



The UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner  
Trust Fund  
(UN COVID-19 MPTF)

Proposal Template

**Proposal Title: India's Response to COVID-19: Inclusive and scalable social protection systems for immediate and sustained food, nutrition and livelihood security**

**Amount: USD 2 Million**

**I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19**

*Short Context – include hyperlinks to relevant reference material and analysis that frames the solution context firmly in the specific situation of the country in question. [1,000 word limit]*

COVID-19 is an unprecedented health and development crisis that jeopardizes India's tremendous gains in reducing poverty and improving access to food and nutrition for 1.3 billion people. The pandemic has begun to overload vulnerable health systems and put frontline health workers and civil society organizations (CSOs) at risk. In order to contain its spread<sup>1</sup> and manage grave health risks, a country-wide lock down was announced on March 24<sup>th</sup>. Although necessary, the lockdown has severely impacted lives and livelihoods, stalled economic activity and affected food and nutrition security. As a consequence, informal workers<sup>2</sup>, people who are on the fringes, and those living in poverty are highly vulnerable to falling into poverty or facing deepening poverty, hunger, illness, homelessness and social stigma.

At the onset of the crisis, the Government of India took proactive action<sup>3</sup> to prevent new infections, provide treatment, support economic relief and ensure delivery of basic services and essential commodities. Eleven inter-ministerial Empowered Groups<sup>4</sup> were formed by the Prime Minister to oversee India's response, and a USD 22.5 billion relief package was announced, including insurance for frontline health workers, increased subsidies for food grains, and cash transfers for the poor, vulnerable women and daily wage earners. Under the National Mission for Financial Inclusion, 200 million women will receive Rs 500 per month for three months, and wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) have been increased from Rs 182 to Rs 202 a day, potentially benefitting 136 million families. Through the National Social Assistance programme, an ex-gratia payment of Rs 1,000 will be provided to 30 million poor senior citizens, widows and disabled people to

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/PR\\_NationalLockdown\\_26032020.pdf](https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/PR_NationalLockdown_26032020.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://home.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/in/pdf/2020/04/potential-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-Indian-economy.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.mohfw.gov.in/pdf/MoFPMGaribKalyanYojanaPackage.pdf>

<sup>4</sup>

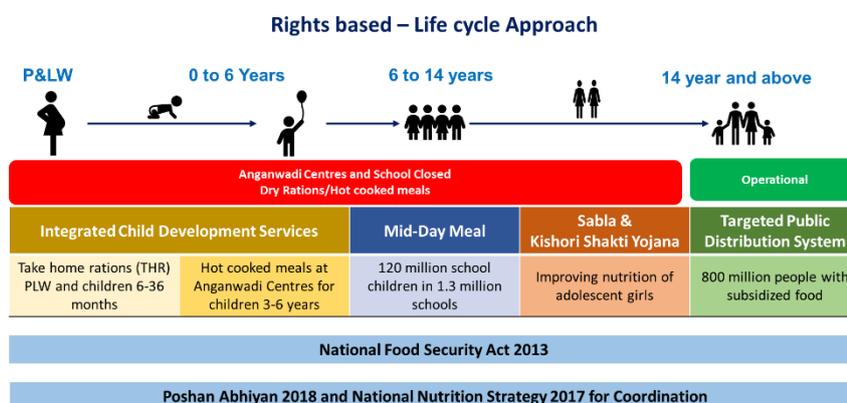
<https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/MHA%20Order%20on%20%20Disaster%20Management%20Act%202005.pdf>

support rural livelihoods. The Government is also providing Rs 2,000 in cash assistance to 87 million farmers and has urged State Governments to facilitate provision of assistance to construction workers. While this package provides significant protection measures, the social protection apparatus in States will need to be strengthened to reach the most marginalized.

The economic slowdown is also impacting the informal sector which accounts for more than 85 percent of the workforce, including tens of millions of migrant workers,<sup>5</sup> resulting in a massive reverse migration from urban to rural home villages due to loss of jobs and livelihoods. Many are stranded as single individuals in urban areas with few social networks, with their families in villages, often headed by women, with no remittance income and only limited benefits from government social protection systems. As a result, these increased social and economic burdens will aggravate pressures on families, increase the burden of care giving on women, and increase vulnerability to gender-based violence.

The containment procedures have led to a scarcity of staple foods and price hikes due to reduced cultivation, disruption in supply chains, shortage of labor, reduced employment and reduced purchasing power, thereby impacting food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable. The crisis in food supply creates additional nutritional insecurity. Despite recent improvements in nutrition outcomes, the prevalence of malnutrition is well above acceptable levels, with India being home to one-quarter of the world's malnourished children<sup>6</sup>. This also has grave gender implications, with women and girls being least prioritized in the order of food consumption within households, and thereby most at risk of reduced food intake.

To its advantage, India ensures food and nutrition security through three large food-based safety nets<sup>7</sup>, with 67 percent of its population relying on the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)<sup>8</sup> to access food grains at highly subsidized prices and on the Mid Day Meals and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for supplementary nutrition. The closure of Anganwadi centers has impacted the delivery of nutritious hot cooked meals and Take-Home Rations (THR) for young children and pregnant and lactating women.



Initially, the Government responded to ensure availability of the right commodity to the right person at the right time, and at the right place at a fair price. However, when the pandemic began to impact movement and earning capacity, State and Federal Governments began to adapt the TPDS to respond to increased food needs, based on recommendations prepared by WFP and provided to the Ministry of Food. WFP has been monitoring State Government safety net adjustments to respond to the increased needs and to reinforce social distancing. Additionally, the stimulus announced by the Government includes distribution of advance allocations to 813 million beneficiaries of TPDS, additional entitlements of 5 Kg per person per month of rice/wheat and 1 Kg pulses per household per month, free of cost, and mobilization of vigilance committees to ensure price stability and to prevent hoarding.

Ensuring that assistance reaches those who need it the most will require robust coordination across sectors led by Government, and collaborative efforts with private sector, civil society and development

<sup>5</sup> <https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/Status%20Report%20COVID19.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://t.co/j1GMW67h69?amp=1>

<sup>7</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Food\\_Security\\_Act,\\_2013](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Food_Security_Act,_2013)

<sup>8</sup> <https://dfpd.gov.in/pds-tpds.htm>

partners. **This joint proposal has two main goals of reaching those who are most in need with food and livelihoods assistance to enable them to cope, while also supporting the right to food and right to work as legislated in the National Food Security Act (2013) and the National Employment Guarantee Act (2005).** The proposal fully aligns with the UN Framework on Responding to the Socio-economic Impacts of COVID-19 and the UNSDG Socioeconomic Framework, including protecting people, supporting economic recovery and helping to meet peoples most immediate food and other basic needs. It also applies a human-rights based approach and responds to the OHCHR COVID-19 Guidance by focusing on marginalized communities and vulnerable women, including people from socially disadvantaged castes, tribes and groups. This initiative will support National and State-level responses to COVID-19, facilitating collaboration between Government, civil society, private sector, UN and other development partners. Partnerships with the private sector will help to leverage additional financing for scale-up, and innovations and digital tools will be applied to facilitate and expand reach of solutions to vulnerable and marginalized individuals, families and communities. These responses are aimed at reducing the immediate burden and will be complemented by sustained efforts to ensure that systems and policies are strengthened to enable citizens to build back better and live a life of fairness and dignity.

## II. Solutions proposed

*Please provide a summary of the proposal. [1,000-word limit]*

Although the Government systems have been successful in their outreach to eligible citizens, many people remain without access to safety nets and social protection services. Civil society organisations and frontline workers have been doing their best to address immediate needs, mostly in major urban areas where large numbers of migrant workers have been stranded, and also in some rural areas.

Currently WFP's work with government social protection systems has been at the national and state levels, with technical support to strengthen the systems, increase efficiencies, empower local communities and improve the nutritional value of food through fortification and local production systems. UNDP has been working with networks of civil society partners to reach the disenfranchised and link them to MGNREGA, entrepreneurship and training programmes and employment opportunities, both public and private.

Leveraging their existing state-level partners and partnerships, the two agencies will enhance each other's work to address unmet needs at both the system and operational levels. Responses will address the ***immediate needs of more than 2.5 million hungry and unemployed vulnerable people***, as well the longer-term needs of another 2.5 million through systems strengthening, linking eligible beneficiaries to all three social protection systems and strengthening the capacity of frontline civil society organizations as well as policy support for longer term impact and sustainability, ***eventually benefiting up to 100 million people through systems strengthening.***

Overall, the solution will have the following approach:

- In the first two months, WFP and UNDP will complement ongoing efforts of the Government, civil society, and private sector to reach migrants and vulnerable communities with relief support with capacity strengthening for front line civil society organisations.
- During months 3-8, WFP and UNDP will further support systems strengthening of the Government's social protection and safety net programmes to improve nutritional value and ensure inclusion of the most vulnerable and poor in urban and rural areas, in order to Build Back Better.
- Strengthen coordination, communication and advocacy of Government, civil society and private sector, with a focus on gender and inclusion.

### Months 1 and 2

To address immediate food, nutrition and livelihood needs, the Government is providing additional

allocations to citizens and is now dependent on the upcoming procurement season for sustaining the response. To support the government, WFP and UNDP will provide direct support through the following interventions:

### **1. Ensure Access to Food (SDG 2.1)**

- In partnership with front-line civil society organisations, distribute food packets to vulnerable households not yet supported by government social protection, while linking them to UNDP for livelihood support. In addition, develop a mobile application for the Government of Uttarakhand that allows vulnerable citizens to order essential commodities for home delivery. The data from this application will also enable the governments to monitor and maintain prices and prevent hoarding.
  - Provide mobile storage units at remote locations to state governments in hilly areas with access issues to enable them to store harvested grains for immediate response and to reduce losses. Also develop a mobile app to support farmers to access government agriculture procurement systems for sale of their harvest for use in government safety nets programmes, while maintaining social distancing. Once registered, the farmers can hire vehicles for transportation through the Ministry of Agriculture's "Kisan Rath"<sup>9</sup> mobile application.
- i. Review supply chain and safety net policy implementation in response to COVID-19. (SDG 1.3, SGD 2.1)

### **2. Expand access to employment and social protection (SDG 1.5 and SDG 2.1)**

- Provide technical support to State Governments to accelerate opening of public works through MGNREGA and expand registration of eligible households in vulnerable communities to access job cards and immediate employment opportunities.
- Identify vulnerable individuals and households to facilitate access to social support and entitlements in priority urban and rural areas, and link them to TPDS, through partnerships with CSOs and voluntary networks.

### **3. Capacity strengthening of frontline workers**

- Develop an e-learning module to build capacity of frontline functionaries and civil society organisations responding to the pandemic. (*all sub-targets*)

## **Months 3-8**

### **1. Restore livelihoods opportunities (SDG 1.3, 1.5 and SDG 2.1)**

- Facilitate linkage of farmers' and artisans' collectives with procurement centres, aid access to financial incentives and enable market linkages to enable immediate direct purchases from procurement centers, including through e-markets.
- Provide training on financial literacy and digital marketing and facilitate linkages to financial institutions to enable communities to build resilience to future shocks.

### **2. Expand access to job opportunities for vulnerable women and youth in urban areas (SDG 1.5 and SDG 5.4)**

- Engage with district and state level industry and private sector associations to advise micro and small business on safely resuming production, in line with government requirements, and facilitate hiring of vulnerable women and youth including through mapping of local jobs.

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<sup>9</sup> KISAN RATH Mobile App facilitates the farmers and traders across the country for transportation of agri-produce by connecting them with the transporters. The app interfaces with leading transport aggregators and individual transporters for providing a wide range of transport vehicles at required date and place, in a quick and easy way.

- Convene multi-stakeholder platforms to facilitate linkages between employers and job seekers, support job placement specifically for vulnerable and displaced individuals and leverage online technologies and partnerships to support State Governments on skilling and employment campaigns and advise on appropriate policy response.

### 3. Expand access to fortified nutritious foods in safety nets (SDG 2.2 and SDG 5.4)

- In partnership with private sector, establish a blending unit to introduce fortified rice into the TPDS. To improve the nutritional content of THR in the ICDS, establish a production line for fortified blended foods to benefit pregnant and lactating women and young children.

#### Communication and inclusion

1. Develop an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign to support government systems and agency responses. *(all sub-targets)*
2. Strengthen accountability mechanisms to inform programme response to beneficiary needs and priorities. *(SDG 1.3, SDG 1.5, SDG 2.1, SDG 5.4)*
3. In line with the National Campaign on Stigma related to COVID 19, support community outreach and communication through livelihoods activities to generate awareness on COVID-19, address stigma against health workers, people directly affected by COVID, and marginalized groups, and address gender-based violence. *(SDG 1.5 and SDG 5.4)*
4. Utilize technological innovations and digital tools to support outreach and access, including use of a UNDP GIS-based digital portal to serve as a unique platform for providing comprehensive statistics on vulnerable populations. *(SDG 1.3 and SDG 5.4)*

## III. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address?

*Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. [1,500-word limit]*

The Government of India has done a commendable job of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic through legislation and policy implementation to address emerging food, nutrition and economic needs of vulnerable populations. However, four main issues have emerged over the past weeks:

**Issue 1: There are still many people who are qualified to benefit from the social protection/ safety nets programmes but have not been included. The food safety nets entitlements are not adequate for meeting the new needs created by COVID-19 and social distancing, especially the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups. Supply chains from farmers are jeopardized. Thereby creating a requirement to strengthen systems and review and adjust policies.**

Many vulnerable individuals and families are unable to access social protection, livelihood and relief opportunities due to non-availability of effective registration systems. In addition, the COVID crisis has impacted food production, storage processing and transportation, and access to food and nutrition. Even though a bumper Rabi harvest (crops sown in winter and harvested in spring) is expected, previously only 6 percent (5.21 million/90.2 million) of farming households were able to sell to the government at the Minimum Support Price. With the restrictions of inter and intra state movement, many of these farmers will not be able to sell and earn a fair price. With only a few weeks left for the start of the harvest, there is an urgent need to have an interface (mobile application) that links farmers to government procurement systems while undertaking all the preventive measures for the COVID-19.

The CAG audit report of 2017<sup>10</sup> noted that 427 MT of wheat were spoiled due to inadequate storage.

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<sup>10</sup> Report No.18 of 2017 - Compliance audit, Union Government Food Corporation of India, Reports of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

As per estimates of Ernst and Young, overall agri-warehousing capacity is increasing by 8–10 percent annually, however, 20-30 percent of the food grain harvest is wasted due to lack of storage capacity, regional imbalance in warehouses, lack of adequate scientific storage and inefficient logistic management in the country<sup>11</sup>. With additional allocations announced by the Government and the upcoming Rabi harvesting season there is a shortage of storage capacity. This is further aggravated in hilly states like Uttarakhand, which is more than 60 percent forested, has difficult terrain, limited availability of transporters, limited window for transportation and the disintegrated storage spaces across the state. To mitigate this challenge alternative mechanisms of storage such as Mobile Storage Units (MSU) are required that are cost effective, easy to erect and dismantle and can store quantities as per the requirement of the region. These units will not only increase the storage capacity of the state but would also reduce the cost of transportation and ensure all year availability of grains (even at remote locations).

Even though India has some of the world's largest food-based safety nets and social protection systems, these systems still have targeting errors and incorrect or incomplete data, that prevents its impact on the most vulnerable people. This has become even more prominent during this pandemic as many of the newly vulnerable and migrants are not enrolled in the government food safety nets. There is a therefore a need to provide immediate in-kind food assistance, collect information and provide direction to them to be able to benefit from these systems. Infants, young children, pregnant and lactating women face substantial risks to their nutritional status and wellbeing in the current crisis due to disruption in access and availability of quality health and nutrition services from ICDS. The ICDS scheme provides a set of six health and nutrition services including provision of supplementary nutrition as take-home rations (THR) to children between 6-36 months of age and pregnant/ lactating mothers. These THRs are often produced by women's self-help groups. Despite great strides in launching the Centre Sector Scheme for rice fortification in the country, most of the food safety nets do not have fortified rice in the food basket. In addition, a study on the quality of THRs in India, commissioned by NITI Aayog and completed by WFP, showed that many states have rations that are not nutritionally balanced and are too high in sugar.

**Issue 2: The restrictions imposed by the pandemic has stranded many migrated informal workers and day labourers in urban areas depriving them of their access to incomes or government systems. This has created a huge economic loss and further aggravated their food insecurity. They are now relying on support from CSOs.**

The lockdown imposed to prevent new COVID infections has resulted in a loss of jobs and earnings for an estimated 200 million workers who fall under the category of self-employed and daily wage earners. The communities that are most affected by the crisis include migrant workers, urban slum dwellers and day labourers, such as construction workers and waste collectors. With hundreds of thousands of vulnerable urban migrants losing their jobs and attempting to return to home communities, large numbers of people on the move and displaced persons are unable to access social assistance and social protection. Due to closure of industry, 50 million people may have lost jobs in the manufacturing and services sector. The most affected are those with limited skills engaged in contractual capacities. With more than 85 percent of India's workforce employed in the informal sector, including Medium and Small Micro Enterprises (MSME), vulnerable women and youth need enhanced support to link with jobs. According to one estimate, over 22 percent of the over 75 million MSME units in India may be shut if the lockdown in cities extends beyond 4 weeks and a staggering 43 percent will shut shop if the panic extends beyond 8 weeks<sup>[1]</sup>.

**Issue 3: From the 'Build Back Better' perspective, the pandemic has exposed some gaps in how rural households, especially those headed by women, can access income and food on their own, either due**

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<sup>11</sup> Ernst and Young, 2013, "The-Indian-Warehousing-Industry-An-Overview"

<sup>[1]</sup> [https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/43-of-msmes-will-close-if-covid-19-lock-down-exceeds-eight-weeks-expert-120032300461\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/43-of-msmes-will-close-if-covid-19-lock-down-exceeds-eight-weeks-expert-120032300461_1.html)

to lack of skills, poor market access or not knowing how to access government social protection systems.

More than 70 percent of the rural population depends on agriculture, animal husbandry, micro entrepreneurship and artisanal activities for livelihoods and meeting basic needs across India. The national lockdown has stalled many of these livelihood activities and disrupted rural supply chains, drastically impacting household incomes, especially for female headed households. The return of migrant men to villages and uncertainties regarding duration of their return have added to unemployment, stress on farm labour and food availability, and fear, stigma and mental health challenges. Women in these households run into a greater risk of being pushed back, pushed out and facing violence. The MGNREGA scheme, which provides assistance through public works, had been put on hold severely impacting the very poor and marginalized in rural areas, particularly women. MGNREGA mandates one third participation of women at the village level, and in 2018-19, women accounted for nearly 55 percent of the total workers benefitting from the scheme.<sup>12</sup> A recent rapid assessment conducted by CSOs **indicates that 62 percent of informal workers do not have information on emergency welfare measures provided by the government and 37 percent do not know how to access existing schemes.** The survey demonstrates that up to 90 percent of labourers have lost their source of income since the lockdown. In addition, only 30 percent of surveyed labourers possessed job cards that could enable them to benefit from public works schemes such as MGNREGA in rural areas.<sup>13</sup>

In the aftermath of the lockdown, harvest of the crops has been delayed due to non-availability of labour, machinery (harvesters, threshers, tractors), transport facilities and restrictions on movement. Farmers of perishable commodities like fruits, vegetables, and flowers have been incurring losses. Not only are farmers struggling to harvest and sell their crops, but they are also not able to prepare fields for the next sowing season. Small dairy and poultry farmers are also experiencing huge losses on account of the lower uptake by organized industry players and logistic concerns. Producer groups and artisan's collectives are suffering from reduced supplies of raw materials, feed for their animals, warehousing and storage facilities. This is contributing to wastage, declining sales revenue, payment delays, cancellation of orders for the forthcoming year and increased overhead costs, leading to severe sustainability concerns and compromising ability to purchase food and other basic needs.

**Issue 4: National CSOs have taken on the huge task of responding to the needs of millions of newly vulnerable. However, their capacity to respond is stretched, their coordination and communication mechanisms need to be strengthened in order to position them as key players for social protection implementation in the future.**

Several reports and field assessments have revealed that beneficiaries are mostly unable to access their rights and entitlements due to lack of updated and clear information. This programme will develop a robust information and education campaign for the beneficiaries and work with CSOs for dissemination while at the same time, develop a system to improve coordination and communication and to develop a training curriculum for longer-term impact.

#### **IV. How does this collaborative programme solve the challenge? Please describe your theory of change.**

*Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. State results and interim solution(s) you are proposing. Please highlight how the solution(s) is data driven; if it employs any innovative approaches; if it applies a [human rights-based approach](#)<sup>14</sup> and how is it based on the principle of "build back better". [1,500 word limit]*

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<sup>12</sup> Press Information Bureau Release 186368 dated 13th December 2018

<sup>13</sup> Voice of the invisible Citizens, Jan Sahas, April 2020

<sup>14</sup> Please refer to [OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](#)

The joint programme is aimed at reaching those who are most in need with food and livelihoods assistance to enable them to cope with the devastating impacts of COVID-19, and strengthening systems to respond more effectively to future crisis and enable marginalized communities to build back better. The programme will work with Government at national and state level, civil society, private sector and UN partners to expand outreach to vulnerable individuals, families and communities. This approach will include collaboration and consultation with Government at national level, with a focus on selected States and cities that have been most impacted by the fallout of the COOVID crisis. The aim is to reach marginalized communities, including socially excluded castes, tribes and groups and vulnerable women, to advance a human-rights based approach and the commitment to leave no one behind.

Given the scale of the COVID crisis in India, the proposal will focus on priority states and districts. This approach will enable a whole of society response that is required to ensure identification of vulnerable people who are unable to access assistance and to strengthen systems to expand their reach to these communities. Digital tools and innovations will be utilized to support rapid analysis of the evolving crisis situation and facilitate activities during lockdowns, improve outreach to vulnerable groups and strengthen systems for service delivery. This approach will also be complemented with data and analysis from the UN system and Government, including ongoing UN rapid assessments of social and economic impacts of COVID on key sectors and populations.

The programme will also leverage existing and new partnerships with the private sector to expand job, entrepreneurship and livelihood opportunities, address the impacts of COVID on industry, and mobilize collaborative platforms and private sector resources to support responses to the COVID crisis. A key focus of the engagement with the private sector will be to expand opportunities for vulnerable women and women-led micro-enterprises. This programme will also explore alternative financing mechanisms and blended finance to pool resources from private sector and international financial institutions and mobilize additional investments to support continuation and scale up beyond 2020. A key principle will be to ensure scalability of the interventions and to promote sustainable approaches in building back better, including by promoting green jobs and technologies.

The theory of change for the programme is outlined below, with the following solutions contributing to the outcome of zero hunger, poverty reduction, women's equity and inclusion.

Pathway	INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	IMPACT (SDG Target)
Month 1 and 2	In-kind food packets containing Rice/Wheat, Oil, Pulses and condiments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnerships with key CSOs will be established</li> <li>Tools for identification of the poor and vulnerable</li> <li>CSO partners are trained on the data collection</li> <li>Sourcing, packaging and distribution of food packets</li> <li>Post distribution monitoring</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>120,000 poor and vulnerable people are identified in urban areas.</li> <li>Food packets are distributed to them as an immediate response</li> <li>Post distribution monitoring is done</li> </ol>	Food security for the poor and vulnerable	The government systems are strengthened to include the poor and vulnerable households in the TPDS and have a means of earning livelihoods	SDG 2.1
	Mobile Application for connecting farmers to the Government Procurement systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of mobile application that will allow all the farmers to register &amp; sell their produce at a pre-determined time at the nearest procurement centre</li> <li>Mapping of procurement centres across the state</li> <li>Training of farmers and government</li> <li>IEC for the dissemination and use of the application</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bilingual mobile application is developed and disseminated</li> <li>Farmers and Govt officials are trained on the use of the application</li> <li>IEC campaign using radio, newspaper and social media is implemented</li> </ol>	Farmers are registered and are able to sell their winter crop (Rabi) at Minimum support Price	Govt systems are strengthened to enable farmers earn remunerative prices through the Govt procurement systems	SDG 2.1
Month 3 to 8	Identification of vulnerable and facilitate access to social protection schemes and programmes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Networking with CSOs for training of community cadre for supporting the affected families</li> <li>Information sharing on social protection schemes announced by the Governments</li> <li>Liaising support to excluded ones to access the COVID relief packages.</li> <li>Support in enrolling to Targeted Public Distribution System</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of CSOs created in States for enhancing the information on social protection schemes</li> <li>Community cadre is trained on the provisions of relief available for people affected with epidemic.</li> <li>Invisible and affected population of COVID epidemic access the relief packages.</li> <li>50,000 people will be provided with information on COVID prevention and awareness</li> </ol>	Vulnerable and excluded community access the benefits of social protection programmes announced by State and Central Government	Government could cover all the excluded and invisible population who are severely impacted by lockdown and subsequent job loss	SDG 1,2,5

Pathway	INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	IMPACT (SDG Target)
	Deployment of Mobile Storage Units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Location of deployment of MSUs are identified in collaboration with the state government</li> <li>2. Mobile storage units are procured, transported, delivered and deployed in remote locations in the state</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 3 Mobile storage units of 500 MT capacity each are deployed in strategic locations and are used for providing access to the 300,000 TPDS beneficiaries</li> </ol>	The state has an increased covered storage capacity to respond to needs of the vulnerable	The state has an alternate and cost-effective mechanism ensure access to food and for reduction of storage losses	SDG 2.1
	Rice fortification and THR production units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Setting up a unit for producing safe and nutritious THR</li> <li>2. Setting up of a unit for production of fortified staples</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 40,000 receive nutritious take home rations</li> <li>2. 1 million TPDS beneficiaries receive fortified rice.</li> </ol>	Fortified commodities are consumed by men, boys, infants and pregnant and lactating women	Successful systems for providing fortified commodities are established	SDG 2.2, SDG 5.4
	Mobile application to access the entitlements under TPDS and availing essential commodities through local stores	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mobile application to access the TPDS and local stores for other essential commodities</li> <li>2. Training module are developed</li> <li>3. Awareness and communication campaign</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bilingual mobile application is developed and disseminated</li> <li>2. Govt officials are trained on the use of the application</li> <li>3. 100,000 TPDS beneficiaries are provide information on their rights and entitlements through IEC campaign using radio, newspaper and social media</li> </ol>	TPDS beneficiaries are able to avail their entitlements and are able to provide their feedback directly to the government.	Systems are strengthened through a direct citizen centric interface between the govt and the beneficiaries	SDG 2.1
	Technical support for opening Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and registration of eligible households	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support to State Government to open up the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme</li> <li>2. Guidance on social distancing to be followed while re-opening the rural employment work issued.</li> <li>3. Facilitation for registration of new eligible households under Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes.</li> <li>4. Support to eligible communities to access job cards</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme works starts in three States keeping the safe practices.</li> <li>2. 225,000 are made aware about the registration process for accessing the Rural Employment Guarantee Jobs</li> <li>3. 140,000 people gains access to work under the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.</li> </ol>	Rural Population benefits from the Employment Guarantee Scheme while practicing social distancing for COVID control without compromising their income.	Government is able to reopen the rural employment guarantee scheme and provide minimum job opportunities to rural eligible population affected by crisis triggered by epidemic	SDG 1.5, SDG 5.4

Pathway	INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	IMPACT (SDG Target)
	Facilitate formation of farmers' and artisans' producer groups, link them to marketing opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural households led by marginalized women will be mobilized to collectivize and set up the Farmer Producer group and artisans' collectives.</li> <li>Linkage to marketing opportunities and provide training and counselling to support income generation for vulnerable families</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marketing opportunities and provide training and counselling provided to eligible ones</li> <li>Income generation activities are initiated by vulnerable families</li> <li>20,000 people will acquire entrepreneurship skills and be informed about livelihood opportunities</li> </ol>	Eligible and affected people take part in alternate income generation by forming collectives	Complementing the livelihood programmes launched by the Government	SDG 1.5, SDG 5.4
	Facilitate opening-up of village procurement centres with help of state rural livelihoods mission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural entrepreneurs will be supported to open procurement centres, undertake collective and direct marketing of their produce and setting up/ strengthening micro-enterprises</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,000 people will restore their livelihoods</li> <li>Village procurement centres are opened</li> <li>Procurement of harvest happens in the rural areas</li> </ol>	Village Procurement centres opened ensures stable prices for farmers	New entrepreneurs gain adequate price for their produces	SDG 1,2
	Provide training on financial literacy and digital marketing and facilitate linkages to financial institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In partnership with the State Rural Livelihood Missions the collectives will receive training on financial literacy, digital marketing and inclusion</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linkages to financial institutions and markets ensures financial sustainability of women-owned micro-enterprises</li> <li>Resilience to future shocks are built among women collectives</li> </ol>	Credit linkages are established among the collectives formed among the COVID affected	Sustainable Financing options are explored by the COVID affected communities in rural and urban areas	SDG 1,5
	Dissemination of learnings and Advocacy	Consultation workshop with national and state governments to present learnings on SDG 1,2 and 5 and analysis of the Agriculture policy reforms	The learnings from the project along with recommendations from other stakeholders are captured	The stakeholders have an informed list of recommendations adapted to their needs	Government systems and safety nets are strengthened	SDG 1,2,5
	Leverage online	Promotional materials on accessing jobs,	1,000 hiring's will be initiated by	Information to	Innovative approach	SDG 1,5

Pathway	INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	IMPACT (SDG Target)
	technologies and partnerships to support State Governments on skilling and employment	access to social protection measures etc. will be prepared and disseminated in the community.	industry	access new job openings and adequate support on creating alternate livelihood opportunities initiated	by leveraging technology are mainstreamed for skill development and employment generation	
	Advice industry and private sector associations on safely resuming production, in line with government requirements	Consultations with the industry associations and private sector for resuming the production is initiated.	Hiring of vulnerable women and youth including through mapping of local jobs is promoted	Eligible people are provided with information on new job openings	Governments effort to regenerate the small and medium scale enterprises are strengthened	SDG 1,5

## V. Documentation

*Attach/provide hyperlinks to documents/analysis prepared at the UNCT level with government counterparts to assess the potential cumulative impacts of COVID-19. Please indicate if the UNCT has completed and posted the National Plan for Combating COVID-19 on the WHO partner portal. [1,500 word limit]*

The UNCT developed a joint UN Programmatic Response on COVID-19 which defines support and complementarities of various UN agencies with a focus on key sectors, interventions and population groups. This includes the Non-Health Plan which focuses on sectors such as livelihood and employment including social protection; education; WASH and Nutrition; child protection; environment; and impact assessment; communication; gender; food security; and addressing stigmatization. The plan also identifies vulnerable populations including tribal groups, migrants and urban poor, Dalits, bonded labour and victims of human trafficking, refugees, religious minorities, LGBTQIA+, people living with HIV, children, youth and adolescents, women, elderly, farmers, persons with disabilities, and sanitation workers.

The Health Joint Response plan led by WHO focuses on preparing frontline health workers; strengthening diagnostic laboratories; improving surveillance and data collection; promoting infection prevention and control at designated hospitals; strengthening supply chains; accelerating research and development of vaccines and therapeutics; communicating risks to the most vulnerable; and promoting uptake of safe public health measures for affected and impacted communities. UNDP and WFP are supporting both the health and non-health plans.

The UNCT is also undertaking a joint approach to analyze the short- and medium term social and economic impacts of COVID-19, coordinated by UNDP and UNICEF with participation of WFP and other agencies. In the first phase, the objective of the assessment is to identify the current socio-economic impacts alongside the extent to which vulnerable populations are able to access social protection benefits provided by the Government, in order to inform government policy responses as well as UN programmatic responses. After the initial crisis subsides, a second phase sectoral impact assessment will be conducted to look at impacts on select sectors, estimation of needs of vulnerable groups, losses and pathways to recovery, with the aim of informing policy regarding recovery measures.

This UNDP and WFP proposal will be implemented within the framework of the Joint UN Programmatic Response to COVID-19, as well as in line with national plans and priorities for mitigating the impact of the pandemic. WFP and UNDP are regularly supporting the Government of India and State Governments, including NITI Aayog (the National Institution for Transforming India), the Ministry of Finance, the National Ministries of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Human Resource Development as well as Ministry of Women and Child Development.

As part of the COVID response initiative, the agencies are part of the network of national and international agencies supporting the Government of India's Empowered Groups, including #5 on Logistics Management and Supply Chain for essential items such as food and #6 on coordination with CSOs and Private sector on Response-related Activities. The government specifically requested UN support on EG5 for immediate relief terms where WFP, leveraging its global expertise in supply chain, is acting as the nodal agency. WFP provides daily reports highlighting multiple aspects of progress, real-time challenges and best practices on supply chain, supporting swift national and provincial efforts to address both operational and policy issues related to food supply chain in the country. WFP has also been working with NITI Aayog in supporting the roll out of the Centre Sector Scheme for fortification of rice in the food safety nets. At the state level, the UN teams will leverage their existing relationships with relevant departments and will rely on National Ministries to make introductions in new areas, when necessary.

UNDP partners with NITI Aayog on supporting SDG localization at State level and collaborates on the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index for India, as well as on scaling up and accelerating innovation through the national Atal Innovation Mission. UNDP also partners with several State Governments to support SDG Coordination Centres as well as to expand opportunities for skilling and employment with a focus on women and youth, including through employment centres.

## VI. Target population

*Describe and estimate the direct users of the solution and potential impact on beneficiaries. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens). [1,500 word limit]*

India has a population of more than 1.3 billion people, of which, more than 800 million benefit from the Government's social protection/safety nets programmes. Although the pandemic is affecting all people in India, many can cope, often with the support of government programmes. However, there is a certain segment of the population who cannot cope and require additional support beyond the current scope of the social protection system. Often these are marginalized castes, tribes and groups and vulnerable women, including the wives of migrant workers who are either no longer employed but back at home, or who are stuck in cities, with no access to food or income.

The purpose of the joint proposal is to provide an immediate response to these marginalized individuals and communities, both directly through transfers and linking them to government systems, and indirectly by strengthening government systems and programmes, where national and state governments are the direct users of solutions.

The COVID-19 crisis has the potential to push around 400 million informal sector workers in India deeper into poverty, with the lockdown and other containment measures affecting jobs and earnings, as estimated by International Labour Organization (ILO)<sup>15</sup>. Various interactions and reports by CSOs indicate that around 100 million<sup>16</sup> vulnerable do not have access to safety nets. As per the Government, there are nearly 600,000 people in relief shelters and around 2.2 million who do not have access to food and are relying on assistance from government and civil society organisations<sup>17</sup>.

Given the scale of the crisis in India, the focus of this proposal is to provide immediate food and livelihoods assistance to the most vulnerable while working in the medium term on strengthening the government systems for their inclusion in the food and livelihood based social protection schemes, the supply chain or the job markets. In the longer term, the learnings for these interventions, policy analysis and good practices would be shared with the national governments to support policy and operational course correction.

The needs below are established based on direct consultation with the national and state governments, aligned with their areas of priority, WFP's monitoring of response through the food safety nets and based on the identification of challenges while supporting the Government of India's Empowered groups on Logistics and Supply chain.

The project will provide support to nearly **2.5 million** people affected by the crisis in selected states and will indirectly benefit an estimated **14 million vulnerable people**. Through the strengthening of the social protection systems, these interventions have the potential to impact nearly **100 million vulnerable people** in India through their inclusion in the safety nets.

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<sup>15</sup>

[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms\\_740877.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_740877.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> <https://scroll.in/article/959235/100-million-indians-fall-through-gaps-in-food-safety-net-economists-urge-rethink-on-covid-19-relief>

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/nearly-600-000-workers-migrated-on-foot-during-lockdown-govt-tells-sc-120033101181\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/nearly-600-000-workers-migrated-on-foot-during-lockdown-govt-tells-sc-120033101181_1.html)

The population targeted under the proposal include the following:

**Target population receiving immediate assistance within month 1 and 2:**

- Immediate distribution of food packets containing Rice/wheat flour, pulses, cooking oil and condiments to **120,000** men, women, boys and girls in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh, not reached by Government food safety nets
- **6,000 women farmers and 4,000 male farmers** in the state of Uttarakhand are able to register and sell their harvest to government at the minimum support price through a mobile application and online interface.
- 3 Mobile Storage Units, with a total capacity of 1,500 MTs, established in hilly area with difficult in access and will serve nearly **300,000 TPDS men, women, boys and girls**.

**Target population receiving immediate assistance within month 3 and 8:**

- 1 production unit for fortified nutritious supplementary foods, serving **40,000 boys and girls, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women**
- **1 million** men, women, boys and girls receive fortified rice through the TPDS in one district of Uttar Pradesh.
- Increased awareness and improved access to information for **225,000 men and women** regarding registering and applying for the rural employment guarantee scheme, the targeted public distribution system and other social protection schemes
- **140,000 people** will gain access to work under the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and social protection schemes.
- **3,500 government officials** involved in the government's procurement process for the food safety nets will receive training.
- **20,000 men and women** will acquire entrepreneurship skills and be informed about livelihood opportunities
- **10,000 men and women** will receive assistance to restore livelihoods or to initiate alternate livelihoods including micro enterprises
- 30,000 women and youth will have access to online technical support and guidance
- **1,000 people** who have lost employment due to the COVID crisis are hired by private sector enterprises
- **50,000 men and women** will be provided with information on COVID prevention and awareness through community outreach and livelihood communications, and will be sensitized to address stigma against health workers, people directly affected by COVID, and marginalized groups, as well as violence against women and children
- Access to TPDS and other essential commodities through the mobile application for **200,000 households covering 8 million** TPDS men, women, boys and girls.
- Capacity building of around **200 CSOs** across the country who are working in food and nutrition security.
- Nearly **100,000 men, women, boys and girls** will be informed of their rights and entitlements

**Systems strengthening**

Due to the unique and long-standing partnership the UN has with the Government of India, WFP and UNDP work closely with key Ministries and Departments. Through support to systems strengthening, a number of government entities will receive long lasting benefits from this joint response, including: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Empowered Group no. 5- Logistics and Supply Chain, Empowered Group no. 6- Co-ordination with stakeholders and CSOs, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Uttarakhand, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Uttar Pradesh, and Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha. The collaboration with the

abovementioned National level policy makers, over a longer term has the potential to ensure food, nutritional and livelihood security to nearly **100 million vulnerable people in India**.

## VII. Who will deliver this solution?

*List what Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point. [1,500-word limit]*

UNDP and WFP recognize that the COVID crisis threatens development progress and exacts a severe social and economic toll on vulnerable communities. Safeguarding progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and upholding the commitment to leave no one behind are essential to ensuring an effective response. In implementing this programme, UNDP and WFP will support the Government of India and State Governments to strengthen and accelerate a whole of society approach and response, working in collaboration with UN, private sector and civil society partners.

### UNDP

Drawing on its longstanding experience in supporting governance institutions, responding to crises and building resilience, UNDP will leverage its programming and capacities to expand access to social protection and livelihood opportunities. This includes building on existing partnerships with State and local Governments on social protection and rural public works schemes and leveraging UNDP's Disha initiative which has supported 1 million women and girls with skilling, employment and livelihoods opportunities. UNDP will also draw on its longstanding partnership with the National Disaster Management authority on responding to crises, and with NITI Aayog on supporting SDG localization at state level and promoting innovation through the UNDP Accelerator Lab. UNDP has an extensive presence across India, with more than 400 personnel and teams with expertise in the areas of inclusive growth, health and governance, and environment, climate and resilience.

### WFP

WFP is not only the world's largest humanitarian organization with the mandate on food and cash assistance but also as the global lead in supply chain and logistics, the co-lead with FAO of the Global Food Security cluster and is a main partner with UNICEF in the Global Nutrition Cluster. WFP has been present in India for more than 50 years, and since 2012, WFP has been providing technical assistance, as outlined in their Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)<sup>18</sup>. WFP has been involved in the COVID response through advising the Ministry of Food and consumer Affairs, developing guidance on essential nutrition services and monitoring state level safety net responses to COVID and developing guidance on aspects of food safety and precautions for the frontline workers providing access to food for the vulnerable people that are not covered by the safety nets.

With strong and credible partnership with Ministries of Agriculture; Food and Public Distribution; Women and Child Development; Human Resource Development; NITI Aayog; and State Governments of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Odisha, the proposed activities will provide an added impetus to the ongoing support to COVID response.

### Government of India

UNDP and WFP will collaborate with partners such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, NITI Aayog, the Atal Innovation Mission, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Finance, National Ministries of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the National Disaster

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.wfp.org/operations/in02-india-country-strategic-plan-2019-2023>

Management Authority. At state level, partnerships will include Skilling, Rural Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Welfare and Labour Welfare Departments.

### **Civil Society**

Partnerships with civil society organizations will facilitate outreach to marginalized groups and connections with local communities. UNDP and WFP will work with community-based organizations in States to identify individuals and families who are excluded from assistance, and to help to connect them to food distribution and livelihoods opportunities. The SPHERE – India network of NGOs will be a key partner and beneficiary of the project in order to strengthen their communication and capacity to ensure a stronger civil society response in the next crisis, along with partners such as SEWA.

### **Private Sector**

Collaboration with private sector partners will help to strengthen programming and financing for COVID-19 response efforts. This will include partnering with industry associations like Chambers of Commerce in States to map industry requirements for job-seekers and support job placements, and with technical and vocational training institutes to support skilling. Existing platforms such as the UN in India Business Forum will also be leveraged to support the programme.

WFP will work with private sector groups for technological interventions, as well as establishing fortification production as WFP has already established four blending units for fortified rice and two production units for fortified take home rations in India.

### **The UN System**

UNDP and WFP will coordinate with the Resident Coordinator's Office and collaborate with UN agencies including FAO in implementing the joint programme. The programme will support the Joint UN Programmatic Response on COVID-19 and will benefit from information and analysis derived from the ongoing UN rapid assessments of the social and economic impacts of COVID-19 in India. The project will partner with FAO to review effects of Government agriculture policies on supply chain in the COVID response. Progress and results will also be discussed through the UNSDG Results Group 1 on Poverty and Urbanization and Results Group 4 on Nutrition, Food Security and Agriculture. The joint programme will also ensure synergies with agency programmes on food, nutrition and social protection, including with FAO, IFAD, ILO and UNICEF.

### **Oversight, Monitoring and Evaluation**

UNDP and WFP will directly manage and implement the project components in accordance with agencies' financial rules and regulations. Project management will be overseen by a Project Steering Committee to ensure accountability for activities, results and use of resources, while at the same time fostering national ownership and linkages with national and sub-national priorities. Dedicated project management capacities will be assigned, with defined roles and responsibilities and with oversight by UNDP and WFP. In addition, community cadres will be onboarded for the duration of the project for field level implementation of activities. UNDP and WFP will leverage expertise and lessons learnt through respective regional bureaus and Country Offices to enrich project outcomes.

UNDP and WFP will deploy monitoring systems to track performance through collection of appropriate data; analyse evidence to inform management decision-making; and report on performance and lessons to facilitate learning. Data will be collected through remote monitoring where necessary, including through third-party monitoring agencies.

The project results framework will be monitored monthly with standard UNDP and WFP project quality assurance criteria to assess progress and achievement of results, in addition to updating risks to manage changes during the implementation period. An end of project results report will be prepared along with lessons learnt for sustainability and to inform future programming of UNDP and WFP.

Links:

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000113811/download/> (WFP Annual Country Report 2019)

<https://open.undp.org/> (UNDP Transparency Portal)

<https://erc.undp.org/> (UNDP's Independent Evaluation Office website)

<http://www.in.undp.org/> (UNDP India Website)

## Cover Page

Contacts	Resident Coordinator Name: Renata Dessallien Email: <a href="mailto:Renata.dessallien@un.org">Renata.dessallien@un.org</a> Position: Resident Coordinator Other Email: Telephone: Skype:			
Description	<i>[400 characters limit]</i> COVID-19 is an unprecedented health and development crisis that jeopardizes India's tremendous gains in reducing poverty and improving access to food and nutrition. This joint proposal is aimed at reaching those who are most in need with food and livelihoods assistance to enable them to cope with the devastating impacts. The proposal fully aligns with the UN Framework on Responding to the Socio-economic Impacts of COVID-19, including helping to meet peoples most immediate food and other basic needs, and applies a human-rights based approach, responding to the OHCHR COVID-19 Guidance by focusing on marginalized communities and vulnerable women, including people from socially disadvantaged castes and tribes. This initiative will support National and State-level responses to COVID-19, facilitating collaboration between Government, civil society, private sector, UN and other development partners. Innovations and digital tools will also be applied to facilitate and expand reach of solutions to vulnerable and marginalized individuals, families and communities. These responses are aimed at reducing the immediate burden and will be complemented by sustained efforts to ensure that systems and policies are strengthened to enable citizens to build back better and live a life of fairness and dignity.			
Universal Markers	<a href="#">Gender Marker</a> : <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i> <b>Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.</b>			
Fund Specific Markers	<b>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response</b> <i>(bold the selected): Yes</i> Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development <a href="#">UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance</a>			
	<b>Fund Windows</b> <b>Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response</b>			
Geographical Scope	Regions: Asia Country: India			
Recipient UN Organizations	UNDP and WFP			
Implementing Partners	FAO, civil society networks, national and state government, private sector			
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	WFP	\$1,000,000	

		UNDP	\$1,000,000	
	<b>In-kind Contributions</b>	Both	\$150,000	
	<b>Total</b>		\$2,150,000	
<b>Comments</b>				
<b>Programme Duration</b>	Start Date: 1 May 2020			
	Duration: 8 months			
	End Date: 31 December 2020			

## Results Framework

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Each proposal will pick a window. As part of the proposal the agencies, funds and programme will develop an outcome, outcome indicators, outputs and output indicators that will contribute to the achievement of the selected proposal outcome.

Window 2: Proposal outcome					Outcome Total Budget
	<b>2.1 Improved access to food and livelihoods opportunities for marginalized communities affected by the COVID crisis</b> Note: All outputs will be disaggregated by gender and, where possible, age.				USD 2,000,000
		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org</b>
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	% of Targeted poor and vulnerable with improved access to nutritious food through government food safety schemes (SDG 2)		1.9 million/ 100 %	Data generated during activities	WFP
	% of targeted poor, vulnerable, and women headed households accessing social protection schemes and apply for Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (SDG Target 1.3)		365,000/ 100%	MGNREGA Block level data	UNDP
	% of targeted marginalized women who have information to restore livelihood through trainings, rural collective and enterprises (SDG Target 1.5)		80,000/ 100%	Data generated during activities	UNDP
	# of women accessing information on job opportunities in urban areas (SDG Target 1.5)		20,700/ 100%	Data generated from Partner Organizations	UNDP
	# of youth (Age 16-29) accessing information on job opportunities in urban areas (SDG Target 1.5)		10,300/ 100%		
	% Civil Society Organisations (CSO) with strengthened capacity and communication linkages		200/100%	Data from CSO	WFP
<b>Proposal Outputs</b>	Improved access to food among men, women, boys and girls in urban areas not reached by Government food safety nets (SDG 2.1)				
	Improved income of farmers in particular women through strengthening government systems to enable farmers earn remunerative prices through the Govt procurement systems (SDG 2.1)				
	Improved information and awareness of the avenues for inclusion in safety nets and their rights and entitlements (5.4)				

	Improved nutrition among children, pregnant and lactating women (SDG 2.2)				
	Improved capacities of government and other stakeholders to ensure food, nutritional and livelihood security to the vulnerable people in India				
	Increased access and uptake of social protection by poor and vulnerable				
	Sustainable livelihood opportunities available for poor and vulnerable				
	Access to job opportunities for vulnerable women and youth increased				
<b>Proposal Output Indicators</b>	# of vulnerable provided with one month of food	0	120,000	Data generated during activities	WFP
	# Mobile Storage units (MSU) purchase and set up	0	3	Data generated during activities	WFP
	# of TPDS beneficiaries provided access to their entitlements through the MSU	0	300,000	Data generated during activities	WFP
	# of government officials trained on the use of the mobile application and MSU	0	3500	Government records	WFP
	# of TPDS beneficiaries accessing the mobile App	0	200,000	Mobile App and its data verification	WFP
	# of farmers accessing the government procurement system to get MSP	0	10,000	Data generated during activities	WFP
	# of children and PLWs who receive nutritious THR	0	40,000	Data generated during activities	WFP
	# of beneficiaries receiving fortified rice under TPDS	0	1 million	Data generated during activities	WFP
	# of vulnerable informed on the avenues of inclusion in TPDS along with their rights and entitlements	0	200,000	Data generated during activities	WFP
	# of people/workers receiving Direct Benefit Transfers	0	225,000 (Women – 100,000/ Men -125,000 )	DBT to MGNREGA and other SP scheme beneficiaries	UNDP
	# of people gain access to work under Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes	0	140,000 (Women – 70,000/	MGNREGA Scheme beneficiaries	UNDP

			<b>Men -70,000 )</b>		
	# of women headed households gain access to work under the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and other social protection schemes	0	<b>10000</b>	MNREGA Scheme & National Social Assistance Programme	<b>UNDP</b>
	# of people who acquire entrepreneurship skills and information on livelihood opportunities	0	<b>20000 (Women – 12500, Men 7500)</b>	Data generated during activities	<b>UNDP</b>
	# of people affected by the epidemic restore their livelihoods	0	<b>10,000 (Women – 7500, Men 2500)</b>	Data generated during activities	<b>UNDP</b>
	# of people sensitized with Information about the farm and non-farm livelihoods, stigma	0	<b>50,000</b>	Data generated during activities	<b>UNDP</b>
	# of women access online technical support and guidance	0	<b>20,000</b>	Data generated during activities	<b>UNDP</b>
	# of youth access online technical support and guidance	0	<b>10,000</b>	Data generated during activities	<b>UNDP</b>
	# of people who are hired by industries as a part of networking	0	<b>1,000 (Women – 700, Men 300)</b>	Data generated during activities	<b>UNDP</b>

## SDG Targets and Indicators

Please select no more than three Goals and five SDG targets relevant to your programme.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	18%	
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	16%	
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	31%	
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children	11%	

	under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	
<b>5.4</b>	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	<b>25%</b>

## Risk

*(COVID19 has created an unprecedented and fast changing development context. Accepting this volatile situation, please identify up to three risk to the success of the proposal based on best available analysis to the UN)*

<b>Event</b>	<b>Categories</b> Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	<b>Level</b> 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	<b>Likelihood</b> 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	<b>Impact</b> 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	<b>Mitigating Measures</b> (List the specific mitigation measures)	<b>Risk Owner</b>
<b>Risk 1:</b> Recurring COVID outbreaks in Delhi or operational areas	<i>Operational</i>	2	3	3	Continued engagement with govt and field partners; Provision of PPE to CSO partners	WFP
<b>Risk 2</b> Restricted movements due to social distancing	<i>Political/ regulatory</i>	2	3	3	Remote work with partners based in the field. Use field-based staff to lead implementation	UNDP
<b>Risk 3 Natural disaster</b> (poor rainfall, drought, floods or other hazards)	<i>Operational</i>	2	2	2	Early warning systems Introduction of climate resistant varieties	UNDP

## Budget by UNDG Categories

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description	WFP	UNDP	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020	Technical expertise	175,000	155,000	330,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020	Food and other inputs	365,000	398,967	763,967
3. <b>Equipment</b> , Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020	MSU, blending and fortification production lines for Govt.	180,000		180,000
4. Contractual services	2020	Partners, tech development, comms materials development	155,000	185,000	340,000
5. Travel	2020	Within country	11,467	50,000	61,467
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		25,000	100,000	125,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		27,500	45,612	73,112
<b>Sub Total Programme Costs</b>			<b>938,967</b>	<b>934,579</b>	1,873,546
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			61,033**	65,421	126,454
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

\* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the COVID-19 Response MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, in line with UNSDG guidance.

\*\* WFP rate is 6.5%