

UNDAF Results Matrix - India

National Priority:		
The vision of the 11th Plan approach paper is "to restructure policies to achieve a new vision of growth that will be much more broad based and inclusive, bringing about a faster reduction in poverty and helping bridge the divides..." . The paper identifies that the most important challenge is "how to provide essential public services ... to large parts of our population who are denied these services at present". The paper states that for large government programmes to succeed "these central government initiatives have to be owned by states and local authorities within whose constitutional responsibility most of them lie".		
UNDAF OUTCOME 1		
By 2012, strengthened policy framework and implementation capacity of large scale state and national programmes to reduce disparities and enhance opportunities for disadvantaged groups, especially women and girls, for the achievement of MDG related 11 th Plan Goals.		
CP Outcomes & CP Outputs	Partners¹	Resources²
CP Outcome 1.1:	APCTT	
Strengthened design and implementation of national programmes and policies on poverty reduction for disadvantaged regions and groups, especially women and girls.	FAO	\$ 10 m
	IFAD	\$ 137.7 m
	ILO	\$ 2 m
	UNCTAD	
	UNDP	\$ 40 m
	UNESCO	\$ 2.4 m
	UNIDO	
	UNIFEM	\$ 2 m
	WFP	\$ 6 m
	Sol Ex ³	
1.1.1 National, state and district level capacities improved for implementation and monitoring of select poverty reduction schemes and programmes (e.g. NREGS, JN-NURM).	IFAD ILO UNDP UNIFEM WFP	
1.1.2 Disadvantaged and excluded groups equipped with quality and market driven skills and services for improved employability in select areas, including urban and peri-urban sectors.	IFAD ILO UNDP UNESCO UNIDO	

¹ For each CP Output, the lead agency name is in bold letters.

² Indicative figures

³ Solution Exchange

1.1.3	Small and marginal farm, forest and fishing communities equipped with skills for collective and individual actions to improve livelihoods through more sustainable production and natural resource management.	APCTT FAO IFAD ILO UNESCO UNIFEM WFP	
1.1.4	National and state capacities strengthened for analysis, policy implementation and other normative work on agriculture and rural livelihoods, including marketing and trade issues.	APCTT FAO IFAD UNESCO WFP	
1.1.5	Public-private community partnership approach for livelihoods promotion effectively demonstrated in selected districts.	APCTT ILO UNDP UNESCO UNIDO	
1.1.6	Access of disadvantaged groups to innovative models of financial services and entrepreneurship development improved.	APCTT ILO UNDP UNIDO	
1.1.7	Trade policies take into account the livelihood concerns of the poor.	UNCTAD UNIFEM	
1.1.8	Policies and programmes informed by lessons from successful innovations, and a heightened level of public discourse (among civil society groups and policy-makers) on the impact of poverty and social exclusion.	APCTT FAO IFAD ILO UNCTAD UNDP UNESCO UNIFEM WFP Sol Ex	
CP Outcome 1.2: Improvement in key health indicators (child and maternal mortality; total fertility rate; mortality and morbidity due to malaria and tuberculosis; and drug use) amongst disadvantaged groups.		UNFPA UNICEF UNODC UNOPS WHO Sol Ex	\$ 30 m \$ 81 m \$ 5.2 m \$ 40-60 m \$ 7 m
1.2.1	Policies and programmes informed by lessons from the diversity of successful innovations in health service delivery within India and internationally that effectively address disparities and exclusion.	UNFPA UNICEF UNODC UNOPS WHO Sol Ex	

1.2.2 Capacities strengthened for effective management (including reporting and monitoring systems) of NRHM at national, state, district and community levels, with special focus on disadvantaged and excluded groups.	UNFPA UNICEF WHO	
1.2.3 In selected areas, quality health services accessible and used by disadvantaged and excluded groups ⁴ , especially women and children.	ILO UNFPA UNICEF UNODC WHO	
1.2.4 Disadvantaged groups practicing key health behaviours impacting NRHM outcomes.	UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF WHO	
1.2.5 Strategic information available at national level to monitor the drug situation in India.	UNODC	
1.2.6 Mechanisms and processes identified and strengthened for effective convergence with relevant ministries and programmes to achieve health objectives.	UNFPA UNICEF	
CP Outcome 1.3: Improvements in learning outcomes, completion rates and literacy levels amongst disadvantaged groups.	ILO UNESCO UNICEF Sol Ex	\$ 4.1 m \$ 0.75 m \$ 57 m
1.3.1 Policies and programmes informed by lessons from the diversity of successful innovations within India and internationally that effectively improve quality of education, reduce disparities and address exclusion.	ILO UNESCO UNICEF Sol Ex	
1.3.2 Standards and norms for system, school and classroom performance developed and adopted systemwide.	UNICEF	
1.3.3 Systems strengthened for sound management (including reporting and monitoring) of SSA at national, state, district and community levels, to ensure an effective education system with special focus on ensuring accountability and transparency at school, block, district and state level.	ILO UNESCO UNICEF	
1.3.4 In selected areas, quality education opportunities provided	ILO UNESCO	

⁴ Including drug users and sexual partners/ spouses.

through SSA for disadvantaged and excluded groups like child workers, migrant children, tribal children, with particular focus on girls.	UNICEF	
1.3.5 Families and communities, particularly from disadvantaged groups, practice key behaviours promoting access to and completion of elementary education, particularly by girls.	UNICEF	
1.3.6 Models for elimination of child labour (including education initiatives) mainstreamed and replicated into National Child Labour Project (NCLP) societies.	ILO UNICEF	
1.3.7 Transition opportunities provided by stakeholders for disadvantaged children, especially girls, to access secondary education opportunities.	UNICEF	
1.3.8 Enabling conditions in place for the ultra poor to send and keep their children in school.	UNICEF	
1.3.9 Community literacy initiatives strengthened in disadvantaged communities with a special focus on women.	UNICEF	
CP Outcome 1.4: Reduction in hunger and malnutrition levels, especially amongst children and disadvantaged groups.	FAO UNESCO UNICEF WFP Sol Ex	\$ 1.5 m \$ 0.15 m \$ 70 m \$ 19.8 m
1.4.1 Policies and programmes informed by lessons from the diversity of successful innovations within India and internationally on child development and nutrition and in line with standards drawn from international norms and conventions.	FAO UNESCO UNICEF WFP Sol Ex	
1.4.2 Effective management (including reporting and monitoring) and delivery systems in place for food-based assistance schemes (ICDS, MDM, PDS, Grain Banks) at national, state and district levels, with special attention to reaching the disadvantaged and excluded groups and facilitating their participation in implementation	UNICEF WFP	

and monitoring.		
1.4.3 In selected states, quality early child care services, and ICDS services in place with special attention to disadvantaged and excluded groups.	UNICEF WFP	
1.4.4 Nutritional quality of food distributed under MDM, PDS, ICDS improved and local capacities developed for improved service delivery in this regard.	WFP	
1.4.5 In selected areas, disadvantaged groups practice key behaviours related to preventing and reducing malnutrition including improving early child development.	UNICEF WFP	
CP Outcome 1.5: Reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate amongst vulnerable groups.	Joint UN Team on AIDS: ILO UNAIDS Sec UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNIFEM UNODC WFP WHO Sol Ex	\$ 3 m \$ 1.5 m \$ 25 m \$ 0.6 m \$ 5 m \$ 75,000 \$ 37 m \$ 0.5 m \$ 7.5 m \$ 1 m \$ 2 m
1.5.1 Increased political commitment to fully finance NACP-III through increased domestic and external resources.	UNAIDS Sec UNICEF	
1.5.2 Capacities enhanced for effective management of NACP-III by government, with key ministries contributing to NACP-III goals through their respective areas of responsibilities.	ILO UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UNODC	
1.5.3 States and districts deliver	UNDP	

scaled up prevention, care and treatment services to achieve NACP-III goals with particular reference to vulnerable groups.	UNESCO UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNODC WHO	
1.5.4 Nutrition adopted as an integral part of package provided to People Living with AIDS (PLWA).	WFP	
1.5.5 Vulnerable groups practice key safe behaviours related to HIV/AIDS prevention.	ILO UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNODC	
1.5.6 Coordination improved among partners including private sector and civil society under national leadership, based on the "three ONES" principles.	ILO UNAIDS Sec UNDP UNICEF UNODC	
1.5.7 Strategic information available at national, state and district in a timely manner to plan and monitor evidence based programmes.	UNAIDS Sec UNICEF UNODC	
1.5.8 Policies, programmes and legal frameworks reviewed and informed by lessons from the diversity of successful innovations within India and internationally.	ILO UNAIDS Sec UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNIFEM UNODC WFP WHO Sol Ex	
CP Outcome 1.6: Reduce gender based violence (GBV) that includes trafficking, domestic violence and female foeticide.	ILO UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM UNHCR UNODC	\$ 50,000 \$ 1.5 m \$ 0.1 m \$ 10 m \$ 10 m \$ 2.9 m \$ 7.5 m
1.6.1 Policies in place at national and state levels to address	UNDP UNFPA	

violence against women including trafficking, domestic violence and female foeticide.		
1.6.2 Systems, capacities and budgets developed in state agencies such as support and shelter institutions, police, health, prosecution, and judiciary to better enforce legislations and address violence against women.	UNESCO UNFPA UNODC	
1.6.3 Women's groups, Self Help Groups and NGOs effectively advocate against GBV and for convergence in sectoral programmes to address and seek protection against violence.	ILO UNFPA UNIFEM UNODC	
1.6.4 Policies, programmes and budgets at state and national level informed by innovative approaches at the community levels to eliminate violence against women.	UNESCO UNFPA UNIFEM	
1.6.5 Systems developed to monitor levels and trends of gender-based violence at national and state level.	UNFPA	
CP Outcome 1.7: Water for Life and Livelihoods (UN Water) Sustainable improvements in: (a) freshwater availability, its management, conservation and equitable allocation (b) access to sanitation and adoption of critical hygiene practices ⁵	FAO UNDP UNESCO UNICEF UNIDO WHO WSP ⁶	\$ 5 m \$ 3 m \$ 2 m \$ 53 m
1.7.1 Capacity of key stakeholders at all levels strengthened to plan and manage water resources, infrastructure & related inputs with special emphasis on sustainability and social inclusion.	FAO UNDP UNESCO UNICEF UNIDO WHO WSP	Water for Life- UNICEF Water for livelihoods - FAO
1.7.2 Innovative approaches, systems and technologies piloted and demonstrated for sustainable and equitable allocation and	FAO UNDP UNESCO UNICEF	

⁵ Practices include safe disposal of human excreta, consumption of safe water, hand wash with soap

⁶ Water and Sanitation Programme of the World Bank

participatory management of water resources, sanitation and hygiene practices to inform policy and programmes (such as TSC, NRHM, SSA, ICDS, RGDWM, DPAP, IWDP, RWSP and watershed projects).	UNIDO WHO WSP	
1.7.3 Partnerships forged and enhanced for coordination, inter-sectoral convergence and optimized use of resources for achieving MDGs.	FAO UNDP UNESCO UNICEF UNIDO WHO WSP	
1.7.4 Institutions and systems strengthened for outcome based monitoring and information management for effective review of water sector performance.	FAO UNESCO UNICEF UNIDO WHO WSP	
1.7.5 Capacities strengthened for programming, policy making and advocacy across and beyond water and sanitation sector through evidence generation and increased use of information/knowledge.	FAO UNESCO UNICEF UNIDO WHO WSP	
CP Outcome 1.8: Child Protection Reduce abuse, neglect and exploitation of children.	ILO UNICEF	\$ 25 m
1.8.1 Policies, programmes and budgets at national and state levels reviewed and informed by lessons from successful innovations to address abuse and exploitation of children including children in hazardous work, victims of trafficking, children in institutions, in conflict with the law, in disaster-affected areas.	ILO UNICEF	
1.8.2 Systems and capacities strengthened in state agencies (such as child protection units, support and shelter institutions, police, health, prosecution, education and vocational training institutions, rehabilitation centres and judiciary) to monitor	ILO UNICEF	

<p>levels and trends of abuse, neglect and exploitation of children, and to better enforce legislations and provide both prevention and protection services.</p>		
<p>1.8.3 Capacities of youth groups and NGOs enhanced to effectively advocate against abuse, neglect and exploitation of children and for convergence in sectoral programmes to provide preventive, protective and rehabilitation services to children in need.</p>	<p>ILO UNICEF</p>	

National Priority:

The 11th Plan Approach paper mentions the need to move towards "the constitutionally mandated procedure for developing district level plans working from the village level upwards. Under this procedure, states are constitutionally required to set up District Planning Committees (DPCs).If this exercise is taken seriously and if states devolve at least 30% of Plan resources to the district level as has been recommended, then those resources together with the resources flowing from the central government amount to a very substantial sum especially in districts where the National Rural Guarantee is operative." Further, it recognizes the need for capacity development of PRIs, and the active involvement of NGOs/ CSOs for the PRIs to function effectively.

The Plan will also aim to particularly address the needs of marginalised groups, "and others groups who do not have strong lobbies to ensure that their rights are guaranteed".

The 11th Plan will pay attention to the government's interaction with citizens with a special focus on right to information as well as "quick and inexpensive dispensation of justice" with "speed and affordability".

UNDAF OUTCOME 2

By 2012, accountable and responsive local government systems, in rural and urban areas, are in place in selected districts / cities (within priority states) which promote equitable and sustainable development to achieve MDGs / local development goals with special attention to the needs of disadvantaged groups, especially women and girls.

CP Outcomes & CP Outputs	Partners⁷	Resources⁸
CP Outcome 2.1: Capacities of elected representatives of panchayats at district, block and village levels enhanced to work with public administration, civil society and private sector for sustainable and equitable local development, and promoting accountability to and participation of marginalized groups and women.	FAO ILO UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM	\$ 1 m \$ 0.2 m \$ 10 m \$ 1 m \$ 10 m \$ 10,000
2.1.1: Capacities of elected representatives at all three levels enhanced to understand and perform their role in formulation, execution and monitoring of participatory local development plans and budgets for delivery of public services, with	UNDP UNESCO UNICEF	

⁷ For each CP Output, the lead agency name is in bold letters.

⁸ Indicative figures

particular reference to the issue of social exclusion.		
2.1.2: Elected representatives participate in and promote participation of women's groups, marginalized groups and economically weaker sections in local democratic and political processes and development including service delivery to make it more inclusive.	UNDP UNICEF	
2.1.3: Elected representatives empowered to work with, and demand accountability from public administration and be accountable to people for the decisions made and public expenditure incurred (including through conduct of social audits).	UNDP UNESCO UNICEF	
2.1.4 Capacities of community groups (especially women, youth and the disadvantaged) and self-help groups enhanced to form coalitions, effectively participate in gram sabha meetings, influence local plans, conduct social audits and demand and monitor public services as a matter of right.	FAO ILO UNDP UNESCO UNICEF	
2.1.5: Capacity of elected members on DPCs enhanced, and systems strengthened to appraise and approve the consolidated (rural and urban) district plan/ strategy and its alignment with national planning system.	UNDP UNESCO UNICEF	
CP Outcome 2.2: Public administration at district, block and village levels made more effective to plan, manage and deliver public services, and be more accountable to the marginalized groups and women.	APCTT ILO UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	\$ 0.2 m \$ 23.5 m \$ 10 m
2.2.1: Capacity of planners and service providers enhanced to ensure effective and equitable service delivery including strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems, fiscal resource assessment, spatial planning, inter-tier integration (including integrated village plans), gender budgeting, expenditure tracking and development strategy papers at district, block and village levels.	ILO UNDP UNICEF	

2.2.2	Issue of social inclusion mainstreamed in the curricula of national/ state training institutions for civil servants and PRIs.	UNICEF	
2.2.3:	Well-functioning (including ICT-based) public systems in place at district, block and village levels that ensure people's right to information and effectively redress public grievances.	APCTT UNDP UNICEF UNODC	
2.2.4:	Interface with citizens improved and service delivery performance assessed by citizens (such as through report cards) for greater accountability of public administration to citizens.	UNDP UNICEF	
CP Outcome 2.3			
	In selected districts, capacities of public administration and community groups enhanced for effective implementation of integrated behaviour change communication strategies to contribute to India's ability to meet the MDGs.	UNICEF	
2.3.1	Families and communities in the 16 convergent districts adopt and maintain key behaviours that contribute to reduced infant and maternal mortality, more girls completing an elementary education and fewer young people becoming infected with HIV.	UNICEF	
2.3.2	Capacities of government and partners at state and district level enhanced to plan and monitor robust communication strategies for behaviour and social change.	UNICEF	
2.3.3	Government and partners use innovations in communication technologies to improve the effectiveness of strategies to promote behaviour change.	UNICEF	
2.3.4	Skills of frontline workers across sectors strengthened to	UNICEF	

influence care practices and household behaviours through interpersonal communication, community dialogue and social mobilization.		
CP Outcome 2.4: Capacity of cities to undertake urban governance reform strengthened.	UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF	\$ 1 m \$ 5 m
2.4.1: Capacities of city managers and elected representatives developed to undertake urban governance reform including mainstreaming sound financial management, public-private partnership, citizen interface, development of M&E systems and use of ICTs for improved service delivery.	UNDP UNESCO	
2.4.2: Urban reform agenda raised at various forums and research and advocacy strengthened.	UNESCO	
2.4.3 Child and youth friendly services in place in key urban areas in order to influence JN-NURM policy and services towards children and youth.	UNICEF	
2.4.4 Capacities of city managers strengthened to protect and develop urban heritage (for employment generation and urban environment protection).	UNESCO	
CP Outcome 2.5: Systems and mechanisms in place to provide identified vulnerable and excluded groups access to justice at local level.	ILO UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM UNHCR UNODC	\$ 0.2 m \$ 15 m \$ 0.25 m \$ 5 m \$ 0.4 m \$ 1.5 m
2.5.1: Access to justice issues mainstreamed in the development discourse especially during the formulation of national/ state plans.	UNDP UNICEF	
2.5.2: Awareness enhanced among disadvantaged and excluded groups about their entitlements, cultural and legal rights.	ILO UNDP UNESCO UNICEF	
2.5.3: Systems and innovative processes in place that ensure enhanced access	ILO UNDP	

to the legal and justice systems for disadvantaged and excluded groups.	UNICEF UNODC	
2.5.4 Legal and law enforcement systems strengthened to provide adequate protection from dangerous substances.	UNODC	

National Priority:		
The Draft Approach Paper to the 11 th Five Year Plan mentions the availability of substantial resources at the district level, and takes the value of district level planning a step further to include convergence and holistic approaches. It states: "If the process (of district level planning) can be made effective, it would permit convergence of the various resource flows taking place and allow holistic planning."		
UNDAF OUTCOME 3		
By 2012, 11th Plan Targets related to the MDGs are on track in at least one district in each of the 7 priority states.		
CP Outcomes & CP Outputs	Partners⁹	Resources¹⁰
CP Outcome 3.1: Obstacles to effective and efficient implementation of development programmes addressed and synergies between the various efforts created.	APCTT FAO ILO UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM WFP	\$ 1.5 m \$ 1 m \$ 7 m \$ 50,000 \$ 25 m \$ 0.45 m \$ 0.2 m
3.1.1 Clarity achieved in roles of government, NGOs, civil society and private sector in reaching the MDGs.	UNDP UNESCO UNICEF	
3.1.2 Capacities of district level officials strengthened to establish partnerships (with civil society including private sector and CBOs) and carry out convergent/ coordinated development planning, implementation and review at the district level.	APCTT FAO ILO UNDP UNICEF UNIDO	
3.1.3 Effective mechanisms in place to work with partners for integrated and multi-sectoral planning, management and monitoring of various programmes to achieve convergence.	APCTT ILO UNDP UNICEF	
3.1.4 Awareness of disadvantaged and excluded groups about their rights and entitlements enhanced, and their capacities strengthened to access social services and participate in local development processes.	ILO UNDP UNESCO UNICEF	
3.1.5 District level mechanisms in place to monitor performance in service delivery and resource allocation and expenditures (on the basis of baseline information), and roles in implementation and oversight	UNDP UNICEF WFP	

⁹ For each CP Output, the lead agency name is in bold letters.

¹⁰ Indicative figures

are clear.		
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National Priority:		
"The neglect of environmental considerations, as for example in profligate use of water or deforestation, can lead to adverse effects very quickly" according to the 11th Plan approach paper. The paper also refers to the threat of climate change as posing "a real challenge to the well being of future generations" and recognises the need for the Plan "to integrate development planning and environmental concerns..."		
UNDAF OUTCOME 4		
By 2012, the most vulnerable people, including women and girls, and government at all levels have enhanced abilities to prepare, respond, and adapt/ recover from sudden and slow onset disasters and environmental changes.		
CP Outcomes & CP Outputs	Partners¹¹	Resources¹²
CP Outcome 4.1	APCTT ILO IFAD UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNIFEM	\$ 50,000 \$ 9.9 m \$ 75 m \$ 1 m \$ 0.13 m \$ 5 m
Communities and institutions have established mechanisms and partnerships to effectively respond to disasters and environmental changes and recover from their impact.		
4.1.1 National, State and District officials, in partnership with CSOs, are able to coordinate a timely response to disasters and critical environmental changes.	APCTT IFAD ILO UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	
4.1.2 Strengthened capacities at community level for participatory, inclusive and integrated planning for post-disaster recovery and environment management.	APCTT IFAD ILO UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	
4.1.3 Coordination mechanisms and tools providing strategic information, institutionalized at all levels for implementation of environmental management and post-disaster recovery programmes.	APCTT ILO UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	
4.1.4 International and regional cooperation in the area of DRM and	UNICEF	

¹¹ For each CP Output, the lead agency name is in bold letters.

¹² Indicative figures

environmental agreements facilitated, with an emphasis on response and recovery.		
CP Outcome 4.2 Communities are aware of their vulnerabilities, and adequately prepared to manage (and reduce) disaster and environmental related risks.	APCTT FAO IFAD UNDP UNESCO UNIFEM UNICEF	\$ 2 m \$ 0.5 m \$ 50 m \$ 0.25 m \$ 3 m
4.2.1 Environmental impact and disaster risk assessments, and hazard and environment profiles are established at the state, district and community level for increased awareness of local vulnerabilities.	UNDP UNESCO UNICEF	
4.2.2 Plans institutionalized at local level to achieve inclusive and community based preparedness for disaster, management of environmental resources and related risks.	IFAD UNDP UNICEF	
4.2.3 Disaster and environmental risk management policies are integrated into development plans at all levels.	UNDP UNESCO UNICEF UNIDO	
4.2.4 Partnerships and capacities developed to meet national commitments under multilateral environmental agreements.	APCTT UNDP UNICEF UNIDO	
4.2.5 Innovative mechanisms for risk transfer (including financial) and adoption of environmentally safe technologies institutionalized.	APCTT FAO IFAD UNDP UNESCO UNIDO	
4.2.6 Regulatory regime for disaster risk and environmental protection strengthened and enforced.	UNDP	
CP Outcome 4.3 Enhanced capacities at all levels to monitor and respond to potential public health emergencies of national and international ¹³ concern (e.g. avian influenza).	FAO UNDP UNESCO UNICEF WHO	\$ 2.5 m \$ 0.25 m \$ 4 m \$ 1 m
4.3.1 Surveillance, assessment and response capacity for pandemics at National and State levels strengthened.	FAO UNICEF WHO	

¹³ "Health emergencies of international concern" as defined in the International Health Regulations (2005)

<p>4.3.2 Community surveillance techniques operationalized for early detection and response to infectious disease/outbreaks.</p>	<p>UNICEF WHO</p>	
<p>4.3.3 Behavior-change sensitization programs for community protection and survival enhanced and institutionalized.</p>	<p>UNESCO UNICEF</p>	