COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN

between
The Government of India
and
The United Nations Development Programme

2013 to 2017
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The Framework

The Government of India and the UNDP India are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the country programme;

Reaffirming the decision 2012/28 of UNDP Executive Board which states that poverty eradication continues to be a guiding focus of UNDP Programming Activities for 2014-17 and recalling the UNGA QCPR Resolution dated 14 December 2012, in particular para 71 which calls upon the Organizations of the United Nations development system including funds and programmes and specialized agencies as per their mandate to assign highest priority to poverty eradication and that efforts in this area should be scaled up to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger;

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of India and UNDP are committed;

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2008 to 2012);

Entering into a new period of cooperation (2013 to 2017);

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows.
Part I. Basis of Relationship

1. Whereas the Government of India (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the Special Agreement concerning Technical Assistance between UN Organizations and the Government of India, which was signed by both parties on 14 February 1952, and the Agreement between the UN Special Fund and the Government of India concerning Assistance from the Special Fund, which was signed on 20 October 1959. Based on the above-mentioned documents, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this CPAP together with an AWP (which shall form part of this CPAP, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document.
Part II. Situation Analysis

2. **India is the world’s largest and fastest growing democracy.** India’s growth rate has averaged around eight percent annually in the previous five years. Its vibrant civil society and its rights-based legislative framework covering virtually all aspects of the social compact have contributed to the country’s steady improvement in human development and a reduction in the percentage of the population living in poverty from 45 in 1994 to 37 percent a decade later.

3. **The Government is committed to improving social conditions for the poor and marginalized.** Significant progress has been made in the past 12 years in reaching the targets of the Millennium Development Goals relating to poverty, education and HIV. Efforts to reduce hunger, maternal mortality and under-5 mortality and to provide safe drinking water and sanitation are being intensified. The Government, civil society and key Indian sectors are contributing to the elaboration of the post-2015 global development agenda. Accounting for a large percentage of the world’s poor, and because of its aggregate weight in global statistics, no country is more important for reaching global goals than India.

4. **Although the benefits of modernization are apparent, the country ranks 134 on the Human Development Index (HDI).** The stresses associated with unprecedented change continue to create vulnerabilities. At more than 28 percent, India is well above the global average of 23 percent, in loss in HDI due to inequality. India ranks 129 out of 146 countries on the Gender Inequality Index. Conditions are hardest for marginalized groups, including scheduled castes and tribes. Forty-seven percent of the rural tribal population lives below the poverty line and there is growing concern about persistently inadequate conditions in districts which are now affected by left-wing extremism. Many structural factors account for underdevelopment in these districts and among marginalized groups.

5. **Women face exclusion in social, economic, political domains and are subjected to gender-based violence.** Despite rapid modernization, the status and condition of women has not kept pace. Major factors impacting negatively on women include lack of access to and control over land, productive assets and ownership rights, lack of awareness of rights and entitlements, lack of basic education, low wage levels and inadequate skills. Persistent gender inequity is reflected in the lowest child sex ratio since independence.

6. **The structure of economic growth is a major factor impacting development objectives.** Growth is concentrated in the service sector with agriculture and manufacturing lagging behind. Although agriculture is the largest employer in India, its contribution to GDP is the smallest. More than 90 percent of workforce is concentrated in the informal sector, struggling with insecure work conditions, lack of social protection and barriers to financial services.
7. India faces growing challenges of sustainable development and climate change. Although India ranks among top five countries in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, its per capita emissions are much lower than those of the developed countries even if historical emissions are excluded. This puts India in a unique position making mitigation and adaptation to climate change important. In countries like India that are on the path of development, sustainable development is a difficult balancing act. The direct fallout of the environmental decline will be borne by the poor and the vulnerable communities and women in particular who lack the capacity to cope and adapt in the face of natural disasters, climate change and extreme weather events.

8. The Government has established flagship development schemes aimed at rapidly achieving sustainable inclusive growth. In the new Twelfth Five-Year Plan, the Government aims to achieve eight percent growth, including four percent growth in agriculture. The Government also aims to boost expenditures on health, education, and skill development, increase water supply, introduce reforms in service delivery, promote energy security and improve urban environments. Although ambiguous in scope, the effectiveness of national schemes and mission varies among states. Governance and management of the initiatives are often inadequate, with beneficiaries rarely involved in their design or implementation, and there is minimal convergence between the schemes to achieve greater impact.

9. India is committed to South-South cooperation. India has signed a Partnership Framework Agreement with the UNDP to strengthen cooperation and partnership to enhance South-South Cooperation in support of other developing countries. The Partnership Agreement aims to leverage India’s development experiences and technologies and UNDP’s global development network to further the cause of sustainable development in other developing countries.
Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

10. During the 2008-2012 programme, UNDP has contributed to policy development in several key sectors. An integrated model of economic, social and political empowerment of women has been successfully tested and state governments have been supported in the adoption of agriculture and forest-based livelihood strategies aimed at improving conditions for women and tribal communities. UNDP has helped build the capacities of locally elected representatives to implement the core institutional functions of panchayats and has supported authorities to adapt policies for inclusion of sexual minorities, extend social protection and establish legal aid clinics for people living with HIV. UNDP has provided support to sub-national climate change action plans and integrated disaster management plans, helping to ensure that policy frameworks aimed for greater resilience. UNDP has supported the elaboration of the path-breaking national rehabilitation and resettlement policy. As part of its commitment to using innovation to improve policy, UNDP has supported a technology demonstration that lead to a new national policy on coal-bed methane extraction. UNDP has also contributed to transformative sectoral policies through the complete phasing out of ozone depleting substances in leading consuming sectors.

11. UNDP has used its good offices to convene stakeholders to help make planning processes more integrated and participatory. Specifically, UNDP has convened civil society consultations for both the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans. At least two million citizens in 64 districts in seven states have been reached through stakeholder consultations aimed at increasing awareness of rights and entitlements. More than 150,000 villages in 176 districts in 17 states have been reached through consultations aimed at improving disaster risk management skills and operationalizing community-based disaster management plans.

12. UNDP has supported the Government’s commitment to South-South cooperation. The establishment of the new International Centre for Human Development and the signing of a Partnership Framework Agreement for trilateral cooperation between the Government, UNDP and third countries lay the groundwork for expanding India’s role in the global south.

13. Evaluations confirm that UNDP is a valued and trusted development partner. During the programme cycle, a number of important evaluations were commissioned including a mid-term review of UNDP’s country programme, an assessment of development results and five outcome evaluations. The evaluations have recognized UNDP’s contributions to community empowerment through its partnerships with civil society and commended the use of innovation, for example, its support to information management and communications systems, to influence Government policy and programmes.

14. Reviews have pointed to the need to strengthen programme design and implementation; specifically recommending fewer and more strategically focused areas of engagement, longer timeframes to achieve results, greater cross-practice synergies, strengthened policy advocacy, greater state-level engagement, and improved field-based monitoring. These recommendations have been addressed in formulation of the new country programme.
Part IV. Proposed Programme

15. **Under the leadership of the Government of India, the aim of the 2013-2017 Country Programme Action Plan** (CPAP) is to support the Government’s efforts to promote rapid, inclusive sustainable growth that benefits the most excluded through partnerships with Ministries, institutions and civil society. In support of the Government’s priorities, UNDP will work with partners to help make development efforts more efficient, effective, inclusive, equitable, and sustainable. The CPAP is based on the 2013-2017 Country Programme Document which was approved by the Executive Board in September 2012. The UNDP country programme, which was elaborated under the leadership of the Government and in consultation with partners, is aligned with the main aims of the Government’s 12th Five-Year Plan and with the 2013-2017 United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF).

16. To ensure full alignment with national priorities and sharper focus, this CPAP will contribute directly to four of the UNDAF’s six outcome areas including inclusive growth and poverty eradication, democratic governance, sustainable development, social inclusion and gender. In support of UNDP’s global mandate to help eradicate poverty in developing countries, the CPAP aims to improve development objectives for poor and vulnerable populations in the nine UNDAF focus states: Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. With high concentrations of poor people and low levels of human development, these states contain the majority of districts identified under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts developed by the Planning Commission. UNDP’s efforts will be structured around the following broad outcome areas, as defined in the UNDAF and Country Programme Document.

**Inclusive Growth and Poverty Eradication**

UNDP’s objective in this area is to support efforts aimed at making Government policies and programmes more inclusive and equitable. Specifically, at the request of the Government and in consultation with partners:

17. **UNDP will continue to elaborate evidence-based policy options aimed at accelerating inclusive growth, poverty eradication and human development.** UNDP will provide targeted technical assistance in strategic policy areas and customized knowledge services.

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1 Four categories of poor as per NCEUS (2007) – ‘extremely poor’ are those with per capita consumption expenditure at three fourths of official poverty line, ‘poor’ are those between extremely poor up to the official poverty line, ‘marginally poor’ are those with per capita consumption expenditure 1.25 times the official poverty line, ‘vulnerable’ are those with per capita consumption expenditure at twice the poverty line.
and products based on international and national good practices and will support the newly established International Centre for Human Development. UNDP will continue to promote the participation of stakeholders, particularly those from persistently excluded groups, in policy formulation and review and will help build the capacity of organizations lead by marginalized groups with the aim of promoting their visibility in policy making and helping them to better access their entitlements.

18. **UNDP will continue to help design and implement innovative scalable programmes aimed at improving conditions for marginalized groups.** Programmes for improving governance and expanding livelihoods will be implemented in districts covered under the Integrated Action Plan. UNDP will undertake pilots aimed at generating recommendations for improving the livelihood, skills development and financial inclusion components of the Government’s flagship programmes. Special focus will be given to elaborating strategies and models for pro-poor growth in rapidly growing urban centres. SWAAYAM, the successful pilot aimed at empowering women and increasing incomes through higher value production, will be scaled up across 11 districts in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

**Democratic Governance**

**UNDP’s objective in this area is to help ensure that government programmes deliver services to the most marginalized groups more effectively and efficiently. Specifically, at the request of the Government and in consultation with partners:**

19. **UNDP will continue to support decentralized local governance.** UNDP will provide technical support to help strengthen the policy framework for decentralization and will help improve the functioning of gram sabhas. UNDP will continue to support the elaboration of State, regional and district human development reports and will support the preparation of District Plans using human development data and analysis. UNDP will also help to strengthen statistical systems for monitoring progress of development targets. In selected districts, blocks and villages, UNDP will support training for elected representatives, particularly women, and those from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes under the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

20. **UNDP will continue to help streamline implementation of national schemes, particularly those that impact the most on marginalized groups.** UNDP will work under the Ministry of Rural Development to help to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation framework for MGNREGP and will pilot models for expanding access to entitlements under MGNREGP and similar schemes. UNDP will support efforts by the Department of Justice to ensure access to justice for the people by reducing pendency of cases in courts, improving legal aid
through Legal Services Authorities, strengthening capacities of paralegals, law students and other intermediaries working in the justice sector and by raising the awareness of laws and entitlements among the marginalized groups.

21. **UNDP will continue to support the introduction of performance based frameworks for civil servants.** UNDP will provide technical assistance to State Governments to introduce Performance Management systems. Training modules for civil servants, including components on anti-corruption, will be integrated in the curriculum of LBSNAA and select Administrative Training Institutes.

22. **UNDP will expand its support for south-south cooperation.** UNDP will support the Ministry of External Affairs under the recently signed Partnership Framework Agreement and will facilitate the Election Commission of India’s (ECI) India International Institute of Democracy and Election Management (IIIDEM) to share knowledge on election management with other developing countries.

**Sustainable Development**

UNDP’s objective in this area is to expand access to clean energy and help build the capacity of communities to manage natural resources and withstand climate change and disasters. Specifically, at the request of the Government and in consultation with partners:

23. **UNDP will intensify its support for initiatives that increase access to clean energy for domestic and productive uses in off-grid, underserved rural regions.** UNDP will support decentralized electricity generation through renewables, particularly in off-grid areas and will help to address barriers to expansion of biomass-based power. Under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, UNDP will also support formulation of policy frameworks and help to address barriers to expanding and scaling up energy access in rural areas to meet household energy needs as well as to strengthen livelihoods. Support will be provided to develop Energy Access Plans and to set up pilot demonstration projects which promote entrepreneur-based business and delivery models that can be further scaled up. UNDP will help to strengthen the capacities of local communities to deploy new technologies and of market-based service providers to adapt and maintain technologies.

24. **UNDP will continue to support the adoption of energy efficient measures by national institutions and commercial investors.** UNDP will support Indian Railways in its long-term Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programme to reduce energy consumption and the emission of greenhouse gases by progressively introducing energy saving technologies and measures in both traction and non-traction systems. UNDP will provide technical assistance in
support of the Energy Conservation for Buildings Code and will help develop benchmarks for energy efficient buildings in diverse climatic conditions. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Urban Development to strengthen government capacity to plan, finance, implement, operate and manage climate friendly and sustainable urban transport systems.

25. **UNDP will continue to support initiatives that help build the capacity of public institutions and communities to manage natural resources.** UNDP will demonstrate a landscape-based approach to resource conservation as an alternative to sectoral resource use planning in three key resource rich landscapes. UNDP will develop community-based models to address water depletion, soil erosion and land degradation in diverse landscapes and ecosystems. UNDP will help marginalized communities gain direct market access for minor forest produce and will promote the sustainable harvest of medicinal plants. UNDP will commission research on water and biodiversity and help to strengthen the capacity of key governance institutions at national and state levels to better manage water resources and biodiversity.

26. **UNDP will continue its support for initiatives that help to reduce the impact of climate change.** UNDP is the lead agency appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) responsible for coordination, strategy preparation and implementation of phase out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in the aerosol, firefighting, foam refrigeration, air-conditioning and solvent sectors in close cooperation with the Ozone Cell in MoEF. UNDP will support the Ozone Cell to implement the accelerated phase out schedule of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. UNDP will work directly with government counterparts to ensure national commitments under the UNFCCC are met including the National Communication and Biennial Update Report and will help to build the technical capacity of relevant departments to implement State Action Plans on Climate Change. UNDP will work with state and local governments in 10 cities and 25 multi-hazard prone districts to facilitate adoption of disaster and climate risk reduction measures. In select states, UNDP will partner with industry partners to strengthen community resilience through skill development and improved disaster preparedness.

**Gender Equality and Inclusion**

UNDP’s objective in this area is to help empower the marginalized groups to better articulate their needs and exercise their rights as citizens. Specifically, at the request of the Government and in consultation with partners:

27. **UNDP will continue to support initiatives that help address the persistent inequalities faced by tribal populations.** UNDP will provide policy advice to support the elaboration of a strategic framework for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the 12th Five-Year Plan including integration of tribal issues into flagship development programmes. UNDP will work closely
with government counterparts at the national level to strengthen the capacity of gram sabhas and forest rights committees to implement the provisions of the Forest Rights Act and will help to strengthen the capacities of Tribal Resource Centres and tribal welfare departments to monitor policies and plans.

28. **UNDP will continue to support initiatives that help address the persistent stigma against people living with HIV and sexual minorities.** In partnership with the National AIDS Control Organisation and civil society partners, UNDP will provide advice on revising laws that impede access to services and will help to strengthen the capacity of sexual minorities and people living with HIV/AIDS to influence policies. UNDP will support the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive policy on social protection for people living with HIV and at-risk population groups, and will promote access to medicines. UNDP will also advocate for the inclusion of hard-to-reach populations in national HIV response and will advise on effective models of service delivery.

29. **UNDP will continue to support initiatives that expand women’s access to public services and programmes.** UNDP will work with a range of government and civil society partners to ensure convergence among schemes and improved monitoring of service delivery by state level resource centres. This will also assist in integrating gender concerns in select flagships programmes and policies. In particular, UNDP will invest in supporting effective policy and legal frameworks to address multi-dimensional vulnerabilities of women with disabilities and in sex work. Improving the capacity of women's collectives from marginalized groups to advocate for equal right to housing, land and property inheritance will be undertaken through partnerships with state governments and civil society organisations.
Part V. Partnership Strategy

30. The UNDP country programme will be implemented under the direction of and in alignment with the Government of India’s priorities and in collaboration with national authorities at central and state levels. The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance in its capacity of the Government’s Coordinating Authority for UNDP will continue to play a pivotal role in shaping the direction of the country programme and relations with the government implementing partners. The aim of the partnership strategy is to work together with counterparts and partners around the shared principles and commitments to just and sustainable human development and the achievement of the MDGs.

31. Working under the leadership of the national and state governments and in collaboration with local authorities at the district level, elected representatives, civil society organizations academic and research institutions, private sector, media, UN system agencies, relevant multi-lateral institutions and other stakeholders, UNDP will aim to achieve the outcomes identified in this CPAP. UNDP will build on partnerships developed during the previous country programme and expand into new partnerships with institutions whose mission, values and focus areas strategically align with UNDP’s mandate and focus areas. Efforts will be made to mobilize resources from bilateral partners and non-traditional donors including the private and public sector. For successful programme initiatives and pilots that have demonstrated sustained tangible results, UNDP will seek partnerships and commitments to scale-up these achievements for wider transformational impact.

32. At the request of the Government, UNDP will prioritize its partnerships with state governments in the nine UNDAF focus states. UNDP will focus its support on local governance at district, sub-district and village levels, including Panchayats and will make every effort to ensure that evidence generated from these partnerships is channeled into state and national policies and the programmes of the Planning Commission.

33. UNDP will continue to facilitate dialogue between diverse stakeholders, particularly on issues related to marginalization and exclusion. Under the new country programme, UNDP will maintain and expand partnerships with civil society, Panchayati Raj Institutions, private sector and media at all levels, and in particular organizations of marginalized groups. The aim of these partnerships is to support public participation in the design and wider application of tools that strengthen outreach to marginalized groups and regions and to local communities. UNDP will continue to partner with non-governmental and community-based organizations for out-reach, service provision, training and knowledge transfer.
34. **UNDP will expand its partnership with the private sector.** UNDP will focus on creating social value through public-private partnerships. Special attention will be given to partnerships with Public Sector Enterprises, which are mandated by the Government to invest part of their net profits in social initiatives. UNDP will also promote sector-wide changes aimed at greater energy efficiency and use of renewable energy in private sector, building on the experiences in small-scale steel re-rolling mills and tea processing enterprises in the past country programme.

35. **UNDP will prioritize partnerships that promote South-South Cooperation,** in support of the Partnership Framework Agreement signed by the Government and UNDP in 2012. At the request of the Government, UNDP will support initiatives that help transfer strategies, policies, skills, and technical expertise from India to developing countries.

36. **UNDP will continue to provide support to the UN Resident Coordinator system and will participate fully in UN Country Team initiatives.** UNDP will prioritize four of the six outcomes contained in the United Nations Development Action Framework including inclusive growth and poverty eradication, democratic governance, sustainable development, and gender and social inclusion. UNDP will support relevant inter-agency initiatives and joint programming. In partnership with UN Volunteers, it will promote volunteerism as a modality for social mobilization and outreach at district and local levels. As part of its support for UN system engagement, UNDP will continue to contribute to *Solution Exchange,* the web-based knowledge platform which provides evidence-based inputs into policy making.
Part VI. Programme Management

37. **The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Finance.** The DEA will exercise national ownership and direction of UNDP programme activities by approving and signing the Country Programme Action Plan with UNDP.

38. **The country programme will build on the reform principles, particularly simplification and harmonization** and will be implemented in accordance with harmonized common country programming instruments including the UNDAF results matrix, Harmonized Cash Transfers (HACT), Financial Reporting (FACE), Capacity Assessments, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and Annual Work Plans (AWP).

39. **Implementing partners for the CPAP will be identified taking into consideration the type of intervention, results expected and implementation modality.** UNDP will make every effort to work closely with key partners during the design and implementation of programmes. The Government Ministries, State Governments, District Authorities, Civil Society Organizations, UN agencies including UNDP, as appropriate, will implement the programme activities by signing AWPs. AWPs, which will be signed between an Implementing Partner (IP) and UNDP, will describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each IP on the use of resources. The CPAP and AWP together will constitute the project document.

40. **The signed CPAP and AWPs will be used to implement programmatic initiatives.** However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents with multi-year budgets will be used to supplement AWPs. In the case of GEF and Montreal Protocol (MP) funded initiatives, and in supplement to AWPs, project documents will continue to be signed by UNDP and the implementing partner in order to comply with GEF and Montreal Protocol requirements. In accordance with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, inter-agency cooperation will be supported through joint programming, joint programmes and geographical convergence. In the event of a natural disaster, and if requested by the Government, UNDP may use its fast track procedures.

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2 In some exceptional cases, it may be necessary to prepare a project document outside the CPAP. If necessary, such project documents could be prepared in consultation with DEA (for example, in crisis situations not envisaged before). In such cases, the AWP format will be used as project document ensuring that it reflects the mandatory clauses such as the legal context, management arrangements and for fund transfers.
41. **For initiatives implemented by a Central Government Ministry**, proposals will be reviewed and endorsed in a formal Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) with mandated members including the Central Line Ministry, DEA and UNDP. The participation of other relevant stakeholders in the LPAC, if necessary, will be agreed in consultation with DEA. Once the proposed initiative is endorsed, UNDP will sign AWPs with the Implementing Partner and channel funds directly to the Implementing Partner. In line with the harmonized approach, channeling of funds can be done by advances, direct payments or reimbursements.

42. **For initiatives implemented by a State Government or District Authority**, proposals will be reviewed and endorsed in a formal Local Project Appraisal Committee with mandated members including the Central Line Ministry, States and Districts concerned and DEA. The participation of other relevant stakeholders in the LPAC, if necessary, will be agreed in consultation with DEA. Once the proposed initiative is endorsed, UNDP will sign AWPs with the Implementing Partner at State Government or District Authorities level, and channel funds directly to the Implementing Partner. In line with the harmonized approach, channeling of funds can be done by advances, direct payments or reimbursements.

43. **For initiatives implemented by a non-governmental organization**, selection of the CSO/NGO will be done with concurrence of relevant Government Ministry/Department and DEA and in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. Proposals will be reviewed and endorsed in a formal Local Project Appraisal Committee including Central line Ministry, State Government and District authorities as applicable, and DEA. The participation of other relevant stakeholders in the LPAC will be agreed upon in consultation with DEA. Following this endorsement, UNDP will sign AWPs directly with the non-governmental organization. In accordance with the harmonized approach, channeling of funds will be done by advances, direct payments or reimbursements.

44. **Where a Government body (national, state, sub-state) is the Implementing Partner**, as per the existing programme management arrangements, funds will be channeled through the accounts of the Government of India. UNDP and the Implementing Partner will strictly follow the Provisions contained in Rule Number 237(2) of the General Financial Rules (GFR) which governs the procedures to be followed while resorting to the Direct Payment Procedure. In case of UNDP implementation, which will first be agreed with DEA through the LPAC, UNDP rules and regulations for Direct Implementation will apply.

45. **General oversight of the UNDP programme will be provided through a Country Programme Management Board (CPMB) comprising DEA and UNDP.** The oversight will consist, at a minimum, of a six monthly review (at the end of the second quarter) and an annual strategic review (in the last quarter of the year) between DEA and UNDP, together with Implementing Partners. The recommendations from the annual review will be used to update
and adjust the CPAP for the coming year, if required. While the CPAP may be substantially revised (within the framework of the Country Programme Document at any time), the annual review will provide a regular opportunity to systematically review the full CPAP, and make any changes in the direction of the programme as well as the allocation of resources. At the operational level, monthly implementation review meetings will continue between DEA and UNDP.

46. **At the programme level, coordination and oversight will be provided by Outcome Boards established for each outcome area.** The Outcome Boards will meet twice a year. The review and recommendations of the Outcome Board will feed into the CPMB annual strategic review meeting. Oversight of project level activities will be provided by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will be responsible for approving the budgeted AWPs and providing overall guidance and oversight. PSC membership will be established on a case by case basis, in liaison with DEA, and will reflect the nature of programme activities and implementation arrangements. The PSC will meet at least once a year although efforts will be made to convene quarterly meetings to ensure regular follow-up. The PSC will delegate day to day management of the AWPs and related decisions to a working group comprising UNDP, Implementing Partner and other stakeholders, as appropriate.

47. **All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner will be in support of the activities specified in the AWPs agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.** No funds will be released by UNDP without prior submission by the Implementing Partner of a signed UN standard Fund Authorization and Certification of Expenditure (FACE) report. Funding for activities contained in AWPs will be made by UNDP using the following modalities. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner; a) prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer) or b) after activities have been completed (reimbursement).

48. **Funds can also be transferred as:** a) direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; and b) direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures will be requested and released quarterly or after completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

49. **Following the completion of any activity for on-going initiatives,** any balance of funds, including accrued interests on project funds, shall be channeled back to the project by mutual agreement between DEA and UNDP. The remaining balance and accrued interests for
projects that have concluded shall be refunded to UNDP and then reprogrammed by mutual agreement between DEA and UNDP.

50. **Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities** may be linked to a review of the public financial management capacity, in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner, in the case of non-governmental partners. A qualified consultant selected by UNDP will conduct these assessments. The Implementing Partner will be asked to participate. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be also revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

51. **Implementing Partners may request UNDP through DEA to provide support services for project implementation.** These services known as Implementation Support Services (ISS) or direct project costs, will be specified in the AWP, and include procurement, recruitment, purchase of goods and services, and organisation of training activities and workshops. UNDP recruitment and procurement rules and regulations will apply for all ISS as will UNDP rates and salary scales. Costs will be recovered in accordance with the policies decided by UNDP’s Executive Board.

52. **Each AWP will include an allocated portion of funds for gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation activities.** Details regarding impact assessments and audits will also be included. A maximum of 2 percent of each AWP will be allocated for disbursements by UNDP in support of state level support and for specific communication, advocacy and accountability purposes.

53. **The resource requirement of the CPAP is estimated at USD 260 million** of which USD 65.59 million is expected to be available through UNDP core resources, subject to the availability of the necessary funds. USD 101.41 million is expected to be mobilized from UN Trust Funds, including the GEF, with the balance of USD 93 million mobilized from other resources.
Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

54. **Monitoring and evaluation activities will be aligned with national initiatives and indicators.** In support of the UNDAF and in accordance with the central aims of the Government’s Twelfth Five Year Plan, outcome level indicators will measure UNDP’s contribution to making India’s development strategies more effective, efficient, inclusive and sustainable.

   - UNDP will track its contribution to **effectiveness** by measuring the increase in social sector allocations for persistently excluded groups through evidence-based human development analysis.
   - UNDP will track its contribution to **efficiency** by reviewing the number of initiatives that have reduced transaction time/cost for beneficiaries in accessing national flagship programmes.
   - UNDP will track its contribution to **inclusivity** by reviewing the number of policy interventions introduced by representatives of excluded groups into key Government schemes and missions.
   - UNDP will track its contribution to **sustainability** by measuring the increase in the number of national and state level schemes and missions that incorporate strategies to address environmental degradation.

55. **As part of a commitment to system-wide coherence, CPAP monitoring will be based on the UNDAF results matrix, which has been agreed with the Government.** Both qualitative and quantitative indicators will be used to track progress against specific outputs. Benchmarks and indicators will be detailed in AWPs, allowing for continuous tracking. Regular reviews of CPAP progress will be undertaken using mechanisms and tools agreed by the Government and UNDP. These reviews will be designed to monitor the efficient, transparent and accountable use of programme resources. In accordance with UNDP procedures, Implementing Partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, identifying implementation challenges and detailing resource utilization. Selected outcomes may also be evaluated during the five-year programme cycle.

56. **Mid-way through CPAP implementation, a comprehensive programme review will be undertaken with the aim of tracking progress and, if required, adjusting programme direction.** The CPAP will be subject to independent evaluations during the final year of the programme cycle with the aim of assessing programme achievements and providing data of strategic use in the design of the next Country Programme.
57. **A number of management tools will be introduced or strengthened during CPAP implementation.** Results-based management will be systematically integrated across all UNDP-supported programmes and projects. Participatory approaches to monitoring and evaluation will be developed and applied in partnership with stakeholders. Financial monitoring tools will be strengthened across all projects to ensure transparent and efficient use of resources. Audits will be commissioned by UNDP and undertaken by private audit services and assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.

58. **Implementing Partners will be asked to cooperate with UNDP to monitor all activities supported by UNDP funding** and will provide access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of funds provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing Partners will be asked to (a) cooperate with UNDP to monitor all activities supported by UNDP funding and will provide access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP; b) programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP’s standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring; c) special or scheduled audits. UNDP will elaborate an annual audit plan in collaboration with DEA giving priority to Implementing Partners with large UNDP funding support or which require fiduciary strengthening. To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing Partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.
Part VIII. Commitments of UNDP

59. **With regards to financial support**, the amount of USD 65.59 million from UNDP’s regular resources will be committed for the current CPAP subject to availability of funds. UNDP, together with the Government, will intensify resource mobilization efforts, aiming to mobilize complementary resources in the projected indicative amount of USD 194.41 million. Should resource mobilization efforts not yield the expected results, UNDP and the Government shall review and re-prioritize activities and focus of intervention during the CPAP strategic annual review.

60. **With regards to coherence**, UNDP will ensure that the CPAP and AWPs are aligned with the UNDAF results matrix. Through annual reviews and periodic progress reporting, responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and the Implementing Partners will be clarified.

61. **With regards to financial management**, in case of direct fund transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner or designated national institution in two weeks. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner (in this arrangement, UNDP is undertaking only the fiduciary function on behalf of the Implementing Partner); or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall, upon receipt of agreed deliverables, proceed with the payment within two weeks. UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor. Where more than one UN agency provides funds to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.
Part IX. Commitments of the Government

62. **The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Special Agreement concerning Technical Assistance** between UN organizations and the Government of India, which was signed by both parties on 14 February 1952, and the Agreement between the UN Special Fund and the Government of India concerning Assistance from the Special Fund, which was signed on 20 October 1959. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP’s property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the above mentioned agreements.

63. **As a contribution to the programme**, Government sharing and support arrangements, including the use of service-provision models, will be pursued, and the appointment of dedicated human resources will be made for the implementation of nationally implemented projects. With a view to supporting administrative efficiency and developing capacities of government agencies, UNDP will provide demand-based development support services, including procurement support services, with requisite professional skills, personnel and technical resources and with applicable UNDP’s standard management fee. In close coordination with the Government, UNDP will undertake necessary efforts to mobilize resources required to meet the financial needs of the Country Programme.

64. **In support of nationally-aligned monitoring**, mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. Government support will be given for periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partner groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in cooperation.

65. **In support of fiduciary good practice**, a standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan, will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use FACE to report on the utilization of funds received and will identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of funds. FACE will be
certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner and the annual Combined Delivery Report (CDRs) will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

66. **Also in support of fiduciary good practice**, funds transferred to Implementing Partners will be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWPs only. Funds received by the Government and national non-governmental Implementing Partners will be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that funds are expended for activities as agreed in the AWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received funds are submitted to UNDP within three months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply. In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners, funds received will be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that funds are expended for activities as agreed in the AWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received funds are submitted to UNDP within three months after receipt of the funds.

67. **Also in support of fiduciary good practice** and to facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving funds from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to: a) all financial records which establish the transactional record of the fund transfers provided by UNDP; and b) all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner’s internal control structure through which the fund transfers have passed. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner, DEA and UNDP. As part of the process, each Implementing Partner will: a) receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors; b) provide timely statements of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP that provided the funds; c) undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations; and d) report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UNDP on a quarterly basis.

68. **Project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities completed.** Through the PSC, the implementing partner notifies the UNDP when this has been done. When a project is operationally complete, the parties must agree on the disposal of any equipment and complete the transfer of assets under the project. Projects will be financially completed when the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP so that the project accounts can be closed. UNDP and the Implementing Partner will certify a final Combined Delivery Report. Projects will be financially completed not more than 12 months after being operationally completed. Between operational and financial closure, the Implementing Partner will be required to identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. No adjustments can be made to a financially completed project.
Part X. Other Provisions

69. **Where a Government agency is the Implementing Partner** of a particular project under this CPAP, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, each Implementing Partner shall: a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; and b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and in consultation with the DEA to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this CPAP, and its constituent AWPs.

70. **Each Implementing Partner will agree to undertake all reasonable efforts** to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document (CPAP and AWP) are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to each Project Document. The foregoing shall also apply to Projects under this CPAP where the Implementing Partner is an inter-governmental organization that has signed a standard basic executing agency agreement with UNDP.

71. **Where UNDP or other UN Agencies serve as Implementing Partners**, they shall: (a) comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system; and (b) undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds/UNDP funds received pursuant to a Project Document, are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). This list can be accessed via [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered unto under each Project Document.
72. **This CPAP will enter into force** on the date signed by both Parties and in the case the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force until 31 December 2017. This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of India and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting.

*IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day 1 March 2013 in New Delhi, India.*

For the Government of India

For the United Nations Development Programme, India

Signature: [Signature]

**Dr. Usha Titus**
Joint Secretary
Department of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance

Signature: [Signature]

**Ms. Lise Grande**
Resident Representative,
UNDP India
### Country Programme Action Plan Results and Resources Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes</th>
<th>Country programme outputs</th>
<th>Implementing partners</th>
<th>Indicative resources (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNDAF/CPD Outcome:</strong> Inclusive and equitable growth policies and poverty reduction strategies of the Government are strengthened to ensure that most vulnerable and marginalized people in rural and urban areas have greater access to productive assets, decent employment, skills development, social protection and sustainable livelihoods. <strong>Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan Result:</strong> Poverty eradication, achievement of MDGs</td>
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</table>
| • The gaps between HDI for SC (0.328) and HDI for ST (0.270) and the National HDI (0.422) each reduced by 15% in the UNDAF focus states.  
  **Baseline:** Gap between HDI (SC) and national HDI is 0.094. Gap between HDI (ST) and national HDI is 0.152².  
  **Target:** 15% reduction in each gap |
| Effective policy options for inclusive growth, poverty eradication and human development are provided to national partners by:  
  • convening comprehensive stakeholder dialogues on key policy issues  
  • developing the capacities of CSOs led by marginalized groups for greater voice and visibility in policy making  
  • providing targeted technical assistance in strategic areas  
  • providing customized knowledge services and products based on international and national experiences  
  • undertaking policy research, analysis and advocacy on emerging challenges to inclusive growth and poverty eradication  
  • establishing the International Center for Human Development in India to conduct research and advancement and dissemination of knowledge |
| Partners: UNDP, Planning Commission, MoHUPA, MoRD, MOEF, NACO, Innovation Council CSOs, academic institutions, policy think tanks | Regular Resources: 10 million |
| • Percentage increase in the number of households from persistently excluded groups' in rural and urban areas accessing national flagship livelihood and employment schemes and missions: MGNREGA, NRLM, NULM.  
  **Baseline:** TBE in 2012  
  **Target:** 20% |
| Scalable solutions for inclusion of marginalized groups are designed and implemented by:  
  • improving livelihood security in 10 left-wing extremism affected districts  
  • scaling up of the integrated women's empowerment model (SWAYAM) to reach 2.2 million rural women  
  • generating evidence based responses for livelihood promotion, skill development and financial inclusion in flagship programmes (e.g., NRLM, NMEW, NULM, National Skills Mission, Innovations Council)  
  • developing strategies and models for pro-poor growth and equity in urban growth centres  
  • strengthening knowledge ecosystems for faster replication and scaling |
| Partners: UNDP, MoRD, MoHUPA, MoSJE, MWCD, MOLE, MOEF, MHA, NDMA, CSOs, Innovation Council, Academic institutions, Private Sector | Regular Resources: 15 million  
  **Other Resources:** 55 million |

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### UNDAF/CPD Outcome

**Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes**

| UNDAF/CPD Outcome: Governance systems are more inclusive, accountable, decentralized and programme implementation more effective for realization of rights of marginalized groups, especially women and children. |
| Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result: Democratic governance, MDGs |

#### Country programme outputs

- **Decentralized local governance frameworks, processes, and capacities are strengthened by:**
  - providing technical support for strengthening the policy framework on decentralization
  - supporting preparation of State/regional/district HDRs focusing on inequalities and inclusion
  - supporting preparation of District Plans based on human development data and analysis
  - strengthening statistical systems to monitor progress on development targets
  - empowering elected representatives, particularly women, and those from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and strengthening Gram Sabhas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementing partners</th>
<th>Indicative resources (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partners: Planning Commission Ministry of Panchayati Raj</td>
<td>Regular Resources: 9.5 million Other Resources: 5.9 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Access to justice and entitlements under government programmes is enhanced for marginalized groups by:

- demonstrating improved implementation of select national development schemes such as MGNREGA
- strengthening monitoring and evaluation framework for MGNREGP at national and state level.
- providing technical support to DoJ to ensure access to justice
- supporting LSAs and other authorities in providing improved services and justice delivery
- Enhancing legal awareness of marginalized communities
- Developing capacity of CSOs, CBOs, lawyers, law students, paralegals and communities to enhance legal awareness of marginalized groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation partners</th>
<th>Indicative resources (USD)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partners: Department of Justice Ministry of Rural Development</td>
<td>Regular Resources: 5.5 million Other Resources: 6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country programme outputs</td>
<td>Implementing partners</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Service delivery of government schemes is strengthened by:</td>
<td>Department of Personnel, LBSNAA</td>
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<td>• strengthening results-based Performance Management Systems in government</td>
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<td>• integrating competency based leadership models in training of the Indian Administrative Service</td>
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<td>South-South cooperation and partnerships are strengthened by:</td>
<td>UNDP, MEA ECI, IIIDEM</td>
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<tr>
<td>• supporting the implementation of the Partnership Framework Agreement</td>
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<td>• providing knowledge sharing platform for national and international (South-South) experience sharing</td>
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<tr>
<td>• supporting ECI to facilitate sharing of India’s electoral management experience with other countries and support training and knowledge sharing through IIIDEM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNDAF/CPD Outcome:</strong> Government, industry and other relevant stakeholders actively promote environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience of communities in the face of challenges of climate change, disaster risk and natural resource depletion.</td>
<td>UNDP, MEA ECI, IIIDEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan Result:</strong> Environment and sustainable development; crisis prevention and recovery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Number of government schemes and missions which incorporate climate resilience measures.</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to Clean Energy is expanded under-served communities and small-scale industry by:</td>
<td>UNDP, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• providing technical assistance for formulation of guidelines and policies for provision of clean energy for productive uses</td>
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<tr>
<td>• formulating policy frameworks to address barriers in expansion and scaling up energy access in rural areas for meeting household energy needs as well as for strengthening of livelihoods</td>
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<tr>
<td>• facilitating increased adoption of Solar Heating systems by industrial units</td>
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<tr>
<td>• demonstrating solutions to reduce barriers for investment into biomass projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>• enhancing availability of clean energy for domestic cooking and lighting for poor rural families</td>
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| **Energy Efficiency measures are adopted by the Indian Railways, and by investors in Commercial Buildings and urban transportation by:**  
  • strengthening institutional capacities at various levels to implement energy efficiency programs for commercial buildings, railways and urban transportation  
  • demonstrating model buildings using energy efficient/clean technologies in five climatic zones  
  • developing energy efficient non-traction and traction systems for the Indian Railways  
  • enhancing capacities of railway personnel, elected officials from urban local bodies, professionals in urban transport and building construction. | Partners: Ministry of Railways Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Urban Development | Other Resources: 15 million |
| **Sustainable management of biodiversity and land resources is enhanced by:**  
  • mainstreaming the landscape approach into development planning process of key biodiversity rich regions  
  • supporting adaptive management strategies for multiple-use landscapes  
  • making management of natural resources more sustainable with the use of community-based approaches  
  • strengthening capacities of key biodiversity governance institutions | Partners: UNDP, National Biodiversity Authority, Wildlife Institute of India, State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Civil Society organisations | Regular Resources: 4 million  
**Other Resources:** 22.5 million |
| **Phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances is achieved by:**  
  • notifying industry partners of the amendment to the Ozone Depleting substances (Regulation and Control) rules 2000 to align with the accelerated phase-out schedule of HCFCs under the Montreal Protocol  
  • facilitating compliance with the freeze in 2013 on the baseline level of the average of the years 2009 and 2010 and 10% reduction from the baseline in 2015, in line with accelerated phase out schedule of HCFCs  
  • supporting the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage-I. | Modality: NIM  
**Partners:** Ozone Cell in the Ministry of Environment and Forests | Other Resources: 20 million |
<table>
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</tr>
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</table>
| **Climate change adaptation and community resilience to disasters is promoted by:**  
• supporting preparation of national communications and biannual update reports to UNFCCC  
• developing and implementing state level action plans on climate change in select states  
• integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in key national schemes and programmes  
• designing and implementing scalable community DRR and CCA models in 10,000 villages and 15 cities  
• providing technical support to state and local governments in select cities and districts to adopt disaster and climate risk reduction measures and prepare holistic disaster management plans  
• reducing vulnerabilities of the poor through disaster preparedness and enhanced community resilience through skill development | Partners: UNDP, MoEF, NIAR, Select State Governments, MHA | Regular Resources: 7 million  
Other Resources: 42 million |

**UNDAF/CPD 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.  
**Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result:** Gender, HIV and development

- Number of districts in which Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) value increases by 10 percent.  
  **Baseline:** TBE  
  **Target:** 10  

**Tribal development strategies are improved and implemented by:**  
• supporting the preparation of strategic framework for MoTA under the 12th Five-Year Plan  
• helping generate awareness and develop capacities of gram sabhas and forest rights committees on legislative frameworks most directly relevant to tribal groups, such as FRA and PESA  
• strengthening capacities of Tribal Resource Centres and tribal welfare departments to monitor policies and plans in select states  
• providing technical advice for integration of tribal issues into flagship development programmes of key line Ministries  
• generating strategic information on notified tribes for drawing up programme frameworks.  

**Partners:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs  
Civil society organisations, Research institutions  
**Regular Resources:** 4 million  
**Other Resources:** 2 million
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Indicative resources (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **HIV/AIDS affected populations experience less stigmatization and have improved access to entitlements and services by:**  
  - developing and operationalizing a comprehensive national level policy on social protection for people living with HIV and most at risk population groups  
  - providing technical support to legal and policy frameworks which ensure stigma free HIV responses  
  - building organisational capacities of networks of sexual minorities and PLHVs for monitoring human rights programmes and redressal mechanisms.  
  - ensuring greater interface between affected communities and policy makers  
  - developing strategies and models for effective inclusion of hard to reach populations like subsets of MSM groups, migrants and sex workers with HIV services | Partners: National AIDS Control Organisation  
Civil society organisations, Research institutions | Regular Resources:  
3 million  
Other Resources:  
2 million |
| **Women’s access to public services and programmes is expanded by:**  
  - establishing and strengthening state level resource centers for convergence among schemes and programmes for women’s empowerment  
  - improving the capacity of women’s collectives from marginalized groups to advocate for equal right to housing, land and property inheritance  
  - integrating gender concerns in select flagships programmes and policies  
  - supporting effective policy and legal frameworks to address multi-dimensional vulnerabilities of women with disabilities and in sex work. | Partners: UNDP, Ministry of Women and Child Development  
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment  
National Mission for Empowerment of women  
Civil society organisations, Research institutions | Regular Resources:  
2.59 million  
Other Resources:  
6 million |