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For “Outcome Evaluation of Programmes on climate change, energy, environment, poverty and sustainable livelihoods”

A. Introduction

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducts outcome evaluations to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP’s contributions to development results at the country level as articulated in the country programme document. These are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy¹. In line with the Evaluation Plan of UNDP India, an outcome evaluation will be conducted to assess the impact of UNDP’s development assistance in the Practice Areas of Energy and Environment and Poverty Reduction. The proposed evaluation will evaluate the relevant country programme outcomes and outputs as stated in the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and the Country Programme Document (CPD) for India both covering the period 2008-2012.

Under these practice areas, the Country Office has been working to support the country to achieve MDGs and reduce human poverty. UNDP’s on-going Country Programme Action Plan 2008-2012 (CPAP) is positioned within the overarching objective of the India-United Nations Development Assistance Framework (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 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan that places a high priority on inclusive growth.

The purpose of the outcome evaluation is to:

- Provide substantive direction to the formulation of programme and project strategies
- Support greater UNDP accountability to national stakeholders and partners in India

¹ www.undp.org/eo/documents/Evaluation-Policy.pdf. The ADR will also be conducted in adherence to the Norms and the Standards and the ethical Code of Conduct established by the United Nations Evaluation Group (www.uneval.org).

- Serve as a means of quality assurance for UNDP interventions at the country level; and,
- Contribute to learning at corporate, regional and country levels.

The outcome evaluation will be conducted in 2011 towards the end of the current programme cycle of 2008-2012 with a view to contributing to the preparation of the new UNDP country programme starting from 2013 as well as the forthcoming United National Development Assistance Framework scheduled to start in the same year.

B. Background

The subject of this outcome evaluation will be the projects implemented within the framework of Poverty Reduction and Energy/environment portfolios are summarized in Annex D. In addition to assessing the overall result and development impact of the programmes in these two practice areas, this evaluation will also take into consideration the impact if these programs on **cross-cutting issues** identified in the CPAP such as **gender equality and inclusion**.

During a recently completed Mid Term Review of the entire country programme, the environment and poverty portfolios were also reviewed, based on internal review and reflection as well as a external and independent assessments. The report of the MTR will be made available to the evaluation team.

Poverty Reduction Programme: The Poverty Reduction Programme aims to improve the effectiveness of national poverty reduction and livelihood promotion programmes in partnership with Central and State governments in disadvantaged areas. It promotes the design and use of strategies that involve the poor, people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, migrants, minorities and displaced. UNDP fosters partnerships to enable disadvantaged households to improve their skills, diversify to non-farm activities and increase access to credit and markets. It assists organisations of the poor to develop livelihood plans in areas such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land resource development, rural tourism and handicrafts. UNDP also works on the ground to empower disadvantaged communities. UNDP seeks to expand financial inclusion beyond access to financial products and services to providing new opportunities to diversify their livelihoods. The work on financial inclusion also aims to support innovation in product design and delivery of the entire range of financial services including remittance transfers, credit, insurance and market-based social security services such as micro-pensions. Some projects from the previous programme cycle were completed in the current cycle, including the National Strategy for Urban Poverty, Endogenous Tourism and ICT for Development. These projects were aligned to flagship government programmes of JNNURM, Rural Tourism Scheme and e-governance, and involved multi-level policy engagement and incorporation of measures to strengthen programme implementation. Knowledge products under the urban poverty project especially the National Strategy for Urban Poverty Reduction have long-term implications for urban poor. The ICT project and Endogenous Tourism projects have been mainstreamed by the concerned Ministries at the Centre and in some States. The programme has succeeded in creating interest at the policy level in an outcome-based approach to poverty programming. The strategy of placing technical teams at state and district level has been successful in building credibility and enhancing engagement with stakeholders. The financial inclusion project has engaged with a wide range of stakeholders and has expanded NABARD's engagement with CBOs.

Energy and Environment: The Energy and Environment Programme supports the 11th Five-Year Plan in its endeavour to build the capacities of the most vulnerable people, including women and girls, and government at all levels, to prepare, respond and adapt to sudden and slow-onset disasters and environmental changes. UNDP works in partnerships to protect the environment and meet the challenges posed by climate change. UNDP is addressing global warming by supporting the reduction of GHG emissions in energy-intensive industries, promoting the use of renewable energy sources and helping the government to phase out ozone depleting substances. It works with the government to strengthen policy, legislative and regulatory mechanisms for carbon reduction, developing standards and codes for energy conservation and encouraging more efficient use of natural resources. UNDP helps implement various national policy initiatives to increase forest cover and arrest land degradation. Biodiversity conservation efforts are being strengthened by involving communities in sharing traditional knowledge on natural resources, and improving market access for their products. The programme has supported the national Government in the preparation of the “Second National Communication to the UNFCCC”, ‘Fourth National Report to CBD’ and ‘National Biodiversity Action Plan’. Technical support has been provided for the Phase-out of CFCs. It is noteworthy that the target for phase out of CFCs has been achieved one year before schedule. UNDP is the lead agency for accelerated phase out of HCFC’s by 2030 (instead of 2040). The Environment Programme portfolio comprises of some purely “technical” components (such as emission reduction and phasing out of CFCs) and some “people-centred” components (such as sustainable management of natural resources). It is a challenge to build linkages between these components, which tend to operate in isolation from each other. Apart from strong technology pilots (where the guarantee of mainstreaming is built in at the start), this programme has developed and tested innovative approaches to community-based natural resource management that build climate change resilient livelihoods as well as enhance gender equality.

Climate change is likely to have a negative impact on UNDP’s work on the environment, poverty, and disaster risk reduction, and can undermine the quality and sustainability of the results achieved thus far. The CPAP acknowledges the importance of mainstreaming adaptation to climate change concerns in the development and planning process. However a specific output on climate change adaptation was added in the CPAP Result and Resources Framework only in 2009. Apart from the Environment Programme where climate change is a substantive area of focus, climate change poses risks in the areas of poverty/livelihoods and natural disasters. A broad strategic framework has been proposed for integration of adaptation issues, with the goal of making all UNDP interventions climate-resilient and climate change responsive. Ongoing efforts to better integrate climate risk concerns into UNDP practice areas (which has been recognised as needing to be strengthened) have produced some initial promising results, such as the integration of a few adaptation activities into the Annual Workplan for 2010 of a few projects, and some in-house awareness-raising/capacity building activities on adaptation. However, since this is a relatively new area of work, these efforts are still in the initial phase and need to be more systematic.

C. Purpose of the evaluation:

The UNDP Energy and Environment programme now plans to position its work within a new paradigm of “low-carbon and climate-resilient, social just and inclusive growth”. In moving towards this new approach, it is essential for the Programme to benchmark its activities against

the larger goals of social inclusion and achievement of the MDGs, while continuing work towards technological solutions to Climate Change.

While 'low-carbon, climate resilient growth' is an important outcome, the relevance of helping Gol meet its commitment under multilateral environment agreements particularly on emission of ozone depleting substances (the Montreal protocol) and persistent organic pollutants (the Stockholm Convention), cannot be underestimated. In the long run, these have significant impact on the sustainability of development, in India and for the world.

Through this evaluation UNDP India seeks to understand and articulate the key contributions that the programme has made in the programmes on environment and poverty reduction, a rigorous analysis of the areas of synergy between the two programmes and recommendations to strengthen UNDP's interventions in these critical areas of engagement with the govt of India.

UNDP's work on linking biodiversity with poverty reduction addresses these major national concerns. With India hosting the CoP of CBD in 2012, Gol is keen to establish global leadership in biodiversity. The National Action Plan on Climate Change and its constituent Missions on Green India, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem and Sustainable agriculture offer many opportunities to work on biodiversity and poverty reduction. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) seeks to link biodiversity with production sectors (including agriculture, livestock rearing, fisheries, forest resources and extraction sectors), an area of both expertise and interest for UNDP India.

The livelihood options being promoted under the programme should be assessed on the basis of their long term impacts on the environment, gender and caste relations and on the local economy. This is particularly important in the case of livelihoods that depend on positive partnerships with the private sector. The long-term implications of making small informal producers dependent on contract arrangements and corporate supply chains should be analysed before upscaling these experiments. The possible impacts of climate change on the livelihood options being promoted under this programme should also be taken into account.

UNDP seeks to assess its successful pilots on livelihoods through sustainable natural resource management (such as the support to women traditional healers), focusing on changes in key socio-economic indicators of equality. This assessment will be necessary at the levels of both environmental and social/economic benefits, before upscaling and replication of these models, or using them as the basis for developing market-based ecosystem services as proposed.

D. Scope of the Evaluation

The outcome evaluation seeks to:

- Review the programmes and projects of UNDP with a view to understand their relevance and contribution to national priorities for stock taking and lesson learning, and recommending corrections that may be required for enhancing effectiveness of UNDP's development assistance;
- Review the status of the outcome and the key factors that have affected (both positively and negatively, contributing and constraining) the outcome;
- Assess the extent to which UNDP outputs and implementation arrangements have been effective for strengthened linkages between the two outcomes (the nature and extent of

the contribution of key partners and the role and effectiveness of partnership strategies in the outcome);

- Provide recommendations for future country programme in the two outcomes of the Poverty Reduction and Environment Portfolio (described in detail above on page 2-3) and particularly for better linkages between them..

This evaluation is also very timely since the results of this evaluation will be used by UNDP India and its government in preparing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNDP Country Programme for the years 2013-2018. UNDP will incorporate the findings of the evaluation, experiences and lessons learned while preparing the new Country Programme Document. This evaluation is also expected to bring recommendations regarding partnership and implementation strategies.

E. Deliverables

- a. The Evaluators will conduct a preliminary scoping exercise and come up with a short inception report (containing an evaluation matrix, evaluation protocols for different stakeholders, and a description of the methodology), to be discussed with the UNDP Country office and other stakeholders, before s/he and the team start the evaluation itself.
- b. The suggested table of contents of the main final report could be as follows:
 - Executive summary
 - i. Introduction (Background and approach/methodology)
 - ii. Development context (Presentation of issues in the country context. Factual)
 - iii. Description of UNDP's work (How has UNDP responded to the issues? Factual.)
 - iv. Development results (Presentation of findings based on the evaluation criteria and other cross-cutting issues. Analytical.)
 - v. Conclusions and Recommendations
 - Annexes

Note: It is expected that the report should include analysis of the outcomes pertaining to women and men throughout the report and that gender analysis is not confined to a separate chapter.

F. Methodology

The evaluators will visit select project sites to meet the local stakeholders and beneficiaries including Central and state government officials, civil society organizations, local authorities, academics and subject experts, individual entrepreneurs, etc.

The evaluation shall assess the following for each outcome in the 2008-2012 programming cycle in this portfolio:

- *Relevance*: Are the outcomes relevant to UNDP's mandate, to national priorities and to beneficiaries' needs? (Relevance to UNDP's country programme)
- *Effectiveness*: Have the intended impacts been achieved or are they expected to be achieved? Do different outcome definitions feed into each other and is there a synergy in

between? Is the outcome achieved or has progress been made to achieve? Has UNDP made significant contributions in terms of strategic outputs?

- *Efficiency*: To what extent do the outcomes derive from efficient use of resources? And to what extent UNDP has contributed to the outcomes versus that of its partners?
- *Degree of Change*: What are the positive or negative, intended or unintended changes brought about by UNDP's intervention in these outcomes?
- *Sustainability*: Will benefits/activities continue after the programme cycle?

All evaluation questions should include an assessment of the extent to which programme design, implementation and monitoring have taken the following cross cutting issues into consideration:

- Human rights
- Gender Equality
- Capacity development
- Institutional strengthening
- Innovation or added value to national development
- South-South Cooperation

The outcome evaluation will include the following key activities:

- Evaluation design and workplan (to be shared with UNDP India before start of the evaluation)
- Desk review of existing documents
- Briefing with UNDP India
- Field visits
- Interviews with partners
- Drafting of the evaluation report
- Debriefing with UNDP India
- Finalization of the evaluation report (incorporating comments received on first draft)

Though the evaluation methodology to be used will be finalized in consultation with the UNDP India Country office, the following elements should be taken into account for the gathering and analysis of data:

- Pre-assessment of data availability
- Desk review of relevant documents including Country Programme Document (CPD), Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), reports of relevant flagship projects, etc.
- Discussions with the Senior Management and programme staff of UNDP India
- Presentation of an inception report and discussion of the content with UNDP management and partners
- Interviews: with key partners and stakeholders both at central and field levels. Drawing on specific check listed questions supporting the DAC criteria
- Focus group discussions: within UNDP and external parties both at central and field levels. Gaining consensus on key issues.
- Participation and providing guidance to an Outcome Board Meeting of both the environment and poverty portfolios.
- Field visits to select key projects, if necessary

- Regular consultation meetings with the UNDP staff, project staff and senior management as appropriate

G. Implementation Arrangements

This evaluation exercise will be undertaken by an Evaluation Expert. The Evaluation Expert will be reporting to the Deputy Country Director of UNDP India, with delegated authority to the Evaluation Focal Point. The Evaluation focal point will arrange the introductory meetings within UNDP and will establish the first contacts with the government partners and project staff. The expert will then set up his/her own meetings and conduct his/her own methodology upon approval of the methodology submitted in the inception report.

The draft and final reports will be submitted in English. The expert will work home/office-based with presence in UNDP premises as needed for the desk reviews, and will make their own travel arrangements for the site visits.

The Evaluation Expert shall arrange all the resources he/she needs to complete the assignment, if needed, at his/her own cost. The resources to be used by the expert shall be subject to UNDP approval.

Evaluation Expert will have the overall responsibility for the conduction of the evaluation exercise as well as quality and timely submission of the final evaluation report to UNDP. S/he will specifically undertake the following tasks:

- Lead and manage the evaluation mission,
- Design the detailed evaluations scope, methodology and approach,
- Ensure efficient division of tasks between team members,
- Conduct the outcome evaluation in accordance with the proposed objective and scope of evaluation
- Draft, communicate and finalize the evaluation report as per the comments from UNDP,

Required Qualifications

- Minimum Masters degree in economics, business administration, regional development/planning or any other social sciences related to poverty reduction and economic growth and their linkages with climate change, energy and environment issues
- At least 10 years of experience in conducting evaluations, strong working knowledge of UNDP and its mandate, the civil society and working with government authorities
- Extensive knowledge of results-based management evaluation, as well as participatory M&E methodologies and approaches,
- Experience in applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios,
- Minimum 10-15 years of professional experience in the area of development, poverty reduction, regional development, gender equality and social policies,
- Strong reporting and communication skills
- Excellent communication skills with various partners including donors

H. Timeline and Schedule

Activity*	Estimated # of days to be Invested*	Place	Responsible Party	Stakeholders involved
Meeting briefing with UNDP	During contract signature	UNDP		N/A
Sharing of the relevant documentation with the Evaluators	Upon signature of contract	E-mail	UNDP	N/A
Desk review, Evaluation design, methodology and updated work plan including the list of stakeholders to be interviewed	5 days	Home-based	Evaluation Expert	UNDP and presentation to government partner if needed
Submission of the inception report including the evaluation design and work plan in English (max. 20 pages)	End of week 1	Home-based	Evaluation expert	
Review of the evaluation design and work plan	Two days	Delhi	UNDP	Government and other key partners as appropriate
Consultations and field visits, in-depth interviews and focus groups	15 working days	Delhi and project sites	Evaluation Expert	Local project partners, project staff, local authorities, NGOs, and business people as relevant
Preparation of draft evaluation report including an Executive Summary of approx. 5 pages)	10 days	Home based	Evaluation expert	Key stakeholders interviewed, if and when needed

and debriefing UNDP				
Provision of comments to the draft report	Two weeks	Delhi	UNDP	Government and other key partners as appropriate
Finalization and submission of the evaluation report incorporating additions and comments provided by project staff and UNDP CO	8 days	Home-based	Evaluation Expert	

*Each and every activity to be conducted by the Consultant is subject to UNDP approval. Each step shall be conducted upon approval of the previous step by UNDP.

**# of days to be invested by the Consultant may be subject to change based on the project needs and at the sole discretion of UNDP.

Evaluation Expert will be logistically and financially responsible for arranging his/her travel to and from relevant project sites and arranging interviews. This will also be included in the proposal including the travel costs to mission sites and daily subsistence allowance (DSA), with explicit information presented with the proposal and the methodology.

This work is expected to take 40 working days over a maximum period of 2.5 months

The outcome evaluation will be completed by the end of July 2011, with some draft findings presented by mid-June.

I. Payments

The consultant will be given an Individual Contract and be paid in Indian Rupees.

The payments shall be realized upon acceptance and approval by UNDP of the deliverables.

The amount paid to the consultant shall be gross and inclusive of all associated costs such as social security, pension and income tax, etc.

J. Application Procedures

Individuals and companies are encouraged to apply. In case of individuals, please apply as a team of two. In your application, enclose the following:

- A letter of interest
- Profile of company indicating suitability to the TOR above and names and CVs of proposed team members
- In case of individuals, detailed CV of the applying team members indicating suitability to the TOR above.

- Daily consultancy rates

K. Evaluation of the Applicants

Applicants meeting the minimum qualifications mentioned above will be short-listed and asked for price proposal. The selection will be made on quality-cost basis, whereby technical component will carry 70% weight and financial component will carry 30% weight.

- L. Applications for this vacancy should be preferably sent by email to ssa.in@undp.org or addressed to the Procurement Division, United Nations Development Programme, 55, Lodi Estate, New Delhi – 110 003.**

Deadline for submission is 6th April 2011, 5 PM, India time.

Note: Applicants are requested to mention the Post Title and reference no. in their mail.

ANNEX A

What are Outcome Evaluations?

An outcome evaluation is an evaluation that covers a set of related projects, programmes and strategies intended to bring about a certain outcome. Such evaluations assess how and why outcomes are or are not being achieved in a given country context and the role UNDP has played. They may also help to clarify underlying factors affecting the situation, highlight unintended consequences (positive and negative), recommend actions to improve performance in future programming, and generate lessons learned. These periodic and in-depth assessments use “before and after” monitoring data where available.

Outcome evaluations may fulfill different needs at different times throughout the programming cycle. If conducted early in the cycle, they can supply information about potential impediments; if conducted halfway through the cycle, they can suggest mid-course adjustments; and if conducted at the end, they can contribute to lessons learned that could guide work in the outcome during the next cycle. An outcome evaluation extracts lessons learned, findings and recommendations by assessing the following:

- Progress towards the outcome;
- Factors contributing to the outcome (substantive influences);
- Key UNDP contributions (outputs, including those produced through “soft” assistance) to outcomes;
- The partnership strategy (how UNDP works with its partners).

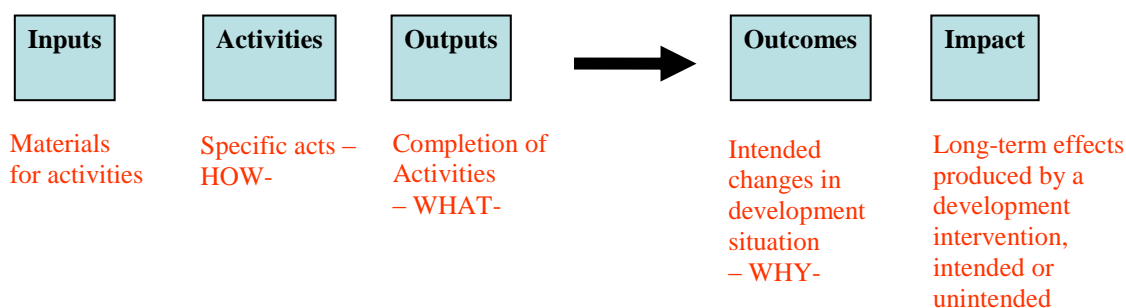
Results-based Management (RBM) Methodology

Since 1999, UNDP has pursued a major programme of reform and renewal with a central objective: to demonstrate how and where the organization is making a measurable contribution to the elimination of poverty. This effort depends on results-based management (RBM), a methodology in which performance at the level of development goals and outcomes is systematically measured and improved, and resources are strategically managed and put to the best possible use to enhance the organization’s development effectiveness. For UNDP, this shift to a “culture of performance” calls for all programming instruments—including monitoring and evaluation—to be aligned with the RBM methodology.

RBM measures how UNDP contributes towards positive development outcomes. It is a system of measuring performance and adopting effective strategies that allow for maximum impact. By changing its focus from outputs to strategic outcomes, RBM allows UNDP to aim for results that ultimately benefit people’s lives by focusing on outcomes.

Outcomes are defined as the developmental changes through the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact (see Figure 1), and are achieved in partnership with others. Partners are agents or actors with whom UNDP has, or intends to have, a substantive relationship in the pursuit of common outcomes. Partners may include stakeholders, if they are involved in working towards the outcome; beneficiaries of outcome actions; and donors involved in some way with UNDP on the outcome.

Figure 1



Outcome evaluations move away from the old approach of assessing project results against project objectives towards an assessment of how these results contribute, together with the assistance of partners, to a change in development conditions. Outcomes are influenced by the full range of UNDP activities — projects, programmes, non-project activities and "soft" assistance within and outside of projects. Outcomes are also influenced by the activities of other development actors.

The shift towards measuring outcomes also places greater emphasis on building strategic partnerships - because no single agency or project can produce the desired results on its own. UNDP evaluates its interventions at the level of outcomes rather than inputs and outputs because this level reveals more about how effective UNDP's actions are in bringing about real change.

This Evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation (UNEG 2007) and the evaluators must describe, in the inception report, the procedures they will use to safeguard the rights and confidentiality of their sources (e.g. measures to ensure compliance with legal codes governing, for example, provisions to collect and report data, particularly permissions needed to interview or obtain information about children and young people; provisions to store and maintain security of collected information; protocols to ensure anonymity/confidentiality.)

ANNEX B

DOCUMENTS FOR REVIEW BY THE EVALUATORS

1- UNDP Corporate Policy Documents

- Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluation for Results
- UNDP Guidelines for Evaluators
- Ethical Code of Conduct for UNDP Evaluations

2- UNDP India CO Documents

- Country Programme Document (CPD) of India for 2008-2012
- Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2008-2012
- Millennium Development Goals Report
- Report of the MTR of Country Programme (2008-2012) of UNDP India
- Project evaluation reports
- Relevant Project Documents and Annual Progress/Final Reports
- Other documents and materials related to the outcome to be evaluated including the commissioned reports for policy support, government and donor reports if available

And any other relevant material as appropriate.

ANNEX C

Ethical Code of Conduct for UNDP Evaluations

Evaluations of UNDP-supported activities need to be independent, impartial and rigorous. Each evaluation should clearly contribute to learning and accountability. Hence evaluators must have personal and professional integrity and be guided by propriety in the conduct of their business

Evaluators:

Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded

Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.

Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and: respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.

Evaluations sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.

Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.

Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.

Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

For details on the ethics in evaluation, please see UNEG Ethical Guidelines.

Annex D

ENERGY and ENVIRONMENT

Objectives	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)
UNDP Country Programme Outcome 4.3.: Progress towards meeting national commitment under multilateral environmental agreements	■ Annual increase in % in greenhouse gas emissions in India	16% (data published in 2004)	< 16 (2012 figures)
	■ Quantity of Ozone depleting substances – HCFCs – reduced at the national level	0 tons (2007)	4,900 tons (2012)
	■ Percentage of forest and tree cover in India	23.4 (2007)	28.4 (2012)
	■ Million USD flowing annually to India from Global Environment Facility funds	25 (2007)	30 (2012)
	■ Million USD flowing annually to India from Montreal Protocol funds	200 (2007)	280 (2012)
CPAP Output 4.3.1. National efforts supported to address chemical management issues	■ No of initiatives supported by UNDP for awareness creation and investments for reduction of persistent organic pollutants	0 (2007)	3 (2012)
	■ Amount of additional funds mobilized under UNDP supported projects on chemical management.	0 (2007)	30 million USD (2012)
	■ Quantity of Ozone depleting substances – HCFCs - reduced through UNDP supported projects.	0 tons	2,500 tons
CPAP Output 4.3.2. National efforts supported towards conservation and management of natural resources	■ No. of new Conservation areas recognized by the government in 2 UNDAF states.	0 (2007)	6 (2012)
	■ % of Biodiversity Management in 2 UNDAF states that use UNDP-supported People's Biodiversity Registers for taking up Resource management decisions.	0 (2007)	50 (2012)
	■ Area of degraded land brought under improved soil quality management with UNDP support in 3 states.	0 (2007)	5000 hectares (2012)
	■ No. of new joint initiatives undertaken for integrated biodiversity conservation	0 (2007)	4 (2012)
	CPAP Output 4.3.3. National development efforts with co-benefits of mitigating climate change supported	■ Tons of CO2 emissions reduced through new UNDP initiatives	0 (2007)
■ No. of villages supported for improved energy access by use of renewable energy sources		0 (2007)	100 (2012)

POVERTY REDUCTION AND LIVELIHOODS PROMOTION

Objectives	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)
UNDP Country Programme Outcome 1.1. Improved effectiveness of poverty reduction and livelihood promotion programmes in disadvantaged regions and for the inclusion of poor women and men from SC and ST groups, minorities and the displaced	Number of state level livelihood promotion strategies formulated for disadvantaged groups and regions in 7 UNDAF States.	1 (2007)	7 (2012)
	No. of state-level poverty reduction schemes and programmes which reorient their budgetary allocations in favour of livelihood promotion for disadvantaged groups in 7 UNDAF States	0 (2007)	7 (2012)
	% of financial service providers (banking or non-banking) delivering financial services and products targeting vulnerable groups in 7 UNDAF States	To be established	To be set after baseline has been established
CPAP Output 1.1.1. Disadvantaged people (poor women and men from SC and ST groups, minorities and the displaced) in at least four UNDAF states benefit from national and state poverty policies, programmes and livelihood strategies through enhanced public expenditure, private sector engagement and better delivery mechanisms	No. of state-level livelihood promotion strategies supported by UNDP in at least 3 UNDAF states demonstrating inclusion of most disadvantaged groups in rural and urban areas.	4 (2007)	12 (2012)
	No. of Public Private Community Partnership pilots supported by UNDP at the district level	2 (2007)	8 (2012)
	Number of national and state poverty reduction programmes or schemes that have adapted their M&E tools to track inclusion of disadvantaged groups	1 (2007)	3 (2012)
	No. of policies and programmes taken up by UNDP supported projects in UNDAF states which enhance inclusion of disadvantaged groups through capacity development and advocacy.	3 (2007)	7 (2012)
	Average level of satisfaction among disadvantaged groups about increased benefits of selected poverty reduction programmes and schemes in sample districts.	0.42 (2008)	0.462 (2012) 10% increase
CPAP Output (1.1.2.) Better access to financial	No. of innovative financial products piloted to promote livelihoods or to reduce risks for disadvantaged groups in selected UNDAF states	0 (2007)	10 (2012)

Objectives	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)
products and services to reduce their risks and enhance livelihoods in at least two states for the poor, especially women and men from SC and ST groups, minorities and the displaced.	No. of households belonging to disadvantaged groups who are informed of available financial products and services, pricing and terms and conditions in selected UNDAF states	0 (2007)	10,000 (2012)
	No. of knowledge products on better access to financial services with major actors of the financial services sector supported by UNDP	2 (2008)	5 (2012)
	Average rating of client satisfaction especially among people from disadvantaged groups with 5 piloted financial products and services on a scale of 0-5.	To be established through Baseline Survey	To be established after Baseline Survey

Relevant projects in Energy, Environment and Climate change focus area, to be included in the evaluation	Budget	Implementing partner	Donor
Land Degradation (PDF)	340,003	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Community Based Biodiversity Conservation	3,000,000	Min of Environment & Forests	UNDP
Promoting Conservation of Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge for Enhancing Health and Livelihood Security	3,000,000	Min of Environment & Forests	UNDP
CTC Consumption Phase-out in the Metal Cleaning Sub-sector (DEX)	5,000,000	Min of Environment & Forests	MP
Sectoral Phase-out Plan for elimination of CFCs in the Foam Sector (DEX)	5,453,856	Min of Environment & Forests	MP
Plan of Phase-out of CFCs in the Refrigeration (mfg) Sector (DEX)	2,961,841	Min of Environment & Forests	MP
National CFC Consumption Phase-out Plan (NCCOPP) Focusing on the refrigeration services sector (DEX)	1,218,341	Min of Environment & Forests	MP
Institutional Strengthening /Project for the phase out of ozone depleting Substance under the Montreal Protocol Phase VI (DEX)	1,442,356	Min of Environment & Forests	MP

Removal of Barriers to Biomass Power Generation in India, Phase-I	5,650,000	Min of New & Renewable Energy	GEF
Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve	7,650,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Second National Communication (Full Scale Project)	3,500,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Biomass Energy for Rural India (BERI)	4,017,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Steel rerolling Mill sector	6,750,000	Min of Steel	GEF
Sustainable Industrialization: Building Stakeholder Capacities and Involvement	750,000	Min of Environment & Forests	UNDP
GEF Medicinal Plant	4,935,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Capacity Development Initiative (SGP)	1,051,010	Min of Environment & Forests	UNDP
Tea Processing	950,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Achieving Reduction in GHG Emission	250,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Global Solar Water Heating	2,000,000	Min of New & Renewable Energy	GEF
Reducing Health-care Waste Management	800,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Improving Energy Efficiency in the Indian Railway System	100,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Energy Efficiency Imp. In Commercial Buildings	90,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Indian Brick Industry	696,448	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Sustainable land and ecosystem management in shifting cultivation	3,600,000	Govt. of Nagaland	GEF

Strengthening Institutional Structures to Implement the Biological Diversity Act	1,180,000	Min of Environment & Forests	UNDP
Natural Resource Conservation outside protected Areas	1,180,000	Min of Environment & Forests	UNDP
Access to Energy - Enhancing Effectiveness in Electricity Distribution and End-uses.	1,500,000	Min of Power	UNDP
MP Climate Change Cell	750,000	Min of New & Renewable Energy	UNDP
Access to Clean Energy	2,000,000	Min of Power	UNDP
National Strategy for Transition to non-CFC MDIs and Plan for phase out of CFCs in the manufacture of pharmaceutical Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs)	10,082,000	Min of Environment & Forests	MP
Mainstreaming Costal and Marine BioDiversity Conservation with production sectors of East Godavari Estuary, Andhra Pradesh (PPG)	100,000	Govt of Andhra Pradesh	GEF
Integrated Land and Eco-System Management to Combat Land Degradation and Deforestation in MP	5,763,000	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	GEF
LD/MFA - India: SLEM - Sustainable Participatory management of Natural Resources to Promote Ecosystem Health and Resilience in Desert Ecosystem - 3024	909,091	Jal Bhagirathi Foundation	GEF
Sustainable Urban Transportation	4,050,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
Cap. Bldg for Addressing Climate Change	750,000	Min of Environment & Forests	UNDP
Market Development and Promotion of Solar Concentrators Based Process Heat Applications in India (PPG)	100,000	Min of Environment & Forests	GEF
HCFC Prepaton Mgmt Plant (HPMP)	105,000	UNDP	MP
HCFC Prepaton Mgmt Plant (HPMP)	80,000	UNDP	MP
Low Carbon Campaign for XIX Commonwealth Games 2010	950,000	CWG OC	GEF

Relevant projects in Energy, Environment and Climate change focus area, to be included in the evaluation	Budget	Implementing partner	Donor
Vulnerability Reduction in Mewar Region (JBF)	5,245,851	Jal Bhagirathi Foundation	Italian/UNDP
ICT for Development	5,495,293	Min of Comm, Information & Technology	UNDP/Sida
National Strategy for Urban Poor	5,000,000	Min of Urban Housing & Poverty Alleviation	UNDP
Endogenous Tourism	4,272,000	Ministry of Tourism	UNDP
Orissa	321,696	UNDP	UNDP
National Component of Livelihoods	2,000,000	Planning Commission	UNDP
Jharkhand	5,000,000	Govt of Jharkhand	UNDP
RMOL	5,000,000	Govt. of Rajasthan	UNDP
CCT	1,000,000	Govt. of NCT	UNDP
IBAW	350,000	Confederation of Indian Industry	SDC/ USAID
IKEA	6,593,781	UNDP	IKEA
Fin. Inclusion	4,500,000	NABARD	UNDP
Water and Livelihood Security for Vulnerability Reduction in the Marwar region of Rajasthan.	512,000	Jal Bhagirathi Foundation	UNDP