indicators such as the Human Development Index (HDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI), and the Human Poverty Index (HPI) for states. The average loss of HDI due to inequality in income is highest for Maharashtra at 19 percent, which is higher than the national average of 16 percent. Although Tripura and Manipur feature among the ten poorest states in India, only select UN interventions and agencies have a comparative advantage in supporting these states.[20]

While the focus of the UNDAF will be on the above mentioned nine states for maximum strategic impact, UN entities, in agreement with the government and other partners, will continue existing projects and start new projects as and when required in other states in India.

Selected programme interventions can also be considered in the North-East, on issues including HIV/AIDS, HDI/Child Development Index and human and child rights.

3.2 Partnerships

Partnerships will be a focus of the implementation of the UNDAF. UN entities will work individually and collectively with partners in various levels of government, CSOs, national Human Rights institutions and private sector enterprises. The United Nations Millennium Campaign and UN Volunteers (UNV) will be important partners in the efforts to raise awareness of the MDGs and to advocate for action to achieve these goals.

As a large democracy and middle income country with an impressive and consistent economic growth, India is increasingly a key party to global partnerships. In recent years, India has become an important strategic player in extending development cooperation not only to countries in the Asia region but also to Africa,

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries and Latin America.

The concept of global partnerships is embodied in the eighth MDG and is a pre-requisite to achieving all other MDGs and tackling the problems of poverty and exclusion. Bringing to bear knowledge and experience from around the world in India has long been a key part of the UN contribution. This will be complemented in the UNDAF 2013-17 by greater support to South-South cooperation. The objective will be to forge partnerships which draw on India's knowledge, skills and technical expertise to meet the needs of countries in the South in an efficient and effective manner. Such efforts will support the growing role of India as a partner and conduit of knowledge and solutions to development challenges in the region and globally.

There is a lot of potential for UNV mobilization in India, especially adolescents and youth for peace development, in partnership with UN agencies and the Planning Commission and in the context of the National Service Scheme (NSS).UNV will further collaborate with UN entities and build upon its partnership in the area of corporate social responsibility and initiatives with the private sector, particularly on environment protection.

3.3 Programme Management

The UNDAF has been defined with outcomes that are congruous with those of the Twelfth Plan. The UNDAF results indicators are based on those used in the country for tracking progress. The targets in a number of cases will be finalised once the Twelfth Five Year Plan targets are available. The UN work in the country, through agency contributions as well as through joint outputs, will contribute to the achievement of these outcomes.

The UNCT, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and with support from the Office of the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the implementation of the UNDAF for 2013-17. A Programme Management Team (PMT)[21] will be created to be responsible for providing overall programme coordination for implementation of the UNDAF. It will ensure linkages between the Outcome Clusters

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[20] Parameters for selection of priority states are poverty head count ratio, state level HDI, inequality adjusted HDI, GDI, literacy and Human Poverty Index disaggregated for SC and ST
[21] The Terms of Reference of the Programme Management Team is given in Annex 2.

Table 2: Structure for Implementation

Outcome Cluster	UN	Partners
Outcome 1: Inclusive Growth	FAO, IFAD, ILO, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO	Planning Commission; State Governments; Ministries of Rural Development, Labour and Employment, Commerce, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Urban Development, Tribal Affairs, Social Welfare, Minority Affairs, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare;National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development; training institutions; legislators;and CSOs.
Outcome 2: Food and Nutrition Security	FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO,WFP, WHO	National and state planning commissions;Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Agriculture, Tribal Welfare and Food; state governments;The World Bank;and CSOs.
Outcome 3: Gender Equality	IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WFP, WHO	Planning Commission; State Governments; Ministries of Health and Family Welfare (Dept. of AIDS/National AIDS Control Organization), Women and Child Development, Rural Development, Labour and Employment, Social Empowerment and Justice, Home Affairs, Human Resource Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation; National/State Legislative Fora; CSOs ; and networks of people living with HIV/AIDS.
Outcome 4: Equitable Access to Quality Basic Services	IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP, WHO	Planning Commission; State Governments; Ministries of Health and Family Welfare (Dept. of AIDS/National AIDS Control Organization), Women and Child Development, Rural Development, Labour and Employment, Social Justice and Empowerment, Home Affairs, Human Resource Development; National/State Legislative Fora;CSOs;and networks of people living with HIV/AIDS.
Outcome 5: Governance	ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO	Planning Commission; Ministries of Personnel, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Tribal Affairs, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Human Resource Development;Department of Justice;Election Commission of India; State Governments; Local Self Governments; CSOs; Corporate Sector;and UN Global Compact
Outcome 6: Sustainable Development	APCTT, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP,UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO	Ministries of Environment and Forests, New and Renewable Energy, Power, Urban Development,Home Affairs, Agriculture,Health and Family Welfare, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI); National Disaster Management Authority; National Biodiversity Authority; Bureau of Energy Efficiency; Planning Commission;State Governments; training institutions; and CSOs.

and coordinate Annual Reviews in collaboration with conveners of the Outcome Clusters. The PMT will be made up of Deputy Heads of UN entities and/or senior programme managers as appointed by the UNCT. Delivery of the joint outputs will be coordinated by clusters of UN entities and their stakeholder partners as set out in Table 2. If a large cluster divides itself into sub-groups, to focus attention on specific sectors, it will be the exception rather than the rule. Outcomes will be contributed to by individual UN entities through well-established partnerships between specific UN entities and their counterpart ministries.

The Terms of Reference for the Outcome Clusters is given in Annex 3.

Coordination at the state level will take place as per the Terms of Reference in Annex 4. This will be facilitated by the UNRC's Office in close coordination with respective State Level Nodal Agencies.

Non-Resident Agencies: The work of Non-Resident UN Agencies that would contribute to the UNDAF Outcomes will be reflected as relevant.

Joint advocacy

To speak with one voice and advocate as one UN, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator will facilitate and coordinate joint advocacy initiatives.

Joint advocacy with elected representatives is on-going under the aegis of the knowledge partnerships that the UN in India has with the Offices of the Speakers of the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies. This enables sharing of information, best practices and cross learning to enhance the capacities of elected representatives for more informed debate on policy matters. This will be expanded, as required.

Similar partnerships and mechanisms would be set up for joint advocacy initiatives involving other stakeholders and partners.

The United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) will assist the UN system in India in publicity and outreach of UNDAF's programme successes.

Solution Exchange

Solution Exchange is an initiative of the UNCT in India that offers communities of development practitioners a space where they can provide and benefit from each other's solutions for the day-to-day substantive

development issues and challenges they face. It connects people who share similar concerns and interests, bringing them together virtually – and occasionally, face-to-face – towards the common objective of problem-solving. Solution Exchange aims to inform policy and planning in India as well as provide strategic South-South solutions as required. For example, the Communities of Practice have facilitated feedback for the Mid Term Evaluation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and inputs to the formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Communities are organized around selected targets of both India's national development plans as well as the globally mandated MDGs, contributing to their successful achievement. Members come from diverse backgrounds - UN, government, NGOs, private sector, academia. This initiative was started in 2004 and there are currently more than 30,000 members across all Communities of Practice.

Solution Exchange Communities of Practice are managed by different UN agencies based on their mandates. The 13 Communities of Practice are: AIDS, Climate Change,Decentralization, Disaster Management, Education, Food and Nutrition Security, Gender, ICT for Development, Maternal and Child Health, Microfinance, Water, Work and Employment, and a bilingual geographic Community for Karnataka.

A Steering Committee consisting of members of different UN agencies and the RC's Office advises the UNCT on matters relating to Solution Exchange.

3.4 Monitoring

In line with the focus of the UNDAF on joint outputs, progress on delivery will be tracked by indicators for the joint outputs as set out in Annex 5. These indicators have been designed and agreed to by the UN entities contributing to the respective joint outputs. The UN entities convening each Outcome Cluster will be responsible for coordinating participating agencies to track and report progress towards the target values of the indicators.

Progress reviews will be conducted annually; these will be co-chaired by the UNRC and a senior representative of the Planning Commission with the participation of government, civil society and international development partners. At the annual review, the Outcome Clusters will present the status of progress towards achievement of the joint outputs. Any changes agreed in the annual review process,

including those arising from changes in the overall policy environment and emerging opportunities, will be referred to the PMT for action. Any such changes will be reflected in the Monitoring and Evaluation matrix and joint work plan for the following year.

Indicators at the outcome level are aligned, as far as possible, with those of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, particularly in relation to the MDGs. Thus, national monitoring processes and systems will be used to the greatest extent possible. However, as required, the UN will extend support to government and other partners to strengthen collection, analysis and use of data. The indicators for the outcomes will also be reviewed in the annual progress reviews, whenever new values become available from the relevant data sources.

Taking cognizance of the 2008 UN Development Group (UNDG) directive and in light of the strong focus on gender equality in the India UNDAF, the UNCT will implement the Accounting for Gender Equality Scorecard.[22] It intends to provide an assessment of what the UN as a whole contributes to gender mainstreaming, and consequently to the promotion of gender equality.

3.5 Evaluation

The evaluation of the UNDAF 2013-17 will seek to establish whether the interventions led by the UN have contributed to the attainment of the outcomes and to what extent this can be attributed to the concerned intervention.

The achievement of the outcomes will require a multitude of responses with the UN playing a catalytic role. This UNDAF reflects the desire of the UNCT to ensure that the total of the UN effort is greater than the sum of the individual parts and in this spirit the outcomes reflect the totality of all agencies' work,including joint programming outputs. The on-going practice of evaluations of individual agency programmes in partnership with the respective line ministries of the GoI will continue. Therefore, the evaluation of UNDAF 2013-17 will focus exclusively on the UN's joint work as reflected in the results matrix.

The evaluation of UNDAF 2013-17 will follow UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards and will examine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability[23] of the UN's joint programming efforts (encompassed by the joint outputs) and their contribution to the UNDAF outcomes. The evaluation will be conducted against the backdrop of the principles and commitments of the Paris Declaration[24] and the Accra Agenda for Action[25].

The evaluation will be conducted in the penultimate year of the five year cycle so as to inform the design and content of the subsequent UNDAF. Draft Terms of Reference for the UNDAF evaluation is given in Annex 6. It will be a valuable opportunity to make an objective assessment of the extent to which the GoI finds the UN's coordinated work to be of strategic value. It would be useful to view the findings of the UNDAF evaluation in the context of any sectoral or overall evaluations that would be available for the Twelfth Plan.

3.6 Operations Management

The UNCT places a high priority on integrating programme and operations in order to ensure that an appropriate and efficient operational infrastructure exists to implement the UNDAF. Business operations underlie all programming efforts regardless of the

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[22] The UNCT Performance Indicators on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (Gender Scorecard) will establish an accountability framework to assess the effectiveness of the UNCT's gender mainstreaming strategy in support of gender equality and women's empowerment. The main focus of the Scorecard is on strategies and processes rather than development results. The purpose of the Scorecard is: to assist UNCTs in identifying areas in which they are meeting or not meeting minimum standards, stimulate a constructive dialogue within the UNCT about the current status of gender mainstreaming and how it can be improved, identify where technical assistance can support the achievement of minimum standards and share good practice in supporting national priorities for gender mainstreaming.
For more information refer to - http://www.undg.org/docs/7694/UNCT-Performance-Indicators-Users'-Guide(FINAL_sent13Aug08).doc
[23] The five standard evaluation criteria are: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Of these, for the purpose of this UNDAF, the "impact" criterion is not being included. The reason is that the monitoring and evaluation of this UNDAF focuses entirely on joint programming, and attempting to assess the impact of the UNDAF on the basis of joint programming alone may not be a significant exercise, let alone feasible.
[24] The Paris Declaration (2005) outlines the following five fundamental principles for making aid more effective: ownership, alignment, harmonization, results and mutual accountability.
[25] The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA, 2008) proposes ownership, inclusive partnerships and delivering results as three areas of improvement for accelerated advancement towards the Paris Declaration targets. Capacity development - to build the ability of countries to manage their own future - also lies at the heart of the AAA.

mode of implementation. Therefore, consolidating operational support to reduce transaction costs and duplication of effort is a priority. The Operations Management Team (OMT)[26] will identify and recommend to the UNCT opportunities for additional common services, new services and activities with the potential to lead to greater harmonization of business practices.

The OMT consists of the heads of administrative operations of the UN entities. It is an oversight and coordination body which relies on individual UN entities to implement the agreements reached in the OMT and endorsed by the UNRC/UNCT. The OMT will prepare a five-year plan to capture the broad priorities for operational synergies within the UN system and to map the work to be undertaken to achieve these synergies. It will be co-terminus with the UNDAF. The annual work plan of the OMT will be the basis for reporting and accountability to the UNRC/UNCT.

The outputs to be delivered will include identification of common services with the potential to support delivery of joint outputs; analyses of the technical, financial and operational implications of common services and any changes to such existing services; and recommendations to the UNCT regarding common services and their execution. The contribution of the OMT will be measured by examining the level of adoption of common services by UN entities and initiatives taken by individual agencies which enable the UN system to work more coherently, efficiently, and effectively, and to quickly respond to challenges with enhanced authority and capacity.

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[26] The Terms of Reference of the Operations Management Team is given in Annex 7

4. Resource Requirements

The resources mentioned in the UNDAF are indicative and do not constitute a commitment of the UN in India. These are subject to approval of the country programmes of the respective UN entities and availability of resources.

UNDAF 2013-2017 Outcomes and Joint Outputs	Indicative Resources (USD million)
Outcome 1: Inclusive and equitable growth policies and poverty reduction strategies of the government strengthened to ensure that most vulnerable and marginalized people in rural and urban areas have greater access to decent employment, skills development, social protection and sustainable livelihoods. FAO, IFAD, ILO, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO	192.32[27]
Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in the UNDAF priority states have improved availability of, access to and utilization of food and nutrition to meet minimum standards. FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO	105.90
Outcome 3: Government and civil society institutions are responsive and accountable for improving women's position, advancing their social, political, economic rights and preventing gender discrimination. IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WFP, WHO	132.74
Outcome 4: Vulnerable and marginalised populations have equitable access to and use quality basic services in selected states (i.e. health, education, sanitation, HIV and AIDS, safe drinking water). IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP, WHO	464.06
Outcome 5 : Governance systems are more inclusive, accountable, decentralized and programme implementation more effective for the realization of rights of marginalized groups, especially women and children. ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO	123.52
Outcome 6: Government, industry and other relevant stakeholders actively promote more environmentally sustainable development and resilience of communities is enhanced in the face of challenges of Climate Change, Disaster Risk and natural resource depletion APCTT, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP,UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO	174.20
Total	**1192.74**

Individual agency contributions and resources for joint outputs are detailed in the Results and Monitoring & Evaluation Framework.

Non-Resident Agencies will use the UNDAF Framework for financial contributions as appropriate.

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[27] Includes USD 50 million for IFAD, a financing organization that provides loans to the Government

Annexures

Annexure 1:

International Covenants/Conventions/ Treaties Ratified/Acceded/Signed by India[28]

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) – Ratified on 10 April 1979.
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – Acceded on 10th April 1979.
- The International Convention on Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) – Ratified on 3 December 1968.
- The Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC) – Ratified on 11 December 1992
  - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
  - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
- The Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) – Signed on 30 July 1981.
- Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment – Signed on 8 October 1997.
- International Covenant on Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid – Acceded to on 22 September 1977.
- The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment on the Crime on Genocide – Ratified on 27 August 1959.
- Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity – Signed on 12 January 1971.
- Slavery Convention ratified 18 June 1927.
- Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926.
- Supplementary Convention on the Evolution of Slavery, Slave Trade and Institutions and Practice similar to Slavery – Ratified on 23 June 1960.
- Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others – Ratified on 9 January 1953.

- Convention on the Nationality of the Married Women - Signed on 15 May 1957.
- Convention on the Political Rights of the Women – Ratified on 1 November 1961.
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its three protocols - The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition - (Ratified in May 2011).
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)- (Ratified in May 2011).
- The SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

Emphasis and Steps on Human Rights

- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
- The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1990.
- The National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
- The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Constitution 65th Amendment) Act, 1990.
- Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.
- Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.
- Special Institutional Arrangements - established by law for weaker and vulnerable sections –to look into grievances/complaints; make recommendations.
- National Commission for Women.
- National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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[28] Sources:
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India website http://mha.nic.in/uniquepage.asp?Id_Pk=235;
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/index.html;http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=220218185
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/index.html?ref=menuside; http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=220218185
http://www.saarc-sec.org/userfiles/conv-traffiking.pdf

- National Commission for Minorities.
- National Commission for Safai Karmacharis.
- National Commission for Minorities.
- National Human Rights Commission.
- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State commissions.
- Advice to the State Governments –to set up State Human Rights Commissions; to nominate Human Rights Court in each district.
- Ten State Governments have already set up Commission - Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal.

- Exclusive Human Rights Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) - 1993 –to coordinate and implement policy matters on Human Rights.
- Strict Directives to Armed and Para Military Forces –to look into allegations/complaints;–make prompt inquiries; take firm action against the guilty.
- Armed, Para Military, and Police - Emphasis on Training/Orientation - efforts of State Governments - supplemented - funds under modernisation of police programme.

Annexure 2:

Terms of Reference for Programme Management Team (PMT)

Composition

Five to 6 members, drawn from Deputy Heads of UN entities and/or senior programme managers as appointed by the UNCT for a two-year period.

The PMT will be chaired by UNRC or a Head of Agency deputed by her/him.

Terms of Reference

Under the overall leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team, the Programme Management Team will perform the following tasks:

1. Coordinate preparation of Annual Work Plans by the UNDAF Outcome Clusters.
2. Coordinate and oversee the preparation of the Outcome Clusters' reports for the Annual Review.
3. Advise the RC/ UNCT on any recommendations arising from the Annual Reviews.
4. Advise the RC/ UNCT on progress and any difficulties arising in the implementation of the UNDAF.
5. Create a platform through which additional opportunities for joint programming can be identified and discussed, and through which contribution of Solution Exchange can be optimized in collaboration with the Solution Exchange Steering Committee.

Annexure 3:

Terms of Reference for UNDAF Outcome Clusters

Under the overall guidance of the Programme Management Team (PMT) each Outcome Cluster will carry out the following tasks:

1. Integration of cross-cutting issues and the five core programming principles of the UNDAF

- Review the Cluster's work with respect to integration of cross-cutting issues and the five core programming principles of the UNDAF – capacity development, gender equality, HRBA, Results-based Management (RBM), environmental sustainability.

2. Information sharing and Joint Advocacy

Cluster members to:

- Share lessons learned, good practices and information with individual Agencies' programmes that may be relevant to the implementation of joint programming initiatives contributing to Joint Outputs and UNDAF Outcome.
- Work with the Resident Coordinator (RC) Office to jointly advocate for change by drawing on evidence developed from the coordinated work of the UN.

3. Provide strategic inputs to UNCT

- Review emerging opportunities as well as challenges, if any, relevant to the Outcome, Joint Outputs / joint programming initiatives.
- Identify opportunities for further joint programming initiatives, advocacy, publications, and knowledge products.
- Highlight good practices and provide recommendations on:
  - Mechanisms for smooth implementation of joint programming initiatives.
  - Strengthening collaboration with external partners.
  - Resource mobilization opportunities.

4. Joint Work Planning

At the beginning of each year:

- Determine and list the specific activities to be undertaken with respect to the joint programming

initiatives relating to the achievement of the Joint Output which in turn would contribute to the related Outcome.
- In particular, specify:
  - The geographic location of activities,
  - The "division of labour", highlighting how complementarities and synergies are being achieved.

5. Monitoring Joint Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and Reporting on Progress

On an annual basis:

With reference to M&E Framework:

- Review and report on progress against the M&E indicators/ baselines/ targets.
- Review and revise, if necessary, the risks and assumptions with respect to the Annual Work Plan.
- Review and report on status of completion of activities planned for the year.
- Highlight under/ over achievement of work plan, providing factors that led to the same.
- Factor the above into the subsequent year's Work Plan, and the M&E Framework, as appropriate.

For the **Annual Review exercise with Government and key partners:**

- Raise red flags to the UNCT, if progress on AWP/ M&E is unsatisfactory, and recommend remedial action.
- Provide a presentation and brief report on progress made with respect to the AWP/ M&E Matrix pertaining to the Joint Outputs that contribute to the Outcome.

6. Joint Reviews and Evaluations

- Explore opportunities to engage in joint reviews and nationally led evaluations, particularly in collaboration with partners (e.g., Government, civil society).
- Apprise UNCT of key findings of joint reviews and evaluations.

Annexure 4:

State-level UN Focal Point

Background

The Mid Term Review of the UNDAF carried out in 2010, in partnership with the Planning Commission stated that 'effective UN functioning at the state level is of essence for helping India achieve MDG-based national development goals'. The MTR recommended that 'a formal mechanism should be in place for greater coordination and effectiveness of UN operations at the state level'.

In order to facilitate joint work planning/reporting on UNDAF Results and communication between Agencies at the state level and with the UNCT, it is proposed to appoint, on a rotational basis, a State-level UNDAF Nodal Agency with the following roles and responsibilities:

Role & Responsibilities

The state-level UN Focal Point will be responsible for coordination of the UN activities at the State Level.

The specific responsibilities of the state-level UN Focal Point will include:

- Facilitating annual UNDAF work planning and review.
- Facilitate quarterly meetings on UNDAF results.
- Facilitate exploration of options for joint programming.
- Facilitate information and knowledge sharing between the agencies.
- Highlighting state level issues which are of interest to the UN system.

- Coordinate in the state on aspects of common interest, like common premises and common business practices, etc. in coordination with the OMT.

Reporting arrangements

The state level UN focal point will convene meetings and report to the UNCT/ UNRC on a regular basis, and as and when required, with a copy to a Delhi-based focal point of their corresponding Agency.

It is suggested that quarterly meetings are held and the minutes shared with the UNCT/ UNRC.

Selection and tenure

The state-level UN focal point will be agreed upon by the UNCT and the concerned Agencies, on a rotational basis, initially for two years. Thereafter, the arrangement will be reviewed by the UNCT, and fine-tuned, if required.

Proposed division of responsibilities for the first phase:

- Bihar: UNICEF
- Chhattisgarh: UNICEF
- Jharkhand: UNICEF
- Madhya Pradesh: UNDP
- Odisha: UNDP
- Rajasthan: UNFPA
- Uttar Pradesh: UNICEF
- Maharashtra: UNFPA
- Assam: UNICEF

Annexure 5:

UNDAF Results and Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Outcome 1: Inclusive Growth

National development priorities or goals:

In its Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission highlighted a number of key issues essential for inclusive growth: better performance in agriculture; reducing vulnerabilities of small and marginal farmers especially women; faster creation of decent jobs especially in manufacturing, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), agro-processing, supply chains, technical personnel for inputs into various aspects of farming; stronger efforts at skill development and decent living, especially for workers in the informal economy in rural and urban areas; improved effectiveness of programmes directly aimed at the poor; and special programmes for socially vulnerable groups and for disadvantaged and backward regions. India's urban population is projected to increase in the coming years, giving rise to the need for innovation in municipal financing through public-private partnerships, better strategies for land management, focus on the needs of the poorest inhabitants of cities and towns especially skill development particularly of youth and migrants and access to affordable basic amenities and services as well as for training and capacity development for participatory urban planning. The GoI also recognizes the need for a comprehensive social protection system to reduce poverty and vulnerability. While outlining the above as key priorities, the GoI emphasizes the need to be sensitive to growing environmental concerns. The Twelfth Plan recognises the need to adopt growth strategies that simultaneously address challenges posed by energy, water and environment. Agricultural growth can be sustained with better land and water management. The National Policy on Disaster Management acknowledges that the economically and socially weaker segments of the population are the ones most seriously affected by disasters. Further, climate change may alter the distribution and quality of India's natural resources and adversely affect the livelihoods of its people.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Outcome 1: Inclusive and equitable growth policies and poverty reduction strategies of the government strengthened to ensure that most vulnerable and	Sex disaggregated budgetary utilization in centrally sponsored schemes related to employment, skills development and social protection[29] in selected UNDAF priority states for most vulnerable and marginalized people (women and men) in both	1) Analysis of state budgetary documents and Planning. Commission reports 2) Mid-term review reports commissioned by UN agencies (2015). 3) Terminal report commissioned by UN agencies (2017).	**Risks:** External shocks such as continued global recession, food and commodity price inflation would place additional resource constraints making reaching the most vulnerable more challenging.		• **FAO:** In kind Technical Assistance (TA) • **IFAD**[30]**:** $ 50 million • **ILO:** 300,000 • **UNDP:** $ 70 Million • **UNESCO:** $ 30,000 • **UN-HABITAT:** $ 14.4 million • **UNHCR:** $ 9,087,670 • **UNICEF:** $33.5 Million • **UNIDO:** $ 6 Million

[29] Under this, sex disaggregated utilisation for the following centrally sponsored schemes will be tracked within selected UNDAF states: Self Employment Scheme (SGSY and Restructured SGSY called NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (National employment scheme for urban poor) and National Health Insurance Scheme (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana). Across these schemes, gender budgeting tools will be used to track allocation and utilisation. Allocation and utilisation will also be analysed across disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, households below the official poverty line and persons with disability and other groups identified during the baseline. New programme/scheme announced during the XII Plan will be also be monitored as found relevant for the Outcome.

[30] IFAD is a financing organization and provides loans to the Government

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
marginalized people in rural and urban areas have greater access to decent employment, skills development, social protection and sustainable livelihoods.	rural and urban areas. **Baseline:** To be established through a study of budget provision and utilisation in selected UNDAF priority states for the year 2010-11 (XIth Five Year Plan) - To be commissioned in 2012. **Target:** 20% increase by 2017.		Political uncertainty and social unrest might make access to certain areas and outreach to disadvantaged groups more difficult. Disasters induced by high intensity natural hazards and adverse impact of climate can adversely impact the natural resource base on which majority of poor women and men depend for food and livelihoods security. **Assumptions:** Economic growth strategies of the government pursue employment expansion.		• **UN Women:** In kind Technical Assistance (TA) • **WFP:** $ 4 Million • **WHO:** $ 5 million
FAO, IFAD, ILO, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO	% of national programmes and policies impacting the employment, livelihoods and income security of the poor that incorporate new provisions for inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized people in both rural and urban areas. **Baseline:** TBE in 2012 based on review of the XII Five Year Plan document. **Target:** 25% of the programmes and policies by 2017.	1) Relevant national policy and programme documents. 2) UN supported studies and reports. 3) Mid-term review reports commissioned by UN agencies (2015). 4) Terminal report commissioned by UN agencies (2017).			
	A comprehensive national level policy document that incorporates the concept and operationalization of the Social Protection Floor.	1) Policy document			

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	Baseline: 2011 **Target:** 2017				
Joint Output 1.1 Stakeholders at national and state levels[31] have access and capacity to use evidence-based policy options on inclusive growth, social protection floor and livelihoods promotion for the most vulnerable and marginalized people[32], especially women and children in rural and urban areas. ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO	Number of policies/ programmes for which evidence based options are made available and found useful by key stakeholders during the XIIth Five Year Plan period. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 8 Number of government training institutions which integrate modules on inclusion in the identified areas in their curriculum during the XIIth Five Year Plan period. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 4	1) Studies/analytical reports generated with support from UN agencies. 2) Workshop proceedings and reports. 3) Post event assessment of stakeholder feedback. 1) Training modules and calendar of government training institutions.		National and state government, CSOs, especially organizations of informal sector workers and representative vulnerable groups, employers and employees' organizations, Parliamentarians and legislators, media, private sector and think tanks will participate and contribute to studies and policy dialogues.	• **ILO:** $ 100,000 • **UNDP:** $ 1.2 Million • **UNICEF:** $ 250,000 • **UNIDO:** $500,000 TO $ 1 Million • **WFP:** $ 500,000 • **WHO:** $ 200,000

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[31] Includes UNDAF priority states and some other states where UN agencies are operational.
[32] Vulnerable and marginalised groups will be identified in the UNDAF priority states based on official data, field studies and consultations.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Joint Output 1.2 One UNDAF priority state government has an appropriate framework of evidence, capacities and mechanisms to provide improved basic social protection to vulnerable communities. ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	Availability of appropriate framework[33] for Social Protection. **Baseline:** No **Target:** Yes	1) Baseline study. 2) Reports of inter-departmental task force of the State Government. 3) Monitoring and progress reports.		State governments, research institutions, workers and employers' organizations, private sector, CSOs, development partners and other relevant stakeholders will contribute to design and implementation.	• **ILO:** $150,000 • **UNDP:** $ 100,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 350,000 • **WFP:** $ 100,000 • **WHO:** $ 100,000
	Percentage of relevant government staff who have successfully completed a learning process to deliver improved basic social protection to vulnerable communities. **Baseline:** To be established (TBE) in 2013 for the selected state. **Target:** 35% by 2017	1) Baseline study 2) External evaluations commissioned by the UN			

[33] A Framework to be developed for one state will include evidence generation, capacity development and creation of mechanisms to provide improved basic social protection to vulnerable communities.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Joint Output 1.3 Women, men and children from socially excluded communities[34] in at least 2 UNDAF priority states have improved capacities to effectively claim their rights and entitlements[35]. ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WFP	Number of socially excluded communities/ organizations that demonstrate the ability to claim[36] their rights and selected entitlements[37]. **Baseline:** TBE in 2013 through a study commissioned for selected states[38]. **Target:** TBE in 2013 in consultation with selected socially excluded communities. Guidelines for scale up formulated for the two UNDAF priority states. **Baseline:** TBE in 2013 based on review of policies and programmes in the 2 UNDAF priority states. **Target:** Guidelines available in 2017.	1) Baseline study 2) Mid-term and end line evaluation reports 1) Existence of a set of guidelines		Organizations of the socially excluded groups, legal and rights-based experts/ agencies, human rights trainers/ agencies.	• **ILO:** $50,000 • **UNDP:** $ 700,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 200,000 • **WFP:** $ 100,000

[34] Social exclusion involves everyday social processes through which groups of people are denied rights to participate fully in their societies, leading to material and other forms of deprivation. Excluded groups are differentiated on the basis of their social identity (markers such as caste, gender, race, ethnicity), or some other parameter of difference from a normative majority (markers such as disability, language, profession, HIV status).
[35] Rights include constitutionally mandated rights and those committed under international treaties. Entitlements cover those provided by government programmes, schemes and polices.
[36] Ability as demonstrated in awareness of rights and entitlements; improved negotiation skills, knowledge of and access to channels for grievance redressal.
[37] Entitlements to the following schemes to be taken into consideration: Public Distribution System, National Health Insurance Scheme and MG National Rural Employment Guarantee
[38] For the selected areas/groups drawing on existing studies, including of UN.

Outcome 2: Food and Nutrition Security

National development priorities or goals:

The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan recognizes the special challenge of water resource management and notes the need to ensure adequate availability of water to support agricultural output.

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture focuses on key areas critical to adaptation to the impact of climate change including dry land agriculture, risk management, access to information and use of biotechnology.

India aims for a 4% growth rate in agriculture with 1.5 to 2% growth in cereal production and 5% growth in others areas such as horticulture, dairying, fisheries, etc. The goal is to concentrate more on animal husbandry and fisheries. Since land and water are the critical constraints, technology would focus on land productivity and water use efficiency. These would require major changes in agricultural strategy.

The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan underlines the importance of disease prevention. Nutrition has been identified as a preventive determinant of health. The paper also highlights the need for convergence of schemes across Ministries as an important investment in this exercise.

It is planned to further expand the RKVY during the Twelfth Plan period. The need for redesigning of MGNREGS to increase land productivity and improve rain-fed agriculture has been articulated in the Twelfth Plan Approach Paper as well. Convergence of these programmes with the NRLM will lead to enduring rural livelihoods.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in the UNDAF priority states have improved availability of, access to and utilization of food and nutrition to meet minimum standards[39].	Percentage of population (women and men) consuming less than 1890 Kcal per day. **Baseline:**12.57 (NSSO 2007, WFP Atlas 2010) **Target:** To be decided. The targets to be in line with the targets of the XIIth Five Year Plan.	Annual Health Survey. NFHS NSSO surveys	**Risks:** Major failure of the monsoons. Security issues might limit/ inhibit access for government responses.	Ministry and State Departments of Agriculture, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare & Food and Public Distribution. International development partners and CSOs.	• **FAO:** $ 12. 5 million • **UNICEF:** $ 80.9 Million • **WFP:** $12 Million • **WHO:** $ 500,000 • **UNDP:** In kind Technical Assistance (TA)
	Number (per 1000) of workers not in	WFP food insecurity atlases of select states.			

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[39] The baseline data for the outcome indicators reflects weighted average and it is disaggregated for SC and ST population in UNDAF Priority States as and where data is available. The targets for the outcome indicators will be the same as those articulated in the XIIth Five Year Plan.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO,WFP, WHO	regular employment **(disaggregated by sex).** **Baseline: Male:** 609, **Female:** 661 (NSSO 2006, WFP Atlas 2010). **Target:** To be decided. The targets to be in line with the targets of the XIIth Five Year Plan.				
	Percentage of households without access to toilets. **Baseline:** 69.9 (District Level Household & Facility Survey [DLHS] 2007-08). **Target:** To be decided. The targets to be in line with the targets of the XIIth Five Year Plan.		**Assumptions:** Continued government commitment to innovations. Food procurement and distribution management systems in the country are streamlined.		
	Percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) with any anaemia. **Baseline:**63.9 (NFHS 2005-06). **Target:** To be decided. The targets to be in line with the targets of the XIIth Five Year Plan.		No diversion of resources away from this programme towards (other) emergent conditions. Environmental resources (land, water) are managed sustainably to		
	Percentage of ever married women with chronic				

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	energy deficiency. **Baseline:**44.7 (NFHS 2005-06) **Target:** To be decided. The targets to be in line with the targets of the XIIth Five Year Plan.		support food production		
	Percentage of children both male and female (6-59 months) with any anaemia. **Baseline:**74.8 (NFHS 2005-06). **Target:** To be decided. The targets to be in line with the targets of the XIIth Five Year Plan.[40]				
	Percentage of children under 5 years of age, both male and female who are stunted. **Baseline:**54.5 (NFHS 2005-06). **Target:** To be decided. The targets to be in line with the targets of the XIIth Five Year Plan.				

[40] The actual indicator for underweight and stunting would be in line with the XIIth Five Year Plan.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	Percentage of children under 5 years of age, both male and female who are under weight. **Baseline:** 76.0 (NFHS 2005–06) (Data for SC, ST children under 5 years of age, aggregated across UNDAF priority states.) **Target:** To be decided. The targets to be in line with the targets of the XIIth Five Year Plan.				
	Percentage of adolescents, in the age-group of 15-19 years of age with any anaemia. **Baseline:** Male (32.4), Female (58.6) (NFHS 2005-'06). **Target:** To be decided. The targets to be in line with the targets of the XIIth Five Year Plan.				
Joint Output 2.1: A convergent model linking agriculture, nutrition and health for improving food	A convergent model for improving food and nutrition security including resilience to disasters and climate change developed and validated. **Baseline:** Model does not exist	Project documents including baseline and end-line reports. Multi-sectoral plans of the State Governments.		Ministry and State Departments of Agriculture, Women and Child Development and Health and Family Welfare, Food and Public Distribution.	• **FAO:** $ 2.5 million • **UNICEF:** $ 300,000 • **WFP:** $ 2.5 million • **WHO:** $ 250,000

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
and nutrition security developed and validated in at least one UNDAF priority state for replication by the Government by 2017. FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	**Target:** Model developed and validated.			International development partners and CSOs.	
	Readiness[41] of the State Departments in the UNDAF priority state to replicate the model. **Baseline:** None of the criteria met (2013). **Target**: All criteria met by 2017.	State plan documents (Agriculture/ Women and Child Development/Health).			
Joint Output 2.2: Government agencies and policy makers have the capacity to effectively and efficiently respond to food and nutrition security issue. FAO, UNICEF, WFP	Number of authoritative state level inter-departmental committees in the UNDAF priority states. **Baseline:**0 **Target:** 3[42]	Government policy and programme documents.		Ministry and State Departments of Agriculture, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Food and Public Distribution. International development partners and CSOs.	• **UNICEF:** $ 300,000 • **WFP:** $ 500,000
	Number of UNDAF priority states with government emergency food and nutrition security plans[43] that meet the requisite elements of "national standards" **Baseline:** To be identified **Target:** 9	State level food and nutrition emergency preparedness plans.			

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41 State of readiness would be defined by three-fold criteria of staff availability, fund availability and commitment from the senior officials of the Relevant Departments in the UNDAF priority states.

42 Only a sub-set of the UNDAF priority States will be selected for reporting on the given indicators. The States are yet to be decided by the group. However, the selection of States will be based on sound programmatic principles and will relate to the food and nutrition security situation in the various States.

43 States develop an emergency plan to tide over the lean food period or food insecure period of the year. Thus, the UNDAF participating agencies would support States in strengthening these plans. The target will be to cover all the nine UNDAF states.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	Number of functional government[44] and civil society partnerships on food and nutrition security in the UNDAF priority states. **Baseline:** To be decided **Target:** 9 (3 per state)	Departmental Annual Plans and reports.			
Joint Output 2.3 Programme planners and policy makers have access to and know how to incorporate Global/ National best practices and evidences of food security and nutrition into their policies and programmes. FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP	Number of knowledge products (including those of Solution Exchange) developed and made available to policy makers and programme planners including products on food security in face of climate change and natural hazards. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 10	Knowledge products.		Ministry and State Departments of Agriculture, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Food and Public Distribution. International development partners and CSOs.	• **FAO:** \$ 2.5 million • **UNICEF:** \$ 400,000 • **WFP:** \$200,000
	Number of key departments in each of the UNDAF priority states incorporating the best practices in the food and nutrition security plans and policies. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 3 (Department of Agriculture, WCD and Health).	State Department plans (Agriculture, Women and Child Development and Health). Annual reports of the Ministries.			

[44] Functionality is defined by three-fold criteria of frequency of meetings, meeting reports and actions taken and incorporation of action plans in state food security plans.

Outcome 3: Gender Equality

National Development Priorities or Goals: Enhancing Women's Agency and Empowerment

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) vision statement for 2010-11 focuses on women contributing to the development of the country in a violence-free environment and living in dignity. The National Mission for the Empowerment of Women 2010 -2015 launched by the President of India in March 2010 is mandated to achieve inter-sectoral convergence of all pro-women/women-centric programmes across Ministries. It is an attempt by the Government to put women's concerns at the very heart of public policy and governance. The National Action Plan for Climate Change provides for special attention to gender concerns in all climate change adaptation programmes in view of the heightened vulnerability of women and children to the impacts of climate change.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources Required
Outcome 3: Government and civil society institutions are responsive and accountable for improving women's position, advancing their social, political, economic rights and preventing gender discrimination. IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC,	Quality of reporting and response by GoI on concluding observations (UPR by HRC, CEDAW Concluding Observations, CRC Committee, ILO conventions 100 and 111, UNTOC) including commitments under ICPD PoA, Beijing PFA and Millennium Declaration. **Baseline:** Previous concluding comments to GoI. **Target:** Previous treaty body observations addressed. (timeliness, no. of observations satisfactorily addressed)	Treaty body concluding comments to GoI and GoI reports including to treaty bodies.	**Risks:** There is no common understanding on the women's bill between the major political parties. **Assumptions:** Priority accorded to Gender Equality (GE)is backed by adequate resources , targets and tracking mechanisms.	All relevant ministries engage and mainstream Gender Equality/ Women's Empowerment (GE/ WE) priorities and address capacity gaps. CSOs actively promote GE/ WE and support government efforts to mainstream GE/ WE.	• **UNDP:** $ 16 Million • **UNESCO:** $ 25,000 • **UNFPA:** $7.8 million • **UN-HABITAT:** 600,000 • **UNHCR:** $1.317 million • **UNICEF:** $83 Million • **UNODC:** $ 500,000 • **UN Women:** $ 20 million • **WFP:** $500,000 • **WHO:** $ 3 million

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
UN Women, WFP, WHO	Extent to which elements from CEDAW, CRC, ILO 100 and 111, CERD, UNTOC incorporated in national policies and programmes. **Baseline:** Extent to which treaty body observations are incorporated in existing policies and programmes as of 2011. **Target:** Extent of non-compliance reduced by 50%. The policy is in line with CEDAW/CRC concluding observations. This includes provision for mechanism of accountability to implement the policy. It also includes provisions for budgets and demands of women's organizations reflected in the policy. The plans incorporate GE – inadequately, partially, fully.	Key policy and programme documents	**Assumption:** The increased budget allocation for GE under the national level programmes/ schemes are utilized and absorbed effectively and efficiently. **Assumption:** The women's reservation bill is presented in Lok Sabha. **Assumption:** All major national schemes continue till 2017 and are more effective with the proposed "re-architecting" **Assumption:** Women's participation in political parties is considered to be an important issue by politicians.		
	Annual budgetary allocations on GE under key national programmes/ schemes/ machineries **Baseline:** Gender budget	Central and state government budget documents. However, to get state level data, an annual exercise			

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	allocations in statement 20 for 2011. **Target:** 250% increase in the total Gender Budget allocations by 2017-2018 over the 2011-2012 level.	will need to be conducted to get a sense of allocations and expenditure. Data at the central level is easily available.	**Assumption:** Priority attached to the issue (the linked knowledge product) is effectively institutionalized.		
	Annual budgetary utilization on GE under key national and in select UNDAF states. **Baseline:** Gender budget utilization as of 2010. **Target:** 100% utilization in 2017.		**Assumption:** No major attrition amongst key officials whose capacity is developed by the UN.		
	Number of select states in which targeted quotas for women (beneficiary/entitlement lists) in key national programmes is achieved. **Baseline:** 30% in 2010 **Target:** 55% by 2017 (MGNREGS, SSA, Janani Suraksha Yojana [JSY]).	Ministry of Rural Development website -http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx Government reports	**Assumption:** Govt commitment to the programme is matched by appropriate level of nomination. **Assumption:** Availability of a pool of experts with relevant expertise on key treaty bodies.		
	Number of benefits/entitlements schemes at national/state levels that prioritize female headed households as an eligibility criterion.	Line ministry reports, social audit reports.	**Assumption:** Civil society organizations continue to remain engaged with the issue irrespective of funding priorities.		

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	Baseline: 0 **Target:** 10 key schemes cover this criteria.		**Assumption:** The overall political climate and dynamics remain favourable for women's representation.		
	Passage of the women's reservation bill. **Baseline** : Bill pending in Parliament. **Target** :2014	Website of the Parliament and Ministry of Law and Justice.			
	Percentage of women holding key posts in major political parties at national level. **Baseline:** 24% at the national level in 2011 (Data taken from political party's websites). **Target:** 33% by 2017	Website of major political parties			
Joint Output 3.1 Key policy makers and programme implementers have increased access to and are able to use a body of knowledge on key WE/GE issues*	No. of knowledge products (monographs, articles, briefs, policy recommendations etc) available in public domain (libraries, websites, etc.) **Baseline:** As available in 2011. **Target:** 10 knowledge products by 2017.	Annual survey on generation and usage of knowledge products rolled out by Gender Community Solution Exchange. Documentary evidence (press clippings about the knowledge product; number of times it was quoted, etc).		Members of the gender community will be one of the key audiences for dissemination and feedback on the usage of publications.	• **UNDP:** $ 300,000 • **UNFPA:** $390,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 100,000 • **UN WOMEN:** $ 500,000 • **WHO:** $ 100,000
	Number of key policy makers and programme				

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
*[The list will include -impact of laws and policies (including anti women dimensions); dynamics around family and marriage (changing marriage patterns , including single women, women headed households and their socio-cultural, economic, health implications, marriage migration, changing marriage practices in response to decline in child sex ratios, bride trafficking, forced marriages, change in dowry and bride-price, etc - with a	implementers who are able to reflect findings and key issues in policies and programmes. **Baseline:** The baseline will be based on a survey of participants attending the dissemination workshops **Target:** X % of increase from the baseline by 2017. (TBD by the baseline).				

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
strong focus on child marriage); triggers that bring about a mind-set change regarding girls and succeed in reducing son preference; and sex disaggregated data analysis]. ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO					
Joint Output 3.2 Relevant government and civil society partners at central and state level have capacities to apply and monitor normative standards. (CEDAW, CRC, ILO Convention No.100 and 111 CERD and UNTOC, Beijing	Number of select govt. partners who are qualified to apply and monitor normative standards in their relevant areas of work. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** All key government partners. (Women's machinery at the national and state level, officials from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Labour , Home Affairs, Education and Panchayati Raj).	Capacity assessments that demonstrate changes in knowledge and skills of govt. and civil society partners. Pre and post assessment linked to the training/ orientation event.		MWCD and MHA will convene the capacity development meetings.	• **UNFPA:** $130,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 150,000 • **UNODC:** $ 125, 000 • **UNWOMEN:** $ 1 million

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
PFA, ICPD PoA, Security Council Resolutions 1325 1888, 1889 and relevant Special Rapporteur reports with a focus on Gender Equality). ILO,UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women	Number of selectCSO partners who are qualified to apply and monitor normative standards in their relevant areas of work. **Baseline:** 0 (as the UN as of now does not have a project on capacity development on normative standards). **Target** - 25% of UN CSO partners by 2017.	Same as above.			
Joint Output 3.3 Key stakeholders have enhanced knowledge and positive attitudes towards the girl child in districts with adverse 0-6 age group sex ratio. UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO The work on this output will be led by UNFPA.	Categories of stakeholders in select districts with adverse child sex ratio who demonstrate a positive attitude towards the girl child by 2017. **Baseline:** Knowledge and attitude of different categories of stakeholders to be established by the end of 2012. **Target:** More than 50% positive change in each category of stakeholders.	Survey (to be rolled out in 2013). Pre-campaign Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study in select areas. Post campaign impact evaluation. Specific activities of the campaign will involve pre and post assessment of stakeholder views to track change.		Gram sabhas and women collectives will play an important role in transforming attitudes.	• **UNDP:** $ 200,000 • **UNFPA:** $260,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 25,000 • **UNWOMEN:** $ 500,000 • **WHO:** $ 100,000

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Joint Output 3.4 CSO's, women's groups have enhanced lobbying capacity for an increase in the representation and leadership of women within major political parties at the national and state level. UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women	Number of CSOs and women's groups that successfully develop advocacy strategies to increase women's representation in political parties. **Baseline:** No. of CSOs/ Women's Groups with clear plans and strategies. **Target:** Increase in the no. of CSOs that have clear plans and strategies. CSOs should have 1. A clear vision and a mission statement. 2. Clear strategy on coalition building and outreach. 3. Should have a campaign strategy and road map for implementation (that include stakeholder mapping, stakeholder specific tested advocacy messages, strong M&E indicators to measure change, documentation processes in place etc).	MoV – Relevant documents from the CSOs.		Parliamentary caucuses and legislative committees will be engaged.	• **UNDP:** $ 500,000 • **UNFPA:** $65,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 1 million • **UNWOMEN:** $ 500,000

Outcome 4: Basic Services

National development priorities or goals:

The Approach Paper of the Twelfth Five Year Plan mentions doubling of public spending in the health sector so as to increase it to 2.0 – 2.5 % of GDP by the end of the Plan period. Government agrees that better health is not only about curative care, but also about better prevention. Clean drinking water, sanitation and better nutrition, child care, increase of medical personnel, etc. are the goals of the Government. Convergence of schemes across Ministries is planned. The role of Public – Private Partnership (PPP) in both education and health care is to be expanded. The GoI will aim at universalization of secondary education by 2017. The aim is to raise the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 20 percent by 2017 and 25 percent by 2022. The Strategic Plan on Drinking Water and Sanitation, 2011-2022, by GoI, aims to ensure that all households, schools and Anganwadis in rural India have access to and use adequate quantity of safe drinking water and sanitation, by 2017. Health insurance cover would be provided to all disadvantaged groups. Finally, the fourth phase of the National AIDS Control Programme 2013 - 2017 aims to accelerate the reversal of the epidemic by integrating HIV responses. The objectives are to reduce new HIV infections by 80 percent in high-prevalence states and by 60 percent in low-prevalence states and provide comprehensive treatment and care to all persons living with HIV/AIDS. The strategy's focus, among others, is on intensifying quality prevention services, increasing access, strengthening institutional capacities and leveraging partnerships). The National Disaster Management Policy lays emphasis on safe construction practices, land use and infrastructure design to ensure disaster risk reduction.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Outcome 4: Vulnerable and marginalised populations have equitable access to and use quality basic services in selected states (i.e. health, education, sanitation, HIV and AIDS, safe drinking water).	Percentage of population in the selected states who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results. **By population groups:** Pregnant women, Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Transgender (TG) (if data available), Injecting Drug Users (IDU), Female Sex Worker (FSW).	• Behaviour Sentinel Survey (BSS) /Health Sentinel Survey (HSS). • Computerised Management Information System (CMIS)/ Strategic Management Information System (SIMS). • State level reports or programme data.	**Assumptions:** • Population well informed about availability of services through different types of awareness programmes. • BSS conducted regularly. • Size estimation and mapping data for Key Population (KP)	Partner Ministries at National and State level, such as: Planning Commission, Ministry of Family Health and Welfare, Dept. of AIDS/National AIDS Control Organization, Ministries of Women and Child	• **UNAIDS:** $3.5 million • **UNDP:** $ 4 Million • **UNESCO:** $ 10,000 • **UNFPA:** $48.75 million • **UN-HABITAT:** $ 10 million • **UNHCR:** $7,399,765 • **UNICEF:** $288.4 Million • **UNODC:** $1.5 million • **WFP:** $ 500,000 • **WHO:** $ 100 million

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP, WHO	Disaggregated by sex By age: <15, 15-24, 25-49, >50 (if data available). **Baseline:** General population (15-49):1.5% (2010)[45]. **Target:** General population (15-49): 2% (2017) [Baseline and Target values for pregnant women and Key Populations (KP) and by age group to be completed after Integrated Bio Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS 2012].		/ High Risk Groups (HRGs) completed and disseminated regularly. • Strategy to reduce Stigma and discrimination in health facilities implemented effectively by NACO and other partners. • The government will implement the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (in letter and spirit) and improving delivery system of education. • Scheme on national child labour project (NCLP) will continue and Children in labour / migrant children are a priority of SSA.	Development, Rural Development, Labour and Employment, Social Justice and Empowerment, Home Affairs, Human Resource Development, Department of Education, Drinking Water and Sanitation will be engaged in dialogues around policy frameworks, norms and standards, service delivery and monitoring and evaluation. National/State Legislative Fora will be engaged in advocating for supportive policies and enabling environment.	
	Number and percentage of KPs / HRGs reached with HIV prevention programmes in last 12 months.[46] By population groups: Men having Sex with Men (MSM), Transgender (TG) (if data available), Injecting Drug Users (IDU), Female Sex Worker (FSW). By sex: male, female	• HIV Programme Monitoring Data – CMIS/SIMS • Behaviour Sentinel Survey (BSS)/ Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS)			

[45] Number provided is for the overall country. The baseline data is reported from the global HIV/AIDS Response Progress Report 2011, where 13,494,372 adults were tested (1.5% of population aged 15-49), data by state not available.

[46] Number and % are both included in this indicator because population size (denominator) may change whenever there is new mapping data. Different denominators at different times may affect the % tracking. Having both the volume in terms of number and % helps to get a clearer idea on coverage.

[47] Breakdown by states will only be available after the planned IBBS in 2012.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	Baseline[47] MSM coverage: 274,000 (2011); 66.5% (2011) IDU coverage: 142,000 (2011); 80.22% (2011) FSW: 709,000 (2011); 81.68%. Coverage of Key Populations by Targeted Interventions as of March 2011 (source TI working groups presentations) **Target:** 95% (2017).		• Political leadership in the chosen states will be supportive of process. • The attrition of programme managers whose capacity has been built up in the programme is within manageable limits and does not significantly affect programme implementation. • State governments and district health society will be able to use allocated resources as per well-defined plans. **Risks:** • Disaster and climate change impacts could disrupt service delivery and resource	Civil Society Organisations and networks will be engaged and mobilised in policy planning, service delivery, monitoring, capacity-building of communities to demand their rights, entitlements, access and use of quality basic services and to support evidence-based programming and advocacy. Networks of people living with HIV and AIDS and other KPs will be engaged in policy planning, service delivery, monitoring and mobilisation of rights.	
	Number of states passing the RTE Act and implementing the elements viz., Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE), School Management Committee (SMC), Special training of the act as per RTE norms and standards. **Baseline:** 2 **Target:** 8	State RTE reports • Availability of the State Act. • Availability of modules on SMC, CCE and Special training. • Availability of states training plan.			
	Percent coverage in improved drinking water and sanitation in	Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) reports.			

[47] Breakdown by states will only be available after the planned IBBS in 2012.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	unreached areas like the remote tribal districts. **Baseline:**600 million present users of sanitation facilities (JMP 2012). **Target:** Another 100 million new users of household sanitation facilities by 2017 (GoI target). **Baseline:**92% of population with access to improved drinking water sources (JMP 2012). **Target:**100%of population with access to improved drinking water sources by 2017.		availability for provision of basic services. • Political situation and security issues in some geographical areas will affect both access and utilisation of basic services. • Reduction of Government support to community based approaches to Total Sanitation. **Assumptions:** • Nationally representative BSS / IBBS conducted.		
	• Percentage of schools having access to functional and quality WASH facilities. **Baseline:** 93% of schools having access to water facilities(2010-11). **Target:** 100% of schools having access to water facilities by 2017. **Baseline:** 84% of schools	• Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) on line monitoring reports. • Mid-Year Reviews • Mid line and end line reports. • Large scale surveys, such as National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Annual Health Survey.			

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	having access to toilet facilities (2010-11). **Target:** 100% of schools having access to toilet facilities by 2017.	• Annual Status of Education Report (ASER). • District Level Household Survey (DLHS). • District Information System of Education (DISE).			
	• Proportion of children 12-23 months who are fully immunized Disaggregated by sex. **State / Baseline / Target** Bihar 49.0 70 Chhattisgarh 57.3 80 Jharkhand 59.7 80 Madhya Pradesh 42.9 70 Odisha 59.5 80 Rajasthan 53.8 80 Uttar Pradesh 40.9 70 Assam 59.1 80 Maharashtra 78.6 85 **INDIA 61.0 80**	NFHS, Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES), UNICEF AHS.			
	• Proportion of children under-fives who suffered from diarrhoea in past two weeks and received ORS disaggregated by sex.	NFHS, CES, UNICEF, AHS			

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	State **Baseline Target** Bihar 22.4 45 Chhattisgarh 61.5 75 Jharkhand 21.6 45 Madhya Pradesh 41.5 60 Odisha 61.8 85 Rajasthan 39.2 60 Uttar Pradesh 14.3 40 Assam 53 65 Maharashtra 45.2 60 **INDIA** **42.8** **60**				
	• Proportion of births which receive skilled attendance **State** **Baseline Target** Bihar 53.2 80 Chhattisgarh 56.4 80 Jharkhand 47.3 70 Madhya Pradesh 82.9 95 Odisha 79.1 95 Rajasthan 75.8 90 Uttar Pradesh 64.2 80 Assam 65.5 80 Maharashtra 85.5 95 **INDIA** **76.2** **80**	NFHS, CES, UNICEF, AHS			
	Proxy indicators by disaggregation: **Baseline** by (Social and Economic/Wealth) **Social** SC: 71.3 ST: 57.0 OBC: 74.5 Other: 76				

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	Wealth Index Lowest: 55.4% Second: 74.2% Middle: 79.9% Fourth: 85.4% Highest: 90% **Target:** 100%				
Joint Output 4.1 Increased political commitment for equitable access to quality HIV prevention, care, support and treatment services at national level and UNDAF states. UNAIDS secretariat and the joint UN team on AIDS.	Budget allocation for HIV programming by national government and UNDAF state governments.(By Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and its departments) **Baseline:** 6.35 % (2011-12) **Target:** 9.5% (2016-17)	• Union Budget of India (Health Programme / MoHFW), state budgets (Health programme / state MoHFW) as available. • Annual National and State plans.		Planning Commission, Ministry of Family Health and Welfare, Dept. of AIDS/National AIDS Control Organization will be engaged in policy dialogue.	• **UNAIDS:** $1 Million • **UNDP:** $150,000 • **UNODC:** $ 10,000 • **WHO:**$ 100,000
	Budget utilization (as % from budget) by national government and UNDAF state governments for HIV programme.(By Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) **Baseline:** 75% (2005) **Target:** 90% (2017).	• National AIDS Control Programme Strategy and Implementation Plan IV Document (Baseline). • Comptroller and Auditor General's budget review. • Auditors' Financial Report.		National/State Legislative Fora will be engaged in advocating for supportive policies and enabling environment.	

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Joint Output 4.2 Service providers and programme managers have enhanced capacity to deliver non-discriminatory and gender sensitive quality HIV prevention, care, support and treatment services in selected states. UNAIDS secretariat and the joint UN team on AIDS.	Percentage of State AIDS Control Society (SACS), Technical Support Unit (TSU), State Resource Training Centre (STRCs) with at least 2 officers trained in both non-discriminatory and gender sensitive quality HIV prevention, care, support and treatment services of the HIV programme. **By area:** SACS, TSU, STRCs Disaggregated by sex. **Baseline:** 0 (2011)[48] **Target:** 100% (2017).	• CMIS/SIMS		Union/State Ministry of Family Health and Welfare, Dept. of AIDS/National AIDS Control Organization will be engaged in capacity development of staff. Civil Society Organisations, Networks of people living with HIV and AIDS and other KPs will be engaged in capacity development.	• **UNAIDS:** $ 750,000 • **UNDP:** $ 250,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 2,5 million • **UNODC:** $ 25,000 • **WHO:** $ 100,000
Joint Output 4.3 Increased capacity of HIV affected and Key Population communities to demand provision of and access to quality	Number of Community Based Organisations (CBO) and other relevant networks that are aware of prevention, care, support and treatment services package and are able to articulate their entitlement / right to access these services.	• Advocacy documents by CBOs / PLHIV networks. • Post training assessment records.		Civil Society Organisations will engaged and mobilised in policy planning, monitoring and mobilisation of rights.	• **UNAIDS:** $750,000 • **UNDP:** $ 100,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 2,5 million • **UNODC:** $ 20,000

[48] The baseline currently is set to 0 to account for start of investment. The percentage is cumulative, the aim is to have all states covered with training.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
HIV prevention, care, support and treatment services. UNAIDS secretariat and the joint UN team on AIDS.	By UNDAF state By type of organization: CBOs / Civil Society Organisations (CSO) / relevant networks, etc. **Baseline:** 0 (2011)[49]. **Target:** increased by 10 in each UNDAF state (2017).			Networks of people living with HIV and AIDS and other KPs will be engaged in monitoring and mobilisation of rights.	
Joint Output 4.4 Policy makers and programmers have access to evidence, for planning lessons from successful innovations and studies to inform their inclusive planning. UNAIDS secretariat and the joint UN team on AIDS.	Cumulative number of recommendations from studies and research implemented by UN that are incorporated in to HIV programmes or plan documents. **Baseline:** 0 (2011) **Target:** 25 (2017)	• HIV policy, programme and plan documents. • Research study / reports. • Official communication / directives by NACO to states / partners.		Relevant Ministries, Civil Society Organisations and Networks of people living with HIV and AIDS and other KPs will contribute to strengthening the knowledge base by contracting and conducting research and studies.	• **UNAIDS:** $ 1 Million • **UNFPA:** $ 325,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 1,250,000 • **UNODC:** $25,000 • **WHO:** $ 100,000

[49] The baseline currently is set to 0 unless UN agencies are able to provide concrete data source / details that otherwise justify the need for revising this. The assumption is to count performance from first year, and target for UN is to capacitate 10 organisations every year. Overall target is cumulative.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Joint Output 4.5 Education planners, administrators, teacher educators have improved knowledge and skills to provide and monitor quality education with equity and inclusion in accordance with RTE. UNESCO, UNICEF	Percentage of education planners, administrators, teacher educators with requisite knowledge and skills on RTE act **Baseline:**Not available (N.A.). **Target:** 80%	• State Reports/ UNICEF supported training reports / MHRD reports.		CSO partnerships will be strengthened to ensure the rights of children. Civil Society Organisations and Academia will be engaged in capacity development.	• **UNICEF:** $ 2 million
	Monitoring mechanism by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) for RTE implementation established at national and state level. **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 8	• UNICEF/UNESCO publications • State Publications / reports • Post training assessments • NCPCR Reports			
Joint Output 4.6 Transition opportunities and quality education for disadvantaged	No. of states successfully implementing the schemes for transition programmes. **Baseline** 0 **Target:** 2	UNICEF/ UNESCO publications.		CSO partnerships will be strengthened to ensure the rights of children.	**UNICEF:** $ 1.25 million
	Number of programmes and schemes for				

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
and excluded groups are embedded in policies. ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF	children (male and female) from disadvantaged/ excluded groups embedded in policies. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 2	State Planning MHRD Documents / Reports / JRM Reports/ Review Reports.			
	Degree of explicitness of elements of transition opportunities and quality education opportunities for disadvantaged/ excluded groups embedded in policies. **Baseline:** Low **Target:** High	UNICEF/ILO/ UNESCO publications. Analysis of relevant policy documents. State programme of Action document/ report.			
Joint Output 4.7 Enabling environment strengthened for increasing enrolment and retention of girls from disadvantaged/ excluded communities at elementary level. UNESCO, UNICEF	Number of state alliances for girls' education established. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 8	UN publication At least 4 recommendations accepted by Govt. as part of the 12th plan.		CSO partnerships will be strengthened to ensure the rights of children. Union/State Ministry of Education, Tribal & Social Justice & Empowerment will be partnered in capacity development of staff.	• **UNICEF:** $ 1.25 million
	Vision document with roadmap for girls' education developed and disseminated. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 1	Policy/ Vision/ Strategy documents at the state level available. Availability of Department of			

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
		Education (DOE) gender strategy.			• **UNFPA**: $ 130,000 • **UNICEF**: $ 500,000 • **WFP**: $ 100,000 • **WHO**: $ 100,000
Joint Output 4.8 Appropriate teacher training curriculum / syllabus content addressing adolescent concerns , and Life Skills and continuing education programme including vocational skills, Hygiene, Health, Nutrition, Prevention of HIV and substance abuse, discrimination and violations developed based on human rights and constitutional values. UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	Modules for integration of adolescent concerns and Life Skills into teacher training available **Baseline** : None **Target**: Available. Number of consultations with teachers and adolescents in formulating the modules. **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: 4	Analysis of teacher training syllabus and curriculum. Minutes of consultation meetings (UNICEF/UNESCO).		National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), National Literacy Mission (NLM), Department of Adult Education (DAE)&National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), CSOs will be collaborated with to develop and design the curriculum / syllabus content for life-skills capacity and continuing Education development for adolescents.	

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Joint Output 4.9 Community based organizations (Village Health Sanitation Committees, an Samiti) have knowledge and skills to plan and monitor primary health care in defined programme geographies. UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	Percentage of VHSCs & Rogi Kalyan Samitis having village health level plans/hospital development plans and monitoring receipt of entitlements and rights demanded. **Baseline:** To be established **Target:** 80% VHSCs and Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKSs) in 3 districts each in UNDAF states.	End line survey			• **UNFPA:** $ 2 million • **UNICEF:** $ 6.5 million • **WHO:** $ 2 million
Joint Output 4.10 Three states* have improved capacity to formulate and implement Human Resource policies for health. *Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	Number of states that have prepared and implemented human resource policies for health. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 3 States	• Availability of HR in health policy documents.	**Assumptions:** Political leadership in the chosen states will continue to be supportive of process.		• **UNFPA:** $ 260,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 260,000 • **WHO:** $ 100,000

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Joint Output 4.11 Improved management capacities of health system to plan, implement and monitor health intervention for women, adolescents & children. UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	Percentage of Intervention Districts that have plans meeting "quality" standards (use of data in situation analysis, target setting, work plan with clearly defined responsibilities for NRHM) and have "functional" Quality Assurance (QA) Committees. **Baseline:** To be established **Target:** 3 districts in each of the 3 states	Review of Intervention Districts annual NRHM plans with respect to quality parameters defined.			• **UNFPA**: $ 1.5 million • **UNICEF**: $ 7.5 milllion • **WHO**: $ 500,000
	Percentage of intervention districts that have "Quality" Management Information System (MIS)[timeliness, completeness of reporting and analysis feed-back of data]. **Baseline:** To be established **Target:** 3 districts in each of the 3 states.	Review of interventions district's MIS.			
Joint Output 4.12 Sustained support for polio eradication through maintenance of	Number of indigenous wild poliovirus cases annually. **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 0	• WHO surveillance network			• **UNICEF**: $ 40 million • **WHO**: $ 50 million
	Number of cases due to wild poliovirus importations.	• WHO surveillance network			

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
high childhood immunity to eradicate wild poliovirus in India and guard against any importations until both certification of eradication in India (three years following last case) and eradication is achieved globally. UNICEF, WHO	**Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 0 Number of states having strategies to respond immediately to any case of wild poliovirus. **Baseline:** 4 **Target:** All states	India Expert Advisory Group			
Joint Output 4.13 Parliamentarians and elected leaders committed to ensure inclusion and delivery of quality WASH services for vulnerable and excluded population.	Percentage increase in financial allocation and human resources for the vulnerable and excluded population by gender. **Baseline:** Will be established through a review of departmental budgets in 2012. **Target:** At least a 10% increase in allocation and use of special budgets for excluded groups.	• Departmental plans of the line ministries- DDWS, MHRD and others.	**Risks:** • Lack of financial resources. • Changing priorities of the government.	Partner with UNRCO and other UN agencies to advocate for political commitment to better deliver results. Advocacy with Planning Commission and National Advisory Council	• **UNICEF:** $ 25,000 • **WHO:** $ 25,000

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
UNDP, UNICEF, UNRCO, WHO	Presence of strategies and/or specific time-bound plans to address the issue of exclusion. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** At least 5 UNICEF supported states have specific plans and strategies implemented, to deliver quality WASH services in remote and unreached areas.	• Strategy Document or Plan paper.		for inclusive programming, policy debates and reviews.	
	Increase in high-profile visits made by elected representatives to the under-served areas. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** At least one visit of sitting Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) conducted in 6 UNICEF supported states. One key advocacy toolkit developed for parliamentarians on WASH.	Parliament question and answer sessions.			
Joint Output 4.14 CBOs (Village	Percentage of CBOs who understand the links between lack of sanitation and health.	• Training reports. • Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation on line monitoring reports.	**Risks:** • Changing priorities of the govt. • Lack of capacity within the govt. to	Partner with UNRCO and other UN agencies to build capacities of communities	• **UNICEF:** $ 75,000

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Health and Sanitation Committees, School Management Committees, SHGs and others) amongst the vulnerable communities have enhanced capacity to demand access to and monitor WASH services. UNDP, UNICEF	**Baseline:** 10% of Gram Panchayats. **Target:** At least 40% of the CBOs/Panchayats can articulate the links between lack of sanitation and health by 2017. Percentage of communities which become Open Defecation Free, as a result of behaviour change and new social norm. **Baseline:** 10% of total Gram Panchayats in India. **Target:** Increase in 20% of rural Panchayats, which adopt a new social norm and become Open Defecation Free by 2017. Percentage of communities with ability and willingness for monitoring their own WASH programmes. **Baseline:** Will be generated through a survey in 2013. **Target:** Increase in 20% of the Panchayats which are able to demand, implement and monitor WASH services by 2017.	• KAP studies. • Base line, mid line and end line reports. • Concurrent monitoring.	roll out an effective communication strategy.	to demand better services and monitor quality of services. Engage with civil societies, network, and civil society forums, to strengthen delivery of services, build evidence, create demand, and sustain investments. Engage with Department of Panchayati Raj and MNREGS, to review and strengthen policies, improve monitoring and evaluation.	

Outcome 5: Governance

National Development Priorities or Goals:

A key issue highlighted by the Planning Commission for the Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan is a strong demand from all sectors of society to improve implementation, accountability and service delivery. Greater devolution and empowerment are needed, and government programmes need a new architecture: greater localization, break-down of silos, feedback from citizens, and mechanisms for learning and sharing of best practices. Mechanisms are required for convergence of government departments on systemic issues. There is a strong emphasis on social mobilization to empower people as active agents of change. The approach highlights the importance of capacity-building and professionally managed delivery organizations with clear mandates and accountability. Mechanisms need to be created at all levels to understand the needs of vulnerable sections of the society and inform policy-makers. One of the objectives of the National Disaster Management Policy is to mainstream disaster management into the developmental planning process. The National Action Plan for Climate Change recognizes the importance of creating appropriate capacities of the government at different levels to facilitate climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources Required
Outcome 5: Governance systems are more inclusive, accountable, decentralized and programme implementation more effective for the realization of rights of marginalized groups, especially women and children.	- Number of government flagship programmes monitored by outcomes based on disaggregated data. **Baseline:** # of flagship programmes TBE in 2013 (Desk review/ study of monitoring systems for Centrally Sponsored Schemes [CSS]). **Target:** 4 flagship programmes (MGNREGA, NRLM – TBE after release of 12th Plan Approach Paper).	Programme documents on the government websites, plans and annual progress and monitoring reports, Desk review/ study of monitoring systems for CSS.	**Risks:** Government does not give adequate emphasis to decentralization in the XIIth Plan through policies which promote devolution of funds, functionaries and functions. National elections bring about a new Government coalition which effects changes in policy that directly impact GoI-UN collaboration.		• **UNDP:** $ 55 million • **UNESCO:** $ 100,000 • **UNFPA:** $7.15 million • **UN-HABITAT:** $ 2 million • **UNHCR:** $ 1,272,860 • **UNICEF:** $ 33.5 million • **UNODC:** $ 1.5 million • **UN Women:** In kind Technical Assistance (TA) • **WFP:** $ 18 million • **WHO:** $ 5 million

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO	-Number of states that have amended Subject Acts to ensure conformity with State panchayat acts. **Baseline:** TBE in 2013 **Target:** 7 States	Annual Reports of Ministry of Panchayati Raj.	**Assumptions:** Continued and intensified focus on inclusive growth by Government. Continuation of high level allocation of plan resources to centrally- and state- sponsored schemes targeting poverty reduction and provision of basic services.		
	-Number of State Panchayat Acts that are in conformity with PESA. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 6 States	Annual Reports of Ministry of Panchayati Raj.	State Governments continue their support for Human Development reporting.		
	-Number of UNDAF states which have increased the percentage of funds devolved to panchayats within the state budget by at least 5% points (over baseline level). **Baseline:** TBE in 2013 **Target:** 3 States	State budget analysis; State Finance Commission Reports.	State Governments support integrated district plans that are inclusive, integrate gender concerns and the needs of marginalized groups. Government provides an enabling environment for anti-corruption work and proceeds with the implementation of UNCAC in a timely		

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
			fashion. Continued Government commitment to participatory plan formulation and monitoring.		
Joint Output 5.1 National government continues to promote decentralization and facilitate decentralised planning and State Governments develop and replicate models for decentralized planning. UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	-Number of state training institutions that are applying relevant ** training resources for integrated, inclusive, decentralized planning and monitoring. ** Quality indicators to be defined including indicators that capture gender-sensitive and inclusive planning. **Baseline:** 4 (Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Odisha and Jharkhand). **Target:** 7 UNDAF states	Review of training institutions' resources.			• **UNDP**: $ 2 million • **UNFPA**: $1.56 million • **UNICEF**: $ 2 million • **WHO**: $ 1 million
	-Number of states that have functional coordination and convergence mechanisms for social sector programmes.	Review of state coordination structures in policy documents.			

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
	Baseline: TBE **Target:** 7 UNDAF states				
	- Number of states with fully functional District Planning & Monitoring Units (DPMUs). **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 7				
	-Number of knowledge products prepared and disseminated on decentralised planning and monitoring. **Baseline:** 15 (by the end of 2012). **Target:** 50 policy papers and knowledge products.	Knowledge products on governance issues published and disseminated by UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA.			
Joint Output 5.2 Supported the adaptation of National and sub-national laws to UNCAC, development of an index to measure corruption and sensitization of government	-Information on UNCAC and anti-corruption laws integrated in training programmes of civil service at LBSNAA and at least 7 Administrative Training Institutes(Yes/No). **Baseline:** No **Target:** Yes	Training calendars and curricula of LBSNAA and Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs).			• **UNDP:** $ 250,000 • **UNODC:** $ 250,000

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
officials to take up process specific anti-corruption reforms. UNDP, UNODC					
Joint Output 5.3 Locally elected representatives, especially women, have the capacity to be effective agents of change for social justice, economic development, gender equality, climate resilient sustainable development UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women	-Number of states in which the number of locally elected women leaders who initiate action on issues pertaining to human development at appropriate fora has increased by at least 20 percentage points. **Baseline:** TBE in 2013 **Target:** 7 states	Field reports from partner agencies with specific indicators defining clearly actions on Human Development (HD) issues.			• **UNDP:** $ 1.25 Million • **UNICEF:** $ 2 million • **UN Women:** In kind Technical Assistance (TA)
	-Ratio of locally elected women leaders who have the capacity to monitor service delivery pertaining to women and children in districts covered by UN interventions. **Baseline:** TBE in 2013 **Target:** 60 %				
Joint Output 5.4 Inclusive and independent	–Independent mechanism to consult organisations representing marginalised groups in	People's reports on XIIth Plan implementation.			• **UNDP:** $ 750,000 • **UN Women:** In kind Technical Assistance (TA)

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
process of monitoring and review of national plan implementation through engagement of marginalized groups, institutionalized. UNDP, UN Women	the monitoring of plan implementation and review institutionalised (yes/no). **Baseline:** no **Target:** yes				
Joint Output 5.5 Judiciary at national and state level sensitized on laws concerning and affecting women & girls and documentation of gender sensitive and gender-blind judgments through judicial academies at national and state level. UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women	-Number of State Judicial Academies that integrate gender equality modules in the induction and refresher curriculum **Baseline:** TBE in 2013 **Target:** All UNDAF priority state judicial academies -Number of states in which newly recruited district and sub-district judicial officers are sensitised on issues of marginalised communities during their training at the State Judicial Academy. **Baseline:** TBE in 2013 **Target:** 7 States	Judicial academies' training modules on gender equality. Capacity assessments that demonstrate changes in knowledge and skills (court proceedings) of judiciary.			• **UNDP:** $ 0.75 million • **UNFPA:** $130,000 • **UNODC:** $ 125,000 • **UN Women:** In kind Technical Assistance (TA)

Outcome 6: Sustainable Development

National Development Priorities or Goals:

India aims to sustain high rates of economic growth as well as accelerate poverty reduction. India aims to reduce GHG emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25 percent in 2020 compared to 2005. This is even while the nation commits to increasing per capita energy consumption and access to clean energy for its poor. The National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency and the National Solar Mission are two examples of India's efforts towards more sustainable development goals. The Green India Mission aims at improvement of the quality of forests on ten million hectares, moving beyond protected areas to work with community-based conservation.

The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan commits to sustainable natural resource management. It states that India needs to pay attention to the challenge posed by the need to manage India's water and land resources in a manner which enables the finite resources to meet the growing demands of rapid growth. Proper implementation of the Act at the Gram Sabha level will be the important task for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Paper refers to the recommendations of the Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth on mitigation measures in industry, buildings and transportation, among other steps.

Natural disasters and extreme events severely impede development gains. While India is a large economy with a relatively high capacity to respond to disasters, most of its poor have very low coping capacity to deal with natural calamities. The National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009 recognises the challenges in the coming years and the need for more synergies in strategies for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Outcome 6: Government, industry and other relevant stakeholders actively promote more environmentally sustainable development, and resilience of	No. of policies, plans and programmes that incorporate CC, Disaster Risk Reduction and NRM concerns with special attention to their gender aspects. **Baseline:** TBE **Target:** 10 over baseline in the policy themes of Climate Change, Energy Efficiency, Renewable	Analysis of policies and plans.	External retrogressive pressures on forests and natural resources continue to exist. Assumptions: - Political commitment for addressing CC would continue. - Up-scaling of pilots		• **FAO:** $ 5 million • **UNDP:** $ 115 Million • **UNESCO:** $ 6.5 Million • **UNFPA:** $1.3 million • **UNHABITAT:** $ 3 million • **UNICEF:** $26.4 Million • **UNIDO:** $ 9 Million • **UN Women:** In kind Technical Assistance (TA) • **WFP:** $7 Million • **WHO:**$ 1 million

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
communities is enhanced in the face of challenges of Climate Change, Disaster Risk and natural resource depletion. APCTT, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP,UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO	Energy, Water, Disaster Risk, Biodiversity conservation and land degradation Area under sustainable land use and resource management at the national and sub national levels in areas covered by UN programme. **Baseline:** TBE **Target:** 200,000 hectares over baseline by 2017	State Govt. Reports on land use. Programme documentation	and good practices would receive adequate support from the Govt and the private sector. **Risk:** Limited acceptance of the contents of the products and opinions generated through platforms due to various (technical, political and administrative) reasons. **Risks:** Resistance in Govt departments to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction and		
Joint Output 6.1 Institutional decision making and program implementation at the national and state-levels better informed by good practices and knowledge in	Number of key national and state-level institutions having access to good practices and knowledge platforms and new products.[50] **Baseline:** TBE **Target:** 20 additional institutions by 2017 in the policy themes of Climate Change, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Water,	Programme documentation. Annual/ other reports of the Institutions.	Climate Change Adaptation. Limited public and private investment in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation programme could affect upscaling. **Assumptions:** Policy guidance and coordination by	Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Planning Commission, Ministry of New	• **UNDP:** $ 200,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 300,000 • **UNIDO:** (contribution clubbed with that for Output 6.4) • **WFP:** $ 200,000 • **WHO:** $ 200,000

[50] There are several national institutions using knowledge products and existing platforms. It is not feasible to count this in the current baseline. However, the target mentioned here is specific to this programme cycle.

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Natural Resource Management (SNRM) and low-carbon growth. APCTT, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO	Disaster Risk, Biodiversity conservation and land degradation. No. of institutions at national/ sub-national levels that have institutionalised mechanisms/ systems for seeking and incorporating good practices and knowledge products. **Baseline:** TBE **Target:** 6	Interviews with senior mgt. of the institutions Standard Operating Practices (SoPs)/ office orders of the institutions.	NDMA and MOEF to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation respectively could create an enabling environment for the line ministries to initiate/ undertake relevant programmes. **Risk:** Weak political mandate of the institutions for sustainable natural resource management. Current market valuation of ecosystem valuation not conducive to sustainable natural resource management.	and Renewable Energy, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Small Industries Development Bank of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Central Groundwater Board, Central Water Commission, State Governments, Training Institutions, Sphere India, and CSOs (incl RedR India, and the Indian Red Cross Society).	
Joint Output 6.2 Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation are integrated into development planning for	No. of communities in rural and urban settlements that have plans focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in areas covered by UN programmes with specific focus on role of women **Baseline:** TBE	Programme documentation. Analysis of community plans. Analysis of district/ state level plans.	**Risks:** Mismatch between authority and mandate of the key/ relevant institutions for sustainable natural resource management. Current market	Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of	• **UNDP:** $ 800,000 • **UNICEF:** $ 300,000 • **UNHABITAT:** $ 1.5 million • **WHO:** $ 200,000

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
the vulnerable communities in select areas to enable them to become more resilient to disasters, crop failures and climate change impacts. APCTT, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, WHO	Target: 3000 over baseline of vulnerable communities.		valuation of ecosystem not conducive to sustainable natural resource management. Risks: - Limited access to funds to deploy the new technologies. - Continued provision of subsidies on energy pricing could distort market signals to adopt clean energy.	Environment and Forests, Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, National Biodiversity Authority, State Governments, CSOs (incl Sphere India, RedR India, and the Indian Red Cross Society).	
Joint Output 6.3 Community-based institutions are better able to value the ecosystem goods and services for sustainable ecosystem management. UNDP, UNEP	Number of community-based institutions (CBIs) that have the capacity* to develop resource management plans based on a more comprehensive valuation of ecosystem services (that reflect parameters of social inclusion/ vulnerability). **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 50 over baseline by 2017 *People skills; Systems and mechanisms; Methodologies/ protocols; Access to standards	Analysis of plans of the CBIs. Programme documentation. Extant methodologies and protocols.	- High cost of clean energy technologies will limit their economic viability. **Assumption:** Government sustains its commitment to reduce GHG intensity and to improve access to clean energy for the poor.	Ministry of Environment and Forests, National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards, State governments, CSOs.	• **FAO:** $ 2.5 million • **UNDP:**$ 200,000 • **WFP:** $ 500,000

Outcomes & Contributing Agencies	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources
Joint Output 6.4 SMEs and underserved communities have enhanced access and capacities to deploy clean technologies and practices for reducing GHG emission intensity. APCTT, UNDP, UNIDO, UNHABITAT	Number of SMEs that have access to and capability for evaluating alternate clean technologies. **Baseline:** TBE **Target:** 150 over baseline by 2017	Programme documentation. Records of SMEs.		Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Small Industries Development Bank of India.	• **UNDP:** $ 800,000 • **UNIDO:** Up to $1.5 Million (Including contribution for Output 6.1)
	Number of under-served rural and urban habitations and livelihoods/industrial clusters having improved gender sensitive access to clean energy. Data to be disaggregated by gender. **Baseline:** TBE **Target:** 400 new (over baseline) Villages and clusters of micro enterprises.	Programme Documentation. Gram Panchayat (GP)/ block level records on access to energy. SME records.			
	Number of SMEs seeking clean energy technologies advised and serviced **Baseline:** TBE **Target:** 1600 by 2017 over baseline in sectors like small scale steel, foundries, ceramics, tea etc.	Programme documentation. SME records.			

Annexure 6:

Draft Terms of Reference for the UNDAF Evaluation

Purpose of the UNDAF Evaluation:

1. To undertake an end-of-cycle assessment of the **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability** of the UNDAF.
2. Assessment of the contribution of the UNDAF in leveraging the **collective comparative advantage** of the UN.
3. Assessment of the **strategic value of the UN's coordinated work** in the national development efforts.
4. Identification of experiences and distillation of **lessons learned** from the UNDAF cycle that may inform the design of the next UNDAF cycle.

Objectives and scope:

a. To assess the relevance of the UNDAF:

i. In relation to the issues, their underlying causes, and challenges identified by the Climate Change Adaptation at the beginning of the current programme cycle and in the context of national policies and strategies;
ii. As a reflection of the internationally agreed goals, particularly those in the Millennium Declaration and relevant human rights guidance, and international norms and standards guiding the work of agencies of the UN system and adopted by UN member states; and

- Has the UNDAF guided the work of UN agencies and Government institutions in planning their activities, setting goals, and in cooperation? Do the UNDAF joint outputs address key national development issues, their underlying causes, and challenges identified by the Climate Change Adaptation? Has the UNDAF results matrix been sufficiently flexible and relevant to respond to new issues and their causes, to adjust to evolving national policies during the current programme cycle, and challenges that arose during the UNDAF cycle?
- Has the UNDAF's overall approach, been relevant in terms of internationally agreed goals and commitments, norms and standards

guiding the work of agencies of the UN system (including the Millennium Declaration, MDGs, UN human rights treaties, such as CRC, CEDAW, etc.)?

b. To assess the **effectiveness** of the UNDAF in terms of progress on UNDAF joint outputs and their contribution to the agreed UNDAF outcomes.

- To what extent and in what way has the UNDAF contributed to achieving better synergies among the programmes of UN agencies with an effect on the progress towards the national development priorities?
- Did the UNDAF promote effective partnerships and strategic alliances around the main national development goals and UNDAF joint output areas (e.g. within Government, with national partners, International Financial Institutions and other external support agencies)?
- Have agency supported programmes been mutually reinforcing in helping to achieve UNDAF outcomes? Has the effectiveness or programme support by individual agencies been enhanced as a result of joint programming?
- To what extent did the UNDAF address human rights and gender equality?
- To what extent have core principles/ cross-cutting issues: HRBA, gender, capacity development, environmental sustainability integrated into the UNDAF?

c. To assess the efficiency of the UNDAF in delivering joint outputs and **as a mechanism to minimize transaction** costs of UN support for the government and for the UN agencies:

- To what extent and in what way has the UNDAF contributed to a reduction of transaction costs for the government and for each of the UN agencies? In what ways could transaction costs be further reduced?
- Were the results achieved at reasonably low/ lowest possible cost? To what extent have the organisations harmonized procedures

and business practices in order to reduce transaction cost and to enhance results?

d. To analyse to what extent results achieved and strategies used in the frame of the UNDAF are **sustainable**, (i) as a contribution to national development, and (ii) in terms of the added value of UNDAF to cooperation among individual UN agencies:

- To what degree did the UNDAF contribute to the UN role in establishing and enhancing the critical factors for progress towards national development goals?
- To what extent and in what way have national capacities and systems been enhanced in government, civil society and NGOs?
- Have complementarities, collaboration and / or synergies fostered by UNDAF contributed to greater sustainability of results?

- Did the UNDAF respond to the challenges of national capacity development and to increased ownership of programmes by national partners?

f. To assess the validity of the stated collective **comparative advantage** of the UN System in India:

- To what extent and in what ways have the comparative advantages of the UN organizations been utilized in the national context specifically in relation to other Development Partners active in the country?
- To what extent did the UNDAF succeed in leveraging the UN's comparative advantage in strengthening national capacities, building partnerships, the realization of human rights and promoting gender equity and equality?

Annexure 7:

Terms of Reference for Operations Management Team

Composition

The heads of Operations/Administration of all UN agencies and affiliated organizations and projects; representatives from RCO, UNDSS as well as FUNSAI.

Chairing the OMT:

The Chair of the OMT will be rotated on an annual basis. The OMT will be chaired by 2-Co-Chairs from 2 different UN Agencies and will both attend the UNCT meetings.

Terms of Reference

Under the overall supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team, the OMT will perform the following tasks:

- Develop an annual operations and management work plan and budget for UNCT's approval.
- Collaboratively identify, assess, and implement activities in the approved annual work plan within the agreed timeframes and budget resources,

ensuring openness and transparency in processes and decision-making.
- Ensure that large contracts negotiated by the OMT are covered by a 'Memorandum of Understanding' (MOU) between participating agencies.
- Ensure that efficiency gains and cost benefits are clearly stated in the feasibility reviews of all new common services.
- Identify the best suited UN agency to manage each common service and designate a lead agency for each common service.
- Draw up the terms of reference for OMT taskforces / working groups that may be set up; guide, supervise and monitor their work.
- Review the recommendations made by task forces/ working groups; and take forward agreed recommendations for UNCT's consideration and approval.
- Monitor common services and identify areas where services can be improved and costs reduced.
- Document progress on results, including analyses of work processes and approaches, and report the same to the UNCT.
- Work towards a virtual UN common services platform.

List of Acronyms

AHS	Annual Health Survey
ANC	Antenatal Clinic
ART	Assisted Reproductive Technologies
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ATIs	Administrative Training Institutes
AWPs	Annual Work Plans
BpFA	Beijing Platform for Action
BR	Biosphere Reserve
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa
BSS	Behaviour Sentinel Survey
CATS	Community Approaches to Total Sanitation
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCE	Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CFS	Child Friendly School
CIS	Central Independent States
CliCK	Climate Change Knowledge
CMIS	Computerised Management Information System
CPRs	Common property resources
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DOE	Department of Education
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EFA	Education for All
EHPR	Emergency Health Preparedness and Response
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
EVAW	Ending Violence against Women
FIDU	Female Injecting Drug User
FSW	Female Sex Worker
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Gender equality
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GHG	Green House Gas
GoI	Government of India
HDI	Human Development Index
HDRs	Human Development Reports
HPI	Human Poverty Index
HR	Human Resource

HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRGs	High Risk Groups
HSS	Health Sentinel Survey
IBBS	Integrated Biological and Behavioural Survey
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICTC	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
IT	Information Technology
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
KP	Key Population
LBSNAA	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration
LIFE	Literacy Initiative for Empowerment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAB	Man and Biosphere
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDMs	Mid-Day School Meals
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MIS	Management Information Systems
MNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MOLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
MWDS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NACO	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NAPCC	National Action Plan for Climate Change
NCERT	National Council for Educational Research and Training
NCLP	National Child Labour Programme
NCPCR	National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NFHS	National Family Health Survey

NRHM	National Rural Health Mission		SHGs	Self Help Groups
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission		SIMS	Strategic Information Management System
NSM	National Skills Mission		SMC	School Management Committee
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation		SMEs	Small and medium manufacturing enterprises
NUEPA	National University for Educational Planning and Administration		SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
O&M	Operation and Maintenance		SOPR	Status of Panchayat Reports
OMT	Operations Management Team		SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
OOSc	Out of School Children		SSNs	Social Safety Nets
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts		STs	Scheduled Tribes
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy		STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
PAHELI	People's Assessment of Health, Education and Livelihoods		STRC	State Resource Training Centre
PESA	Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act		TG	Transgenders
			TI	Targeted Intervention
			TOT	Training of Trainers
PLHIV	People living with HIV		TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
PMT	Programme Management Team		TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
PoA	Programme of Action		TSU	Technical Support Unit
PPP	Public – Private Partnership		TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity			
PPTCT	Prevention of parent-to-child transmission		UNCAC	UN Convention Against Corruption
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions		UNCT	UN Country Team
RBM	Results-based Management		UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework
RC	Resident Coordinator			
RH	Reproductive Health		UNDG	United Nations Development Group
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samitis		UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana		UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
RTE	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act,2009		ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
SACS	State AIDS Control Society		UPR	Universal Periodic Review
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation		VHND	Village Health and Nutrition Days
			VHSCs	Village Health and Sanitation Committees
SCs	Scheduled Castes		WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
SCPCR	State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights		WE	Women's Empowerment

India UNDAF 2013-2017: List of Participating UN Entities

(in alphabetical order)

APCTT	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNMC	United Nations Millennium Campaign
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

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