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India

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	5
Our hope for a better life	8
Programme performance	10
Strategic outcome 01	10
Strategic outcome 02	13
Strategic outcome 03	15
Strategic outcome 04	17
Cross-cutting results	19
Gender equality and women's empowerment	19
Protection and accountability to affected populations	21
Environmental sustainability	23
Nutrition integration	24
Partnerships	25
Financial Overview	27
Data Notes	30
Figures and Indicators	31
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	31
Cross-cutting Indicators	40

Overview

Key messages

- WFP plays a key role in supporting the Government of India in making its food-based social protection systems more efficient, nutritious, inclusive, and climate-proof.
- WFP has intensified its efforts to test innovative pilots, provide technical inputs to the Government's food-based social protection systems, strengthen the capacities of government stakeholders, and generate actionable evidence for scaling up proven solutions.
- WFP facilitated the sharing of best practices to address hunger through the G20 Summit, International Year of Millets events, and supporting learning visits by high-level government missions from Ghana and Nigeria to India.

WFP supports India in achieving its SDG-2 vision and targets

India maintained its strong economic growth in 2023. Showing a steady recovery from the setbacks of the COVID-19 pandemic, its national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at around 7 percent¹ in 2022-23, marking one of the fastest growth rates in the world. Buoyed by this growth, the Government continued its investments in food-based social protection systems with an investment of USD 25 billion in food subsidies for 2023².

The flagship government initiative to distribute free food grains to nearly 800 million beneficiaries received a five-year extension in 2023, reaffirming the country's commitment to ensuring food and nutrition security. In addition, to address persistent anemia, the Government has nearly achieved full coverage of fortified rice³ in its food-based social protection programmes. At the same time, rising prices of food commodities in domestic markets due to weather extremities and reduction in government stocks due to the supply of free wheat during COVID-19 prompted the Government to ban the export of commodities such as some varieties of rice and onions^{4,5}; the 2022 export restrictions on wheat products continued until the end of 2023.

WFP's next generation, 5-year country strategic plan (CSP, 2023-2027) continues to address national priorities in food and nutrition security through capacity strengthening and technical support for national social protection programmes and government schemes. Aligned with the four strategic outcomes of this new CSP, WFP's technical support focuses on making national food-based social protection systems and other government schemes more efficient, nutritious, inclusive and climate-proof. WFP's high-quality support was greatly appreciated by the Government of India and further advanced their collaborative partnership.

In 2023, WFP supported the Government in its expansion of the automated grain dispensing machine, *Annapurta*, to six states; efficiently and transparently providing entitlements to nearly 200,000 beneficiaries. WFP also progressed in assisting state governments to optimize supply routes for food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The transportation routes and costs for all 31 States/Union Territories were reviewed and optimized.

WFP supported seven state governments in providing fortified rice under all food-based social protection systems, leading to nearly 400 million beneficiaries receiving fortified rice in 2023 in WFP-supported States⁶. Nearly 12 million young children, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women received nutritious food through the take-home-ration initiative supported by WFP in three states. Advancing the Government's vision of school nutrition gardens, WFP supported the Government by setting up 1,780 school kitchen gardens and conducting training on nutritious diets to more than 6,000 cooks hired by government schools.

WFP also intensified efforts to support the government's vision of climate-resilient agriculture. The initiative to strengthen the resilience of small and marginal farmers against the worsening impacts of climate change is due to be launched in selected states. Innovative pilots on using solar-based, post-harvest technologies were piloted in Odisha. With India celebrating the International Year of Millets, WFP provided the Government with actionable evidence on millet production and consumption and played a key role in advocating for millets through multiple forums in the G20 Summit in New Delhi.

On disability and inclusion, WFP engaged with women collectives in the Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR) to strengthen their capacities in using digital and financial resources for socio-economic empowerment. Technical trainings were conducted, for instance, with women collectives in Odisha trained to operate and manage solar-powered cold storage units. More innovative pilots are planned with the State Governments of Odisha, Haryana, and Assam.

WFP strengthened its support to Central and State Governments on National Evaluation Capacity Development (NECD). WFP played a key role in advocating for evaluation of India's landmark food security and nutrition legislation - the National Food Security Act, 2013. The evaluation is set to be launched in early 2024. Two strategic assessments on impacts of rice fortification were conducted by WFP in Odisha and Uttar Pradesh to provide credible and actionable evidence to the Government. A comprehensive Rajasthan Food and Nutrition Security Analysis 2023 report was completed for the State Government, with strategic recommendations for policy makers.

In terms of monitoring and capacity strengthening on evaluations, WFP developed and handed over an interactive dashboard to track SDG-2 indicators to the State of Rajasthan. WFP enhanced the capacity of research officers from 30 countries on monitoring and evaluating food security initiatives as part of the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme of the Ministry of External Affairs. WFP also conducted several technical trainings for government officers at the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) and NITI Aayog, the apex monitoring and evaluation agency of the Government.

WFP facilitated sharing of knowledge and solutions developed in India with the global south. This included supporting a mission from officials from the Government of Ghana to learn from India's disaster management and early warning systems for emergency preparedness and response. WFP also facilitated a mission from the Government of Nigeria to understand India's rice fortification experiences and implementation system.

As the convener of the Food Security and Nutrition outcome group under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF, 2023-27), WFP continues to play a key role in streamlining the joint inter-agency efforts, collaboration, and advocacy.

WFP's main partners include the Ministry of Agriculture (nodal ministry), the Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog, the National Institute of Disaster Management, the Food Safety Standards Authority of India, the Departments of Food and Public Distribution (national and at Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh state levels), the Mission Shakti in Odisha, the Department of Women and Child Development (Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh), the State Rural Livelihoods Mission in Uttar Pradesh, the Ministry of Education, Departments of Education (Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh), the Planning Departments in Odisha and Rajasthan, the Odisha Millet Mission, the Odisha Department of Agriculture, and the Assam Department of Agriculture. WFP also continued partnering with the Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi and initiated a partnership with the Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay.

Operational context



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Supported by Mission Shakti and World Food Programme with take-home rations, women-led self-help groups are earning a much-needed additional income.

The food security and nutrition situation remained stable in India throughout the year despite extreme weather events and price fluctuations in essential commodities such as rice. The total food grain production continued its positive trajectory, with cereal-producing areas benefiting from seasonal monsoons. However, farmers in the coastal belts of the country were affected by extreme weather events, as several powerful cyclones hit the western and eastern parts of the country.

Nearly a billion people benefit from the national food-based social protection systems, which include the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for young child and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, and the Mid-Day-Meal (MDM, now termed PM POSHAN) which provides free meals in government schools. To effectively deliver these services, the Government supports all levels of the value chain, from production and procurement, to storage and transportation. This includes rice fortification and distribution through a network of more than 500,000 fair price shops at highly subsidized prices. Furthermore, the Government recently renewed its flagship assistance scheme, TPDS, introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic; under this scheme, the 800 million beneficiaries will continue receiving their food grain entitlement free of charge, instead of at subsidized prices, for the next five years.

India continued its successful progress in mainstreaming fortified rice in all national food-based social protection systems to combat rising anemia levels. By the end of 2023, fortified rice was distributed to nearly 727 million TPDS, 88 million ICDS, and 92 million PM POSHAN beneficiaries across India.

Rising concerns about the climate crisis and its impact on agricultural production and food security, particularly for small and marginal farmers, have led the Government to intensify efforts on climate-adaptive agriculture. Recognizing millets as a climate-resilient crop, Government efforts to include it in food-based social protection systems are expected to boost production and increase domestic consumption.

Under the new CSP (2023-27), WFP has extended its technical assistance and capacity strengthening support, which are highly valued by the Government. Continuing to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of national social protection systems, WFP undertook a nationwide supply chain optimization analysis and piloted smart warehousing for the TPDS.

These offer potential cost savings to state governments through reduced transportation costs and reduced grain losses due to improved storage. The technical support in the rollout of fortified rice, school kitchen gardens, and the production of improved supplementary foods (i.e., fortified blended foods consisting of cereals, pulses, skimmed milk powder, sugar, edible oil, and vitamin-mineral premixes) is expected to improve access to nutritious foods for vulnerable individuals. WFP's pilots to implement adaptation planning at the community level, provide climate information to small and marginal farmers, and promote innovative post-harvest solar technologies represent strategic efforts contributing to India's national plan for mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change in food systems.

WFP's strategic pilots, which aim to strengthen the capacity of self-help groups (SHGs) in multiple states, are well positioned to increase women's access, especially women smallholder farmers, to their entitlements and public programmes aimed at income generation. WFP continued its efforts to build technical capacities within the government systems that track food security, nutrition, and the overall SDG-2 performance. Several technical trainings on research, evaluation, and analytics were organized for both national and state level officials.

WFP has been expanding its work across a wider geographical area in the country. In addition to supporting nationwide initiatives such as rice fortification and supply chain optimization, as well as providing innovative storage solutions in seven states, WFP extended its operational partnership to 12 States, including Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttarakhand. Further geographic expansion is envisaged in 2024.

Keeping in line with the focus on south-south and triangular cooperation, WFP hosted two strategic high-level missions from the Government of Ghana and the Government of Nigeria on disaster management and rice fortification, respectively.

As the convener of the nutrition and food security outcome group under the UNSDCF in India, WFP undertakes joint advocacy efforts with other agencies such as UNICEF, IFAD, FAO, WHO, and UNHCR. In 2023, WFP led the inter-agency efforts to maximize complementary efforts and advocate for a joint agenda and plan to support the government's efforts towards increased food security and nutrition.

Risk management

The situation in India remained fairly stable in 2023. WFP's work in capacity strengthening can be described as 'low risk' but 'high reward' as the focus is on providing technical support, capacity building, and innovation to strengthen Government programmes and systems. The Government takes the lead in providing assistance to its citizens, responding to crises, and saving lives. WFP continues to support the Government's efforts to mitigate risks related to service delivery under its food-based social protection systems. For example, through studies on tribal populations and persons with disabilities, WFP made recommendations to enhance their access to social protection and has made some recommendations to address their food security and nutrition challenges.

As with any WFP operation, one of the main risks for WFP India is ensuring adequate funding for operations. However, in 2023 WFP successfully secured funding from diverse sources, including state governments and new private sector partners, exceeding the annual CSP budget. WFP is preparing to relocate its country office to a safer and more stable location in 2024, to mitigate the impact of any seismic activity on WFP operations.

Lessons learned

Aligned with its focus on country capacity strengthening, WFP has established itself as a trusted knowledge and technical partner to the Government of India. WFP's ongoing efforts to provide actionable evidence to strengthen national food-based social protection systems have been instrumental in gaining appreciation from a wide range of partners, including national and state governments and private sector donors.

WFP continued strategic assessments on priority issues such as staple fortification, climate-adaptive agriculture, and comprehensive food and nutrition security assessments; thereby providing the Government with additional and updated evidence. For instance, the Rajasthan Food and Nutrition Security Analysis 2023 highlighted important trends, challenges, and recommendations on food availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability, to the state government. Similarly, evidence and lessons from WFP's pilots to promote climate-adaptive agriculture contributed to the Government's long-term goals of sustainable development. Further, WFP facilitated high-level government missions from countries in the global south to India on the national food-based social protection and disaster risk reduction initiatives, which enabled knowledge exchange and contributed to India's role as a global leader. Overall, these activities

reinforce WFP's position as a key knowledge partner and will support its operations in the long-term.

Our hope for a better life

In India, Gauri shares how WFP's work is helping her family.



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Gauri (right) stands with her family outside their small home in Bayabaya Matha.

A line forms outside a fair price shop in Bhouma Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, on India's east coast. The growing crowd, mostly women, watches as the shutters roll up for the shop where they will receive their food grain entitlements this morning, part of a food-based social protection programme implemented by the Government and supported by WFP.

Under India's National Food Security Act (2013), the "Right to Food" is a constitutional guarantee for all citizens, which is carried out through the Targeted Public Distribution System. Each family below India's official poverty line is eligible for 35 kg of rice or wheat every month. A household above the poverty line is entitled to 15 kg of food grain. But serving over 800 million citizens across 500,000 shops is challenging. WFP works with national and state governments to improve their food safety nets and to make the world's largest distribution network more efficient, accountable and transparent. WFP's support includes the end-to-end computerization of the process, introduction of innovations to improve access and accountability, like an automated grain dispensing machine, and support to awareness campaigns for populations that may benefit from food entitlements, especially traditionally marginalized groups.

Just a couple of hours at the ration shop not only presents the diverse emotions on the faces of people receiving this entitlement and also provides a glimpse of how the subsidized grain enhances food security and supports their efforts to create a better life.

Food subsidies are a lifeline

Gauri Pradhan, 44, starts her day early in the urban slum with four other family members. She is a single mother with a son, daughter-in-law and two grandchildren. When she arrives at the shop, Gauri holds onto her bicycle that helps her transport her bag of rice back to her one-room hut of mud and bricks. Gauri is the only working member of her

household and is grateful for the grain she receives.

"I am alone as my husband passed away many years ago. Coming to get my ration means I must forgo my daily wage as a domestic help working at people's homes. But I am happy to receive this ration that supports my family," she says, eager to get her biometric identification done so that she can get her share through a point-of-sale device verified through an online national citizens' register, Aadhaar.

This fair price shop is also a pilot site for an automated grain dispensing machine Annapurthi or the GrainATM developed by WFP in partnership with the Government. In 2022, the technology won a WFP Innovation Award as a top 5 innovative solution for disrupting hunger, and it currently supports around 25,000 people per month. Odisha is the second state in the country to have the Annapurthi tested with citizens.

After Gauri uses the machine, she adds, "If it weren't for this ration, we would not be able to make ends meet and have rice on the table."

"During the COVID-19 pandemic, we got more grains. With no work or steady income, as my son cannot find work even in regular times, the rations saved us from hunger," she says.

Innovation driving transparency and efficiency

Among the crowd of individuals and friends and community groups that came to the shop, the addition of the automated grain dispensing machine was seen as a positive development that helped make their monthly visit more seamless. Other state governments are looking to implement a similar technology.

Akshay Kumar Das Maitri manages the fair price shop and says, "The automated grain machine is a good initiative. We will need to make changes as we use it and come up with different scenarios based on the needs of the beneficiaries."

"I am happy to see the grain being [dispensed] by the machine. It is fast and is the exact weight that I should be getting," says Gauri as she seeks the help of people around to place her heavy bag onto her bicycle.

Food security helps other needs be met

Back in her home in the Bayababa Matha locality, Gauri shows how the rice she received is quickly transformed into lunch as part of a watery vegetable curry.

"I know the ration that I get will feed my family. We sometimes run out of it, but we know how to manage. If we had to buy all of this directly from the market, we would not have any money left for anything," she adds.

With the food needs of her family met, Gauri uses her modest earnings to buy necessary medicine and support her grandchildren's education.

"Food not only sustains us, but it also keeps our hopes of a better life alive," says Gauri.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.



200,000 TPDS beneficiaries in 6 States received **1000 mt of grain** under WFP's Annapurta initiative (automated grain dispensing solution)



2,500 mt of storage capacity added by WFP through installation of Flospan and mobile storage unit (MSU), increasing **total capacity to 4000 mt**



31 States and Union Territories undertook **TPDS supply chain optimization analysis**



20,000 mt of TPDS grains were monitored using a WFP-developed **GPS tracking system** in Uttarakhand



13,500 mt storage space in 7 locations across 6 States utilized WFP developed **SMART warehousing solution that aims at reducing losses**



9 capacity strengthening workshops on monitoring and evaluation conducted for **national and state government partners**

Strategic Outcome Statement

Strategic outcome 1 is focused on strengthening India's food-based social protection systems by improving their effectiveness and efficiency. Concretely, this means improved access to entitlements for beneficiaries, better targeting, optimized supply chain costs, and enhanced capacity of government officials and systems in implementing, monitoring, data management, and coordination. This will be achieved through technical support, including piloting innovations and strengthening the capacity of government officials and systems. Some of these initiatives are expected to further create efficiency gains for the Government that can be reinvested in the programme to accelerate progress in achieving targets under SDG 2.

WFP's support to the Government includes supply chain optimization, digitization and automation, capacity strengthening, data analysis, and innovations such as Internet of Things (IoT)-enabled smart warehouses and mobile storage units (MSU). WFP also continued to strengthen the capacity of the Government to implement reforms to the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) through a learning management system (LMS) as well as to monitor the progress on SDG2. WFP's technical support and solutions over the years have also led to unlocking funding from the Government, for instance from the states of Uttarakhand and Meghalaya.

Resources Overview

Strategic outcome 1 was fully funded against the 2023 implementation plan. Most of the funds were from multi-year private sector donations and national and state governments (Uttarakhand and Meghalaya). WFP's total expenditure under this strategic outcome for 2023 was 147 percent of the implementation plan.

Output Indicators

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP reached almost all output targets and significantly exceeded some due to additional requests from the Government. Key achievements include deploying the Annapurta solution to 24 new locations, completing supply chain optimization in 31 States and Union Territories, installing four SMART warehousing solutions using Internet of Things (IoT), and deploying five flospans and one MSU.

The LMS created by WFP for the Department of Food and Public Distribution added 939 new government staff users and the completed courses exceeded the initial target of 5,000 users during the year. Further, WFP developed three new modules to be added to the LMS at the request of Department of Food and Public Distribution. Three assessments were conducted to understand the challenges faced by vulnerable groups in accessing social protection schemes, including an assessment of tribal populations in Odisha and persons with disabilities in Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

WFP, as part of its National Evaluation Capacity Development (NECD) initiatives, facilitated nine trainings (6 with national and 3 with state governments) on monitoring and evaluation, as well as organized workshops with the Government of Rajasthan on food security and nutrition analysis. This included one training for participants from 30 countries as part of the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme by the Ministry of External Affairs. The ITEC is the leading capacity building platform by the Government of India to expand its technical support to select countries in the global south on governance and development related expertise, including skill building on monitoring and evaluations. WFP also facilitated government officials' participation in the evaluation learning programme held at WFP Headquarters. Further, WFP launched the Rajasthan Food and Nutrition Security Analysis Report 2023 and handed over the SDG-2 monitoring dashboard to the Government of Rajasthan.

Outcome Indicators

WFP's technical support and innovations supported the Government of India to strengthen its food-based social protection systems to reach its targeted beneficiaries more efficiently and effectively.

WFP presented evidence from pilots that led to strategic changes such as an introduction of a national policy in 2023, mandating all states to undertake supply chain optimization for TPDS as a precondition to claim their transportation costs. Further, WFP and its partner Public Systems Lab supported the implementation of this new policy by leading the optimization exercise across the nation. WFP also supported the Government to pilot and scale up new storage mechanisms to reduce storage losses, such as Flosspans, MSUs and SMART warehouses. For example, WFP created a standard operating procedure (SOP) to support the scale-up of SMART warehouses. The innovative Annapurta solution, being tested by WFP, helps TPDS beneficiaries to access their entitlements. All of these initiatives help to increase efficiency in the national food-based social protection systems. WFP also facilitated the sharing of the Government of Odisha's best practices in TPDS digitization and procurement with countries in the global south (Libya and Iraq).

WFP continued to provide technical assistance in enhancing the government's monitoring and evaluation capacity. Its NECD initiatives have led to increased awareness on monitoring and evaluation approaches among national and state counterparts, which resulted in the Government launching an evaluation of the NFSA in 2023. The evaluation of NFSA will provide policy makers with actionable evidence to further strengthen the largest food-based social protection system in India - the TPDS. Further, WFP's support in SDG-2 monitoring systems in Rajasthan has increased the availability and use of evidence and is expected to strengthen the state government's initiatives in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.

Partnerships

Strategic outcome 1 activities were carried out in partnership with Department of Food and Public Distribution at the national level, with food departments of partner states Odisha, Uttarakhand, and Meghalaya, and the Public Systems Lab of the Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi. Under the NECD initiatives, WFP renewed its partnership with the Development Monitoring and the Evaluation Office, NITI Aayog, at the national level. At the state level, WFP continues to partner with the Planning Departments of Rajasthan and Odisha. Furthermore, WFP entered into a technical partnership with the Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay to support evidence generation, promotion of technology and innovation, research, and scale-ups in the food and nutrition security sectors.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP has tailored its approaches and solutions to cater to the expectations of donors in India, including the private sector and state governments. Consistent advocacy on key issues of food security and nutrition on several platforms has led to increased visibility and trust among key stakeholders. An excellent example of this has been WFP's partnership with Ericsson India Private Limited (earlier known as Ericsson India Global Services Private Limited), which has seen a consistent increase in investment over the past few years (over 300 percent since the relationship began in 2019) for WFP's programmes in India based on a mutual value proposition benefiting Ericsson's corporate social responsibility charter. In addition, WFP documents strategic decisions and collaborative plans with the Government. This has been crucial in ensuring the continuity of planned activities in the long term, despite staff changes in the Government.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 1, activity 1, received a GAM score of 3, based primarily on the intersectional analyses of the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in accessing social protection schemes in Odisha and Uttar Pradesh, and a

qualitative assessment to capture user perspectives on Annapurthi.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 02: By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods.



WFP supported the Government to scale up **fortified rice distributions**, reaching **406 million people across 7 states**



WFP sensitized and trained **7,741 government staff and 2,885 rice millers** on **fortified rice**



WFP provided technical support to deliver information on **good feeding practices, diets, nutrition and fortified rice** to **21.8 million people**



Through WFP technical assistance, **12 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women** received **nutritious and quality assured take-home-rations**



1,780 school kitchen gardens set up and **6,662 school cooks** trained on **food safety and kitchen hygiene**



WFP conducted strategic assessments in **2 states** on the effect of fortified rice in **reducing anemia**

Strategic Outcome Statement

India's latest National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) showed that one in five children under 5 years of age is underweight or wasted, while one in three children is stunted or too short for their age due to poor nutrition, with little difference between girls and boys. The prevalence of stunting has decreased steadily since 2005, while the prevalence of wasting has stagnated at around 20 percent. NFHS-5 further revealed that anemia has been increasing in all age and demographic groups.

WFP continued its efforts to ensure that beneficiaries of the national food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods. Several nutrition interventions were mainstreamed, including the nationwide mainstreaming of fortified rice, the introduction of school kitchen gardens, and the provision of improved and age-appropriate nutritious foods for young children, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women. WFP contributed to these initiatives through policy advocacy, technical support, social behavior change communication campaigns and capacity strengthening actions.

Resources Overview

Strategic outcome 2 represents the largest component of WFP's portfolio in 2023. It was fully funded with expenditure reaching 102 percent of the implementation plan. This funding enabled WFP to implement the planned activities and to meet nearly all targets and timelines. Most of the funds received were from the private sector and multi-year grants from foundations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation

Output Indicators

As the mainstreaming of fortified rice progressed in the national food-based social protection systems, 1.5 times more beneficiaries benefited from fortified rice compared to 2022. WFP provided vital technical support to assist this scale-up. Similarly, a much higher number of people received messages on good nutrition compared to the last year, through WFP's support.

WFP exceeded the high targets set for its work on take-home-rations across 3 states under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (targeting infants, pregnant, and breastfeeding mothers) as the scale-up continued. WFP's school meals portfolio also expanded to the State of Haryana in response to a state request, thereby exceeding both the target and 2022 achievement levels.

Two strategic assessments were undertaken to generate evidence on the effect of rice fortification in two states, providing WFP and government stakeholders with credible evidence and recommendations to further strengthen the rice fortification initiative.

Outcome Indicators

WFP continued its capacity strengthening and technical support efforts to enhance the nutritional value of commodities provided through the national food-based social protection systems. WFP's technical and capacity assistance contributed to the significant scale-up of the national programme on fortified rice mainstreaming, achieving near universalization under the TPDS, ICDS, and PM POSHAN by the end of 2023, ahead of the national target. WFP also conducted assessments on rice fortification in two states, which generated credible evidence that served key stakeholders in further strengthening rice fortification initiatives.

WFP's support in scaling up the production of age-appropriate and high-quality supplementary fortified blended foods under the ICDS programme (i.e., take-home-rations for infants, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescents) has also effectively supported the state government's scale-up in Uttar Pradesh, with the Government taking full ownership and financial commitment for the initiative after WFP's pilot.

As WFP continues to look into additional means to improve the nutrition status of people in India, WFP started to conduct new knowledge works, such as a mapping of school meals' menu varieties across states under PM POSHAN. WFP will use the findings of this study in future advocacy as relevant.

Partnerships

WFP worked with the Ministries/Departments of Food, Education, Women and Child Development and Rural Livelihood Missions at the national level and in 8 states. To ensure sustainable technical assistance on fortified rice, WFP set up technical support units in academic institutes in 6 states and facilitated the establishment of a Technical Advisory Group at the national level, which provided policy direction in addressing some disclaimers. Further, WFP formalized new partnerships with grassroots organizations for ground-level implementation. Partnerships with PATH and Bill Melinda Gates Foundation were taken forward and a new partnership started with the Rockefeller Foundation.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP focused on developing new knowledge partnerships to pave the way to further the agenda of nutrition security in India. These partnerships helped to support the sustainability of interventions advocated by WFP, bring in complementary skillsets and, in some cases, transfer risks and address concerns raised by civil society.

Further, WFP strategically used mass media channels for wider engagement and advocacy, which contributed to the creation of a supportive and enabling environment and thereby facilitated better adoption of the desired nutrition behaviours and effective programme implementation.

South-South triangular cooperation missions to India facilitated by WFP on rice fortification helped enhance the Government's confidence in WFP and facilitated further enhancement of India's role as a global leader in this area. WFP's flexibility and willingness to continuously bring in innovations and overcome challenges have gained recognition as a committed partner to state governments.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 2, activity 2 achieved a GAM score of 4, fully integrating gender and age in the assessment of rice fortification in Malkangiri, Odisha. Activity 3 had a GAM score of 4, on account of maintaining gender and age disaggregated data, and was responsive to beneficiary needs and ensured their participation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening and social behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to Government and other stakeholders working in, and benefitting from, food-based social protection programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide capacity strengthening and SBCC to the Government and other stakeholders for increased availability and use of diverse, nutritious foods in school-based programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility.



750 urban poor women across 60 self-help-groups **trained in financial and digital literacy** in Delhi



2 e-learning modules developed for training of **700,000 women's self-help groups** in Odisha



3 assessments to capture the activities and challenges faced by **self-help-groups** were undertaken in Odisha

Strategic Outcome Statement

India suffers from high levels of gender inequality, with prominent social biases against women and girls affecting their access to food and nutrition and, ultimately, affecting the achievement of sustainable food security for all. Discriminatory social norms also hinder the workforce participation of women and girls. Women with disabilities face more socio-economic challenges in terms of inclusion in accessing public and social services¹. Interventions focused on women's livelihoods could make a huge impact on poverty alleviation and food security in the long term, while at the same time enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Supporting women's economic empowerment through livelihoods is a key strategy of the Government of India through the National Rural and Urban Livelihoods Missions. Under these programmes, the Government creates and supports women's self-help groups (SHGs) in both rural and urban areas with financial inclusion, credit linkages, skill-based training, and market linkages to enable them to start economic activities and earn an income. WFP supports the Government's programme for women's economic empowerment through capacity strengthening of the SHG members, particularly from vulnerable groups, on the essential skills required for economic activities, technical innovations and market linkage support to improve their incomes. The overall aim is to improve women's incomes, decision making power, and control over resources, thereby positively impacting food security and nutrition in the community.

Resources Overview

Strategic outcome 3 is a new component of the CSP and is therefore still in the process of being developed and expanded. It has an evolving portfolio of programmatic interventions and funds are being sought for the planned activities. Against this background, strategic outcome 3 did not see a significant inflow of funds in 2023. The funds from the Government of Odisha continued to support the programme in Odisha, while new funds were received from the private sector for a proposed intervention in Haryana.

Output Indicators

WFP trained 797 women members of SHGs alongside government officials, against an initial target of 777. WFP completed the training of 750 women from 60 women SHGs in the National Capital Region on financial and digital literacy. Training was also provided to 35 SHGs members on operating and managing a solar-powered cold storage unit, which also saw the participation of 12 Odisha Government staff.

In Odisha, support was provided to Mission Shakti under the Government of Odisha's Department of Women Empowerment, in developing e-learning modules on financial literacy and women's empowerment. A compendium of Government schemes for women SHG members is also being developed, along with a compendium to highlight best practices on the existing SHG-based livelihood interventions. Further, WFP will conduct training of community nutrition workers in one state to enable them to raise awareness of gender equity among community members, including gender-based violence. In terms of evidence generation, WFP completed two assessments in Odisha - a sectoral overview of the women SHG-operated subsidized canteens for the urban poor and a policy-level assessment into the engagement of women SHGs in state-run schemes. Work is ongoing to finalize a third assessment on women SHGs involved in the paddy procurement processes in the state.

Outcome Indicators

As strategic outcome 3 reflects a new component of the CSP, it is too early to reflect on longer-term outcomes. While activities continued producing knowledge products, which are used for advocacy, most activities are still in the process of being developed so outcomes could not be assessed so far.

Partnerships

WFP continued to engage with the Government and private partners on women's empowerment and gender. The Mission Shakti Department in Odisha is a key partner for technical assistance and capacity development to enhance the livelihoods and incomes of women SHGs. WFP also collaborated with EXL, a private sector partner, in building the capacities of urban women SHGs on financial and digital literacy. The agreement with the Women and Child Development Department, Government of Haryana, has a significant gender training component to be rolled out in 2024.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP has put intensive efforts into building partnerships and obtaining funds from both Government and private sector sources for this new initiative. The experiences of 2023 illustrate the long-term nature of capacity strengthening work and highlight the importance of patient engagement and evidence-based advocacy. As some new interventions are expected to start in 2024, WFP plans to deploy dedicated staff at the state level, which will also help in timely engagements with the WFP's government counterparts in the future.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 3, activity 4 had a GAM score of 3 primarily on account of the gender-transformative project on training women SHGs on financial and digital literacy in the National Capital Region, which incorporated gender analysis, beneficiary participation and feedback, and had a positive impact on gender equality and women's empowerment.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 04: By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.



Drought mitigation planning supported in 12 States, sessions held with 72 officials, facilitating allocation of **USD 146 million by Government**



435 farmers and 93 government officials trained through **participatory approaches for utilizing customized climate services**



Formative assessment on **millet production and consumption** undertaken across **2500 households in 5 States**



Pilot conducted for 12 solar enterprises led by women to reduce post-harvest losses and GHG emissions, leading to **extra income of USD 60 per month**

Strategic Outcome Statement

India is one of the most natural-hazard-prone countries in the world, with increasingly frequent and extreme weather events recorded in the last decade. The growing impacts of climate change are exacerbating the high burden of malnutrition and food insecurity, as two-thirds of rural households are dependent on extremely vulnerable food production systems. Smallholder farmers, particularly women and tribal populations, are among the most affected by natural hazards.

Strategic outcome 4 aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of different stakeholders to climatic stressors and build climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.

WFP focused on strengthening the capacities of the Government and NGO partners by providing technical support in the areas of climate resilience, millet mainstreaming, and disaster risk reduction. WFP is also investing in innovations and scalable demonstration projects that aim to build the resilience and adaptive capacities of stakeholders (including the Government, civil society groups and communities) for sustainable food systems and enhanced food and nutrition security during climate shocks.

Resources Overview

As strategic outcome 4 is a new portfolio, significant efforts were invested in 2023 in seeking funding as well as in planning and initiating new interventions. Various new contributions were received from different donor agencies such as the Adaptation Fund, CITI Bank, Rockefeller Foundation, and the Government of India. Funding was also received from the Innovation Accelerator through 2023 SSTC Innovation Challenge. Furthermore, a new partnership was finalized and is due to start with the Norwegian Embassy in 2024. Most of the funds received in 2023 are multi-year grants.

Intense preparatory actions have been taken, including signing agreements with the Government and recruiting project staff. While activities are largely on track, WFP anticipates a further scale-up of activities in 2024. In addition, many significant achievements were made in upstream technical assistance at the policy level in 2023.

Output Indicators

WFP conducted a training of trainers for 93 Government officials and 434 smallholder farmers on improved utilization of climate services, resulting in improved resilience of smallholder farmers through diversified livelihoods and the development of village-level adaptation plans.

WFP supported the establishment of 12 women-led solar enterprises that processed 19 mt of horticulture produce for marketing; thereby earning additional income and reducing post-harvest losses.

Through its technical and capacity support, WFP produced various knowledge products including a training manual on food and nutrition security in emergency preparedness and response and a report on strengthening India's humanitarian system.

WFP supported the Government's development of guidelines for drought mitigation planning in 12 states, and led five sessions which were attended by 72 officials from these states. WFP also assisted the Government in two post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) exercises in two states and analyzed the scope for disaster risk financing and climate risk insurance solutions.

In terms of evidence generation, WFP conducted two assessments to understand the effects of innovative pilots of the "Secure Fishing Application" and "Solar for Resilience Project". The findings and recommendations from these assessments were used to further refine the pilots and advocate for scale-up.

Further, WFP facilitated a high-level mission from the Government of Ghana to learn from India's frameworks for disaster management and early warning systems for emergency preparedness and response.

Outcome Indicators

WFP's focus is on mainstreaming resilience building in the country's policies and programmes through advocacy, technical assistance, and mobilizing resources. WFP contributed to the Government of India in achieving its vision and policies on millet mainstreaming, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Solar Mission, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA) Scheme, Disaster Management Act and Drought Mitigation Planning. For example, for millet mainstreaming, WFP released two knowledge products - a compendium of best practices and a formative assessment on millet consumption - to advocate and promote the strengthening of the value chain. WFP also played a key role in advocating millets as a climate-resilient crop through multiple forums organized for G20 and International Year of Millets. WFP further facilitated cross-learning on millets between India and other countries by engaging with various countries and their embassies.

WFP enabled the Government to access global best practices on disaster risk financing and facilitated cross-learning through south-south triangular cooperation on strengthening early warning systems. Another significant example is WFP's technical assistance which helped to unlock the Government's funding for drought mitigation planning in 12 states.

Partnerships

WFP worked at national and state levels with the Ministries/Departments of Agriculture and Environment, Forests and Climate Change across four states. WFP partnered with NITI Aayog and the Indian Institute of Millets Research for strategic and technical collaboration on millet mainstreaming. To provide technical assistance on disaster risk reduction and management portfolio, WFP continued partnering with the National Disaster Management Authority, National Rainfed Area Authority and National Institute of Disaster Management. Further, funding partnerships were formalized with the Norwegian Embassy, CITI Bank, Adaptation Fund and Rockefeller Foundation for the implementation of pilots in different states.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Strategic outcome 4 is a new portfolio and therefore required intensive efforts to establish new partnerships. Consistent engagements with government stakeholders both at the national and state levels as well as the formalization of strategic decisions through proper documentation have been key to ensuring growing recognition of WFP's roles and the continuity of WFP's initiatives, especially in the light of frequent changes in government staff.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 4, activity 5, achieved a GAM score of 3 by effectively integrating gender and age analysis in the assessments and reviews along with the inclusion of women and men in participatory implementation, and capturing beneficiary perspectives.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender Context

Deep-seated gendered social norms are a primary root cause of gender inequality in India. As a result, significant gender gaps are visible in women's access to food and nutrition, education, health, employment, and ownership of assets. About a third of the women in India have reported having suffered domestic violence. The Government of India accords significant policy focus on 'women-led development' as the engine to drive gender equality and women's empowerment. A spectrum of programmes and schemes spanning survival, health, and education of the girl child, and access to nutrition, and economic opportunities are being implemented to improve the conditions and opportunities available to women and girls. Women's economic empowerment through livelihood programmes is a key area of the Government's support, which includes support on skills development, enterprise development, and increased participation in organized employment. The Government has also been enhancing its response to gender-based violence through specialized response mechanisms.

WFP's Contribution to Gender Equality

Focusing on women's empowerment, WFP conducted pilot trainings for 60 women's self-help groups (SHGs) in the National Capital Region on financial and digital literacy. Targeting poor, urban women, the pilot aims to enhance their ability to benefit from the government's assistance programme that supports urban women's livelihoods through SHGs. The financial literacy modules explained the basic concepts of finance and the requirements of registering and benefiting from the government scheme. The digital literacy modules focused on smartphone-based internet usage, including making online digital payments. The trainings were accompanied by gender sensitization campaigns in the community to provide a supportive environment for women to participate in economic activities.

Through its partnership with Mission Shakti, the Government of Odisha's Department of Women Empowerment, WFP supported women SHGs. For example, WFP conducted training for women SHG members on operating and managing a solar-powered cold storage unit, which generates livelihoods while providing cold storage services to the smallholder farmers in the area. WFP has been working on two knowledge products for Mission Shakti, one to capture global best practices on women's livelihoods and the other to provide a comprehensive overview of the assistance schemes for women in Odisha. These products will contribute to the learning and future assistance design by the Government of Odisha and potentially serve as a useful reference for other states. WFP is also finalizing the e-learning modules on financial literacy and women's empowerment.

Further in Odisha, WFP started a new gender-transformative pilot intervention, using a solar-powered dryer technology to assist women SHG members. Using this technology, the targeted women, who are smallholder farmers, dry the surplus vegetables produced by themselves and other smallholder farmers in the area and sell to the food processing industry. The activity has progressively increased women's incomes through successive agricultural seasons.

In Uttar Pradesh, WFP continued its support to scale up the State Government's gender-transformative initiative, which supports the production of units of supplementary nutrition products operated by women SHGs. All 204 of these units in the State are now operational.

WFP also engaged with some state governments in pursuit of new partnerships on women's empowerment interventions. Intensive consultations and concept development has resulted in two new initiatives on women's livelihoods (planned for 2024), in the states of Assam and Haryana. In Haryana, WFP initiated preparations of a training module for gender sensitization to train all community-level nutrition workers, which will include a basic understanding of gender and guidance on addressing gender discrimination and gender-based violence.

Data on Gender

WFP utilized both qualitative and quantitative approaches to document its contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment and assess effective gender integration in programmes. The assessments looked at WFP's achievements on gender equality and women's empowerment and the gaps and challenges that needed to be addressed.

Following the pilot initiative to train poor, urban women members of SHGs in the National Capital Region on digital and financial literacy, WFP conducted a mid-project assessment to capture beneficiary perspectives on the effectiveness of the trainings and the need for further capacity strengthening. Key findings from the assessment highlight significant benefits from the trainings. More than 80 percent of beneficiary women said that their skills in budgeting and financial management had improved. More than 70 percent of women SHG members were able to make digital payments. An equal proportion were planning to take loans and initiate economic activities.

The qualitative analysis on challenges faced by persons with disabilities in accessing social protection schemes in Odisha also explored the intersectionality of gender and disability, looking into challenges faced by women with disabilities in accessing food and nutrition. From the findings it was evident that the women and girls with disabilities experienced even greater disadvantages, including discrimination, denial of opportunities and sometimes even violence and abuse.

The study on food security and vulnerability of tribal populations in Odisha also analyzed intra-household food distribution and women and men's differential access to food-based social protection schemes and livelihoods. Findings indicate gender-based discrimination in food consumption, including restrictions on pregnant women and girls for religious reasons. There was no evidence of gender differences in access to food security schemes. However, access to food distribution centres was particularly challenging for women, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities.

A qualitative assessment of beneficiaries of Annapurta grain dispensing solution was carried out to obtain user feedback which would be utilized to refine the design or deployment of the machines. The Annapurta assessment also captures beneficiary satisfaction or feedback for both women and men and therefore incorporates both voices in recommendations to enhance the technology to improve user experience.

The endline assessment of the rice fortification scheme in Malkangiri District in Odisha reported a reduction in the prevalence of anemia among children and women, in the short span of the pilot from 2022 (baseline) to 2023 (endline). The assessment showed a 3.8 percent decline in anemia among girls (78 percent to 74 percent) and a 2.7 percentage point decline among boys (77 to 74 percent). A 6 percentage point decline in anemia was observed for women (15-49 yrs.), from 72 percent in baseline (2022) to 66 percent in the endline (2023).

Women's voices were captured in the project on strengthening capacities of women farmers to run a solar-based enterprise to fight the climate crisis through sustainable livelihoods, documenting increased incomes and overall impact on boosting local economies.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection Context

The Government of India has undertaken several efforts to safeguard the rights and entitlements of communities in vulnerable situations. The NFSA 2013 is a landmark legislation that recognizes the right to food as a fundamental right for citizens. The NFSA also serves as an umbrella for implementation of flagship schemes such as the TPDS, ICDS, and PM POSHAN targeting poor households, infants, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, adolescents, and children in Government schools. Further, the Government has also launched several initiatives to strengthen agriculture production (i.e., climate adaptive practices, soil health, availability and use of fertilizers and pesticides, irrigation and other inputs) and supply chain (which includes post-harvest infrastructure, warehousing, transportation, cold storage, food processing and marketing facilities) to further improve the delivery of food items under these national initiatives.

WFP focuses on technical assistance to enhance the reach and efficiency of the Government's food-based social protection systems, which is one of the largest such programmes in the world. The TPDS, for example, covers more than 800 million people with highly subsidized food grains on a monthly basis. At the same time, some vulnerable and marginalized groups face challenges in accessing food and nutrition programmes. Since WFP works only with the Government, WFP's role in protection and accountability to affected populations is to enhance such mechanisms within Government programmes. This includes reviewing the current community feedback mechanisms and supporting the Government in strengthening them. WFP also generates evidence on inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups and their access to food-based social protection systems and makes recommendations to address challenges.

WFP's Efforts to Mitigate Protection and AAP Risks

WFP undertook an assessment of Uttarakhand's TPDS community feedback mechanism (known as the grievance redressal system in India) and prepared a report detailing the current system, challenges therein and recommendations to enhance the system. The grievance redressal system consists of 3-4 toll-free helpline numbers. Key challenges that affected utilization included low awareness among beneficiaries and delayed redressal of complaints. Recommended enhancements included a transparent, online system with an automated status tracking and reporting mechanism and time-bound response standards.

WFP also completed two assessments on challenges faced by persons with disabilities in accessing food-based social protection systems in Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. While significant progress has been made by the Government in providing special assistance to these groups, the assessments recorded some challenges such as a lack of awareness of special schemes and provisions for persons with disabilities and physical hurdles such as distance, long waiting times and dependence on caregivers in accessing food or other services. Recommendations included the need to raise awareness and sensitize Government staff to facilitate access to benefits by persons with disabilities. A study was also conducted on the food security and vulnerability status of tribal populations in Odisha and the challenges they face in accessing food and nutrition programmes.

WFP is undertaking periodic qualitative assessments for the pilot initiatives being implemented in partnership with the Government, which involves engagement with community members. These assessments aim to obtain participants' feedback on the interventions. Such assessments were undertaken on the secure fishing application pilot in Odisha and the grain dispensing solution - called Annapurta - in three States. In the project on financial and digital literacy training of women SHG members in the National Capital Region, women's feedback was sought in the process of developing the module and finalizing the training design. Further, following the training, a mid-project assessment was conducted to record the feedback from the trainers who were chosen from the SHG members.

Gender-based violence is a key concern and sensitisation was built into gender trainings in the programme on participatory climate services in Odisha. It was also a topic in the community gender sensitization sessions held among poor, urban communities in the National Capital Region as part of the project on financial and digital literacy training of women SHG members.

While WFP does not have direct beneficiaries in India, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) remains a key priority. WFP participated in all activities on capacity strengthening of UN staff members organized by the UN Inter-Agency PSEA Network. A staff training session was also held by WFP's Gender Results Network. WFP's PSEA focal point participated in the Southeast Asia Regional UN Partners' Workshop on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Misconduct, organized by the World Health Organization.

In 2024, WFP will continue with its ongoing and planned initiatives to further support national and state governments in mitigating risks for the most affected populations. This will be done through, but not limited to, evidence-based work and integration of vulnerability related questions in ongoing and planned assessments, and specific studies on persons with disabilities and their access to entitlements.

Environmental sustainability

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

India has a high exposure to climate risks and environmental issues. The key challenges faced by the country include degradation of forests and agricultural land, resource depletion, air and water pollution, reduced biodiversity and loss of resilient ecosystems. The increasing climate risks directly affect the food security and nutrition of the population, as two-thirds of rural households are dependent on food production systems that are extremely vulnerable to climate change. Increasing pollution is a major threat to human health, caused by burning fuelwood and crop residue and a lack of systemic garbage and sewage management, among others.

The country also has its share of societal issues such as economic inequality and caste and gender-based discrimination. The majority of poor households belong to vulnerable caste and tribal groups, with limited access to resources, thereby increasing their risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. The gender gap is also evident in access to education, employment opportunities, and health, resulting in a disproportionate impact on their food security and nutrition status.

India's population growth adds further pressure to existing environmental and social issues. Populations living in vulnerable situations such as poor households, small and marginal women farmers, and marginalized caste and tribal populations are disproportionately affected. For instance, small and marginal farmers and tribal populations dependent on forest resources are more likely to face stressors and shocks from climate change.

Responding to these challenges, a wide range of government initiatives are being implemented to address issues of air pollution, vehicular emissions, sustainable fuels, conservation of forests and rivers, land restoration and more. The Government of India has also announced plans to achieve net zero emissions by 2070.

WFP supports the Government of India's efforts through its own initiatives. For instance, WFP's continued work to optimize the Government's intra-state transportation network under the TPDS through supply chain optimization, which would contribute to reducing the overall carbon footprint of the food-based social protection systems. Further, WFP continues to support the Government's efforts to promote millets as a climate-proof, less water-consuming, and more nutritious alternative to cereals.

WFP's Solar-for-Resilience initiative in Odisha has focused on providing solar-based post-harvest technologies to female smallholder farmers, resulting in the reduction of crop losses as well as an increase in the use of green technologies. WFP is set to implement the project on strengthening climate resilience of vulnerable rural farming communities in India and Sri Lanka funded by the Adaptation Fund, which will pilot climate adaptive approaches such as the dissemination of last mile climate services to small and marginal farmers, adaptation planning and implementation at the community level, and strengthening of rural agricultural infrastructure. This initiative comprises an Environment and Social Management Plan to monitor, avoid, and mitigate the negative impacts caused by the implementation.

Similar pilot projects are ongoing or soon to be launched in Odisha and Assam, which support the state and national Governments in achieving their visions for environmental sustainability.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continued to take actions to ensure environmental sustainability in its in-house operations. For example, WFP has installed energy saving lights in the office premises, uses air purifiers to address air pollution in premises, sensitizes WFP staff about conserving water, electricity and regular waste management in line with the Government regulations, and reports GHGs through Archibus. Further, WFP is planning to shift its office premises to a safer and more stable premises in 2024. WFP will also adhere to the environmental management system requirements for the new premises.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP adopted a comprehensive approach to promote nutrition-sensitive programming through evidence based-policy advocacy, technical assistance, and capacity enhancement of state and national stakeholders.

This approach aimed to mitigate food insecurity and malnutrition, enhance digital and financial literacy among women, promote social behavior change, and strengthen climate-resilient agricultural practices. With a nutrition sensitive Score of 10 out of 12 (baseline score, since WFP is reporting on this cross-cutting indicator for the first time), WFP reflects a substantial alignment with nutrition-sensitive principles and practices and its integration in program design and implementation of activities across all strategic outcomes.

To improve beneficiaries' access to food entitlements, WFP continued its efforts to enhance government stakeholder's capacities to implement TPDS reforms (i.e., beneficiary entitlement, targeting) through innovations in technology and the deployment of self-paced learning modules for government officers to effectively reach targeted beneficiaries, especially marginalized groups. To strengthen evidence systems, WFP, in collaboration with the Department of Planning, Government of Rajasthan, crafted a comprehensive Rajasthan Food and Nutrition Security Analysis Report using available administrative and survey datasets. The report offers an integrated analysis of food and nutrition security, identifying challenges in sustainable food systems and providing recommendations to enhance current public schemes. Further, WFP is supporting the state government to use the findings to implement necessary actions for strengthening their food-based social protection systems. WFP took strategic initiatives to promote gender equality and women's socio-economic empowerment by engaging with women SHGs in the National Capital Region to enhance their capacities in utilizing digital and financial resources. In addition, technical trainings were conducted for women SHGs in Odisha to operate and manage solar-powered cold storage units.

At the national level, WFP is supporting the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office, NITI Aayog, to launch a nationwide evaluation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013, with the aim of further strengthening its food security and nutrition-related components. WFP handed over a SDG-2 monitoring dashboard to the Government of Rajasthan to help track and report the food security and nutrition levels in the state and continues to support the Government in undertaking evidence-based strengthening of the food-based social protection systems.

WFP also intensified efforts for climate-resilient agriculture through initiatives that involve strengthening resilience among small and marginal farmers against the increased impacts of climate change in select states and innovative pilots on using solar-based post-harvest technologies in Odisha. WFP strategically forged diverse knowledge partnerships with academic and research institutions to advance the nutrition-sensitive agenda. These collaborations supported the sustainability of WFP's interventions, brought in complementary skills, and addressed civil society concerns. Additionally, the strategic use of mass media tools played a crucial role in fostering a supportive environment for the adoption of desired nutrition behaviors and effective programme implementation.

Partnerships

WFP continued to expand and strengthen its collaborative efforts with the Government of India, both with national ministries and state departments. WFP's country capacity strengthening work focuses on providing technical support and innovation to strengthen national programmes and systems. In this way, the Government is both a partner and a donor since it is also WFP's main source of funding.

Building upon last year's groundwork, WFP's partnership with the Government of India has been further broadened and deepened; at the national level, technical partnerships have been further strengthened with the Ministries of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Women and Child Development, Education and NITI Aayog. WFP also actively enhanced its partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare to jointly work on emerging strategic areas such as G-20, climate adaptation and millet promotion. Partnerships have been significantly enriched in enhancing climate resilience, such as with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and National Disaster Management Authority.

One of the year's highlights has been the continued development and success of the Public Systems Research Laboratory (PSL) at Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, an initiative that commenced in 2022. The PSL has been pivotal in using technology to streamline and improve India's nutrition, food security, and social protection systems, such as the innovations in supply chain optimization at the national level, advancements in smart warehouse solutions for the Department of Food and Public Distribution, and strategic engagement with the Food Corporation of India. These efforts represent a considerable step forward in addressing the logistical complexities inherent in food distribution across India's diverse landscape.

At the State level, WFP has been expanding its partnership with the Government nationwide, with a new agreement with the Government of Haryana to start nutrition and women empowerment activities and providing innovative storage solutions in States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, and Odisha. New partnerships are also being established to launch two new climate adaptation initiatives in the states of Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, and Uttarakhand, partnerships through a cost-sharing model continued in 2023. In Rajasthan, WFP appointed a new state coordinator, in view of the expanding scope of collaboration.

Beyond the government partnerships, WFP's network of partnerships has seen significant growth, encompassing collaborations with academic institutions, universities and NGOs. For example, in collaboration with prestigious institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology Bombay, WFP has been instrumental in strengthening the evidence and research ecosystem in the fields of food, nutrition, climate change, and livelihoods.

WFP continues to forge more impactful partnerships with the Indian private sector, tapping into their commitment to address multifaceted challenges through innovation and collaboration. By combining strategic initiatives in food distribution, nutrition, women's empowerment, and climate resilience, these partnerships serve as a beacon for future development efforts, demonstrating the power of coordinated action for positive, inclusive, and sustainable impact.

An example of such transformative private sector partnerships has been the concerted effort to enhance services and delivery under the TPDS. Based on the continuing success of WFP's pilot solutions implemented with support of Ericsson India Private Limited, the Government of India has embraced large-scale supply chain optimization and storage solutions, with WFP supporting capacity strengthening and national deployment for such solutions. This strategic approach has not only streamlined the delivery of essential supplies but has also mitigated longstanding issues associated with redundancies in supply chains, storage and distribution. In addition, consistent advocacy and outreach with the private sector has enabled WFP to collaborate with corporate entities to raise awareness on food security issues and promote sustainable practices. Moreover, the partnership between WFP and the WFP Trust for India has yielded innovative advances in the shared goal of achieving zero hunger, leveraging the strength and expertise of its Trustees.

Focus on localization

WFP works exclusively towards country capacity strengthening in India, focusing on building the capacity of national and local actors. WFP's activities are aligned to the Government's priorities and are implemented in partnership with national and local partners. WFP also positions its staff within government ministries and departments to work directly with their counterparts, strengthening trust, facilitating communication, and leading to joint work and results. Further, WFP receives most of its funding from the national and state governments or through corporate social responsibility

funds from India-based private sector companies. These partnerships ensure localization and sustainability of WFP's technical support and capacity strengthening work.

As technical partner, WFP made a pivotal contribution to the localization of SDGs, one of the key priorities of the Government. At the national level, WFP is supporting the evaluation of the National Food Security Act 2013, the findings of which will inform the performance on SDG-2 across states and union territories and help refine state-level SDG strategies. WFP also supported the Government of Rajasthan in refining its SDG monitoring frameworks and developed various monitoring tools as well as facilitated associated dialogue.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP India's collaboration with agencies such as FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, and WHO have been instrumental in addressing multifaceted challenges, including food security, food production, and nutrition literacy. A significant area of focus has been the take-home-rations programme, targeting young children, pregnant, and breastfeeding women and girls. This initiative is a prime example of how joint efforts can lead to sustainable outcomes in areas such as maternal and child health.

The value added by these strategic partnerships lies not just in the pooling of resources and expertise, but also in the establishment of mutual accountability frameworks. These collaborations ensure that the interventions are not only aligned with national priorities but are also adaptable to the evolving needs of the communities served. The outcomes of these joint programmes have demonstrated the effectiveness of a unified approach in achieving measurable objectives, thereby contributing significantly to the overall success of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in India. WFP's engagement in inter-agency collaboration highlights a commitment to enhanced programmatic synergy, ensuring impactful and sustainable results.

Financial Overview

Resourcing Overview

WFP launched the new CSP (2023-27) with a budget of USD 27.61 million for five years. Further, WFP increased the CSP budget to USD 31.75 million to adapt its new organizational structure and in preparation of the planned office move in 2024.

At the end of 2023, the CSP is fully funded, with contributions received mostly from the national and state governments and private sector donations. The CSP is also financed through the Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF), flexible contributions allocated from WFP's Headquarters, and the carryover funds from the previous CSP. The majority of contributions received for the CSP were multi-year and earmarked for specific activities.

WFP has reached an overall spending level of 114 percent against its implementation plan. Strategic outcomes 1 and 2 were well-funded, mostly from multi-year, earmarked funds from private sector donations and state government contributions. WFP's work under strategic outcome 3 relied on flexible, unearmarked funding in the absence of directed contributions. Strategic outcome 4 received a sizable multi-year contribution from the Adaptation Fund.

As for expenditure, strategic outcome 1 achieved 147 percent of the approved implementation plan due to increased requests from the Government, while strategic outcome 2 (activities 2 and 3) achieved 102 percent. Strategic outcome 3 (activity 4) and strategic outcome 4 (activity 5) achieved expenditure levels of 48 percent and 49 percent, respectively. These expenditure levels were linked to the availability of funding sources as well as to the progress of preparatory works for the planned activities.

The majority of resources (89 percent) for the entire CSP were received from directed multilateral funding, while 9 percent were derived from multilateral contributions, and 2 percent from other sources. Most of WFP's directed donors were the national and state governments and India-based private sector companies through their corporate social responsibility funds. Many of the multilateral contributions are directed to specific activities and are often based on multi-year agreements, which allows WFP to engage in longer-term planning. WFP also benefited from the Emerging Donor Matching Fund EDMF which facilitated its new partnership with some state governments and departments.

Budget Revision

WFP undertook a budget revision for the CSP 2023-27 with two primary goals: (a) to adapt to the revised organizational structure following the staffing review mission in 2023, and (b) to adjust the office budget in preparation for the planned office move in 2024. Through this budget revision, the total value of the CSP 2023-27 was increased from USD 27.61 million to USD 31.75 million.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	4,534,575	3,748,400	16,894,786	3,906,731
SO01: By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.	1,323,866	944,000	3,953,878	1,674,050
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.	1,323,866	944,000	3,953,878	1,674,050
SO02: By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods.	1,583,095	1,239,900	4,372,334	1,436,655
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes.	1,066,948	793,000	3,348,888	1,018,891
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes.	516,147	446,900	1,023,445	417,763
SO03: By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility.	712,585	675,499	704,601	352,231

Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups.	712,585	675,499	704,601	352,231
SO04: By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.	915,027	888,999	7,863,971	443,793
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities.	915,027	888,999	7,863,971	443,793
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,798,684	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	4,534,575	3,748,400	19,693,470	3,906,731
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	773,870	674,700	1,413,892	644,423
Total Direct Costs	5,308,445	4,423,100	21,107,362	4,551,154
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	345,048	287,501	800,241	800,241
Grand Total	5,653,494	4,710,601	21,907,604	5,351,396

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, Data on economic growth - <https://www.mospi.gov.in/dataviz-annual-estimates-gdp>

[2] Budget review of food subsidies - <https://prsindia.org/budgets/parliament/demand-for-grants-2023-24-analysis-food-and-public-distribution>

[3] The Government of India announced the supply of fortified rice throughout the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman-PM POSHAN [erstwhile Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)] and other welfare schemes of Government of India in all states and union territories by 2024 in a phased manner.

[4] News release on ban of rice exports - <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1941139>

[5] News release on ban of onion exports -

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseframePage.aspx?PRID=1985229#:~:text=The%20export%20of%20onion%20has,domestic%20consumers%20at%20affordable%20prices>

[6] Total beneficiaries of the national food-based social protection systems are about 727 million under TPDS, 88 million under ICDS, and 92 million under PM POSHAN. This includes WFP supported and non-supported states.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP achieved higher than planned targets for indicator C.4.g.2 due to scale up of existing activities and expansion into new locations as a result of Government demand.

[2] WFP achieved higher than planned targets for indicator E.5.1 due to scaleup of SBCC activities in Odisha and Bihar.

Strategic outcome 03

1) Saikat Ghosh, Lahari Chakraborty, Kaushik Basu, Intersectional discrimination against women and girls with disabilities in educational opportunities in India, World Development Perspectives, Volume 26, 2022, 100412, ISSN 2452-2929, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2022.100412>.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP exceeded the target under indicator C.4.g.2 because of Government demand for capacity building workshops and materials on topics such as drought mitigation planning.

[2] WFP exceeded its targets for indicator C.5.g.3 due to higher-than-expected number of technical assistance activities including, contributions to knowledge sharing conclaves and conferences on millets, climate resilience, and related topics.

[3] Activities for indicator G.13.2 will be implemented in 2024.

Figures and Indicators

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 01: 1.1 Stakeholders at the national and state levels have improved capacities and knowledge that enable better effectiveness and quality of the Government's food-based social protection systems (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1,093	1,093	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	55	81	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	8	8	
CSP Output 03: 1.3 National capacity for the evaluation of social protection programmes and SDG monitoring is strengthened for government staff, stakeholders and systems (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3	3	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	160	160	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	10	12	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	8	11	

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	10	9
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	National data & analytics (CCS)	US\$	29,000	29,000
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 02: 1.2 Government food-based social protection systems are more efficient as a result of technical support, learning and innovation in order to improve access to entitlements for vulnerable beneficiaries (Tier 3).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	15	36

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=17	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	=5	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	=813,000,000	=813,000,000	813,000,000	Secondary data

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=6,500,000	=2,920,000	2,920,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=3	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods.					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 04: 2.1 Stakeholders at the national and state levels have increased knowledge and capacity to enable them to improve the nutrition content and increase consumption of foods used in government food-based social protection programmes (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	11	11	
C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	8,300	16,004	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	12	10	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	278	306	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	37	48	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	US\$	112,161	98,688	

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	413,823,912	413,822,567
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	70,000	98,110

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 05: 3.1 Stakeholders at the state level have increased knowledge and capacity to improve the production and consumption of nutritious foods in school-based programmes (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	16,089	11,051
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	8	6
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	44	42
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	9	9

E.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	9,939	9,939
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	212,526	212,526

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=6	=2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	=3	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	100,000,000	=785,000,000	=376,000,000	375,939,375	Secondary data

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	1	=3	=1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	=10	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=9,000,000	=21,500	21,500	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility.					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 06: 4.1 Women's self-help groups at the state level are empowered and have strengthened capacity to increase their incomes (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	2	1	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	777	797	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	8	3	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	11	8	

Outcome Results						
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=4	=1	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 07: 5.1 Stakeholders at the national and state levels have strengthened capacity to address food security and nutrition issues in disaster and climate-response mechanisms (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	153	246	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	5	23	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	67	70	
CSP Output 09: 5.1 Stakeholders at the national and state levels have strengthened capacity to address food security and nutrition issues in disaster and climate-response mechanisms (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available but not used	
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 08: 5.2 National climate response mechanisms are strengthened to improve community-level resilience to natural shocks and other climate events (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	2	2	
C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	4	2	

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	38	34
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CSP Output 10: 5.2 National climate response mechanisms are strengthened to improve community-level resilience to natural shocks and other climate events (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available but not used

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Tier 3 - **Location:** India - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=15	=8	8	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	=5	=2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=155,000,000	=147,065,727	147,065,727	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition sensitive score	Overall	10	=10			WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Shyamalima Kalita

Women collective at the launch of Solar-for-Resilience, Odisha, which uses solar technologies to build resilience of women and smallholder farmers.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

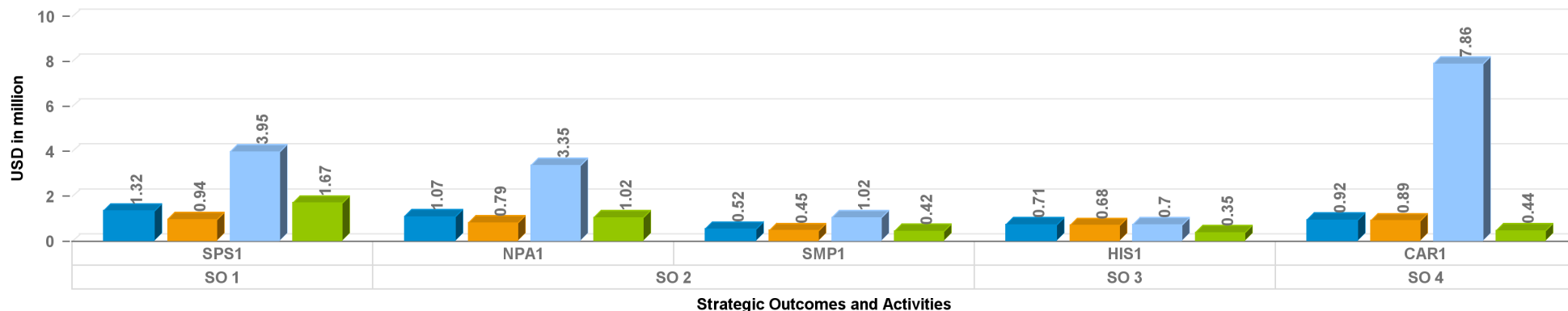
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.	
SO 2	By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods.	
SO 3	By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility.	
SO 4	By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes.
SO 3	HIS1	Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups.
SO 4	CAR1	Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities.

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods.	Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes.	1,066,948	793,000	3,348,889	1,018,891
		Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes.	516,147	446,900	1,023,446	417,764
	By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.	Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state government and communities.	915,027	889,000	7,863,971	443,794
	By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.	Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.	1,323,867	944,000	3,953,879	1,674,051
	By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility.	Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups.	712,586	675,500	704,602	352,232
	Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,534,576	3,748,400	16,894,786
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			2,798,684	
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,534,576	3,748,400	19,693,470	3,906,731

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			773,870	674,700	1,413,892	644,423
			5,308,446	4,423,100	21,107,363	4,551,154
			345,049	287,502	800,242	800,242
			5,653,495	4,710,602	21,907,604	5,351,396



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

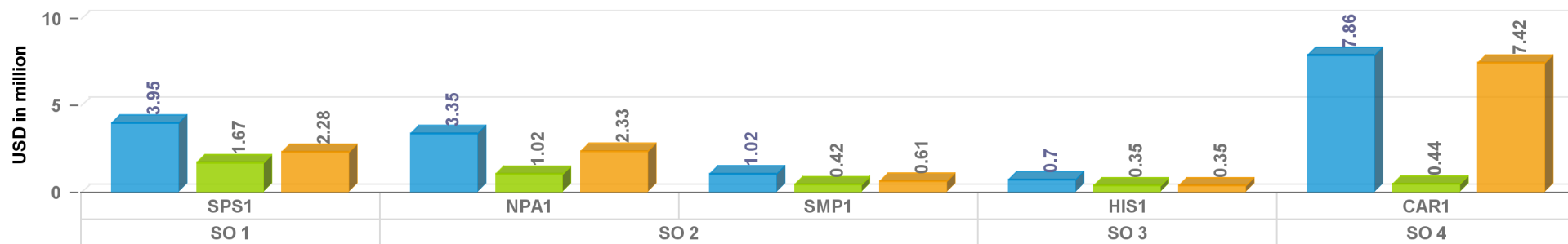
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.	
SO 2	By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods.	
SO 3	By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility.	
SO 4	By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes.
SO 3	HIS1	Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups.
SO 4	CAR1	Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities.

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods.	Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes.	1,066,948	3,348,889	0	3,348,889	1,018,891	2,329,997
		Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes.	516,147	1,023,446	0	1,023,446	417,764	605,682
	By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.	Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities.	915,027	7,863,971	0	7,863,971	443,794	7,420,178
	By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.	Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.	1,323,867	3,953,879	0	3,953,879	1,674,051	2,279,828

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Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility.	Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups.	712,586	704,602	0	704,602	352,232	352,370
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,534,576	16,894,786	0	16,894,786	3,906,731	12,988,055
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,798,684	0	2,798,684	0	2,798,684
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,798,684	0	2,798,684	0	2,798,684
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,534,576	19,693,470	0	19,693,470	3,906,731	15,786,739
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			773,870	1,413,914	0	1,413,914	644,445	769,469
Total Direct Costs			5,308,446	21,107,385	0	21,107,385	4,551,177	16,556,208
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			345,049	1,047,976		1,047,976	1,047,976	0
Grand Total			5,653,495	22,155,361	0	22,155,361	5,599,153	16,556,208

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures