UNITED NATIONS IN
INDIA
Foreword

At present, twenty-seven UN entities and organizations are privileged to work under the leadership of the Government of the Republic of India and in partnership with civil society to help address development challenges in India.

The strength of the UN family lies in our relationships of trust and cooperation with our counterparts and partners. Through these relationships, UN organizations provide technical support, share best practices and evidence-based policy options, facilitate global exchanges and promote adherence to international norms and standards.

This publication provides a snapshot of the collective work that the UN agencies, funds and programmes have undertaken during the previous five years to support government and national initiatives aimed at reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, health and HIV/AIDS services, encouraging women’s empowerment and reducing gender-based violence, supporting governance and convergence, promoting disaster risk reduction and management, and encouraging sound environmental policies.

As we continue to strengthen our partnerships in India, the UN agencies, funds and programmes remain committed to contributing to policy formulation and programme design, piloting and disseminating innovations, catalysing partnerships and facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Lise Grande
United Nations Resident Coordinator
India
October 2012
Contents

Foreword by the UN Resident Coordinator / 3

Abbreviations / 7

1. The United Nations Resident Coordinator System in India / 11
   1a. Solution Exchange / 12
   1b. Joint advocacy / 14

2. UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2008-2012) / 17

3. Programme implementation under UNDAF / 19
   3.1. UNDAF Thematic Clusters / 19
       a. Poverty and Livelihoods / 20
       b. Hunger and Malnutrition / 30
       c. Education / 37
       d. Health / 44
       e. HIV and AIDS / 52
       f. Women’s Empowerment and Gender Based Violence / 58
       g. Governance and Convergence / 67
       h. Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management / 76
       i. Climate Change & Water / 86
   3.2. Joint Programming / 94
       b. Joint UN Support to Socio-economic and Caste Census / 97

4. UN Resident Coordinator’s Office / 98

5. UN Entities in India / 99
   • Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) / 100
   • Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) / 101
   • International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) / 103
   • International Finance Corporation (IFC) / 104
   • International Labour Organization (ILO) / 106
   • International Monetary Fund (IMF) / 108
   • Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) / 109
   • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) / 110
   • United Nations Volunteers / 112
6. UN Entities working in the States / 137

Annex 1: Millennium Development Goals / 142
## Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APFAMGS</td>
<td>Farmers’ Managed Groundwater Systems Programme in Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANM</td>
<td>Auxiliary Nurse Midwife</td>
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<td>APCTT</td>
<td>Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology</td>
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<td>ASER</td>
<td>Annual Status of Education Report</td>
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<td>ARSH</td>
<td>Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health</td>
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<td>ART</td>
<td>antiretroviral therapy</td>
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<td>ASHA</td>
<td>Accredited Social Health Activist</td>
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<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
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<td>CoP</td>
<td>Community of Practice</td>
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<td>CRTC</td>
<td>Census Resource and Training Centre</td>
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<td>DfID</td>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<td>DHDR</td>
<td>District Human Development Report</td>
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<td>DPC</td>
<td>District Planning Committee</td>
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<td>DPMU</td>
<td>District Planning and Monitoring Unit</td>
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<td>DWCP</td>
<td>Decent Work Country Programmes</td>
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<td>ECOSOC</td>
<td>Economic and Social Council</td>
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<td>EFA</td>
<td>Education for All</td>
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<td>EMIS</td>
<td>Educational Management Information System</td>
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<td>EMR</td>
<td>Emergency Medical Relief</td>
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<td>EVAW</td>
<td>Elimination of Violence against Women</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>FIDU</td>
<td>Female Intravenous Drug Users</td>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>gender based violence</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
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<td>GIS</td>
<td>geographic information system</td>
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<td>GoI</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
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<td>GoI-UNJPC</td>
<td>Government of India-UN Joint Programme on Convergence</td>
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<td>HBW</td>
<td>home-based worker</td>
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<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>ICDS</td>
<td>Integrated Child Development Services</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<td>IDU</td>
<td>intravenous drug user</td>
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<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information, Education and Communication</td>
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<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
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<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>IMNCI</td>
<td>Integrated Management of Neonatal &amp; Childhood Illnesses</td>
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<td>IISc</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Science</td>
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<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
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<td>IYCF</td>
<td>Infant and Young Child Feeding</td>
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<td>JNNURM</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission</td>
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<td>MCH</td>
<td>Maternal and Child Health</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
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<td>MES</td>
<td>Modular Employable Skills</td>
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<td>MGNREGA</td>
<td>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act</td>
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<td>MHRD</td>
<td>Ministry of Human Resource Development</td>
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<td>MISP</td>
<td>Minimum Initial Service Package</td>
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<td>MoEF</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests</td>
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<td>MoHFW</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoRD</td>
<td>Ministry of Rural Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>men who have sex with men</td>
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<td>MWCD</td>
<td>Ministry of Women and Child Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>NACO</td>
<td>National AIDS Control Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NACP</td>
<td>National AIDS Control Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCPCR</td>
<td>National Commission for Protection of Child Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDMA</td>
<td>National Disaster Management Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>non-governmental organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NHRC</td>
<td>National Human Rights Commission</td>
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<td>NIDM</td>
<td>National Institute of Disaster Management</td>
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<td>NIPI</td>
<td>Norway India Partnership Initiative</td>
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<td>NIRD</td>
<td>National Institute of Rural Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>NREGS</td>
<td>National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme</td>
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<td>NRLM</td>
<td>National Rural Livelihood Mission</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official Development Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGI</td>
<td>Office of the Registrar General of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCPNDT</td>
<td>Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLHIV</td>
<td>People Living with HIV</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMTCT</td>
<td>preventing mother to child transmission</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRI</td>
<td>Panchayati Raj Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>PwDs</td>
<td>People with Disabilities</td>
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<td>PWDV</td>
<td>Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBI</td>
<td>Reserve Bank of India</td>
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<td>RCH</td>
<td>Reproductive and Child Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>RDT</td>
<td>Rapid Diagnostic Tests</td>
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<td>RSBY</td>
<td>Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSP</td>
<td>regular sex partner</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTE</td>
<td>Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education</td>
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<td>SAM</td>
<td>Severe Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>SECC</td>
<td>Socio-economic and Caste Census</td>
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<td>SHG</td>
<td>Self-help Group</td>
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<td>SIRD</td>
<td>State Institute of Rural Development</td>
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<td>SME</td>
<td>small and medium enterprises</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRO-SSWA</td>
<td>Sub-regional Office for South and South-West Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEEP</td>
<td>Strengthening Women's Empowerment through Electoral Processes</td>
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<tr>
<td>TB</td>
<td>tuberculosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>ToT</td>
<td>Training of Trainers</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNCAC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention Against Corruption</td>
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<td>UNCT</td>
<td>United Nations Country Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDMT</td>
<td>UN Disaster Management Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCAP</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>UNHRC</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>UNMC</td>
<td>United Nations Millennium Campaign</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNMOGIP</td>
<td>United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIC</td>
<td>United Nations Information Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Project Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDSS</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Safety and Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNV</td>
<td>United Nations Volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAS</td>
<td>Vitamin A supplementation</td>
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<tr>
<td>VATIS</td>
<td>Value Added Technology Information Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>WCO</td>
<td>WHO Country Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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The United Nations Resident Coordinator System in India

The Resident Coordinator (RC) system encompasses all organizations of the United Nations system dealing with operational activities for development, regardless of their formal presence in the country. The RC system aims to bring together the different UN agencies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operational activities at the country level.

The UN in India is led by the UN Resident Coordinator. The RC represents the Secretary-General to the Government, and is leader of the UN Country Team (UNCT). The UNCT consists of Heads of UN entities that steer the joint work of the UN within India.

The RC, in partnership with the UNCT, advocates the goals, norms and standards of the UN system. The RC, on behalf of the UNCT, promotes the development of a wide range of partnerships to advance all programmes of the United Nations, including mobilising resources for the programmes of the UNCT to complement agencies’ own efforts and advocates for funds.

The RC is the primary interlocutor for the UNCT with the Head of State or Government in support of the UNCT, its members and its UNDAF results, accompanied by agency representatives when agency specific matters are discussed.

The UN in India works under the framework of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) that was jointly formulated by the UN and the Planning Commission together with the line Ministries and is harmonised with the 11th Five Year Plan of the Government of India (GoI) to facilitate ‘inclusive growth’. The mission statement of the UNDAF India 2008-2012 is ‘Promoting social, economic and political inclusion for the most disadvantaged, especially women and girls’.

The UNDAF is operationalised through joint clusters, teams and initiatives. Accordingly, the UN works in nine thematic areas through the UNDAF Clusters (Poverty and Livelihoods; Hunger and Malnutrition; Education; Health; HIV/AIDS; Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment; Governance and Convergence; Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management; Climate Change and Water).

Joint Teams support the implementation of the programmes, harmonisation of operations and welfare of the staff. These include the Security Management; Operations Management; Public Health and HIV/AIDS in the Workplace.

Joint initiatives by the UNCT include Solution Exchange, a unique award winning knowledge sharing and management platform that offers services through 10 Communities.
of Practices (CoP), each hosted by UN entities that bring to bear their comparative advantage in that thematic area; and Joint Advocacy that enables the UN to ‘advocate as one’ and ‘with one voice’ speak on critical development issues. A key aspect of joint advocacy is the engagement with elected representatives at the national and sub-national levels under the aegis of the knowledge associations with the Parliament of India and six State Legislative Assemblies (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan).

**Solution Exchange**

An award-winning joint knowledge management initiative of the UN in India, Solution Exchange offers UN-sponsored space where development professionals with similar interests connect to apply their knowledge, experience, energy, and enthusiasm towards the common objective of problem solving.

Twelve CoPs under the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are hosted and facilitated by six UN entities, each building on the comparative advantage of its host UN entity, and driven by the collective wisdom of its 33,000 strong member community of academics, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), grassroots practitioners, government representatives and subject experts.

Each CoP is managed by a Resource Team. Queries-responses and e-discussions are moderated, and consolidated replies are compiled by the team after substantive research. Innovative knowledge products include impact case studies, thematic newsletters, ready reckoners, briefing notes and tool kits that are comprehensive, user-friendly and provide implementable solutions.

Solution Exchange offers a unique, innovative approach to building national capacities around development challenges. At a national level, it helps practitioners tap into local expertise and experiences for solutions. It also promotes South-South Cooperation as Communities interact across national boundaries and make solutions available to development professionals everywhere.

Solution Exchange is about collaboration with peers, both virtually and face-to-face. Virtual communities are moderated by Resource Teams. Face-to-face Community Annual Forums further enhance interaction around key issues.

With its diverse organisational and geographical membership and reach, the CoPs though their knowledge products have provided valuable inputs at various levels –

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1 Decentralisation Community, UNDP; Water Community, UNICEF; AIDS Community, UNAIDS; Microfinance Community, UNDP; Work and Employment Community, ILO; Education Community, UNESCO; Food & Nutrition Security Community, FAO; Maternal & Child Health Community, UNICEF; Gender Community, UNICEF; Climate Change Community, UNDP; Disaster Management Community, UNDP; Information & Communication Technology for Development (ICTD) Community, UNESCO.
to the government in policy formulation; to organisations in programme design, project formulation, roll-out of pilots, and to communities in raising awareness on grassroots problems and issues. Through face-to-face interactions, also facilitated by Solution Exchange, a number of partnerships and collaborations have been developed and action groups have been set up to take forward the ideas generated through the knowledge network for actual implementation with substantive impact.

Solution Exchange India received the UNDP Regional Bureau Asia-Pacific 2010 Excellence Award for Outstanding Achievement in knowledge sharing

The concept that emanated from India has now expanded to six countries in the Asia-Pacific region and in Russia.

Solution Exchange can be accessed at: http://www.solutionexchange-un.net.in/

Details of the work undertaken by Solution Exchange CoPs are listed under the write ups on the nine themes of the work of the UN in India in Section 3.
Joint Advocacy

For the UN to ‘advocate as one’, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator facilitates joint advocacy for the UN in India. Key aspects are:

- Developing capacities of elected representatives on the MDGs and key development issues at the national and sub-national levels
- Developing capacities of the media on reporting on the MDGs
- Developing common messages and products for evidence-based advocacy

The UN has knowledge associations with the Parliament of India and six state Legislative Assemblies (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan) through the Offices of the Speakers of the respective institutions. The UN facilitates interactions and sharing of international and national best practices under the aegis of these associations.

Joint advocacy has also been undertaken with the media (national, state and district levels) to develop capacities of journalists to report on key development issues.

Innovative partnerships with the electronic media have been developed to bring attention to the MDGs. Twenty-five episodes of a music reality show ‘Mission Ustaad’ were telecast on a general entertainment channel. It brought four teams of well-known music artistes to sing and compose songs with MDGs as the theme. The artistes were judged by a jury of eminent persons – Oscar winning music composer A. R. Rahman; lyricist and writer Javed Akhtar and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) goodwill ambassador and actor Lara Dutta.

Another innovative advocacy event was the ‘MDG Concert’ that was organised in partnership between the UN, the European Union and civil society organisations with the participation of Planning Commission. It was telecast live to an estimated audience of 18 million households.

An independent Mid Term Review of the UNDAF (2008-2012) referred to joint advocacy as an ‘important, effective and successful way for the UN to reach out to elected representatives on a range of issues’. The review further mentioned that, “It has great potential for the future and could be strengthened and broadened”.

Details of joint advocacy are available under the write ups on the nine themes of the work of the UN in India in Section 3.
**UN Country Team in India**

The composition of the UN Entities, Funds and Programmes in India is:

**Funds and Programmes**

**Specialised Agencies**
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Sub-regional), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (Regional), World Health Organization (WHO)

**Regional Commissions**
Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) (Sub-regional Office for South and South-West Asia)

**Other UN Entities**
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Millennium Campaign (UNMC)

**Secretariat**
United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) (India, Bhutan)

**Subsidiary Bodies**
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) Bretton Woods Institutions - International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank
UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2008-2012)

The India UNDAF 2008-2012 was formulated jointly by the UN in India and the Planning Commission together with the respective line ministries. It is harmonised substantively and, in terms of its timeframe, with the GoI’s 11th Five Year Plan.

The mission statement of the UNDAF is: “Promoting social, economic and political inclusion for the most disadvantaged, especially women and girls”.

The UNDAF aims to achieve the following four major outcomes:

1. Effective implementation and improved reach of GoI’s large centrally sponsored programmes/schemes (e.g., in the areas of livelihoods, health, education, safe drinking water, access to sanitation)

2. Governance: Enhanced capacities of governance actors (elected, administrative, citizens) at all levels (central, state and district) to engage effectively in local governance processes and ensure equitable last mile delivery of public services

3. Convergence: A joint programme of the UN System in India to help select districts (30-35 districts with poor human development indicators across seven UNDAF states) by 2012 to be on track to achieve MDGs, through greater absorption of available resources. A multi-sectoral and integrated plan-budget-implement-monitor-feedback-plan cycle is the bedrock of this joint programme

4. Reduce vulnerabilities of the most disadvantaged to natural disasters, environmental changes and public health emergencies

UNDAF priority states: Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

The intention of the priority states is to focus the majority of the UN’s work in those areas where the challenges to meeting the MDGs are the greatest.

UN Development Action Framework 2013-2017

The third cycle of the framework of cooperation between the UN in India and the Government of India will be from 2013-2017.
The new UN Development Action Framework was formulated by the UN in India and the Planning Commission together with the line ministries in 2011. It is harmonised with the Government of India’s 12th Five Year Plan.

It is worth noting that the ‘A’ in the acronym UNDAF now stands for “Action” rather than “Assistance” as in the past. This is an important change which reflects an evolving partnership between the UN and GoI. This emphasis on action is reflected in the commitment of the UN to joint work which will bring greater coherence and synergy to its work in India.

The next UNDAF will make a strategic shift by focusing attention to areas where the UN has collective comparative advantage. The outcomes for the next UNDAF are:

- Inclusive growth
- Food and nutrition security
- Gender equality
- Equitable access to quality basic services
- Governance
- Sustainable development
Programme implementation under UNDAF

The ongoing UNDAF (2008-2012) is implemented through the work of the UNDAF Thematic Clusters, and through joint programming initiatives as detailed in this section:

UNDAF Thematic Clusters

The four outcomes under the UNDAF are implemented through the work of nine thematic clusters, bringing together UN entities in each area to share information, plan and often implement jointly.

- Poverty and Livelihoods
- Hunger and Malnutrition
- Education
- Health
- HIV and AIDS
- Women’s Empowerment and Gender Based Violence
- Governance and Convergence
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management
- Climate Change and Water
Poverty and Livelihoods

Context

The results of growth have not trickled down to a large number of people in the country in spite of high growth. The focus has been more on economic growth rather than on reducing inequalities. The persistence of poverty, slow growth of the organised sector as compared to total employment resulting in increasing informalisation of employment especially for women workers, the large unorganised sector with decent work challenges, low human development indicators and gender inequalities continue. The national aggregates mask regional disparities. For example, India is home to the largest number of people living in deprivation with poverty levels expected to increase in eight states. The critical requirement for inclusive growth is to generate sustainable livelihoods which, in turn, requires synergistic actions.

India needs to accelerate progress towards meeting the national and international goals and targets, including the MDGs. India’s progress is important also in the context of the achievement of MDG goals and targets globally. There is a growing recognition on the need to translate high rates of economic growth into more inclusive growth and the
Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan highlights a number of key issues essential for inclusive growth. While the challenges to India’s development are many, the opportunities for the UN System in India to make a difference are also significant.

**UNDAF Outcome**

Strengthened design and implementation of national programmes and policies on poverty reduction for disadvantaged communities with a special focus on women.

**Participating UN entities**

FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN WOMEN, WFP

**Solution Exchange**

**Key areas of UN’s work on Poverty and Livelihoods**

- Enhanced implementation of policies and programmes for poverty reduction; for example, improved service delivery of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Support to the development of GoI policies (National Skills Development Policy, National Employment Policy for India)
- Livelihood Missions in select states and integrated livelihoods programmes
- Women’s participation, issues relating to the informal sector/home-based workers
- Financial inclusion
- Skills development
- Entrepreneurship development
- Social protection
- Private sector engagement in promoting large-scale livelihood models
- Advocacy with elected representatives

**Highlights of UN’s joint work**

**Joint advocacy**

The Bihar Assembly and the UN in India co-organised the Bihar Poverty Reduction Summit that highlighted the challenges and potential to address poverty in Bihar. Over 350 members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and Council participated in the Summit. The key speakers included the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Chief Minister of Bihar, UN Resident Coordinator, Deputy Chief Minister and Speaker of the Bihar Assembly.

UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (UNRCO) also facilitated advocacy with the Legislative Committee for Scheduled Castes in Bihar on social and financial inclusion and an interaction with the Members of the Odisha Assembly on microfinance.

UNRCO facilitated interactions with Parliamentarians at the national and Legislators at the sub national levels to develop capacities of elected representatives on poverty and livelihood related issues.
Knowledge Management: Solution Exchange Work and Employment Community and Microfinance Community

Solution Exchange Work and Employment and Microfinance Communities undertook queries/e-discussions, actions groups, national workshops, roundtable discussions and publication of synthesis/themes based knowledge products focusing on addressing issues of poverty, skill development and exclusion. The focus was especially on the employment issues of marginalised groups such as People Living with HIV (PLHIV), People with Disabilities (PwDs), ultra poor, domestic workers, women, small and marginal farmers and migrant workers. Many of the queries related to flagship government programmes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and draft policies such as National Policy on Skill Development, National Employment Policy, Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan, and Food Security bill, etc. The Microfinance community has played an important role in the preparation of the annual State of Sector report

- Knowledge-sharing and participation amongst entities on relevant issues, such as ILO’s global Green Jobs Initiative, national employment and skills development policies preparation, preparation of the India Position Paper on Social Protection Floor, Observance of the International Day on Eradication of Poverty, etc.
- As mandated by the UNCT, synergising UN efforts to respond to the effects of the global financial slowdown in India with deliberations on possible UN response, mapping/sharing of information on UN initiatives; discussions on ILO’s and UNDP’s global/regional initiatives and the ILO’s Global Jobs Pact
- Discussions on 11th Plan Mid-Term Appraisal and 12th Plan Priorities in light of the Cluster’s mandate

Highlights of individual UN entities’ work

UNDP

National and state policies and programmes aimed at poverty reduction that are supported by UNDP include Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), MGNREGA, National Rural Tourism Scheme, Skills Mission, NRLM, Forest Dwellers Act, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy in Odisha, Policy in Rajasthan with a focus on PwD, migrants and domestic workers.

With regard to MGNREGA, UNDP is providing support to the Ministry of Rural Development through a technical secretariat of experts; development of works manuals to ensure creation of durable assets; knowledge sharing on best practices amongst key implementers; and establishment of a network of professional institutions for qualitative and concurrent monitoring.

State wide livelihood promotion strategies using a “Three S” (spatial, sector and segment) approach have been developed and applied in Rajasthan, Jharkhand and select districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, and 24 value chains identified and supported in pro-poor livelihood sectors.
State governments have been supported to engage with the private sector as an important player in promoting large-scale livelihood model benefitting disadvantaged groups. In Rajasthan, nine private sector partnership models have been developed and 10 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) signed with private entities, and detailed implementation strategies are being developed. Detailed Public Private Community Partnerships (PPCP) plans are being formulated in Jharkhand in eight sectors.

State livelihood missions set up within state governments in Rajasthan and Jharkhand have been conceptualised to effectively address the key barriers to livelihood promotion by achieving improved inter-departmental coordination, better convergence between schemes and resources, increased outreach to disadvantaged groups and regions, and engagement with civil society, private sector and organisations of the poor. These missions are promoting livelihood strategies that focus on reducing disparities and enhancing income opportunities for its disadvantaged groups and establish partnerships among communities, private sector, technical institutions and government for diversifying livelihoods and skill development.

Under a partnership with the Government of Delhi, an innovative pilot for providing innovation support for social protection was launched to strengthen enumeration and targeting of vulnerable households among the urban poor and more effective design and implementation of targeted interventions to improve the lives of the poorest.
Under the financial inclusion initiative a pilot for strengthening financial literacy was completed in select locations of three districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh with a view to strengthening the demand side and providing a model for up scaling. A district level model is being implemented for Pakur in Jharkhand to bring key stakeholders and local communities on a single platform to develop, test and roll out a shared and holistic vision for financial inclusion that links with livelihood promotion and vulnerability reduction of poor households. Knowledge products have been developed, and national level events held on various aspects of micro-finance -- micro pension, micro-insurance -- and on issues relating to financial inclusion to gain an in-depth understanding of the core issues.

UNDP initiatives on livelihood promotion and financial inclusion have a strong focus on women, especially those from disadvantaged groups. In particular, there is emphasis on integration of gender concerns in planning, monitoring and evaluation; identification of gender training needs and strategies to enhance women’s role and position in different livelihood activities; and improved marketing and product design of women’s groups through support to key government departments.

In an effort to focus on the specific needs and priorities of diverse disadvantaged groups, strategies have been designed to work at policy, research and implantation levels for excluded groups such as displaced, PwD, migrants, women from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe groups.

Capacity development underpins UNDP’s work. In the state partnerships on livelihood promotion, there has been engagement with various departments in carrying SWOT and gap analysis. Technical institutions have been brought on board to fill major capacity and technical knowledge gaps. Training needs are identified and addressed while rolling out the various livelihood promotion and financial inclusion strategies.

WFP

WFP in India has made a paradigm shift from direct food aid to provide a catalytic role in non-food assistance and capacity development to reduce the food insecurity of most vulnerable areas. WFP has been aiming to reduce hunger and poverty through livelihood enhancement initiatives, food for work programmes, and vulnerability analysis and mapping. WFP India has analysed food security through three dimensions of availability, access and absorption. Furthermore, the grain banking that helps reduction of transient or seasonal hunger in remote regions has been successfully demonstrated for upscaling. Targeted public distribution with biometric system has been demonstrated for upscaling at state or national levels. WFP’s work has evolved to include climate change impacts for understanding the food insecurity concerns and addressing the means to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of already vulnerable population.

WFP’s activities include treatment of watershed areas, food distribution, creation of community infrastructure, formation of self-help groups (SHGs) and training
of the community. These activities have improved the livelihoods of communities considerably with enhanced incomes and food grain production, creation of community assets and other indirect benefits such as market access, school building, drinking water facility, etc.

WFP’s programmes ensure that women are well represented in self help groups, and activities related to grain banks and livelihood development. WFP is committed to reaching the most food insecure areas. Most of its operational areas have large tribal population with above average levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. With its support to the compilation of food and nutrition security atlases, WFP supports government led prioritisation of resources to tackle hunger. WFP has supported organization of consultative workshops on climate change and food security.

**UN Women**

UN Women has supported studies to provide evidence to inform policies on home-based workers (HBWs), informal sector workers and women’s work and participation under the MGNREGS.

A study on the garment embellishment industry in India was conducted to identify the position of HBWs in the garment industry and make recommendations to improve their share of value addition; and to serve as a tool for policy advocacy for the National Policy on HBWs. Under a regional initiative focusing on this policy, initiatives on micro-finance/insurance tied
to social protection were piloted in Madhya Pradesh, India.

A new methodology was made available to measure and understand social and economic insecurities of informal sector workers in Gujarat, through the Social Income Survey, supported by UN Women. The study increased awareness of HBWs on government schemes; augmented existing evidence for advocacy for the rights of HBWs and enhanced awareness of stakeholders on the social income and economic security of informal sector workers, and added to the momentum for developing a new social policy for informal sector workers.

UN Women supported the review of women’s work and participation under MGNREGA in four states in India - Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The findings of the study, while appreciating increased involvement of women in employment and equality of wages between women and men, highlighted concerns on important issues such as exclusion of single women and lack of facilities of child care at work sites and safe drinking water.

This was the first assessment of the MGNREGA programme from a gender lens looking at women’s role in negotiating conditions of employment and in planning of productive assets created under MGNREGA. UN Women’s work on engendering the MGNREGA contributes to gender equality by ensuring greater access of women to government schemes and by engaging with policy makers in effective dialogue.
to engender laws and policies affecting women and men.

UN Women has also supported a study on the MGNREGA and its multiplier effects on gender relations and village economy. The objective is to examine the impact of NREGA at the household level with a focus on gender equality and women’s participation, with special attention to the inclusion of single women as well as to study socio-cultural impacts of MGNREGA on the village society.

ILO

ILO has facilitated the preparation of a multi stakeholder process-led draft national employment policy and the National Policy on Skills Development for the country, based on relevant ILO Conventions. The current engagement is on preparation of employment impact assessment tools and support for operationalisation of selected component of the Skills Development Policy.

In partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and other partners, ILO is working on the operationalisation of the Ministry of Labour and Employment’s Skills Development Initiative in three clusters in India using the Modular Employable Skills (MES) concept, to provide assistance for the consolidation of the Programme’s implementation framework and methodologies to develop good practices to serve as future templates. Post Tsunami,
ILO has supported skills development programmes in Tamil Nadu with workers and employers organisations for gainful employment of affected youth. In the aftermath of the Kosi floods in Bihar, ILO has worked with district administrations and other partners on providing needs-based trainings, making use of local resources to flood affected families and ultra-poor.

ILO has supported training institutions in capacity building, skills training and entrepreneurship development of women workers to enhance their working and living conditions. Other ILO initiatives include: preparation of working papers on employment challenges facing India; studies in selected sectors with employment potential; a pilot programme and National Conference on Green Jobs as well as policy-level and sectoral studies to look at the effects of the global financial crisis on India.

UNCTAD

In partnership with the Department of Commerce, GoI, an institutional mechanism was established for consulting a wide range of stakeholders in a structured manner, to ascertain their interests and concerns on issues related to trade. These meetings brought together farmers, fisher folk, representatives of civil society, consumer organisations, industry representatives and export organisations, and sought to enhance their understanding of the implications of trade-related policies and results of trade negotiations. These consultations were useful in providing a voice to resource-poor in defining negotiating positions of India in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations, while keeping the pro-poor dimension of trade in view.

In partnership with small producers, efforts were made to enhance awareness about import standards in identified sectors, with a view to linking small producers to international markets. Through analytical studies, an attempt was made to assess the likely impact of a global slowdown on India’s exports and employment. Some of the mitigating strategies suggested by the study were subsequently implemented by the Department of Commerce.

UNIDO

Through its cluster approach in various industry sectors, UNIDO addresses poverty reduction. In the North East, a Cane and Bamboo Project provides direct assistance to the rural-based communities in marketing, upgrading skills and business planning by using cluster development dynamics. A project in West Bengal supports upgradation of the technological capabilities of brass and bell metal units to improve their competitive strength through application and diffusion of new technologies and innovations. It includes strengthening institutional capacity to facilitate investment and technology flows for sustained economic growth and social development of this artisan sector in India. Cluster twinning interventions in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra in the automotive, leather and footwear sectors involve capacity development for a number of local training institutions and business development services together with Supplier Development Programmes for integrating small and medium enterprises in the global value chains.
UNIDO’s work has a special focus on women’s economic empowerment. UNIDO also helps develop cleaner industrial production in India, and is active in the energy and environment sector through the implementation of projects addressing energy efficiency and environment protection and at the policy support level.

UNESCO

UN ESCAP Sub-regional Office for South and South-West Asia (SRO-SSWA) supports strategies for poverty reduction and enhancement of MDG achievement in India and other countries in the sub-region through sharing of development experiences and best practices.

UNESCAP SRO-SSWA commenced its operations in New Delhi in December 2011 with a High-Level Policy Dialogue on Development Challenges facing the sub-region. Ministers and policy makers of the sub-region came together with Nobel laureate Professor Amartya Sen to reiterate the critical importance of focussing attention to human development, especially on health and child nutrition and MDGs in national development strategies.
Hunger and Malnutrition

Context

India has made impressive progress in the recent years in its performance in growth and other macro-economic dimensions. However, this has not translated into an improvement in the hunger and malnutrition situation in the country. Under nutrition besets unforgivably large segments of the population, the most vulnerable groups being infants and young children, adolescents, women of the reproductive age group and the elderly; the status of these vulnerable groups is even worse if they are members of disadvantaged groups such as scheduled castes and tribes.

UNDAF Outcome

Reduction in hunger and malnutrition levels, especially in disadvantaged communities with a special focus on women.
Key areas of UN’s work on Hunger and Malnutrition

Member entities of this Cluster work towards addressing hunger and malnutrition in the country through:

- Provision of evidence-based technical support in policy formulation and programme design
- Sharing of best practices related to addressing hunger and malnutrition from both within India and outside
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening of government functionaries and structures
- Support to quality and effective implementation of flagship programmes/schemes of the government targeting hunger and malnutrition
- Supporting the government in implementation of innovative pilots and their up scaling

Highlights of UN’s joint work

Addressing the multifaceted problem of malnutrition would require multifarious activities in different spheres. An enabling environment in which nutrition occupies an important position is the foremost requirement for creating conditions for improved nutrition. Given this, the member entities of the UNDAF Cluster on Hunger and Malnutrition jointly focused its work towards making nutrition a development agenda and seeking political commitment towards it.

Joint advocacy

In view of the above situation, the Cluster worked towards advocating the cause of nutrition and sensitising Parliamentarians/Legislators and programme implementers by articulating malnutrition as a problem with far reaching adverse impacts on the health and development of human resources, economic productivity and progress of the nation/state and suggesting doable actions to circumvent the situation.

At the national level, the UN advocated with Parliamentarians and supported sharing of experiences between the Citizen’s Alliance Against Malnutrition and the members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly.
In the states, UN entities worked with the Legislative Committee for the Welfare of Women and Children of the Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Assemblies to demonstrate good practices related to health and nutrition. The Committee of the Bihar Assembly tabled a report in the Bihar Assembly with 17 key recommendations, following its assessment of the situation. Advocacy on health and nutrition was also undertaken with the legislators of the Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly and through articles in the newsletters of government institutes.

The Cluster also collaborated to produce 40 articles on malnutrition that were disseminated widely in Rajasthan and Odisha in partnership with a media features service and local newspapers.

**Knowledge Management: Solution Exchange Food and Nutrition Community**

FAO India facilitates Food and Nutrition Community of Solution Exchange for focused discussion on pertinent food and nutrition security issues and fostering constructive collaboration and networking. Introduction of vegetables in the mid-day meal scheme, finalising Dietary Guidelines by the National Institute of Nutrition, two discussions particularly contributing to the Approach Paper for XII five year plan, bio-fuel discussion prompting Rajasthan government supporting community based for bio-fuel plantation, discussions on draft National Farmer’s Policy, Bihar Nutrition Policy, Assam State Dairy policy, Odisha Fisheries Policy etc. are vivid examples of effectiveness of the network in bringing grassroots concerns from across the nation and strengthening government policies and programmes through such positive collaborations.

**Highlights of individual UN Entities work**

**WFP**

WFP has been working in close collaboration with the government to support various food-based schemes since 1963. Since the country is now producing enough food for its people, the role of WFP is undergoing a shift from being a food aid provider to a catalytic partner working to strengthen the safety net programme, thereby improving the food and nutrition security of the poor. This shift has been reflected in the current country programme and UNDAF cycle. WFP has now moved away from food delivery to the role of a technical partner for developing government capacities. Through various projects and pilots, WFP has been supporting the government’s flagship programmes in the area of mother-and-child health and the public distribution system. The food security atlases prepared by WFP are used by the state governments as a guiding tool for developing targeted strategies to reduce hunger. WFP also provided support to the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) to design national guidelines for the integration of nutrition into the care and support programme for PLHIV.

A significant initiative of WFP is aimed at improving the government public distribution system through use of biometrics leading to reduced inclusion and exclusion errors. Fortification at the community level is another area where WFP spearheaded development of replicable models among the most
vulnerable populations. Through a variety of initiatives such as establishing village grain banks, developing communication strategies for creating demand for services under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), developing messages on nutrition and health education and establishing a decentralised model for provision of supplementary nutrition in ICDS, WFP has played an active role in strengthening government strategies and implementation approaches.

Through support to the Targeted Public Distribution System, WFP has demonstrated that the efficiency of the system can be significantly improved. The impact of the village grain bank scheme has been seen through evident reduction in migration and months of food insecurity.

Guidelines for integration of nutrition in PLHIV treatment care packages will have policy implications.

**FAO**

FAO is diverse in its approach to reduction of hunger and malnutrition amongst children and disadvantaged groups. On one side of the range, it is working on capacity building/system strengthening programmes, improving productivity and quality of litchi and, on the other, it is also involved with fisheries management and sustainable livelihood programmes. Policy advocacy and developing knowledge products also form a large component of the project basket of FAO. In one of the programmes, South Asia Pro Poor Livestock Policy
Programme, FAO assessed the implementation of the National Livestock Development Policy (2007) and National Poultry Development Policy (2008) of Bangladesh. In collaboration with the National Biodiversity Centre of the Royal Government of Bhutan, FAO organised a workshop on the conservation of indigenous poultry breeds. As part of its evidence-based policy advocacy, FAO conducted research studies on different aspects of agricultural policy. The purpose of such research was to explore policy options and investment priorities for accelerating agricultural growth in India. FAO has also initiated a programme on the food grain stocking policy for India with the Ministry of Agriculture. In a system strengthening effort, FAO provided technical assistance towards the establishment of Epidemiology Centre at Animal Quarantine & Certification Services, Kapashera, New Delhi. It conducted training on geographic information system (GIS) for scientists of the Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance, Bengaluru and a Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza surveillance training for veterinarians across multiple states in India.

In the process of developing knowledge products for different programmes, FAO has generated various reports and also conducted several surveys to support its projects. To name a few:

- Articles on health and nutrition in the magazine New Digest
- Participated in the National Coalition

Photo Credit: WHO
for Nutrition Security and looking at collaborating on their Action projects
- Epidemiological/surveillance study of the death of crows in the state of Jharkhand
- Represented at the conference on the MDGs at the Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi, etc.

**WHO**

WHO has been working closely with GoI to establish technical partnerships and alliances for promoting/strengthening food security and nutrition. In the biennium 2010-2011, WHO supported Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) in updating the guidelines for facility-based care of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and developing a training package. For capacity building of health providers, two National Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops were held for facility-based management of SAM. WHO provided technical assistance in developing the operational guidelines for Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres.

Capacity for Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling by health providers was strengthened through the development of a pre-service training package for medical undergraduates and nursing students. National ToT workshops were conducted for medical and nursing faculty for Pre-service IYCF and Pre-service Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), and IYCF have been incorporated in the curriculum and rolled out by the Dr. NTR Health Sciences University in Andhra Pradesh. WHO also supported the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) in revising the paediatrics nutrition guidelines for HIV exposed and infected infants and children (0-14 years). Based on the revised guidelines for nutrition for adults and children, a training package was developed for medical officers, staff nurses and counsellors at antiretroviral therapy (ART) centres.

WHO also supported the adaptation of the WHO global package for healthy child which includes IYCF, early childhood development, health promotion and home care during common illnesses. The package is being piloted in Haryana and Maharashtra. The pilot is exploring the operationalisation channels for behaviour change at the family level for improved child health and nutrition.

**UNICEF**

UNICEF supports national and state governments and partners to scale up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions that are essential for the survival, growth and development of children; these include: 1) improved breastfeeding practices for children 0-24 months old; 2) improved complementary foods and feeding practices for children 6-24 months old; 3) improved micronutrient nutrition and anaemia control for infants and young children; 4) improved nutrition and anaemia control for adolescent girls, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers; and 5) improved feeding and care of children with severe acute malnutrition.

UNICEF supported the governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha in the design and establishment of their state Nutrition Mission for improved governance and coordination for nutrition. Additionally, UNICEF provided technical
support to state governments for the development of the Annual Programme Implementation Plans of ICDS programme and NRHM to strengthen programme management and implementation; similarly, UNICEF supported state governments in the development of implementation plans, contextualisation of training modules and in Training of Trainers for the roll out of the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for the Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana) for maternity protection. UNICEF supported the development of IYCF operational guidelines and training packages for medical doctors, nurses and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs); IYCF district plans of action were implemented in 289 districts; the capacity of training institutes and about 450,000 frontline workers of ICDS and health workers was strengthened to support improved IYCF counselling to mothers while the WHO Child Growth Standards and Mother-Child Protection Card were rolled out in virtually every district of the country.

UNICEF supported national and state efforts to deliver preventive micronutrient supplementation and deworming programmes to children and women. Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) rounds were supported in 457 districts which involved training of over 1 million community workers (Anganwadi workers, ANMs and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)). In 2011, full VAS coverage reached a historical 77 per cent; similarly, the Adolescent Girls Anaemia Control Programme was supported in 406 districts to reach over 27 million girls with weekly iron and folic acid supplements, biannual deworming prophylaxis and counselling to improve their diets. The support by UNICEF and partners to the National Salt Iodisation Programme contributed to an increase in the proportion of households with access to salt with adequate levels of iodine from 54 to 71 per cent nationally.

UNICEF supported NRHM to develop the national Operational Guidelines for Facility-Based Management of Children with Severe Acute Malnutrition SAD; additionally, over 5,700 health workers posted at Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres were trained and over 144,000 children with SAM received timely and quality lifesaving care in 531 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres. In the context of its support to the Citizens’ Alliance Against Malnutrition, Aamir Khan was appointed UNICEF’s Ambassador for Nutrition to support a three-year national public communication campaign for on nutrition for children under two.
According to India’s Education For All Mid-Decade Assessment, in just five years between 2000 and 2005, India increased primary school enrolment overall by 13.7 per cent and by 19.8 per cent for girls, reaching close to universal enrolment in Grade 1. Even with these commendable efforts, one in four children left school before reaching Grade 5 and almost half before reaching Grade 8 in 2005. The number of children out of school rapidly declined from 25 million (2003) to 8 million (2009). India made notable progress in universalising primary education with a net enrolment ratio of girls increasing at a much faster rate (77 per cent in 2001 to 92 per cent in 2006) as compared to boys (90 per cent to 96 per cent).

The landmark passing of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 marks a historic moment for the children of India. Education for all is now a legal right for all children between the ages of six and 14. The RTE focuses on the quality of teaching and learning, which requires accelerated efforts and substantial reforms:
Key areas of UN’s work on Education

The Education programme aims to increase enrolment, retention, achievement and completion rates in elementary education, with a special emphasis on girls and children from socially disadvantaged groups. The programme supports the government’s national flagship programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for All) in fine-tuning policies and strategies to increase the enrolment, retention, achievement and completion rates in elementary education. Since the enactment of RTE in April 2010, along with leading national education institutions, teachers’ unions, civil society, private sector, and UN entities the focus has been to support the implementation of the Act.

• Creative and sustained initiatives are crucial to train more than one million new and untrained teachers within the next five years and to reinforce the skills of in-service teachers to ensure child-friendly education
• Families and communities also have a large role to play to ensure child-friendly education for each and every one of the estimated 190 million girls and boys in India who should be in elementary school today
• Disparities must be eliminated to assure quality with equity. Investing in pre-school is a key strategy in meeting goals
• Bringing 8 million out-of-school children into classes at the age appropriate level with the support to stay in school and succeed poses a major challenge necessitating flexible, innovative approaches

UNDAF Outcome

Improvements in learning outcomes, completion rates and literacy levels amongst disadvantaged groups.

Participating UN entities

UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, Solution Exchange

The Education Cluster is playing an instrumental role in bringing together relevant stakeholders from government, civil society, teachers’ organisations, media and the celebrity world to raise public awareness and provide a call to action. Policy and programme design/implementation focus on improving the access and quality of education based on what works to improve results for children. Simultaneously efforts are on at national and state levels with partners to strengthen national and state level monitoring bodies on RTE. To help make RTE a reality, the Cluster aligned closely with efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour and promote social inclusion in education to reach disadvantaged children (e.g., girls, SC and ST children, children with special needs).
An important focus area of the UNDAF relates to enhancing educational capabilities among the most disadvantaged groups. In this context, the goal of the Education Cluster is to effect “improvements in learning outcomes, completion rates and literacy levels amongst disadvantaged groups”.

The activities of the Education Cluster focus on four areas, related to provision of education for children and adults belonging to disadvantaged socio-economic groups:

- Improving quality of education, especially by drawing on successful lessons from diverse contexts
- Providing support (technical and financial) for effective implementation of the RTE Act
- Adopting innovative education programmes for reaching out to marginalised sections of society, especially children of migrants, tribal children and child labourers, with a special focus on the girl child
- Addressing adult education issues, especially among women and girls from backward communities
Highlights of UN’s joint work

The Cluster provided critical technical and financial support towards the generation of data and gap analysis in the form of a concept note on the strengthening of Educational Management Information System (EMIS) (with support from UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Bank, Department for International Development (DfID), European Union) which has been submitted to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for its feedback and action. Teacher Education Conferences (Pre-service and In-service) have been conducted, leading to dissemination and action planning informing the development of the teacher education policy and strategies, as well as the revision of the centrally sponsored scheme on teacher education.

The landmark study “Inside Primary Schools: a Study of Teaching and Learning in Rural India in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan” was released in October 2010. This is the first multi-state study ever completed in the country which tracks learning outcomes over time and provides very simple indicators to measure child-friendliness in the classroom which has a significant impact on their learning.

The Education Cluster provided support to the emergence of the UN Girls’ Education Initiative and diverse alliances of government and civil society organisations in the states on girls’ education, outlining a comprehensive policy to achieve gender parity and equality in education, building on the good practices and lessons learnt from the various schemes supporting
girls’ education. A National Convention on Right to Education and Elimination of Child Labour was organised in December 2008 by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), UNICEF and ILO. The convention emphasised the need for quality education in addition to social protection strategies for elimination of child labour including social protection policies and programmes.

**Joint advocacy**

The Cluster advocated on RTE with Parliamentarians under the aegis of the knowledge association between the UN and the Parliament. At the state level, UN entities facilitated interactions and demonstration of good practices for the Legislative Committee for the Welfare of Women and Children of the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The interactions highlighted the ground realities, awareness creation and public outreach activities across UNDAF states accelerating the process of RTE notification in the states.

The Cluster also collaborated to produce knowledge products on RTE for elected representatives.

The Cluster’s advocacy and support to national and state governments contributed to significantly increased budgets, monitoring, teacher reform measures and 28 states and Union Territories notifying RTE rules.

**Highlights of individual UN entities’ work**

**UNICEF**

UNICEF provides support to the GoI in its implementation of the RTE, with a focus on socially inclusive, child-friendly schools and systems, which has been critical to ensure quality with equity. UNICEF’s Education Programme has supported governments in policy and advocacy, in the provision of technical support for programme implementation, in the development of innovative models that work, and in strengthening national and state-level monitoring mechanisms together with NCPCR and the RTE forum. UNICEF has endeavoured, with governments, to encourage inter-ministerial and inter-departmental convergence and engage with a wide range of civil society organisations. UNICEF will continue to lead UN convergence on RTE as co-chair of the UNDAF Education Cluster. In partnership with MHRD and key collaborators at the national level and across 15 states, the Education Programme focuses on supporting India’s flagship education programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, to ensure greater access, enrolment and retention, and to improve learning outcomes with a focus on the most marginalised children. UNICEF will collaborate with governments and civil society to develop a long-term vision document outlining a comprehensive policy to achieve gender equality in education in the 12th Five Year Plan period.

**UNESCO**

UNESCO as the co-lead agency on Education for All (EFA) is increasingly undertaking measures to realise all children’s equal rights to, in and through education as not only a moral imperative, but also the only way to truly achieve and sustain the education MDGs and EFA goals. UNESCO continues to promote a rights-based approach which is not a
Investigating underlying challenges in learning outcomes: A study on teaching and learning in Rural India (Report Launched in October 2011)

With the passing of Right of the Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, every child in India has the right to quality elementary education, and impressive strides have been made in terms of providing school buildings, classrooms, teachers, textbooks and other facilities along with high rates of enrolment. Nevertheless, such progress has not translated into quality of education and learning outcomes. The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) found that student enrolment increased to 96.7 per cent in rural areas in 2011, but the proportion of children in Class V who are able to read a Class II textbook dropped from 53.7 per cent in 2010 to 48.2 per cent in 2011.

UNICEF in collaboration with UNESCO and the ASER Centre supported a multi-state study - the first longitudinal study ever completed in the country, which tracks learning outcomes over time. It provides very simple indicators to measure child-friendliness in the classroom which has a significant impact on their learning. It covered 30,000 children studying in Standard II and Standard IV in 900 schools across five states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan).

The findings shed light on root causes of the challenges and are expected to guide the corrective course of action as UNICEF supports GoI in the implementation of RTE. Developed through an extensive consultation with key education partners, the methodology can be customised and replicated beyond India as it is based on simple measurable indicators on child friendliness such as classroom environment, teacher behaviour, teaching learning materials and student’s behaviour/responses. Furthermore, it establishes a correlation between child friendly indicators and learning outcomes, aiming to guide quality education with equity. It also provides direction in conducting longitudinal studies, preparation of data collectors and building their capacities along with preparation of child friendly tools and assessment techniques on a large scale which can be useful beyond India.

distraction or an add-on but an effective framework for bringing about sufficiently comprehensive change and realising EFA. Three major areas (learning levels, out-of-school children or children at risk and fragile and post conflict areas) are key focus of UNESCO’s work, apart from teachers, literacy, quality, Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Education for Sustainable Development and Higher Education with a view to accelerate progress made so far, and also address the challenges that remain. UNESCO will support GoI’s efforts to raise awareness on and better understanding of RTE. In the same context, UNESCO will promote teacher education and development at the state level in order
to help them develop their “perspective plan” for the next five years to fulfil the RTE mandatory requirements with respect to teacher recruitment, deployment, and training as well as professional development.

**ILO**

ILO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, works to strengthen support to implementation of National Child Labour Projects and strengthen linkages between the RTE Act and Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act. ILO’s Decent Work Country Programme has, as one its three identified priority areas, progressive elimination of unacceptable forms of work (including child labour) where a strengthened policy framework for elimination of unacceptable forms of work is an outcome identified in collaboration with stakeholders. ILO’s contribution towards realising this outcome will be through awareness; policy support; promotion of ratification of child labour conventions; and pilot action to promote convergence of schemes for target group. The World Day Against Child Labour would be a platform for UN entities, government and civil society to strengthen their commitment towards elimination of child labour and promotion of education for all.
Health

Context

The country programmes of UN entities, working in the health sector, have clearly aligned their activities with Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) and with NRHM, a flagship programme of GoI. UN entities aim to undertake policy advocacy and provide technical support at national, states and districts level for accelerated delivery on RCH-II/NRHM programme implementation plans. Significant gains in reduction of maternal and infant mortality and total fertility rate are registered during the programme period.

UNDAF Outcome

Improvement in key health indicators (child and maternal mortality, total fertility rate, mortality and morbidity due to malaria and tuberculosis) amongst disadvantaged groups
Highlights of UN’s joint work on Health

In the present cycle of UNDAF, the main emphasis is on strengthening capacity building of the programme managers in the RCH programme with special reference to child health, maternal health and family planning. As a Cluster, joint activities are pursued to make the district quality assurance groups functional in select states and districts. These groups are envisaged to assess service quality at facilities on a periodic basis and suggest improvements. Untied funds available at the local level are put to an effective use to address minor quality gaps. The Cluster also supported roll out of maternal death reviews at facilities. Additionally, work has been initiated for setting up peri-natal death surveillance system so that these events get recorded, causes of death analysed and necessary actions initiated to prevent such deaths.

Joint advocacy

UN entities collaborated to advocate with elected representatives at the national and state levels. At the national level, advocacy was undertaken with the Parliamentarians with respect to issues related to adolescent health.

In the states, the UN entities advocated with the legislators of the Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Delhi on ‘Improving Newborn Survival in India’. The Bihar Government declared 2010 as the year of the newborn. Fifteen legislators, led by the Legislative Committee for the Welfare of Women and Children of the Bihar Assembly, visited Tamil Nadu to observe best practices related to health procurement systems. Following the visit, the Legislative Committee for Women and Children tabled a report in the Bihar Assembly with key recommendations and the Bihar Government decided to set up a health procurement system along the lines of the Tamil Nadu model. Additionally, members of the Legislative Committee of Women and Children, Committee for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Committee on Panchayati Raj of the Bihar Legislative Assembly were sensitised on issues related to fertility and family planning.

Knowledge Management: Solution Exchange Maternal and Child Health Community

UNICEF India hosts the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Community of Solution Exchange and has a diverse membership of over 3,800 MCH practitioners. The community is addressing the national development priorities and the MDGs relating to improving MCH and to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality.

The Community has, so far, discussed a range of issues pertaining to MCH and
has been providing inputs to the policy, programmes and various guidelines along with providing inputs and suggestions on the several issues faced by the practitioners working towards enhancement of MCH.

Specifically, the community provided inputs on the Approach Paper for the 12th Five Year Plan which were shared with the Planning Commission. Along with this, an online consultation was held on the health chapter of the Draft Approach Paper. The inputs given by members of MCH Community were included in the UNDP India and Wada Na Todo Abhiyan publication entitled *Equity Unaddressed: A Civil Society Response to the Draft Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan.*

MCH Community has contributed useful inputs for various other important documents and guidelines such as:

- Communication Guidelines for Creating Demand for Immunisation and Reducing Dropouts (UNICEF)
- Guidelines for Mother and Baby Friendly Health Services (All India Institute of Medical Sciences and UNICEF)
- Exposure Draft to provide Insurance Cover for PLHIV and People Vulnerable to HIV and AIDS (NACO and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority)
- Discussion Paper on Compulsory Licensing (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)
- Draft Technical Paper on Social Determinants of Health (WHO)

Additionally, MCH Community, in the past, has organised events such as Annual Forums, Round Table on Menstrual Hygiene and Use of Sanitary Napkins among Adolescent Girls and Odisha State Consultation on Implementation of Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act (with Gender Community).

**Highlights of individual UN entities’ work**

**UNFPA**

RCH-II is a flagship programme in the NRHM launched by GoI in 2005. The programme aims to help India achieve MDGs 4 and 5. At the national level, technical support is organised to various programme divisions such as maternal health, family planning, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) and donor coordination. Such support has resulted in augmenting programme management and technical support capacities in MoHFW. Additionally UNFPA also contributes to pool funded RCH-II programmes along with other development partners. Five state offices of UNFPA provide necessary technical assistance at the state level to counterparts especially in capacity building through organising TOTs, augmenting programme management and technical support at state and regional levels. Policy advocacy on quality of care, right- based programming and focus on equity is also supported in the states.

On request of GoI, UNFPA is providing intensive technical and management support in 13 high priority districts in four states. In these districts, additional inputs are being made available for accelerated delivery of programmes. Regular support for the preparation of state-level Programme Implementation
Plan (PIP) under RCH-II/ NRHM has been provided to the state governments in five UNFPA focus states. Improvement in data quality reporting under HMIS is undertaken in Bihar. In order to address high adolescent fertility, a prototype service delivery model engaging ASHAs is being implemented in two districts with support from implementing partners. Programme support communication is another area of UNFPA support. Support has been given for developing the communication strategy for promoting menstrual hygiene, Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakaram and post partum care.

The Development Partners Forum in RCH-II provides a platform to deliberate on implementation issues, harmonise technical support amongst partners and undertake periodic field reviews.

UNOPS/NIPI

On behalf of the Government of Norway, UNOPS have undertaken projects related to Norway India Partnership Initiative (NIPI) based on a grant of approximately USD 80 million to assist India in reaching MDGs 4 and 5. The funds of the programme are divided between WHO, UNICEF and UNOPS. UNOPS runs the Secretariat for the programme and the Child Health Resource Network that acts as implementation support for the states. NIPI focuses on care for the newborn during the first vital month of life and related to that on a safe delivery for both mother and child. The projects ranges from establishment of home based post natal care, key elements of essential newborn care at facilities and management of sick newborns through
establishment of Sick Newborn Care Unit’s, better techno-managerial support at district and block level and technological solutions based on mobile technology in 13 focus districts across the four states.

The NIPI strategy builds on the ideas of NRHM of decentralisation of planning and monitoring and technical capacity building at lower administrative levels. This is why NIPI has trained and gained the focus states’ acceptance to placing district and block level managers, trained to look after child- and maternal health projects. It is also an overriding principle that data gathered for monitoring should benefit local implementation directly, so the local managers as well as other personnel are trained in gathering and reviewing their own data.

Gender equity and sensitivity are important cross-cutting values in the NIPI project and, currently, NIPI is focusing on obstacles to equal utilisation of health services for children, and empowerment of local women at the grassroots level in decision making regarding the health of the mother and child.

WHO

WHO has provided technical support to GoI in the areas of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health to improve access, equity in coverage and strengthen quality of care towards acceleration of achieving MDGs 4 and 5. This was achieved through generating evidence for influencing policy and strategies, building capacities of the health care providers as well as
programme managers to monitor, manage and strengthen implementation, both at the national and sub-national levels. The activities include promoting facility based IMNCI and home based new born care, community based management of pneumonia and diarrhoea, strengthening diagnosis and management of severe acute malnutrition in children, both in the facilities and the community.

In maternal health, strengthening ante-natal care, especially in diagnosis and management of anaemia in pregnancy, promoting skilled attendance at birth and quality assurance of trainings in emergency obstetric and newborn care are focus areas. WHO has also provided support for accreditation of private health providers for providing RCH services. WHO also focused on decreasing the incidence of gender-based sex selection and strengthening adolescent reproductive and sexual health care as well as addressing the problem of adolescent pregnancies.

WHO has been providing technical support for policy development, formulation of guidelines and monitoring and evaluation of malaria control programme in the country. WHO has also provided extensive technical assistance since 1998 to India’s Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme at the national level as well as at the state and district levels.

During 2008-2012, WHO took the lead in developing the: (i) strategic Action Plan for Malaria Control; and (ii) operational manual for implementation of malaria control in India. WHO was also instrumental in revising the National Malaria Drug Policy and treatment guidelines in conformity with WHO Malaria Treatment Guidelines. It provided technical support for the introduction of bivalent Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) for the diagnosis of both *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria infections to replace monovalent RDTs. It provided technical support for the development of the mathematical model for estimating the malaria burden in the country and also the development of sentinel surveillance centres across the country. WHO’s recommendation of the introduction of long lasting insecticidal nets in the urban malaria control programme has been included in the country’s 12th Five Year (2012-2017) Plan. WHO support to facilitate better implementation of the programme is facilitating achievement of the national development goals in relation to malaria.

WHO has supported the adaption of global tuberculosis (TB) control strategies for the local context, integration of TB services into the general health system, strengthening monitoring and surveillance systems, improving the quality of diagnostic services, and operational research for improved policies and procedures. With basic TB services now available nationwide, the next generation challenges are promoting public-private collaboration in care delivery, developing laboratory capacity for detecting drug-resistant TB and HIV infection, and integrating treatment of drug resistant TB into routine health services.

WHO has been supporting the MoHFW, GoI in enhancing the preparedness of the health system to identify, verify, investigate and manage public health emergencies due to multiple hazards. Technical assistance has been especially focused on strengthening the core capacities
India Polio Eradication Initiative (2001-ongoing)

It has been more than one full year since India recorded its last case of wild poliovirus – on 13 January, 2011, in a two-year-old girl in Howrah, West Bengal. As a result, on 25 February, 2012, the World Health Organization announced that India had successfully stopped indigenous wild poliovirus transmission and was no longer considered a polio-endemic country. This remarkable outcome is the result of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) - the single largest, internationally coordinated public health project the world has known, which is spearheaded by national governments, the World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and UNICEF.

The Polio Eradication effort in India is a strong example of seamless joint programming which takes place between UNICEF and WHO’s National Polio Surveillance Programme (NPSP) to tackle the crippling poliovirus. The ability of UNICEF and WHO to provide effective communication and reliable vaccine delivery and disease surveillance, respectively, in this fight against polio has been a key pillar in India successfully interrupting transmission.

One of the key strategies to come from this joint programming has been the development, with the Government of India, of the 107 Block Plan, which targets the key highest-risk blocks of the traditionally polio-endemic states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In these blocks, UNICEF has expanded its communication programme to include counselling and inter-personal communication for critical behaviour change related to the key risk factors for polio, including the promotion of routine immunization, exclusive breastfeeding, handwashing and other essential sanitation practices, and the use of ORS and zinc to tackle diarrhea.

needed for the country to comply with the International Health Regulations (2005). Some of the critical core capacities at national, state and district levels that have been addressed are integrated disease surveillance; laboratory capacity; risk communication; planning, preparedness and response capacity for public health, hospital and community level interventions for managing emergencies including Avian Influenza H5N1, Pandemic Influenza H1N1 (2009), Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever and the health sector effects of natural and man-made disasters; capacity of points of entry such as ports and airports to manage public health emergencies of international concern; and inter-sectoral coordination including whole-of-society preparedness.

UNICEF

UNICEF supported RCH-II and NRHM implementation at the national and state level through generating and sharing evidence, strengthening programme management, testing innovations and
supporting scaling up of these innovations. The key highlights are:

UNICEF, with WHO, provided ongoing technical assistance to the national immunisation programme, and helped adopt the second measles opportunity, and introduction of pentavalent vaccine. Subsequent management and communication support to the measles campaign led to about 3.2 million children being immunised for measles in 138 districts.

In child health, UNICEF’s support with NIPI-UNOPS, led to significant expansion of special care newborn units to more than 300 units, providing quality special care to more than 100,000 new borns. UNICEF also provided technical support, along with partners, to contribute to National Guidelines on Facility Based Newborn Care in India.

Simultaneously, community based newborn care expanded significantly through the IMNCI approach; more than a million newborns were reached at households by trained frontline workers. The ASHA programme also incorporated salient learnings from IMNCI to expand the role of ASHAs in providing community based newborn and child health services. Interface with RSBY led to inclusion of newborn care packages for reimbursement.

UNICEF also contributed to strengthening the quality of skilled birth attendant training programmes in India through the development of video training aides, and building capacity of the trainers in this aspect in several states. UNICEF provided technical assistance for the roll-out of maternal death reviews in several states, expanding the coverage and quality of maternal death reviews.
HIV and AIDS

Context

India accounts for half the HIV burden in Asia with 0.31 per cent estimated adult HIV prevalence in 2009 and men and women accounting for 61.3 per cent and 38.7 per cent of the total prevalence, respectively. In 2009, there were 2.4 million PLHIV, 120,000 people with new infections, and 172,000 AIDS-related deaths. The success of the HIV programme (majorly in six high prevalence states) contributed to the decline of new infections in the country by over 50 per cent from 2000 to 2009. Unprotected vaginal sex is the main mode of HIV transmission in India, accounting for more than 87 per cent of the cases. More than 370,000 people are on ART by end 2010, which is 20 per cent higher than the national target for the end of the national programme. However, more needs to be done to reach all those in need of treatment. Also, HIV prevalence among female sex workers declined to less than 5 per cent in 2009, while prevalence among men who have sex with men (MSM) and intravenous drug users (IDUs) remains high at 7.4 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively.
Key areas of UN’s work on HIV and AIDS

Aligned with the UNDAF, the Joint UN Team on AIDS developed an annual joint work plan 2011 in five of the 10 areas of the UNAIDS Outcomes Framework. Evidence generation and advocacy to scale-up interventions IDUs and transgender led to a separate strategy for transgender and scale up of the harm reduction programme for IDUs including special attention to female drug users. Under the Parent to Child Transmission programme, guidelines and drug regimes were adopted by the national programme. A strategy to address stigma and discrimination was developed, to be taken forwarded by the national programme. Intensified advocacy efforts with political leaders and policy makers led to the representation of positive women to raise women and girl issues during the planning process of 12th Five Year Plan and National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) Phase IV.

Highlights of UN’s joint work

Joint UN Initiative in the Northeast Region:
The Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care in the Northeastern States is a unique endeavour which demonstrates a strong partnership between GoI, the UN system (UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC and UNAIDS) and donors, and Governments of Australia and Sweden. The project is implemented with active participation of stakeholders across levels—national, state and community. The main programme areas are: support to the national programme through establishment of the North-east Regional Office NACO and delivery of technical assistance to the State AIDS Control Societies and community organisations. This initiative has supported the Northeast states to focus on specific needs of the region, for example, reaching out to women who use drugs, partners of those who use drugs, faith based organisations, political leaders and community groups, and strengthening programmes focussing on women and children.

The UN entities supported the community networks for the regional consultations for NACP IV, in line with the Division of Labour and mandates of the entities. To
ensure maximum representation from the lead networks, i.e., Indian Network of Sex Workers (INSW) (sex workers), Indian Network for Sexual Minorities (INFOSEM) (sexual minorities), Indian Harm Reduction Network (IHRN) (drug users), Positive Networks and Indian People’s Alliance for Combatting HIV/AIDS (IPACHA) (civil society) were involved for maximum community participation.

UNDP along with UNAIDS have partnered with the India HIV/AIDS Alliance to document the impact of Sec 377 on community groups, the voices of important stakeholders involved. A video on this was released at the Busan AIDS Conference; the study report will be disseminated in 2012 in a follow-up high-level meeting on HIV and the Law (UNDP/UNAIDS).

UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO, supported the national programme in the roll out of the new regimen of drugs (Option B) for preventing mother to child transmission (PMTCT). As part of the commitment on PMTCT and paediatric care, the capacities of paediatricians and health care providers were developed, and health care centres equipped at the national and state levels to effectively respond to paediatric HIV and AIDS.

UNDP, along with UNAIDS and WHO, has been committed to the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights to lower the cost of and increase access to HIV treatment and intellectual property.

The development of a reduction of HIV related stigma framework and operational guidelines has been commissioned (ILO/UNDP).

WHO, together with UNAIDS as part of focusing on key issues where there were evidence gaps, worked on generating information on the burden of Hepatitis C, documentation of the evolution and current practice of HIV surveillance and a compendium on STI/HIV risks in young people in the country.

Highlights of individual UN entities’ work

UNICEF

UNICEF supports MoHFW/ NACO towards the goal of eliminating new HIV infections among children and keeping their mothers alive by providing assistance to accelerate integration of prevention of parent to child transmission. It also assists in treatment care and support of children living with HIV, within the NRHM structure, and provides support the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) to enhance social protection to children affected by HIV. In collaboration with relevant ministries, UNICEF increases its involvement on the prevention of HIV among adolescents at risk and especially vulnerable to HIV.

UNDP

UNDP’s strategic response in this area concentrates on building management and technical capacities of duty bearers which is improved at different levels in order to deliver non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive HIV services to vulnerable populations. Programmatic measures are undertaken to systematically empower community groups to demand equitable access to social, legal and economic protection. UNDP continues to address issues of HIV vulnerability of women
from migrant households as well as MSM and transgenders and undertake policy advocacy for pro health policies and trade instruments that ensure universal access to health.

**UNODC**

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

**ILO**

ILO supports Ministry of Labour and Employment, NACO, employers’ and workers’ organisations in strengthening the national policy and legal framework on HIV and AIDS in the world of work. It will also contribute to NACP by better equipping the partners to adopt and implement effective workplace policy and programmes to prevent the spread of HIV, and in addressing discrimination and stigmatisation of workers living with HIV, both in the formal and informal sectors.

**WHO**

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

**UNFPA**

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

**UNESCO**

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

**WFP**

WFP provides overarching support to NACO in the adoption and roll-out of nutritional guidelines for all PLHIV.

**UNHCR**

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

**UNAIDS**

UNAIDS Secretariat coordinates, facilitates and strengthens mutual accountability to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the joint work of the 10 co-sponsors and UN Women towards achieving UN's strategic vision of zero new infections; zero HIV-related deaths and zero stigma and discrimination. In particular, UNAIDS mobilises commitment and influences the setting of a rights-based, gender-sensitive, HIV political agenda including advocacy for prevention and facilitating India’s HIV/AIDS position in the BRICS agenda. UNAIDS strengthens and leverages new strategic partnerships with political leaders, key populations, positive networks of PLHIV and civil society.

**Highlights of individual UN entities’ work (by theme)**

**IDU:** Services for Female Intravenous Drug Users (FIDU) and female regular sex partner (RSP) being supported by UNODC in four North-eastern states and 400 FIDU and 800 Female RSPs are being reached out consistently with harm reduction services. (UNODC)

**TRANSGENDER:** Mapping and size estimation of the transgender population
at national, state, district and sub-district levels. This process is ongoing and will also include review of available tools, consultations with transgender communities. (UNDP)

**PPTCT:** Adoption of the new guidelines for prevention of parent to child infection by the national programme. (UNICEF)
Acceleration of integration of PPTCT services with RCH services has been supported. (UNICEF)

**ASHAs** were engaged as key village level mobilisers/counsellors with support group of elected representatives of village panchayats, Anganwadi workers and teachers. (UNFPA)

**ART:** Technical support for HIV drug resistance activities, including implementation of a cohort analysis of major ART centres. In view of the need to strengthen and integrate HIV into pre-service education, thus improving human resources in health and HIV, a pilot in Karnataka was initiated to review and test improved methods for teaching HIV and chronic care (including diabetes) in the medical curriculum. (WHO)

**STIGMA AND PUNITIVE LAW:** Scanning of laws and policies that impede effective HIV responses is currently underway. The final report will be available at the end of the first quarter of 2012. (UNDP)

In collaboration with Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE), capacity building programmes conducted for health care providers at the Employee State Insurance Corporation hospitals with a focus on addressing stigma and discrimination in health care settings. (ILO)

**GENDER:** A study initiated on addressing the sexual and reproductive health needs of MSM and their female partners using existing sexual and reproductive health facilities and/or working in collaboration with existing organisations. (UNDP)

A pool of master trainers created in the state training resource centres in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi (2010); enhanced capacities of Targeted Interventions (TI) implementing NGO partners for integrating gender and HIV in programming as per gender guidelines of NACO. (UN Women)

Supporting Positive Women Network + for transformational leadership training; facilitating interface with the Planning Commission for the formulation of the 12th Five Year National Development Plan and advocating for inclusive social protection programmes and schemes (UNDP); UN Women also supported Positive Women Network + in developing the draft for the Operational Guideline for the Drop-in-Centre (DICs) for women and children.

**WORKPLACE INTERVENTION:** Technical assistance provided to 14 private sector corporate groups reaching out to 180,376 workers in 224 workplaces/units across the country for strengthening their workplace policy and programme on HIV and AIDS that reach out to employees and contractual workers. (ILO)

Technical assistance to five large public sector enterprises reaching out to over 779,000 direct and contractual workers for implementing workplace policy and programme on HIV and AIDS. (ILO)
Women’s Empowerment and Gender Based Violence

Context

India is a country with vibrant democratic traditions and is an increasingly influential player in the world. The country’s growth trajectory, however, is characterised by the exclusion of the majority of its population. Hence, India exhibits the paradox of a consistently accelerating economy (growth rate of 7.7 per cent in 2011) with comparatively staggering levels of inequality (41.6 per cent\(^2\) of the population living below the international poverty line). Progress on gender equality has been inadequate and the majority of women continue to face severe economic and social marginalisation. This despite the fact that India has one of the most established and respected women’s movements in the world; large numbers of women in grassroots politics and an increasingly progressive policy environment.

Key areas of UN’s work on Women’s Empowerment and Gender Based Violence:

- Support to effective implementation of gender responsive legislations and policies
- Strengthening systems and capacities for effective implementation of the PCPNDT Act, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
- Enhancing capacities of women’s groups, men’s groups, SHGs, NGOs, community-based organisations, trade unions, employers’ organisations.

Highlights of UN’s joint work:

To develop greater synergy in the work of the individual agencies within this cluster, emphasis has been on fostering participation of members in events related to GBV, carrying out effective joint policy advocacy on GBV issues, developing and maintaining a knowledge products database on addressing violence against women, and commissioning a mid-term appraisal of its activities in the year 2010 to ensure dialogue on a mid-course correction of its work. In order to enhance the knowledge base of the cluster members, an exchange with grantees of the United Nations Trust Fund to Eliminate Violence against Women was also facilitated.
Led by UNFPA, a Core Group to prevent gender-biased sex selection was established and a Joint Action Plan developed in 2011. A set of Joint Recommendations to strengthen National Women’s Machineries in South Asia and South West Asia was adopted as a result of the joint collaboration between UNESCAP and UN Women.

**Joint advocacy**

The UNRCO facilitated the analysis of debates and questions on the MDGs for the Parliament and State Assemblies of Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to inform policy debate and advocacy interventions. UNRCO also facilitated development of capacities of elected representatives, district media, district officers and civil society representatives on the issue of GBV.

**Knowledge Management: Solution Exchange Gender Community**

The Solution Exchange Gender Community facilitated by UN Women and UNICEF is a knowledge-sharing platform, enabling development practitioners to increase the effectiveness of their individual efforts by tapping into collective knowledge, experience and collaborative action. It has prepared informative materials and is a ‘knowledge bank’ for practitioners engaged in promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment and promoting a rights-based approach to development and gender mainstreaming. The Gender Community’s knowledge platform has complemented the UN’s work on GBV and has highlighted gender issues such as child rights and protection; social security for women; gender issues in tribal, dalit, marginalised communities and sexual minorities; women and forest rights; district gender plans, etc.

**Highlights of individual UN entities’ work**

**UNDP**

UNDP’s focus areas of poverty reduction, democratic governance, HIV and development, energy and environment, and disaster risk reduction have mainstreamed gender. In partnership with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, UNDP supports strengthening of state-level training institutions to ensure quality training of government functionaries and elected representatives for effective local governance especially on issues of gender and GBV. UNDP has also supported mobilisation of women and marginalised groups, in select districts and cities, into networks for holding government accountable for service delivery. In addition, a repository of existing modules on gender issues has been created, and training curriculum on gender issues has been developed in states.

UNDP, in collaboration with the Department of Justice, has supported initiatives in the UNDAF focus states with emphasis on women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes addressing rights and entitlements under laws relating to the prevention of domestic violence and other women’s rights, dalit rights, land rights, forest rights, right to information, and rights under the criminal laws. As a result of UNDP’s efforts, more than 1 million women have been imparted legal awareness. UNDP has supported the Justice Innovation Fund, partnering with 14 civil society partners in 66 districts of seven (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand,
Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) states. The partners have been able to increase legal awareness amongst 1,500,000 men and women (direct and indirect outreach) out of which 500,000 are women. UNDP initiatives have also resulted in competency development of 1,800 paralegals to assist other women and men access justice. One hundred and fifty women heads of local village councils and elected representatives in six districts of three states (Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) from scheduled castes have been trained on the issue of violence against women. UNDP also supported a publication on the issue on GBV in urban spaces. Policy inputs on the Sexual Harassment Bill, the Microfinance Bill and issues of transgenders have ensured that gender equality and inclusion are addressed and embedded in the policy documents and draft bills.

UNFPA

UNFPA strives to address discriminatory practices that impede gender equality and impact on the reproductive health and well-being of women and girls. Its specific focus is to prevent gender-biased sex selection, a practice with far reaching socio-demographic consequences. To address gender-biased sex selection, a multi-pronged approach has been adopted -- strengthening PCPNDT Act implementation; research for evidence generation; mindset change and environmental building -- to reach out to a wide spectrum of stakeholders.

Research initiatives were supported to guide both policy advocacy and programme interventions. With a view to identifying gaps and strengthening
PCPNDT Act implementation, a research study in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was conducted. A consolidated annotated bibliography bringing together studies on declining child sex ratio (0-6) in India was developed in 2009. A review of the existing laws, policies and schemes on inheritance, dowry, violence against women and marriage to understand the extent to which they inadvertently contribute to son preference is underway. A review of various financial incentive schemes of national and state governments aimed at enhancing the status of the girl child was undertaken at the request of the Planning Commission. The study highlighted the need to better structure the incentive schemes as a supportive mechanism that complements other programmatic and legal initiatives to enhance the value of the girl child.

To strengthen PCPNDT Act implementation, an ‘online complaints reporting website’ has been launched in collaboration with state governments of Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to enable anonymous reporting of violations under the Act. Judicial colloquia in Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh were supported to sensitize prosecutors, judicial officers and legal services authorities, District Bar Associations which, in some cases, has led to convictions of doctors misusing medical technology for sex determination. The regular training curriculum of State Judicial Academies of Maharashtra and Odisha now also includes content on preventing sex selection and the PCPNDT Act. A resource kit for doctors engaged with the issue was developed to help the medical community.
awareness, monitor violations and ensure compliance with the PCPNDT Act. Similarly, a self-learning course on the PCPNDT Act was also developed to enhance the understanding of the Act among the implementing authorities and medical community.

Towards changing the discriminatory mindset concerning daughters, advocacy and action in collaboration with civil society groups was undertaken. State-level networks have been formed in some states along with many community groups that owned the issue and took action on it. Similarly, NGOs/SHGs were mobilised and their capacities built to increase demand for reproductive health services and address GBV issues in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. In Bihar, girl students emerged as ‘Champions of Change’ as part of the ‘Sapno Ko Chali Chune’ initiative wherein girls themselves articulated issues concerning them and took up the task of fighting discrimination. The issue of sex selection has been also integrated into the training programmes of elected representatives and Mayors through the All India Institute of Local Self Governance in Maharashtra thereby creating ‘local spokespersons’ for the issue. Two initiatives, the UNFPA-Laadli Media Awards for Gender Sensitivity and the National Creative Excellence Awards were supported to ensure media reporting with a gender lens and draw creative professionals into the campaign on sex selection and develop sensitive communication material. Public discourse on gender issues was encouraged by using AIR FM radio (Delhi, Mumbai, Lucknow, Jalandhar and Kanpur) through the radio drama ‘Life Gulmohar Style’.

**UNHCR**

UNHCR provides protection to urban refugees and asylum seekers registered with its office in New Delhi. Gender mainstreaming is an integral part of UNHCR’s work in India, and UNHCR encourages strong participation of refugee women in all activities, particularly in education, vocational training, income generation activities and community representation. The office is implementing a five-year GBV strategy based on strong preventive action, multi-sectoral response and empowerment of women through education and income generation.

**UNICEF**

UNICEF has supported the GoI in strengthening child protection systems and, in this context, it has promoted interventions to address issues related to gender discrimination, such as child marriage, gender-biased sex selection, trafficking, child marriage and violence. Support has been provided to MWCD by ensuring a gender lens in the review and development of child rights legislation and policies, as well as in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child reporting process. Anti-trafficking interventions, focusing on prevention at the community level and on strengthening of rescue, recovery, repatriation and integration, have been supported at the state level, especially in West Bengal. To address child marriage, support has been provided to the Central Government for strategic planning and to state governments for law enforcement and implementation of a systematic approach to address child marriage.
Research on the issue has been conducted to better understand the root causes, the relevance of existing programmes and identification of good practices. Intensive community mobilisation and awareness raising efforts, paired with empowerment of adolescents through girls networks, have been key interventions for the prevention of child marriage in eight states.

**UNODC**

UNODC has supported the development and adoption of the National Code of Conduct on safe and honourable tourism in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, GoI. A draft national programme on “safe and honourable tourism” in partnership with GoI is in the final stages of development. A report, 'Legal and Policy Review of Responses to Human Trafficking in India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh', to advocate for domestic implementation of international instruments, has been published in collaboration with UN Women.

**UN Women**

UN Women’s programming in India aims to advance national commitments to women’s empowerment and gender equality. Support has been provided to MWCD by ensuring a gender lens in the review and development of women’s rights legislations and policies, as well as in the implementation and monitoring of CEDAW. Technical support has been provided to the Gender Responsive Budgeting Cell at the MWCD. UN Women has worked closely with the Planning Commission from the
Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls
New Delhi Project (November 2009- 2013)

Violence against women is a global pandemic of alarming proportions. Sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces is largely unrecognised and ignored by policies, programmes and budgets. Women living in New Delhi experience high levels of insecurity and sexual harassment in buses, on streets as well as in other public spaces. While Delhi has led the way with respect to many urban innovations, it has not been able to successfully address the problem of GBV, especially in its streets, squares, parks and public transport systems. According to the National Crime Record Bureau statistics, in 2010, 16.5 per cent cases of molestation and 5.3 per cent cases of ‘eve teasing’ were reported in Delhi and according to news reports, a rape is reported every 29 minutes and a molestation every 15 minutes.

To create a catalyst for policy attention, public awareness and innovative responses, UN Women, in partnership with UN Habitat, launched a new flagship initiative: the Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls Global Programme along with MoHFW, Women and Child Development, Government of Delhi. The project has led to an enhanced understanding on the issue of women’s safety in public spaces in Delhi as a result of a survey (5,000 sample size), which is the largest dataset available today on the issue of women’s safety in public spaces in the city. A draft strategic framework developed to identify intervention strategies has been endorsed by the Delhi Government. The buy-in of Delhi Government on this issue demonstrated with the launch of the ‘Awaz Uthao’ Scheme on 8 March 2011 to create women’s safety collectives in 25 low income areas. The new 2010 Kerala Police Act introduced clause 119 to address sexual harassment in public spaces, taking cognizance of the baseline study in Kerala.

Sustained advocacy led to inclusion of the ‘safe city’ issue in the final submission by MWCD for the Chapter on ‘Women’s Agency & Empowerment’ for the 12th Five Year Plan. The Chapter mentions that the “Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (the Central Government’s flagship programme for urban development) should have a special component on safe city planning and adequate resources should be allocated for undertaking a safety audit and infrastructure creation.”

Ninth Plan onwards to the current 11th Plan and including the Mid-term Appraisal of the 11th Plan, to facilitate gender mainstreaming across various sectors and sections of the Plans. UN Women has supported the Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) in partnership with select UN entities to engender the census exercises since 1991 through 2011. The focus has been to make women’s work and economic activities more visible. UN Women is working with five state governments to deliver results on gender equality in Gram Sabhas under the GoI-UN Women programme, Promoting Women’s Political Leadership and Gender Responsive
Governance in South Asia. Innovative methodologies such as Strengthening Women’s Empowerment through Electoral Processes (SWEEEP) have been undertaken in Bihar and Odisha under this programme. The partnerships under the programme have also included training institutes such as the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs), with whom a training manual on gender equality and local governance has been developed in coordination with other UN entities (UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA). UN Women has supported the annual monitoring of the implementation of the PWDVA, 2005 – this is the only annual review and tracking of an Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW) legislation in India. The anti-trafficking work in South Asia over a period of nine years has supported 45 projects in partnerships with 28 implementing partners in Bangladesh, India and Nepal in source, transit and destination areas. The work on making public spaces safer for women and girls has led to the inclusion of a specific provision on sexual harassment in the Kerala Police Act and the development of a Draft Strategic Framework in New Delhi, in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Development and Jagori.

WHO

WHO’s mandate is to scale up gender mainstreaming activities across all levels of its work, following a series of international commitments. WHO focused on addressing the declining sex ratio, which is the manifestation of patriarchy, low status of women and gender discriminatory practices. Teaching and learning material/tools were developed to mobilise health providers and paramedics, who can play a significant role in addressing the issue of gender biased sex selection. WHO facilitated a campaign emphasising four main areas: gender discrimination, misuse of new reproductive technology, the laws and policy and the issue of ethics. Partial support was also provided to the International Conference on Gender-Based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health, aimed at reviewing the magnitude, determinants and consequences of GBV, and formulating a plan of action for the prevention of GBV. WHO will develop a policy brief to initiate a process of strengthening the health sector’s response to GBV and also on preventing gender-biased sex selection by developing policy guidance and collective communication on sex selection.
India has experienced considerable and sustained growth in the recent past with substantial reduction in poverty (about 27 per cent in 2004-2005). However, India faces stiff challenges in achieving a number of MDGs. There are major governance deficits which impact the achievement of development goals. Deficits result from a complex fiscal transfer system, ineffective implementation of pro-poor policies, poor monitoring, personnel and capacity challenges, weak accountability mechanisms and corruption.

In order to achieve the MDGs and India’s National Development Goals, it is necessary that the administrative machinery at the district and sub-district levels be responsive and delivers essential services efficiently and effectively. Political leadership at all levels needs to be aware of development issues and particularly of the poor and marginalised groups, including women and girls. Given the lack of awareness on rights, entitlements, institutional capacities, and existing knowledge gaps, civil society groups, the media and private sector actors are increasingly getting involved.

Governance and Convergence

Context

India has experienced considerable and sustained growth in the recent past with substantial reduction in poverty (about 27 per cent in 2004-2005). However, India faces stiff challenges in achieving a number of MDGs. There are major governance deficits which impact the achievement of development goals. Deficits result from a complex fiscal transfer system, ineffective implementation of pro-poor policies, poor monitoring, personnel and capacity challenges, weak accountability mechanisms and corruption.

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Key areas of UN’s work on Governance and Convergence

Capacity development for the various stakeholders in governance is the focus of the work of the Cluster. This ranges from policy advocacy and advisory support concerning policies, legislations, strengthening organisational capacity through enhancing policies, procedures and action frameworks to the level of the individual, where skill training, knowledge management and experiential learning becomes essential. Nearly three million elected representatives and a million other government officials require capacity and knowledge support with a focus on women and scheduled caste/tribe elected representatives.

The 11th Five Year Plan placed particular emphasis on decentralised and outcome-based planning to improve effectiveness of development programmes and to facilitate inclusive growth. However, a major challenge faced in implementation of development programmes is the lack of convergence. This limits absorption and effective utilisation of funds.

In response, a Joint UN Convergence Programme has been initiated with the Planning Commission and Planning Departments/State Planning Boards in the seven UNDAF states to address obstacles to effective and efficient implementation of government development plans and programmes and to create synergies between the various efforts.

Major focus areas

a. Transparency and accountability of public administration
b. Enhancing service delivery of institutions of local self-governance
c. Strengthening capacity development and research institutions
d. Demonstrating decentralised planning and convergence at district level
e. Participatory planning approaches, community monitoring and social audits

UNDAF Outcomes

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.

Obstacles to effective and efficient implementation of development programmes at the district level addressed and synergies between the various efforts created.

Participating UN entities

ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Volunteers, UN Women, Solution Exchange
f. Decentralisation and devolution of funds, function and functionaries

h. Empowering women and girls to become community leaders

i. Fighting human trafficking and narcotics crime

k. Strengthening of justice delivery systems and institutions

l. Producing an evidence-base on governance issues and improving the routine collection of government data

m. Strengthening state plans for human development

**Highlights of UN’s joint work**

The Government of India-UN Joint Programme on Convergence (GoI-UNJPC) intends to achieve MDGs at the district level by focusing on developing capacities of district officials, District Planning Committees (DPCs) and other stakeholders for integrated human development oriented analytical planning, monitoring and budgeting. The project further focuses on improving the planning process by making it inclusive and results based.

Comprehensive training modules on integrated district planning were prepared and are being customised for training of district officials in the UNDAF states. The preparation of a gender sub plan within the ambit of district plan has been initiated in pilot districts of four UNDAF states –
Rajasthan, Bihar, Odisha and Chhattisgarh -- and completed in Udaipur, Rajasthan while a draft chapter has been prepared in Korba, Chhattisgarh. The preparation of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) is being supported in seven districts to enable them to be used as key planning tools at the district level. District Planning and Monitoring Units (DPMUs) are being supported to function as technical support units to DPCs.

An innovative community monitoring tool - PAHELI -- is being fine-tuned, which will allow community-led monitoring of outcome indicators. Village index cards and urban ward index card were developed to create an effective database at the village level for planning and mid-course correction at the block level. Analysis was undertaken of human resources, budget and flagship programmes to provide more insight for policy influencing and intervention. Data management training to enhance decentralised planning and monitoring capabilities was held with district and state officials.

A National Conference on Convergence was held in December 2011 that brought together government representatives from key central ministries, seven UNDAF states, 35 convergent districts and UN entities to share experiences on good practices on decentralised district planning.

UNODC, UNDP and the UN Millennium Campaign (UNMC) in association with the Central Vigilance Commission, India, organised a panel discussion in New Delhi on 9 December 2011 on the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day. An MoU
between UN Women, UNICEF and UNDP was signed to collaborate on initiatives for capacity development of women in local governance.

**Joint advocacy**

The Cluster collaborated to advocate with elected representatives and the media. The UN facilitated sharing of good practices across states with the legislators of Bihar and Rajasthan Assemblies related to the implementation of MGNREGA and related governance issues. Subsequent to a visit to Andhra Pradesh, the Legislators of the Rajasthan Assembly recommended the Andhra Pradesh model to the Assembly and government, particularly innovations with regard to transparency, use of biometric technology and social audit.

The Resident Coordinator’s Office also facilitated sensitisation of district-level media in 10 districts in Rajasthan on reporting on the flagship poverty alleviation programme, NREGS.

**Knowledge Management: Solution Exchange Decentralisation Community**

Led by the Planning Commission, a consultation and e-discussions were organised to provide recommendations on decentralised governance for the 12th Plan Approach Paper. With support from UNDP, over 3,000 people in the country participated in the first-ever people’s mid-term appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan. Building on this success, the Planning Commission invited civil society groups to contribute to the preparation of the Approach Paper to the 12th Five-Year Plan. UNDP shared global examples of critical provisions in anti-corruption laws with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Lokpal Bill.

Capacity assessments and capacity development strategies for training Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were prepared for all seven UNDAF states. The capacity of elected women representatives is being enhanced in three districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh as part of integrated strategy for women’s empowerment. The efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to promote collaboration with private sector partners on capacity development have been supported through the development of a guidebook and a business meeting that resulted in the states entering into partnerships with the private sector. Recommendations from evaluation of the Backward Region Grant Fund and the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana are leading to redesigning of the schemes.

UNDP

As noted in the GoI-UNDP Country Programme Action Plan, ‘Democratic governance is central to the achievement of the MDGs, as it provides an enabling environment’ for the realisation of MDGs. Within this framework, UNDP drafted a Chapter on Governance to provide inputs to the 12th Plan Working Group on Panchayats and Local Governance. In collaboration with the Planning Commission and Solution Exchange, a consultation with experts also contributed to recommendations on decentralised governance for the 12th Plan Approach Paper. With support from UNDP, over 3,000 people in the country participated in the first-ever people’s mid-term appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan. Building on this success, the Planning Commission invited civil society groups to contribute to the preparation of the Approach Paper to the 12th Five-Year Plan. UNDP shared global examples of critical provisions in anti-corruption laws with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Lokpal Bill.

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The preparation of DHDRs is ongoing in more than 80 districts, of which 44 have been released. Findings of the DHDRs have influenced planning processes in 15 states and budgets for social sectors in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. Gender budgeting has been integrated in select departments in West Bengal. The first-ever study on determining inequality adjusted Human Development Indicators was disseminated at the state level to inform central and state plans for better targeting of the poor.

UNDP is supporting the Civil Services in strengthening capacity development systems to improve performance through leadership development interventions, innovative new training modules and human resource management initiatives with cadre-controlling authorities of the All India Services.

Implementation and monitoring of MGNREGA was supported through technical expertise, concurrent monitoring mechanisms, demonstrating Information and Communication Technology (ICT) innovations to enhance transparency, convergence and knowledge sharing. UNDP contributed to the Ministry of Rural Development’s (MoRD’s) MGNREGA Reform Agenda and development of revised guidelines through sharing of findings and recommendations emerging from concurrent monitoring studies and innovations. Based on the model of the concurrent monitoring network, MoRD has submitted a proposal to establish a similar monitoring network for all rural development schemes.

UNDP, in collaboration with the Department of Justice, has supported initiatives on access to justice for marginalised people in the UNDAF focus states with an emphasis on women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes addressing rights and entitlements under laws relating to prevention of domestic violence, dalit rights, land rights, forest rights, right to information, and rights under the criminal laws. UNDP has supported the Justice Innovation Fund, partnering with 14 civil society partners in 66 districts of seven (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) states. The partners have been able to increase legal awareness amongst 15,00,000 men and women (direct and indirect outreach) of which more than one million are women. Over 4,600 trained intermediaries are assisting poor men and women access justice in the field including 1,800 paralegals. One hundred and fifty women heads of local village councils and elected representatives in six districts of three states (Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) from scheduled castes have been trained on the issue of violence against women. State-level justice delivery institutions are involved in conducting a first-ever assessment of their needs to effectively deliver justice to marginalised communities.

UNICEF

UNICEF is actively engaged with the GoI and the state and district governments to accelerate the achievement of child and gender related MDGs. Child-related indicators were improved in 17 integrated districts of 14 states. Good practices and innovations from these districts are being up-scaled with government funds in more than 100 districts. The Integrated District
Approach focused on achieving concrete results for children through a four pronged approach of: (1) empowering communities and stimulating demand through village planning and behaviour change communication; (2) linking community demands to a convergent line department/sectoral response; (3) integrating village planning processes with the decentralised district planning and response mechanism; and (4) improving the quality of services.

Good practices and innovations from Integrated Districts were documented and shared for policy improvement, e.g., DPMUs in Odisha. Support was provided to replication of good practices in some states, e.g., decentralised planning in Madhya Pradesh. Capacity building of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration has been undertaken and a module on children developed for PRIs. Study visits have been organised for other South Asia countries on decentralisation system strengthening for behaviour and social change, and planning and monitoring is being conducted in 15 states. Detailed roadmaps have been developed with the state governments in six of the seven UNDAF states and six other states.

UNICEF’s key contribution in the GoI-UNJPC has been in the form of technical support through the placement of specially trained personnel for this role, District Facilitators in 35 districts and at seven district headquarters. District Facilitators have been supporting district administration in analysing implementation constraints of the flagship programmes; developing district profiles, DHDRs, and tenure analysis; analysing district plans and the
decentralised district planning process; analysing funds allocated and utilised; and facilitating training programmes and exposure visits for district officials to enhance planning and monitoring.

UNODC is the lead UN entity mandated to assist countries across the globe to implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which foresees practical measures to prevent and control corruption for the government, civil society and private sector. The UNCAC has been ratified by GoI in May 2011 paving the way for developing and strengthening anti-corruption policies and institutions.

In India, UNODC has placed emphasis on working on two important issues: (i) public private partnership in procurement; and (ii) incentives to corporate integrity. The UNCAC has specific provisions in this regard and UNODC’s work aims at identifying to which extent these are being complied with in India from the legal point of view, whether changes are required and, if so, which are the proposed changes. In addition, national level workshops and training programmes are being implemented to sensitise public and private sectors on corporate incentives to integrity and public private partnership in procurement. Associations with the Central Vigilance Commission, chambers of business such as the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Confederation of Indian Industry and the UN Global Compact are being strengthened.

Through these initiatives, UNODC is aiming to bring together a significant segment of India’s public and private sectors with a better understanding of each other’s approaches, knowledge and mechanisms to address corruption in procurement and provide incentives for anti-corruption initiatives. UNODC is also supporting compliance of India’s domestic legal and institutional framework with relevant provisions of the UNCAC.

**UNFPA**

UNFPA is actively engaged for promoting the right of every woman, man, child and adolescent to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. It is closely working with national and state counterparts for accelerating progress towards achievement of International Conference on Population and Development Plan of Action and MDGs and, in the process, has been part of the national sector-wide approach adopted in the RCH-II/NRHM programme strategy. Its population and development strategies support using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, each is safe, every young person is free from HIV/AIDS and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

UNFPA has supported the Planning Commission by undertaking Mid-Term Appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan in health and handloom sectors. It has generated data-based evidence on declining trends in sex-ratio at birth and child-sex ratio and has been instrumental in advocating against sex-selection besides working on emerging issues of demographic dividend and emerging issues. Moreover, it is working with in and out-of school adolescents in furthering the life-skills education in the country. Besides these, UNFPA has supported
sensitisation and capacity building programmes for senior government officers and district statistical officers on the use of data for decentralised planning and monitoring development programmes and over 700 officers in seven UNDAF states and districts have been oriented. All these efforts are expected to lead to improved social policies, plans and implementation.

**UNHCR**

UNHCR, in coordination with GoI, registers asylum-seekers, determines their refugee status and provides them with documentation. In addition, UNHCR assists them to access basic support services including government health care and education, and to move towards a path of self-reliance by providing vocational training and livelihood opportunities. Regular trainings for refugees have led to enhanced capacity in leadership skills and community support. UNHCR also engages with a wide variety of interlocutors to raise awareness of refugee issues.

**UNESCO**

As the UN specialised agency with a mandate to defend and promote freedom of expression and its corollary press freedom, UNESCO is actively engaged in promoting independent and pluralistic media as an essential prerequisite for ensuring transparency, accountability and participation of civil society in governance and human rights-based development. In India, UNESCO has been working to increase awareness and use of the Right to Information Act.
Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management

Context

The India UNDAF 2008-2012 is committed to ensuring that “development gains achieved are not lost in the face of disasters, environmental changes and public health threats”.Whilst an effective approach to disaster risk reduction also includes mainstreaming response and preparedness into each of the other outcomes, the thrust of this outcome is to address those issues that are more specific to India’s response to an event, and preparedness measures that require unique contingency planning.

The Indian subcontinent is among the world’s most disaster prone areas. Almost 85 per cent of India’s area is vulnerable to one or multiple hazard. Out of 35 states and union territories in the country, 27 are disaster-prone. Until recently, GoI’s approach to disaster management has been reactive and relief centric. A paradigm shift has now taken place at the national level from the relief centric syndrome to a holistic and integrated approach with emphasis on prevention, mitigation and preparedness. These efforts are aimed at conserving developmental gains as also minimising losses to lives, livelihood and property.
The enactment of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 established requisite institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of disaster management plans. The Act established the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, as the apex body responsible for laying down policies, plans and guidelines on disaster management so as to ensure timely and effective disaster response. The National Disaster Management Policy (2009) has mentioned that synergies in the approach and strategies for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction shall be encouraged and promoted.

**UNDAF Outcome**

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 disaster and environmental changes.

**Participating UN entities**

APC TT, FAO, ILO, IFAD, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN Solution Exchange, UN Women, WFP, WHO

**Key areas of UN’s work on Disaster Risk Reduction/UN Disaster Management Team**

An inter-agency technical team coordinates the work of this Cluster. Known as the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), the team is mandated to be set up in all disaster and emergency prone countries and led by the UN Resident Coordinator. In India, this team is chaired by the Deputy of a participating UN entity who reports to the UN Resident Coordinator in the event of an emergency.

The work of this team, therefore, goes beyond Cluster coordination to strengthening the UN system’s preparedness in the event of an emergency, supporting GoI in disaster preparedness and risk reduction and providing a forum for information sharing with the government and NGOs.

The primary purpose of UNDMT India is to plan and coordinate its members’ action in support to the government in response to natural disasters, and long-term risk reduction.

The UNDMT’s strategy is multi-pronged, aimed at:

- Strengthening inter-entity coordination for disaster response
- Strengthening external partnerships
- Strengthened support to awareness generation as a knowledge/information sharing platform
- Support in coordination with respect to disaster preparedness and response

UNDMT works in close collaboration with NDMA and the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Highlights of UN’s joint work (UNDMT)

Joint advocacy and social mobilisation

- The global campaign on safe schools and safe hospitals was contextualised in the India context and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials developed to raise awareness
- International Disaster Risk Reduction Day was observed in 2010 and 2011 with the aim of raising awareness on risk from natural hazards

Capacity development

- Association with NDMA was formalised in 2010 with the view of providing technical assistance in advocacy and public awareness, safe schools, urban risk management, emergency medical preparedness and planning and capacity building, and in 2011 for minimum initial service package for reproductive health
- Emergency management were exercises facilitated to enhance disaster preparedness especially of the medical sector
- Training in multi-sectoral emergency response and preparedness in the event of an earthquake was conducted in collaboration with the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
- Emergency health risk assessment systems were put in place for quick response to public health crises in post-disaster situations (e.g., WHO responding to the public health risk in the wake of the Kosi floods in Bihar by providing technical and material support; WFP by providing supplementary fortified food)

Knowledge Management

Solution Exchange, Disaster Management Community

The Disaster Management Community facilitated members’ inputs for 12th Five Year Plan sub-group dealing with “Capacity building and knowledge sharing, information dissemination and public awareness”. Members provided suggestions on what new initiatives and programmes/schemes can be incorporated in the 12th Five Year Plan for enhancing capacity building, knowledge sharing, information dissemination and public awareness on disaster management. These suggestions will be included in the Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan. On behalf of UNDP, the Resource Team is actively engaged in drafting of a chapter on “Knowledge Networking for Disaster Management”. In this regard, a paper was submitted to the sub working group as inputs to the related chapter and a presentation was made in one of the sub working group meetings. In addition, members of the Disaster Management Community contributed to the State Disaster Management Policies of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.

Support was provided to the South-South knowledge exchange through the South-South Academy, a forum for exchange of the disaster risk reduction practice amongst in South Asian countries.

Social inclusion and gender mainstreaming

- Assessment missions were conducted in the immediate aftermath of disasters such as 2008 Kosi Floods and 2009
South India floods to assess the needs of the most affected and vulnerable populations, including women and girls.

**Highlights of individual UN entities’ work**

**APCTT**

APCTT prepared a ‘Guidebook on Technologies for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation’ for the use of disaster management practitioners in the Asia-Pacific region and uploaded it on the APCTT’s technology transfer website, www.technology4sme.net for wider dissemination. In addition, APCTT compiled information on technologies that are useful in disaster mitigation and adaptation in the technology database of APCTT and made it available through the www.technology4sme.net website. APCTT continued to share relevant information and knowledge resources of ICT and Disaster Risk Reduction Division of UNESCAP with an objective to promote South-South Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

**UNDP**

The GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme (2002-2009) focused on developing community preparedness and created awareness about the need for mitigating the existing vulnerabilities though community driven initiatives. The vision behind the programme was that a prepared community would be able to reduce the impact of disaster and become more resilient. The GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (2009-2012) takes an integrated approach to risk reduction by developing institutional capacities.
for integrating disaster risk reduction in development aligned with the priorities set out in GoI's Five Year Plan (2009-2012). It was one of the largest disaster management programmes anywhere in the world. Community preparedness models developed under this programme have been adapted by the GoI for wider replication.

Key achievements under both UNDP programmes:

- 15,000 elected representatives including 22 per cent women trained at community level in disaster risk management
- Volunteers including 16 per cent women trained to empower communities to undertake first aid as well as search and rescue activities
- Task Forces constituted with the active involvement of women to address first aid and search and rescue requirements of women in particular
- Regular mock drills facilitated at village level to test disaster preparedness
- Supported preparation of 176 multi-hazard disaster management plans at the district level 1,571 at the block level, 32,374 at the Gram Panchayat level and 157,000 at the village level to enhance community preparedness and emergency response
- Supported the introduction of disaster management in school text books for students aged 12 to 15 years, disaster management introduced in school curricula by 14 State Education Boards, 125,817 teachers trained in disaster preparedness, more than 10,000 schools prepared School Disaster Management plans
Supported the International Recovery Platform to develop sectoral (13) guidance notes on recovery and training modules

Supported 49 multi-hazard prone cities in specific urban risk reduction activities which entail risk assessment at the community level, preparation of ward level disaster management plans, developing capacities for enforcement of development control regimes

Raised awareness and provided technical support on earthquake risk and mitigation in 38 cities of India through the Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Initiative as a result of which building bye-laws have been revised in five cities as per the National Building Code 2005 and 12 cities have strengthened the City Emergency Operation Centres

With UNDP support, 14 states and 41 district administrations have prepared disaster management plans

Developed a framework for hazard risk and vulnerability assessment based on which 13 districts and 23 cities have initiated Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

National Institute of Disaster Management supported the development of 14 training modules which would be used by the Administrative Training Institutes for training government functionaries on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in sectoral programmes

UNDP is also supporting the Disaster Management Community of Solution Exchange since 2007. It is a network of Disaster Management practitioners having expertise in various aspects of disaster management phases such as preparedness, mitigation, warning and dissemination, response, recovery and reconstruction as well as long-term development planning. This community aims to facilitate disaster risk reduction activities by connecting practitioners to leverage the knowledge, experience and energies of development practitioners towards problem solving.

UNDP is also engaged in early recovery activities such as:

- Provided personnel to support the Emergency Operations Centres during disasters for information sharing
- Supported a consortium of NGOs to provide technical support to the government through settlement planning as a strategy to adapt against recurrent flooding and support safe and culturally sustainable housing by promoting use of local material (treated bamboos) - owner-driven reconstruction in order to ‘build back better’ after the 2008 Kosi floods that has been scaled up by the state through a World Bank funded project
- Supported the development of the India Disaster Resource Network and the India Disaster Knowledge Network, platforms to facilitate sharing of knowledge and information to aid quick decision-making on response actions as well as long-term preparedness
- The Kosi owner driven reconstruction project in Bihar set up a model of partnership and process that has been scaled up by the Government of Bihar
UNFPA

In response to a disaster, UNFPA supports emergency assistance and psycho-social counselling:

• Following the 2008 Kosi floods, UNFPA provided 55,000 Dignity Kits to the flood affected adolescent girls and women and psychosocial counselling services to 8,600 adolescent girls and women in the four worst flood affected districts of Bihar
• Provided 12,000 Dignity Kits each in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh following the floods in 2009; 5,000 kits following floods in Leh in 2010 and 5,000 kits in Sikkim post earthquake in 2011
• Provided technical support for capacity building on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in 2011 which resulted in the availability of master trainers on MISP as well as cadre of government officials trained on MISP.
• Through regular advocacy, NDMA Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial counselling include provision of Dignity Kits during the relief phase
• Capacity built of grassroots level NGOs in Bihar on the provision of psychosocial counselling services with 40 trained community workers available to provide psychosocial counselling post disasters
• Provided technical support to National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in 2011 for the development of an “add on capsule” on the importance of reproductive health, gender (including GBV) and psychosocial support for integration in the ongoing disaster management training programme at NIDM

• Provided technical support to NIDM in 2011 for the development of a “stand alone module” on reproductive health, gender including GBV and psychosocial support (PSS) in humanitarian situations and organised a ToT which focused on health officials

UNHCR

Organised emergency training, preparedness and response in collaboration with the SAARC Disaster Management Centre to create a regional manual of standard operating procedures.

UNICEF

UNICEF continued its efforts to reduce the impact of disaster and climate change on children and women:

• Supported the setting up of Inter-Agency Groups of civil society organisations at the state level for coordination, information sharing and response planning post disasters. The rapid assessment and coordination capacity of state Inter-Agency Groups were supported through introduction of the Inter-Agency Standing Committees Health, Nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster rapid assessment formats
• Community-based disaster risk reduction programmes conducted in more the 3,384 villages in West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, enhanced the preparedness and self-help skills of communities regularly affected by floods. Links between communities and government were strengthened, and communities were empowered
to seek timely assistance from government.

• Provided technical advice and guidance to government counterparts on child-friendly disaster management policies including on best practices on supply/warehouse management and pre-positioning of essential items relevant to children as per UNICEF’s Core Commitments for Children

• In partnership with RedR India, the capacity of more than 800 practitioners (2009-2011) from government organisations, NGOs and UNICEF were built through training in assessment and monitoring, community-based disaster preparedness, child protection, public health and education in emergencies

• Supported Sphere India’s Unified Response Strategy as a strategy to improve humanitarian coordination involving UNDMT India, NGOs and Red Cross Society and including response planning with NGO mapping, information exchange, joint assessment and response

• UNICEF provided support for the development of national policies and guidelines to ensure that special needs of children and women are mainstreamed. Technical assistance was provided for the development of national guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures for WASH in emergencies adopted by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Support was also provided to the ministry in the development of the National WASH Communication and Advocacy Strategy.

• UNICEF promoted adolescent participation in disaster risk reduction
in launching a national platform for child participation in disaster risk reduction supporting the development of children leadership skills and their participation in the decision making process. Partnership with experts has been enhanced through the development of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Framework for Care, Protection and Participation of Children in Disaster.

- In Maharashtra, UNICEF and the state government developed a uniform water quality resolution for Gram Panchayats. This involved 29,000 water quality monitors and led to development of actions plans. With UNICEF support, the Public Health Engineering Departments in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan started Water Safety and Security Planning in the most water-stressed areas. West Bengal is up-scaling a UNICEF model for fluoride response to benefit over 12,000 excluded rural population. Assam and Jharkhand conducted water quality mapping to help government develop response plans. At the national level, UNICEF supported water safety guidance which was issued to all states. The National Water Quality Exposition brought together government, academia, industry and civil society, raising the profile of water quality, especially the microbial contamination issues.

**WFP**

- Supported the preparation of Food Security Atlases that provide baseline information on pre-disaster situations
- Supported setting up of community grain banks which have contributed to improved preparedness of the most vulnerable communities to tackle seasonal hunger and droughts/crop failures

**WHO**

WHO provides critical technical assistance as well as the knowledge products to the Emergency Medical Relief (EMR) division, (MoHFW), GoI and other national partners such as NDMA in mitigation, preparedness, and response to biological disasters and health consequences of natural and man-made disasters.

Technical assistance provided to the EMR division of MoHFW resulted in the comprehensive enhancement of the National Health Sector Contingency Plan to cover multiple-hazards (natural and man-made); drafting of national level strategies for rolling out different competency-based trainings on public health emergency management, hospital preparedness for emergencies, preparedness and response to radiological/nuclear emergencies, basic life support, advanced life support and advanced trauma life support. Government health personnel were also supported to undergo various competency-based trainings on disaster preparedness and response at national and international institutions.

Technical assistance was provided to the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project of the MoHFW to strengthen surveillance and control of communicable diseases during emergencies.

Technical as well as material support including guidelines, IEC materials,
Emergency Health Kits, etc., were provided to the state government of Bihar in supplementing the government’s initiatives in addressing the health issues in the aftermath of the 2008 Kosi floods.

Awareness of various stakeholders on emergency health preparedness and response was enhanced through supporting various workshops, conferences and technical forums such as the national workshop on strengthening post disaster disease surveillance; sensitisation workshop on strategic preparedness for management of pandemic H1N1 (2009) flu by humanitarian agencies; the second India Disaster Management Congress; National Conference On Hazardous Chemical (Industrial) Management; and (v) workshops on hospital safety in select seismic vulnerable and multi-hazard prone cities of India.

Guidelines and training modules were developed on different aspects of emergency health preparedness and response such as disease surveillance; water, sanitation and hygiene; psychosocial support; IYCF practices, child health, and nursing in emergencies.
Climate Change and Water

Context

India faces a huge challenge to sustain high rates of economic growth and accelerate poverty reduction, while addressing the concerns related to environmental degradation and energy insecurity. Environmental pollution and rising emissions of greenhouse gases are a major issue in light of increased industrial processes, agricultural growth and heavy reliance on fossil fuels. Unsustainable use and degradation of natural resources is reducing their ability of natural ecosystem to sustain the provision of the services and livelihoods they provide and thereby directly impact the socio-economic well-being of the country. At the same time, India's habitats, infrastructure and economic activity are quite exposed to natural disasters and climatic variability. The environmental and climate change challenges are even more significant as they have the potential to negate, hamper and/or delay the developmental processes. The poor are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation, climatic changes and lack of access to clean affordable energy services.

On the other hand, India has a relatively well-defined legislative and policy framework to address the existing and emerging environmental challenges. India also remains committed to engage constructively with the international community in the global efforts to protect
the environment and address climate change. Compared to the environmental targets in the MDGs, however, while the country has made progress such as in the delivery of clean water to rural areas, there is still a long way to go to achieve all the targets.

In this regard, the UNDAF Cluster aims to support the Indian government to sustain its growth and development objectives in the face of the environmental challenges and climate change.

**UNDAF Outcomes**

Sustainable improvements in freshwater availability, its management, conservation and equitable allocation; and access to sanitation and adoption of critical hygiene practices.

Communities are aware of their vulnerabilities, and adequately prepared to manage, reduce disaster and environmental related risks.

**Participating UN entities**

UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, FAO, UNDP and APCTT

**Key areas of UN’s work on Climate Change and Water**

- Access to water supply and sanitation services, particularly for excluded groups
- Sustainable natural resource management with improved access for excluded groups
- Community-based preparedness against disaster, environmental resource changes and related risks
- Integrating disaster and environmental risk management policies into development plans
- Adoption of environmentally safe technologies by medium/small industry, including energy efficiency, renewables and phase-out of ozone depleting substances
- Developing partnerships and capacities to meet national commitments under multilateral environmental agreements
- Regulatory regime for disaster risk and environmental protection

**Highlights of UN’s joint work**

**Policy:** FAO, along with UNICEF, is guiding the preparation of the UN India Water Development Report with technical inputs from WHO. The report is being prepared by the South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies.

**Joint advocacy**

UN entities advocated with elected representatives and the media.

The UN System together, led by UNDP, published *Climate Change: See Change, be the Change* which is a compendium of fact sheets related to different issues of climate change. In addition, fact sheets on climate change with respect to the National Mission on Climate Change were developed by the Climate Change Cluster. The knowledge products were further used to develop 20 articles and photo features
on ‘Climate Change, MDGs and Gender in India’ which were carried in 12 newspapers and websites.

**Knowledge Management: Solution Exchange Climate Change Community**

UNDP leads the Solution Exchange Climate Change Community of Practice of the Solution Exchange, with a diverse membership of around 2,200 practitioners providing valuable inputs to a range of partners – government, bilaterals, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions and community in areas of policy making, project formulation, programme design, problems resolution and awareness raising.

The Climate Change Community has provided substantive comments to the Planning Commission for the 12th Five Year Plan Approach Paper. It has also been in dialogue with the Ministry of Science and Technology for providing inputs to the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change and National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem. At the same time, it has been working with the SAARC Secretariat for monitoring the Regional Climate Agenda. A plaque of appreciation was awarded from the International Co-operative Alliance Asia and Pacific for its contribution to the organisation. The Resource Person and Moderator has been selected by “Core Sector Communiqué” to receive the Core Sector Excellence Award in the Sustainability Space for his contribution to the climate change community in 2011.

**Knowledge Management: Solution Exchange Water Community**

The Water Community of Practice is hosted by UNICEF. This network of 4,000 professionals has promoted dialogue, supported government programmes and brought out state of the sector publications on a range of subjects such as water resource management, drinking water and sanitation. It has informed government policy on drinking water and sanitation including the Strategic Plan for Drinking Water and the Strategic Plan for Sanitation for the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the new National Water Policy for the Ministry of Water Resources, inputs for the Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan and the water security programme for the Kerala Government.

**Highlights of individual UN entities’ work on Water and Sanitation**

**FAO**

FAO’s is successfully implementing the Farmers’ Managed Groundwater Systems Programme in Andhra Pradesh (APFAMGS). The programme has been recommended for scaling up to the Ministry of Water Resources by the Planning Commission in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017). FAO is working closely with the Ministry of Water Resources in developing and implementation of the programme in the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Bihar.

**UNICEF**

UNICEF’s WASH Programme supports the implementation of the flagship schemes of the government in 15 states to ensure
equitable and sustainable access to and use of safe water and basic sanitation services, with a special focus on the un-reached and marginalised rural communities. While the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the key implementing partner, WASH also collaborates with the Department of Elementary Education, ICDS, NRHM and NDMA.

UNICEF is one of the few entities that has a presence in the sanitation sector at the state and district level, especially in the least developed districts. It extends technical assistance on monitoring and evaluation and best practices in the sector. Under its advocacy component, UNICEF focuses on the Total Sanitation Campaign programme of the government in the area of usage and hygiene. UNICEF has supported this campaign by conducting surveys and studies, which highlight the barriers in sustained use of toilets. UNICEF continues to work with the government to: a) improve hygiene practices in households and Anganwadis; b) improve hygiene practices among children in elementary schools; and c) improve water safety and security.

WHO

WHO provides assistance and technical support, in collaboration with GoI, civic bodies, research and technical institutions, to address issues related to water and sanitation. The key areas of focus are improving the quality of drinking water, development of guidelines and training manuals, research, capacity building and promotion of best practices on the water quality issue and water safety plan. WHO
Country Office (WCO) provides support in implementation of the Water Safety Plan in pilot areas of Hyderabad and Nagpur cities of India. WCO has supported a number of competency-based training sessions on water quality management for water duty professionals. WCO-India has signed an MoU with the Water Quality Assessment Authority, GoI, to provide a framework of cooperation in the area of water quality monitoring and assessment activities.

**Highlights of individual UN entities’ work on Climate Change**

**FAO**

FAO is implementing a Climate Change Adaptation project “Reversing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Stricken Areas in Southern India: A Hydrological Unit Pilot Project Approach” under the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF’s) Global Environment Facility (GEF) supported Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management programme. It aims to develop a “Community Climate Adaptation Plan” at the hydrological unit level and build the adaptive capacity of the communities in a hydrological unit.

**APCTT**

APCTT assists in transfer of environmentally sound technologies that contribute to sustainable development. Towards achieving this goal, APCTT is establishing an institutional cooperation mechanism entitled, “Renewable Energy Cooperation-Network for the Asia Pacific” for promoting South-South Cooperation.
among countries in the Asia-Pacific region related to renewable energy by building a renewable energy “Technology Bank”, sharing best practices, developing capacity to plan and implement projects and promoting research and development collaboration.

**WHO**

WHO-India works with GoI and research institutes to address the health impacts of climate change, by supporting research studies (to generate evidence for policy development and designing of interventions for adaptation), trainings, workshops and developing advocacy materials. Studies such as (i) impact of climate change on burden of rotavirus diarrhoea; (ii) vulnerability to heat stress; (iii) assessment of vulnerability, impact and adaptation for climate-sensitive diseases at the local level in India; (iv) climate variability and dengue in Delhi; and (v) assessment of the potential association between climatic factors and malaria incidence at selected sites in India have been supported by WCO-India.

**UNDP**

UNDP is strategically positioned to support GoI in its efforts to address national as well as global environmental challenges. UNDP contributes directly to the implementation of national environment policy and legislative frameworks.

UNDP, through its projects, provides technical support for adoption of energy efficient and cleaner technologies. To help improve access to energy in rural areas and facilitate penetration of renewable energy technologies, particularly solar and based, UNDP is involved in evolving business models to manage biomass based power generation and promoting of bio-energy technology packages in rural India. UNDP is also facilitating energy efficiency improvements across various sectors (small and medium enterprises (SME) sector, particularly steel re-rolling mill, tea and brick; commercial buildings; transport including urban transport and railways) and reduction of commercial losses by electricity distribution through franchisee models. UNDP is also assisting through technical assistance and policy support to help phasing out of ozone depleting substances and reduction of persistent organic pollutants in the health sector. UNDP facilitates the Solution Exchange CoP and convenes the inter-agency UNDAF Cluster on Climate Change.

In addition, UNDP is aiming at capacity building at national and sub-national levels, and facilitating the preparation of the state action plans on climate change. It provides policy support on issues related to climate change financing and technology cooperation. An adaptation approach is also being pursued especially in the water sector where adaptive community-based watershed management models are being developed for integrating water management and climate change risk concerns into disaster management planning at district and Gram Panchayat levels. UNDP is supporting development of a “Toolkit for integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into ecosystem management with special focus on coastal and marine areas in South Asia”. 

Programme implementation under UNDAF
UNDP also supports vulnerable communities in building their capacities to manage natural resources and to promote sustainable livelihoods by strengthening the institutional capacities at different levels and bringing in behavioural changes to manage natural resources in an integrated, participatory and sustainable manner. UNDP is supporting integrated approaches for conservation and management of natural resources, especially in coastal areas and mountains, by strengthening the economic incentive structure for conservation and sustainable use. Projects also involve biodiversity conservation outside the protected areas and conservation of medicinal plants, as well as initiatives for strengthening the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 with particular focus on conservation of traditional knowledge and for addressing land degradation issues.

UNESCO

UNESCO, under its International Hydrological Programme, is to strengthen scientific understanding of the impacts from global changes on water systems and to link these findings to policies for promoting sustainable management of water resources. Recognising the need for a focused curriculum in the area of climate change and water, a curriculum development effort has been initiated with the ITM University, Gurgaon, India. An International Student Meet (2011) was organised at the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha with a special session on water and climate change during the conference. UNESCO has also collaborated with the Divecha Centre, Indian Institute of Science (IISc), in organising a training for Sri Lankan engineers on climate change and its impact on hydrological extremes in Bengaluru. An ambitious research work on large-scale, human-induced land-use changes and groundwater depletion and linkages to hydrological and climate system at a regional scale is being undertaken in collaboration with the IISc, Bengaluru. UNESCO supported an International Conference on “Climate Change, Biodiversity and Food Security in the South Asian Region” held in Chandigarh, India, and published the conference proceedings with the aim to spur action at both, government and people, level by providing an information base for improved decision-making.

UNIDO

UNIDO is implementing the project “Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Selected MSME Clusters in India”. The project involves energy audits and technology gap assessment in SME clusters, introduction of emerging, improved Energy Efficient and Renewable Energy technologies and best operating practices, establishing Energy Management Cells and establishing knowledge platforms (e.g., study tours, web portals).

UN Women

UN Women conducted the following studies in the area of gender, renewable energy and climate change.

1. **Indigenous Women Engaging with Climate Change**: In addressing climate change effects on agriculture, women farmers have taken up new crop varieties which can withstand
unseasonal heavy rains. Outlining the need for alternative livelihoods, they ask for: a) upgradation of traditional knowledge and skills; b) introduction of new technologies; and c) women’s unmediated access and control rights to land and forest resources.

2. **Women’s Land Use Knowledge and Entitlement in Swidden Agriculture in Bhutan and India:** showed that women swidden cultivators conserve forests making them more productive than other fixed-field farmers. They also contribute to biodiversity conservation with skills and knowledge in mixed cropping, seed management and conservation of resources.

3. **Opportunities for Gender-Sensitive Interventions in Renewable Energy:** energy interventions, such as, distribution of improved cook stoves and solar lanterns resulted in reduction of indoor air pollution and flexibility in cooking. However, these efforts did not result in changing the traditionally dominant role of women in cooking and cleaning and maintained women’s interaction with new technology along gendered lines. The effectiveness of renewable energy interventions lies in improving the existing livelihoods of women and provisioning of energy to kiosks, shops, agricultural production and enterprises.
Joint Programming


The UN system provided support to the conduct of Census 2011 in the following areas:

- **Digital mapping** of census blocks in 33 capital cities to facilitate better population count, especially in slum areas, was provided. The digital maps were used to demarcate the boundaries of Census Enumeration Blocks and facilitated house-listing operations.

- **Census training and publicity:** A public-private partnership model was adopted for the first time in census taking and 90 National Trainers, 725 Master Trainer Facilitators and over two million enumerators were trained. UN entities facilitated the training of National Trainers and Master Trainer Facilitators. The instruction manuals developed by ORGI were used as the basic background material and trainer’s guides, training kits and aides, and an e-learning module for use during the census phases were developed. A multimedia campaign that included publicity during pre-enumeration and enumeration was launched to create awareness among the general public on the importance...
of the census and also for soliciting public cooperation using different channels of communication. Further, media briefings were held at various locations in the country and important national and regional newspapers published a census series on the importance of different aspects of census. Besides all these, the census help-line and Facebook were used and queries of public on census were addressed.

• **Gender aspects of the census:**
  A framework for mainstreaming gender concerns at various stages of census taking was developed. Draft schedules and manuals of instructions were made more gender responsive by including specific guidelines related to inclusion of vulnerable sections, such as elderly women, infants, the disabled along with their social cultural and economic characteristics. Census officials and important stakeholders both at the national and state levels were sensitised and requested to undertake similar sensitisation programmes in their respective states at the district/sub-district level. Special focus was directed on netting of women’s work, paid as well as unpaid work in the formal and informal sectors including home based. Efforts were made to improve the counting of elderly females and female headed households. In line with the framework, generic and gender-specific training modules were evolved and gender flyers and posters were developed to reduce under-reporting or misreporting of female data in the field. Local publicity and outreach programmes highlighting local gender concerns were incorporated. The gender flyers were printed for all enumerators while the gender data sheets were printed for 262 gender critical districts identified by ORGI. Support was provided for training additional 182 Master Trainer Facilitators as Gender Trainers for gender critical districts. These Gender Trainers participated in Master Trainers’ and Investigators’ training programmes apart from providing facilitating support during the period of enumeration. Two and a half million enumerators were sensitised on gender aspects and field supervision of actual enumeration was undertaken in select states to oversee engendering. Scrutiny and a gender analysis of the released provisional census data has been carried out and is reflected in Census publications. Gender disaggregated dissemination of Census provisional totals has been supported.

• **Data dissemination:** As part of the Census data dissemination, a Dashboard has been developed to disseminate the provisional results from Census 2011. The Dashboard uses the DevInfo platform developed to disseminate census data. In India, like in Census 2001, UNICEF is supporting ORGI in the development of CensusInfo providing data on housing, household amenities and assets and on population enumeration from Census 2011, which includes providing technical inputs on their development. The Dashboard is a summary version of the important results from the provisional results.
declared by the Census Commissioner, India. The Dashboard provides a web-based facility to create profiles at country, state and district levels based on Census 2011 provisional data with a facility to download information on profiles and different panels of charts and graphs. It contains maps, charts and data. Designed in an attractive format, the Dashboard is very informative where the user has to choose a state or a district to view the area profiles. A separate software module to disseminate data on Primary Census Abstract – Census 2011 is proposed to be developed providing a facility to extract information up to village and town levels. Training of census officers in its use has also been proposed. In addition, software for extracting Primary Census Abstract will be developed by UNDP. This apart, a series of census dissemination workshops and prototype materials would be developed and supported by UN Women and UNFPA.

Roadmap for establishing Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC):
ORGI is contemplating the setting up a state of the art resource and training centre of international standards (centre of excellence) in the country that could cater to in-house and international needs in a systematic manner, thus re-affirming its commitment to South-South cooperation. This will entail offering routine and customised training programmes/courses to in-country officials as well as officials from other countries apart from providing specialised consultancy services. UNFPA was tasked to develop a roadmap.
towards setting up of CRTC. The study was staggered in two phases; the first phase being confined to the technical aspects whiles the latter on management aspects of the study. The technical aspects of the CRTC study have been completed and proposed actions have been initiated by ORGI; UN entities will be supporting the development of training modules on various aspects of census taking. Further, a study of management aspects of setting up CRTC is being initiated. Besides these initiatives, e-archiving of historical census reports, data warehousing and mining and geo-referencing of maps are being supported and all these will enable in better access and use of census data.

3.2b. Joint UN Support to Socio-economic and Caste Census

The identification of rural households that fall below the official poverty line is an important national level exercise undertaken by the Ministry of Rural Development at regular intervals. Previous surveys have been the subject of much debate with estimates suggesting exclusion of the actual poor households to be high at 40 per cent. As a result, the Ministry decided to revisit the methodology and strengthen both the parameters and processes that help identify poor households in more than 600,000 villages of India. It launched the Socio-economic and Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 which will generate a rank listing of rural households based on deprivation criteria that will help central and state governments in identifying beneficiaries for the different poverty reduction and rural development schemes and entitlements.

As part of a joint UN initiative to provide technical support to the SECC, seven UN entities – UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, WFP, UNESCO, UNAIDS and ILO -- are involved since 2010, with UNDP coordinating the joint support to the Ministry of Rural Development. UN support during the design, pilot-testing and roll out of the SECC survey has involved technical inputs for capturing the deprivations of poor households more accurately as well as in developing media and training strategy and products. More specifically, UN inputs till date have helped to strengthen the questionnaire and training programmes focusing especially on the deprivations and vulnerabilities of women and increasing participation of marginalised households in the survey. A national specialised agency has also been brought on board to provide training support to the Ministry of Rural Development and different states in rolling out the SECC.

The partnership between the Ministry of Rural Development and the seven UN entities was taken a step further in 2011, with the co-signing of the collaboration by the Minister for Rural Development and the UN Resident Coordinator.
UN Resident Coordinator’s Office

The Resident Coordinator is the lead of the UNCT in India and is also the designated representative of the Secretary General for development operations.

He is supported by a secretariat in the discharge of his functions (as described under ‘The UN Resident Coordinator System in India,’ Section 1)

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UN Entities in India

- Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Volunteers
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)
- UN Millennium Campaign (UNMC)
- United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- The World Bank
- UN Entities working in the States and Union Territories
Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

APCTT is a Regional Institute of UNESCAP with a geographic focus of the entire Asia-Pacific region. The mandate of APCTT is to assist the members and associate members of UNESCAP through strengthening their capabilities to develop and manage national innovation systems; develop, transfer, adapt and apply technology; improve the terms of transfer of technology; and identify and promote the development and transfer of technologies relevant to the region. In this direction, the Centre has focused on three specific areas of activity: technology information; technology transfer; and innovation management, which are SME-oriented, Information Technology (IT)-powered, environmentally responsible and gender conscious.

Presence in India: Since July 1977

Relevant MDGs: MDGs 7 & 8

Nodal Ministry: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology

Flagship Publication/s:
- Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor www.techmonitor.net (quarterly, web-based publication)
- Value Added Technology Information Service (VATIS) in five thematic areas, that is, Biotechnology, Food Processing, Non-conventional Energy, Waste Management (all quarterly, web-based publications), and Ozone Layer Protection (bi-monthly, web-based publication) - www.techmonitor.net

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Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

FAO is diverse in its approach to the promotion of food security and reduction of hunger and malnutrition. Policy advocacy and developing knowledge products form a large component of the project basket of FAO.

Assistance was provided to improve the productivity and quality of Litchi in Bihar to raise economic standards and also to increase food security through improved technologies, training and good planting material. Implementation the Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods project with the Government of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry aimed at establishing frameworks, processes and building capacities, to facilitate the planning, design and implementation of appropriate fisheries development and management policies. FAO conducted studies to explore policy options and investment priorities for accelerating agricultural growth in India that will feed into the 12th Five Year Plan. FAO has also initiated a programme on food grain stocking policy and is working on a project to generate short- and medium-term analytical forecasts on the agriculture sector.

FAO’s collaborative programmes with the National Dairy Development Board, the South Asia Pro Poor Livestock Policy Programme, dealt with issues of small ruminants, poultry and common property resources. FAO provided technical assistance towards the establishment of Epidemiology Centre for Training and Scientific Work on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza surveillance training. FAO has extended technical assistance for the establishment of Animal Identification and Traceability in the country.

FAO’s successful implementation of APFAMGS-inspired scaling up of the efficient and sustainable model during the 12th Five Year Plan. FAO along with the Ministry of Water Resources is developing such programmes in various states.

FAO is implementing a Community Climate Change Adaptation project under the MoEF’s GEF supported Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management programme.

As a knowledge organisation, FAO India facilitates the Food and Nutrition Community of Solution Exchange to foster focused discussion and constructive collaboration and live networking on pertinent food and nutrition security issues.
Presence in India: Since 1945

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<th>Focus Sectors</th>
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<td>Facilitating Multilateral cooperation</td>
<td>MDG 1 &amp; MDG 7</td>
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<td>Support to GoI programmes in agriculture, forestry and fisheries</td>
<td>MDG 1 &amp; MDG 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piloting innovative approaches in agricultural development</td>
<td>MDG 1 &amp; MDG 7</td>
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Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture

Flagship Publication/s:
- The State of Food and Agriculture
- The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture
- State of the World’s Forests
- The State of Food Insecurity in the World
- The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets

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International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

IFAD, a specialised agency of the UN, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. One of the most important insights emerging from the conference was that the causes of food insecurity and famine were not so much failures in food production, but structural problems relating to poverty and to the fact that the majority of the developing world’s poor populations were concentrated in rural areas.

IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Seventy-five per cent of the world’s poorest people -- 1.4 billion women, children and men -- live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. Working with rural poor people, governments, donors, NGOs and many other partners, IFAD focuses on country-specific solutions, which can involve increasing rural poor peoples’ access to financial services, markets, technology, land and other natural resources.

India is IFAD’s largest borrower, as well as one of its main contributors. Since 1979 the organisation has financed 23 programmes and projects, approving loans for a total of approximately USD 656.4 million. IFAD’s work in India has focused on promoting tribal development, women’s empowerment and development, sustainable rural financial services, institution-building and sustainable livelihoods.

**Presence in India:** Since 1945

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<td>Women’s Empowerment</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nodal Ministry:** Department of Multilateral Institutions, Ministry of Finance

**Flagship Publication/s:**
- Addressing Hunger and Poverty: 30 years of IFAD’s Development Partnership in India
- Images of Tribal Development in India
- Portraits of Resolve - annual

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International Finance Corporation (IFC)

IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in developing countries. IFC creates opportunity for people to escape poverty and improve their lives by providing financing to help businesses employ more people and supply essential services, by mobilising capital from others, and by delivering advisory services to ensure sustainable development.

To grow opportunities for the underserved, IFC in South Asia has concentrated on low-income, rural, and fragile regions while building infrastructure and assisting public-private partnerships; facilitating renewable energy generation; promoting cleaner production, energy and water efficiency; supporting agriculture and sustainable forestry; creating growth opportunities for small businesses; reforming investment climate; encouraging low-income housing; and making affordable health care accessible. IFC’s strategy in South Asia is built on three pillars:

• To promote economic inclusion at the base of the pyramid, particularly in the low income states of India
• Help address climate change impacts
• Encourage global and regional integration including promoting investments from South Asia into Africa

Presence in India: Since 1983

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive growth</td>
<td>MDG 1 (Poverty and Hunger), MDG 2 (Education),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDG 3 (Gender), MDG 4 (Child Mortality), MDG 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Maternal Health), MDG 6 (Disease)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean growth</td>
<td>MDG 7 (Environment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global integration</td>
<td>MDG 8 (Global Partnership for Development)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nodal Ministry: Department of Economic Affairs and Ministry of Finance

Flagship Publication/s:
• Annual Report
• Doing Business
• South Asia brochures and factsheets
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International Labour Organization (ILO)

The ILO was founded in 1919 to bring governments, employers and workers together for united action in the cause of social justice and better living conditions everywhere. The most unique feature of the ILO is that it is the only UN entity with a tripartite structure where workers’ and employers’ representatives participate in its work on an equal footing with representatives of the governments.

ILO’s mandate of social justice as the basis for peace is expressed today as Decent Work for all. Decent Work is recognised as a global goal, the promotion of which means striving for economic growth with equity, though a coherent blend of social and economic goals, to contribute to opportunities for all women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. This implies not just more jobs but better jobs. The ILO’s work centres on research and advocacy, training and capacity building, knowledge sharing, standard-setting and technical advisory services. ILO’s assistance to constituents in members States is prepared and implemented within time-bound and resourced programmes called “Decent Work Country Programmes” (DWCP). DWCP provide a framework to determine, with the participation of constituents, priority areas of cooperation in accordance with ILO’s mandate and strategic objectives.

Based on the framework and with the active participation of the constituents, the DWCP for India was formulated for the period 2007-2012. It includes three main priorities that are linked with the 11th Five Year Plan of India. They are:

1) Opportunities enhanced for productive work, for women and men, particularly for youth and vulnerable groups, especially through skills development
2) Social protection progressively extended, particularly in the context of informalisation
3) Unacceptable forms of work progressively eliminated

The Decent Work Technical Support Team for South Asia, provides technical support to ILO constituents in countries of South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka including Bhutan which is a non-member country) to promote the Decent Work Agenda through implementation of DWCP.

Presence in India: Since 1928
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerability to bondage</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elimination of child labour</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of HIV/AIDs</td>
<td>MDG 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security for informal workers (construction &amp; domestic)</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green jobs</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skills</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enterprise development</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Labour and Employment

**Flagship Publication/s:**
- World of Work Reports

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International Monetary Fund (IMF)

IMF is an organisation of 187 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world. The IMF’s fundamental mission is to help ensure stability in the international system. It does so in three ways: keeping track of the global economy and the economies of member countries; lending to countries with balance of payments difficulties; and giving practical help to members. In India, the focus of IMF’s work is to facilitate the flow of information between GoI, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and IMF, and train officials from RBI, and national and state governments.

Presence in India: Since 1991

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Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Through a series of goals, resolutions and declarations adopted by Member Nations of the UN, the world has a set of commitments, actions and goals to stop and reverse the spread of HIV and scale up towards universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. UNAIDS is an innovative partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. UNAIDS fulfils its mission by:

- **Uniting** the efforts of the UN System, civil society, national governments, private sector, global institutions and people living with and most affected by HIV
- **Speaking out** in solidarity with the people most affected by HIV in defence of human dignity, human rights and gender equality
- **Mobilising** political, technical, scientific and financial resources and holding ourselves and others accountable for results
- **Empowering** agents of change with strategic information and evidence to influence and ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact and bring about a prevention revolution
- **Supporting** inclusive country leadership for sustainable responses that are integral to and integrated with national health and development efforts.

**Presence in India:** Since 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combat HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elimination of mother-to-child transmission by 2015</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve maternal health and save mothers by 2015</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nodal Ministry:** National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO)

**Flagship Publication/s:** NIL

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. With offices in more than 170 countries and territories, UNDP offers global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

Since 1951, UNDP has partnered with the government, civil society and the people of India to help them find their own solutions to meet global and national development challenges. UNDP is committed to help India achieve MDGs as well as the national objectives articulated in consecutive Five Year Plans. The cooperation between 2008 and 2012 has focused on: strengthening inclusion of disadvantaged groups and supporting strategies that address economic and political barriers to greater inclusion.

UNDP’s on-going Country Programme Document and Country Programme Action Plan for the period 2008-2012 are positioned within the overarching objective of UNDAF 2008-2012, which is focused on “promoting social, economic and political inclusion for the most disadvantaged, especially women and girls.”

The formulation of the UNDAF in turn has been guided by the MDGs and the vision of the 11th Five Year Plan that places a high priority on inclusive growth.

Consistent with UNDAF priorities, the country programme supports a policy framework that empowers marginalised groups, as a prerequisite to achieve the MDGs and objectives of India’s 11th Five Year Plan. The Country Programme Document contributes to seven outcomes in five mutually reinforcing areas of cooperation. The total resource envelop for the programme cycle is USD 250 million including USD 75m from core.

The UN and UNDP in India have focused geographically on seven focus states - Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh - identified based on their low ranking on human development and gender disparity indices as well as the high proportion in the population of people from the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe groups. These are also the poorest states in India, with poverty levels considerably higher than the national average. The UNDP programme sought to strengthen inclusion of women, dalits, adivasis and other excluded groups in these states through addressing the barriers they face in social, economic and political domains.

Presence in India: Since 1951
Flagship Publication/s:
• Global Human Development Reports: The Human Development Report is an independent publication commissioned by UNDP. Often provocative, the Report was launched in 1990 with the goal of putting people at the centre of development, going beyond income to assess people's long-term well-being. The Reports' messages — and the tools to implement them — have been embraced by people around the world, as shown by the publication of autonomous National Human Development Reports by more than 140 countries over the past two decades. The Human Development Report is translated into more than a dozen languages and launched in more than 100 countries annually.

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United Nations Volunteers

The UNV programme is represented worldwide through the offices of UNDP. UNV contributes to peace and development by advocating for recognition of volunteers, working with partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming, and mobilising an increasing number and diversity of volunteers, including experienced UN Volunteers, throughout the world.

- UNV Annual Report
- www.in.undp.org/unv

**Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sport

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United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)

UN ESCAP is the regional development arm of the UN and serves as the main economic and social development centre for the UN in Asia and the Pacific. The mandate of UN ESCAP is to foster cooperation between its 53 members and nine associate members.

Established in 1947 with its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand, UN ESCAP seeks to overcome some of the region’s greatest challenges. It carries out work in the following areas: macroeconomic policy and development, statistics, sub-regional activities for development, trade and investment, transport, environment and sustainable development, information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction, social development.

As part of its efforts to strengthen the development pillars of the UN, and in order to enhance its effectiveness, UN ESCAP has established four sub-regional offices in Suva, Incheon, Almaty and New Delhi to serve, respectively, the Pacific, the East and North-East Asian, North and Central Asian and the South and South-West Asian sub-regions. The South-East Asian sub-region will be serviced from the headquarters of ESCAP in Bangkok.

SRO-SSWA started its work with a high-level policy dialogue on development challenges facing the sub-region, held in New Delhi on 15 and 16 December 2011. The SRO-SSWA strives to facilitate regional economic cooperation and the sharing of development experiences in support of MDG achievement with a focus on least developed countries within the sub-region, which is emerging as one of the most dynamic of the world. It serves 10 countries in the sub-region, namely: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

Presence in India: Since December 2011

Relevant MDGs: All

Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Flagship publication/s:
Economic and Social Surveys of Asia and the Pacific and its Year-end Updates, Asia-Pacific MDG Reports (prepared jointly by ESCAP, ADB and UNDP)

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http://southwest-sro.unescap.org/
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

As a specialised agency of the United Nations, UNESCO’s mission is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue, through its work in education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. UNESCO’s strength is in the cooperation and networking with governments, UN entities, development partners, civil society organisations, communities and professionals. UNESCO is the only UN entity to have a system of National Commissions in its Member and Associate States. UNESCO is the sole UN entity with a mandate to defend freedom of expression and press freedom.

UNESCO, New Delhi, is committed to the attainment of the international and national development goals (including MDGs and EFA) and works closely with the South Asian sub-region to strengthen peace and sustainable development, by upholding respect for diversity, gender equality and human rights, and helps to build sustainable, inclusive, green, and knowledge societies by pursuing its core competences.

In India, the core purpose of UNESCO’s education programme is to support the achievement of EFA, development of education on early childhood, school, technical-vocational and higher education levels. Under its Natural Sciences programme, UNESCO aims to further the advancement and sharing of science knowledge and policy for sustainable development, conservation and management of water resources and application of ecological and earth sciences knowledge for sustainability through the Man and the Biosphere Programme. The key focus under the Social and Human Sciences programme is on social inclusion, internal migration and a rights-based approach to urbanisation. Promoting cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and mainstreaming cultural policies into development planning, and heritage-based urban/rural development are the principal priorities under the Culture Programme. To promote freedom of expression and information and to build capacities for universal access to information and knowledge are the main thrusts of the Communication and Information Programme.

The major trust of UNESCO, New Delhi, will be to work for a sharper organisation with greater impact and better delivery, strengthening the cooperation and networking with governments, UN entities, development partners, civil society organisations, communities and professionals.

**Presence in India:** Since 1948
Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Human Resource Development; Ministry of Science and Technology; Ministry of Environment and Forests; Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Social Welfare; Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Urban Development; Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; Ministry of Textiles; Ministry of Rural Development; Ministry of Railways; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Ministry of Information Technology; Planning Commission.

Flagship publication/s:

- **EFA Global Monitoring Reports:** Developed by an independent team and published by UNESCO, the EFA Global Monitoring Report is an authoritative reference that aims to inform, influence and sustain genuine commitment towards EFA.

- **World Water Development Report:** The United Nations World Water Development Report, released every three years in conjunction with the World Water Forum, is the UN’s flagship report on water. It is a comprehensive review that gives an overall picture of the state of the world’s freshwater resources and aims to provide decision-makers with the tools to implement sustainable use of our water. Through a series of assessments, the Reports provide a mechanism for monitoring changes in the resource and its management and tracking progress towards achieving targets, particularly those of the MDGs and the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Reports also offer best practices as well as in-depth theoretical analyses to help stimulate ideas and actions for better stewardship in the water sector.

- **E-Newsletter (published quarterly)**

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The mandate of UNFPA, as established by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1973 and reaffirmed in 1993, is: (1) to build the knowledge and the capacity to respond to needs in population and family planning; (2) to promote awareness in both developed and developing countries of population problems and possible strategies to deal with these problems; (3) to assist their population problems in the forms and means best suited to the individual countries’ needs; and (4) to assume a leading role in the UN System in promoting population programmes, and to coordinate projects supported by the Fund.

At the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) these broad ideas were fleshed out in greater detail and developed to give more emphasis to the gender and human rights dimensions of population issues. UNFPA was given the lead role in helping countries carry out the Programme of Action, which was adopted by 179 governments at the Cairo Conference. Subsequent international agreements at ICPD+5, the Millennium Summit (2000) and the World Summit (2005) have linked UNFPA’s mandate with specific, time-bound goals, and given greater emphasis to the Fund’s role in HIV prevention and poverty reduction.

The three key areas of the UNFPA mandate – reproductive health, gender equality and population and development strategies – are summarised in its Mission Statement.

**Presence in India:** Since 1974

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>MDG 5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDG 5B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDG 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender – sex selection</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH)</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDG 5A and 5B</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MDG 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population and Development Sector</td>
<td>Cross-cutting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Nodal Ministry:**
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Ministry of Women and Child Development
- Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs
- Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

**Flagship publication/s:**
- State World Population Report

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

UN-HABITAT is the UN entity for human settlements which is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. The main documents outlining the mandate of the organisation are the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, Habitat Agenda, Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, and Resolution 56/206.

Substantive and Priority Areas of UN-HABITAT are:

- Urban land, legislation & governance covering Land and Global Land Tool Network, urban legislation, urban and community management and governance
- Urban planning and design with sub-themes regional and metropolitan planning, city extensions and enlargements and market town and intermediate city planning
- Urban economy including urban and municipal finance, urban productivity and youth and job creation
- Urban basic services covering water & sanitation, urban energy, urban mobility and urban waste management
- Housing and slum upgrading including shelter rehabilitation
- Urban risk reduction & rehabilitation including infrastructure rehabilitation, climate change- mitigation and adaptation
- Research and capacity development including global urban observatory, flagship reports and capacity development

Activities in India

UN-HABITAT, though a non-resident agency in India so far, has been an active partner of GoI since its inception in 1978. Several activities of UN-HABITAT have been organised in close collaboration with GoI and other national institutions. The first Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development was held in New Delhi in December 2006 and was inaugurated by H.E. Prof. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, then President of India. Kumari Selja, Hon’ble Minister for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation was elected as the President of the 21st Session of the UN-HABITAT Governing Council. UN-HABITAT had earlier set up a Regional Office for Water for Asian Cities Programme in New Delhi to coordinate the activities in India and other participating countries in the region which functioned until June 2009. Under the Water for Asian Cities programme, UN-HABITAT has also undertaken water and sanitation related activities in four cities of Madhya Pradesh, that is, Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur as well as in Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu, Koshi in Bihar and Mangalore in Karnataka.
UN-HABITAT is also partner of the UNDAF in the current UNDAF which shall be concluding in 2012 and is also a signatory to UNDAF 2013-2017 under which UN-HABITAT shall contribute to various outcomes of inclusive growth, gender equality, governance, sustainable development and basic services.

**Nodal Ministries:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; Ministry of Urban Development; Planning Commission.

**Flagship Publications:**

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UN in India

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR was established on 14 December 1950 by the UN General Assembly. The entity is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, and also has a mandate to help stateless people.

In India, UNHCR helps refugees and asylum seekers in Delhi, who are mainly from Afghanistan and Myanmar. They are one of the largest groups of refugees living in urban areas under UNHCR’s protection and assistance.

While UNHCR does its best to help refugees in India, it also tries to find durable solutions for them including voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity, resettlement to third countries for those people with compelling protection needs that cannot be met in India and local integration, where possible.

UNHCR also has an office in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, to support voluntary repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees who wish to return home.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-reliance</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>MDG 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection (of refugees and asylum seekers)</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>MDGs 4, 5 &amp; 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nodal Ministries:** Ministry of External Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs

**Flagship Publication/s:**
- The Global Report and the Global Appeal

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United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)

UNICs, Services and Offices located in 63 countries worldwide, link the UN with people around the world, disseminating global UN messages to local audiences. The Centres serve as a reliable source of up-to-date information about the UN, delivering information in their respective countries to a wide range of people, including journalists, government officials, civil society representatives, students, educators and researchers.

UNIC in New Delhi covers India and Bhutan and was the first UN office to be established in independent India in 1947. As a knowledge hub for the UN, the Centre’s activities reflect a broad spectrum: it plays a major role in publicising UN initiatives and programmes, engaging in a variety of outreach activities, such as lectures, media briefings and press conferences, television and radio interviews and exhibitions. UNIC conducts information activities on behalf of UN entities without local representation and maintains close cooperation with and assists UN entities based in India.

The Director of the UNIC acts as the spokesperson for the United Nations and represents the UN Secretary-General at important occasions, observances and events in the country in coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator. UNIC’s nodal Ministry is the Ministry of External Affairs.

Presence in India: Since 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information, outreach, and partnerships with government institutions, civil society and educational institutions</td>
<td>MDG 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nodal Ministry: Ministry of External Affairs

Flagship publication/s:
- UNNews – a monthly newsletter which includes a ‘Development Supplement’ highlighting the work of various UN entities on predetermined common topical development themes and issues

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UNICEF is mandated by the UN General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children’s rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children’s rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children. UNICEF mobilises political will and material resources to help countries, particularly developing countries, ensure a “first call for children” and to build their capacity to form appropriate policies and deliver services for children and their families. UNICEF is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children – victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation and those with disabilities. UNICEF responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children.

The India Country Programme is UNICEF’s largest country programme of cooperation. The overall goal of the Country Programme is to advance the fulfilment of the rights of all women and children in India to survival, development, participation and protection by reducing social inequalities based on gender, caste, ethnicity or region. Each of the UNICEF India’s programmes aim to: strengthen existing government flagship programmes and systems to deliver quality services equitably, mobilise community participation and voice to demand and access quality services by strengthening decentralised planning and participation at village, block and district levels and glean the lessons learned to leverage government resource and inform policy advocacy and programme design.

**Presence in India:** Since 1949

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child development and nutrition</td>
<td>MDGs 1, 4 &amp; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>MDGs 2 &amp; 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>MDGs 2, 3 &amp; 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child environment</td>
<td>MDGs 2, 3, 4 &amp; 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio eradication</td>
<td>MDG 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive and child health</td>
<td>MDGs 4 &amp; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and AIDS</td>
<td>MDG 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>MDGs 1 to 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and partnership</td>
<td>MDGs 1 to 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behaviour change communication</td>
<td>MDGs 1 to 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness and response</td>
<td>MDGs 1 to 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Nodal Ministries:** Ministry of Women and Child Development

**Flagship Publication/s:**
- The State of the World’s Children, Annual Progress for Children

**Contact address:**
Mr. Louis-Georges Arsenault
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www.unicef.org/india/

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24410766, 24410767, 24410768, 42891111

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Tel: +91-0522-2303151 to 2303156

West Bengal
219/2, A JC Bose Road
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Tel: +91-033-22892477, 22892511, 22892758 - 61
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

UNIDO is the specialised agency of the UN that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalisation and environmental sustainability. UNIDO’s Regional Office for South Asia acts to mobilise knowledge, information, skills and technology to promote competitive industry, productive employment and sound environment.

UNIDO works towards improving the quality of life of the world’s poor by drawing on its combined global resources and expertise in the following three interrelated thematic areas:

i) Poverty reduction through productive activities
ii) Trade capacity-building
iii) Energy and environment

Presence in India: Since 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrated SME cluster development programme</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting livelihoods in North-Eastern India (cane and bamboo)</td>
<td>MDG 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to energy efficiency and quality standards in ceramics industry</td>
<td>MDG 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase-out of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS)</td>
<td>MDG 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nodal Ministries: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion; Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Flagship Publication/s:
• UNIDO Times (quarterly)
• Making It: Magazine on Industrial Development (quarterly)

Contact address:
Ms. Ayumi Fujino
UNIDO Representative in India and Head of the Regional Office for South Asia
UNIDO
55, Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003
Tel: 91-11-24643484
www.unido.org
UN Millennium Campaign (UNMC)

The UN Millennium Campaign is a UN inter-agency initiative mandated to inspire and support people from around the world to take action and hold their governments to account for the achievement of the MDGs. It was set up in response to the signing of the Millennium Declaration by 189 member states. Established in October 2002, the UN Millennium Campaign aims to mobilise citizens for demanding accountability by supporting MDG advocacy and campaigning efforts of a wide range of actors – civil society groups, media, parliamentarians, youth, faith-based organisations, private sector and local government.

In India, the UN Millennium Campaign has had a history of mass mobilisation for anti-poverty campaigns and high-visibility advocacy events on the MDGs. Following the 2010 MDG Summit, which emphasised accountability for achieving the MDGs as an agenda outcome, the Campaign in India has moved in the direction of targeted advocacy among multiple stakeholders for the accelerated achievement of the MDGs and developing a citizens’ feedback mechanism to demand and track their basic entitlements of health, education and livelihoods under various national and state level government schemes, which align with the MDGs.

**Presence in India:** Since 2006

**Relevant MDGs:** MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

**Nodal Ministries:** Not Applicable

**Flagship Publication/s:**
- *The World We Want – Beyond 2015: A Toolkit for National Deliberations* (January 2012, a partnership publication by the Global Campaign Against Poverty (GCAP), Beyond 2015 and the UN Millennium Campaign)

**Contact address:**

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Fax: 91-11-24627612  
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www.endpoverty2015.org
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

The first group of UN military observers arrived in the mission area on 24 January 1949 to supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. These observers, under the command of the Military Adviser appointed by the UN Secretary-General, formed the nucleus of UNMOGIP.

Following renewed hostilities of 1971, UNMOGIP has remained in the area to observe developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971 and report thereon to the Secretary-General.

Contact address:
UNMOGIP Delhi
1AB Purana Quila Road
Delhi 110001
Tel: 91-11-23385084
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

UNODC was established in 1997 as part of the UN reform combining the previous UN Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention. The mandate of the Office is enshrined in UN conventions like the three UN Conventions on Drugs, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols on Trafficking in Persons, on Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and on Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, the UN Convention against Corruption, the universal instruments against terrorism and the UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. With the help of these instruments, UNODC helps Member States address illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

The Regional UNODC Office for South Asia works in six countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. UNODC activities in India focus on drug use prevention, treatment and care, preventing transmission of HIV among drug users and prisoners, drug law enforcement and precursor control, prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, counter corruption and other areas of organised crime such as counter terrorism.

Presence in India: Since 1987

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug use prevention, treatment and care</td>
<td>MDG 3,4,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of HIV among drug users and prisoners</td>
<td>MDG 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti human trafficking</td>
<td>MDG 3,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug law enforcement and precursor control</td>
<td>MDG 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti corruption</td>
<td>MDG 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nodal Ministries: Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue); Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NACO); Ministry of Women and Child Development; Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs

Flagship Publication/s:
- World Drug Report (Annual)
- UNODC South Asia Newsletter (Monthly)

Contact address:
Ms. Cristina Albertin
Representative,
UNODC Regional Office for South Asia
EP 16/17 Chandragupta Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021
Tel: 91-11-42225000
www.unodc.org/southasia/
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

UNOPS’ mission is to expand the capacity of the UN system and its partners to implement peace building, humanitarian and development operations that matter for people in need. Through a resolution adopted by the General Assembly in December 2010, UNOPS role as a central resource for the UN System in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities was established.

Presence in India: Since June 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>MDGs 4,5 &amp; 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nodal Ministries: none

Flagship Publication/s: none

Contact address:
Ms. Sonam Yangchen Rana
Director, India Operations Centre (UNOPS)
11 Golf Links
New Delhi 110003
Tel: 91-11-30417400
www.unops.org
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

UN Women is the UN’s entity to accelerate progress on gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women works in nine countries of South Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In India, the work focuses on women and girls who remain excluded from socio-economic and political opportunities in urban and rural areas.

The main roles of UN Women are:

• To support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms
• To help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it, and to forge effective partnerships with civil society
• To hold the UN System accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress

UN Women advocates for the equal participation of women in all aspects of life, and focuses on five high priority areas:

• Increasing women’s leadership and participation
• Ending violence against women and girls
• Engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes
• Enhancing women’s economic empowerment
• Making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting

Presence in India: Since 1988 (as UN Women)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic security and rights</td>
<td>MDGs 1, 3 &amp; 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening women’s economic security and rights</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending violence against women, including trafficking and reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among women and girls</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advancing gender justice in democratic governance in stable and fragile states</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nodal Ministries: Ministry of Women and Child Development

Flagship Publication/s:
• Progress of World’s Women 2011-12: Access to Justice

Contact address:
Ms. Anne F. Stenhammer
Regional Programme Director / UN Women Representative to India
UN Women South Asia Sub-regional Office
19 – A/B, Rajdoot Marg
Chanakyapuri
New Delhi 110021
Tel: 91-11-26119127
www.unwomensouthasia.org
World Food Programme (WFP)

WFP is the food aid arm of the UN System. The policies governing the use of WFP food aid are oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty.

In India, WFP works in collaboration with governments and NGOs to develop innovative hunger solutions. Through its various programmes, WFP aims to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition amongst the vulnerable groups, especially women and children. Over the past few years, the focus of WFP in India has gradually shifted from food delivery to technical assistance to reduce hunger and malnutrition. WFP’s projects aim at enhancing the nutritional value of food through fortification; improving targeting of government food-based programmes; developing new food products to reach out to those with greater nutritional needs such as children below three years and for people with special needs such as PLHIV.

Presence in India: Since 1963

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food and nutrition security</td>
<td>MDGs 1, 4 &amp; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting livelihoods</td>
<td>MDGs 1 &amp; 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency response and community-based resilience to disasters</td>
<td>MDGs 1, 4 &amp; 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting women’s empowerment</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrating nutrition in HIV/AIDS care and treatment</td>
<td>MDG 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building resilience to climate change and strengthening of grain banks</td>
<td>MDG 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nodal Ministries: Ministry of Agriculture

Flagship Publication/s:
• Report on the State of Food Insecurity of Rural India,
• Report on the State of Food Insecurity of Urban India

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Sub-Office for Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
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World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the UN System. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. WHO is an inter-governmental organisation which works in collaboration with its member states with the objective of attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health.

WHO had four strategic objectives in India as per its Country Cooperation Strategy during the 2006–2011 cycle:

i) Reducing the burden of communicable and emerging diseases by enhancing surveillance and response capacities
ii) Promoting maternal and child health by improving the continuum of care and strengthening immunisation
iii) Scaling up prevention and control of non-communicable diseases with new policies and programmes
iv) Strengthening health systems development within the national and global environment focusing on human resources

Presence in India: Since 9 November 1949

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal and child health</td>
<td>MDGs 1, 3, 4 &amp; 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communicable disease control</td>
<td>MDG 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-communicable diseases and social determinants of health</td>
<td>MDG 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable development and environmental health &amp; health action in crisis</td>
<td>MDG 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health systems development</td>
<td>MDG 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nodal Ministries: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Flagship Publication/s:
- The World Health Report (annual)
- World Health Statistics (annual)
- International Travel and Health
• Bulletin of the World Health Organization (monthly)
• Weekly Epidemiological Record (weekly)
• WHO Drug Information (quarterly)
• International Classification of Disease (periodic)

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www.whoindia.org

WHO India Project Office
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Tel: 91-11-42595600

WHO National Polio Surveillance Project
R K Khanna Stadium
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New Delhi 110029
Tel: 91-11-26169727
The World Bank

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Its mission is to fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.

The World Bank is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 187 member countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries, while IDA focuses on the world’s poorest countries. Together, the Word Bank provides low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to developing countries which support a wide array of investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture and environmental and natural resource management.

Presence in India: Since 1957

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Sectors</th>
<th>Relevant MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive growth</td>
<td>MDG 1 (Poverty and Hunger), MDG 2 (Education), MDG 3 (Gender), MDG 4 (Child Mortality), MDG 5 (Maternal Health), MDG 6 (Disease)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean growth</td>
<td>MDG 7 (Environment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global integration</td>
<td>MDG 8 (Global Partnership for Development)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nodal Ministries: Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs

Flagship Publication/s:
- World Development Report
- Global Economic Prospects
- World Development Indicators
- Global Development Finance
- Annual Report

Contact address:
Mr. Onno Ruhl  
Country Director  
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70 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003  
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www.worldbank.org (Global)  
www.worldbank.org.in (India)
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Fax: 040-23227207
E-mail: hyderabad@unicef.org

Other UN entities working in the state:
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UN entities working in the state:
UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO

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UN entities working in the state:
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UN-HABITAT
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
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Fax: 0091-755-4291440

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HARYANA

UN entities working in the state:
UNDP, ILO

HIMACHAL PRADESH

UN entities working in the state:
UNDP, UNFPA

JAMMU & KASHMIR

UN entities working in the state:
UNDP, UNMOGIP

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Fax: 0651-2450268

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KARNATAKA

Other UN entities working in the state:
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Fax: +91-22-25836514
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MANIPUR

UN entities working in the state:
UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC

MEGHALAYA

UN entities working in the state:
UNDP, IFAD, UNIDO, UNODC

MIZORAM

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UNODC North East Project Office
MV 124, Top floor
Mission Veng ‘S’
Aizawl, Mizoram 796005
Tel: 91-389-2317537
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Other UN entities working in the state:  
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### PUNJAB

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Other UN entities working in the state:  
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### TRIPURA

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UNDP, UNIDO
UTTARAKHAND

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Other UN entities working in the state:
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Other UN entities working in the state:
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UNION TERRITORIES

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

UN entities working in the state:
UNDP, UNICEF, WHO

CHANDIGARH

UN entities working in the state:
UNESCO, UNICEF

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

UN entities working in the state:
UNICEF

DAMAN & DIU

UN entities working in the state:
FAO, UNICEF, UN Women

LAKSHADWEEP

UN entities working in the state:
UNDP
Annex 1:
Millennium Development Goals

**GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER**

**Target 1.A:**
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day

**Target 1.B:**
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

**Target 1.C:**
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

**GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**

**Target 2.A:**
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

**GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**

**Target 3.A:**
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

**GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**

**Target 4.A:**
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

**GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH**

**Target 5.A:**
Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

**Target 5.B:**
Achieve universal access to reproductive health
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Target 6.A:
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 6.B:
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Target 6.C:
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target 7.A:
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 7.B:
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Target 7.C:
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target 7.D:
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Target 8.A:
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Target 8.B:
Address the special needs of least developed countries

Target 8.C:
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
**Target 8.D:**
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries

**Target 8.E:**
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

**Target 8.F:**
In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications