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India

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

The beginning of 2020 was filled with ambitious plans for further strengthening partnerships with government ministries and departments, increasing visibility through a variety of communication products and channels and expanding WFP's work to new states. Although the threat of COVID-19 was initially perceived as a mild inconvenience, this plan was soon shaken with the realization of the pandemic's severity and of the drastic actions required to manage the crisis and minimize serious impacts in this densely populated country. With the nation-wide lockdown in late March, all movements were restricted. Yet, the work continued, with all staff working from home. As WFP's work is focused on strengthening the efficiency and effectiveness of the Government's food-based safety nets, most of the planned work was adapted around ensuring continuity amidst the pandemic context, while some activities were adjusted to support the Government's COVID-19 response priorities. The lockdown was fully lifted in most places by August, when work normalized, while work travel resumed by September.

WFP's work in India is fully focused on country capacity strengthening to support access to food and reducing malnutrition towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on zero hunger, while also focusing on SDG 17 to support partnerships for the goals. WFP expanded operational coverage to Uttarakhand and Rajasthan through partnership agreements and hired staff to be placed in government departments. WFP also expanded its presence in Uttar Pradesh with the Rural Livelihoods Mission and placed additional staff in state government offices. Additional work was conducted remotely in Chhattisgarh. In total, WFP's work indirectly reached around 160 million beneficiaries under SDG 2.1 through innovation and technical support in supply chain optimization, rice fortification and information, communication and education (IEC) materials development to the Targeted Public Distribution Programme and Mid-Day Meals, and another 3.6 million children and pregnant and lactating women through supporting local production of fortified nutritious supplementary foods for the Integrated Child Development Services programme. Supporting SDG 17 targets, WFP also formalized a long-term working partnership with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office of NITI Aayog (National Planning Ministry) to support national monitoring and evaluation capacity strengthening, in line with WFP's Evaluation Policy.

Specifically for the COVID-19 response, WFP joined forces with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to prepare a joint proposal for the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) with the goals of reaching those most in need with food and livelihoods assistance to enable them to cope, while also supporting the legislated right to food and right to work. This was funded by the Secretary General's office to support national and state-level responses to COVID-19, facilitating collaboration between government, civil society, private sector, UN and other development partners. One of the components of the MPTF was to strengthen the capacity of national NGOs and civil society organizations who were serving as frontline workers to augment the Government's COVID-19 response, while another was expanding private sector capacity to produce fortified rice for use in the public distribution systems. Therefore, the focus of WFP's country capacity strengthening expanded from not only Government, to private sector and civil society. Subsequently, WFP formed a long-term partnership with SPHERE-India, a national coalition of more than 800 organizations across the country, for capacity strengthening in food and nutrition security in the humanitarian context as well as protection and accountability to affected populations, leveraging WFP's global expertise. WFP also prepared a second MPTF proposal with UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN Women, which was submitted to the Secretary's General's Office in late 2020.

WFP's main partners also include the Ministry of Agriculture (nodal ministry), the Departments of Food and Public Distribution (national and Odisha, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh), the Department of Women and Child Development (Kerala, Odisha and Rajasthan), the Ministry of Education, the National Institute of Disaster Management, and the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog. Along with UNDP, WFP also partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and UN Women.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Context

In 2020, COVID-19 impacted the entire population of India, the second largest population in the world with multiple highly dense urban areas. The Government of India's response has been considered effective, given the challenges of health care and the scale of infections, with 172 million tests conducted. By the end of the year, there were 10.3 million cumulative confirmed cases, 9.9 million patients recovered, and 149,000 fatalities. The reported recovery rate was 95 percent, among the highest in the world, and the case-fatality rate was at 1.5 percent which was well below the global average. The largest vaccination campaign in the world is expected to be rolled out in early 2021.

In order to contain its spread and manage grave health risks, a country-wide lockdown was announced on 24 March. However, this resulted in the reverse migration of more than 80 million migrant workers from urban areas to their rural homes. The Government of India also took proactive action to prevent new infections, provide treatment, support economic relief and ensure delivery of basic services and essential commodities. The Government formed 11 inter-ministerial Empowered Groups to oversee India's response, for which WFP was the lead UN agency on providing daily updates on supply chain issues across the country, for more than six weeks. The Government launched a USD 22.5 billion relief package, including insurance for frontline health workers, increased subsidies for food grains, and cash transfers for the poor, vulnerable women and daily wage earners, which included an additional 5 kg of rice or wheat per person, and the inclusion of 1 kg pulses per household per month, free of cost, for all 800 million beneficiaries of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), from March through November. They also responded with 5 kg (rice or wheat) per person per month, free of cost, to the 80 million migrants not covered under any food security scheme.

Other safety net entitlements covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 such as the take-home rations and hot cooked meals under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meals for school children, continued to provide services during the lockdown in many states and union territories, mostly in the form of dry rations which were collected or delivered to homes. WFP monitored the state-level performance of all three food-based safety nets under the NFSA during the first three months of the lockdown.

Seasonal natural disasters, such as floods and cyclones in Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu further impacted millions of people, in terms of shelter, livelihoods and access to food and health services. The triple onslaught of the pandemic, economic slowdown and natural disasters has resulted in unprecedented health and socio-economic crises that are jeopardizing India's tremendous gains in poverty reduction and access to food and nutrition.

Operations



In India, COVID-19 led to new opportunities to escalate the work in country capacity strengthening. The joint programme with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), funded from the Secretary General's Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), provided the opportunity to strengthen government safety nets outreach, especially to returning migrant workers, and to also include national NGOs and civil society organizations (CSO) in capacity strengthening programmes. WFP's work under Strategic Outcome 1 continued to focus on providing policy inputs, advocacy and technical assistance to enhance the operational efficiency of the Government's national safety nets programmes, which were expanded as their main response to COVID-19. WFP supported the Government's Empowered Group #5 on supply chains monitoring during the early days of the crisis and national lockdown.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to focus on the nutritional needs of young children, women and adolescent girls by supporting the Government's food-based safety nets through mainstreaming fortified staples, ensuring availability of nutritious, safe and age-appropriate foods as well as enhancing knowledge, attitudes and practices on appropriate nutrition behaviours. The COVID-19 pandemic led to a few delays in implementation but also created a clearer understanding by the central Government on the nutritional importance of fortified foods in the safety nets. In the early days of the national lockdown, WFP began monitoring how each State was providing school feeding entitlements to students after school closures, and sharing these results with key government counterparts.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 3, WFP continued to generate, share and use evidence to strengthen the capacities of the Government in the planning and roll-out of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes. To accommodate the need for evidence arising from COVID-19, WFP supported food and nutrition security assessments in Odisha at the request of the Government.

Through Activity 4, WFP worked towards strengthening capacities for emergency preparedness and response especially with respect to food and nutrition within country among stakeholders and in the region and initiated investment in resilience to climate change. WFP carried out a series of online trainings for partners through the COVID-19 academy while also establishing a strategic and operational partnership with SPHERE-India to strengthen outreach to national NGOs and CSOs to build their capacity in food and nutrition security.

Risk Management

Two prominent risks - reduced funding and reduced visibility - were mitigated by the COVID-19 context, which brought new opportunities to work with the Government and added a focus on capacity strengthening of national NGOs and CSOs. In addition, WFP was successful in receiving additional funds from the Secretary General's MPTF, in partnership with UNDP. WFP also prepared a COVID-19 situation report for partners which increased visibility on COVID-related initiatives. While COVID-19 redirected government priorities and delayed some activities, the new opportunities balanced out the workload and resulted in an updated workplan with some activities shifted to 2021. Reduced funding from the private sector was identified as a new risk in the mid-year review but in the end, due to increased engagement with the private sector and by hiring an additional staff member in private sector fund-raising, WFP still raised more money in 2020 than in any other year in recent history.

Business continuity risks around earthquakes in Delhi or cyclones in Odisha were overshadowed by COVID-19 and the resulting national lockdown for over two months. With staff working from home since late March, WFP held regular management and all-staff meetings to maintain staff awareness on health and safety during the crisis. WFP also prepared and shared standard operating procedures as well as personal protective equipment, and monitored all cases of COVID-19 amongst WFP staff and their families. With the onset of the annual air pollution season, WFP offered the office air purifiers for staff to use at their homes to protect from hazardous air pollution.

Partnerships

In 2020, WFP continued to deepen engagement with the Government at national and state-levels, with secondments to various offices and a notable partnership expansion with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog. WFP also recognized the importance of partnering with national NGOs and civil society organizations in the COVID-19 response, particularly in strengthening food and nutrition security capacity.

WFP continued implementation through central and state-level government partners, developing several newer partnerships this year:

At the national level, WFP initiated climate action dialogue with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the National Institute of Disaster Management, and the National Disaster Management Authority to further work under Activity 4 and signed a Statement of Intent with DMEO of NITI Aayog for national monitoring and evaluation capacity strengthening under Activity 3.

At state level under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, WFP signed an MOU with the Government of Uttarakhand around supply chain optimization for the public distribution system and improving food access during COVID-19. Expanding work in Uttar Pradesh, WFP signed an MOU with the State Rural Livelihood Mission on local production of nutritious supplementary foods for use in government programmes and began work on these activities under SO2. To initiate programme expansion to Rajasthan, WFP signed an MOU with the Government and began work under SO2 and planning for other SOs.

WFP enhanced existing partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, NITI Aayog and Government of Odisha, mostly due to COVID-19, with WFP identified as a key partner of choice.

To improve access to food and sustainability of WFP interventions, WFP signed an MOU with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) – Delhi, to support the Government of Uttarakhand and the Food Corporation of India in supply chain optimization. In addition WFP signed an MOU with Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer, IIT-Delhi to establish an innovations and operations research laboratory for public systems.

WFP also established a partnership with SPHERE India to support the One Nation One Ration Card outreach across multiple cities, strengthening the COVID-19 response through establishing a Food and Nutrition Sector Committee, and strengthening NGO emergency preparedness and response capacities.

WFP strengthened the capacity of a national frontline NGO, SAMARTH, on food distribution to people not covered under the Government's safety nets programmes.

To address malnutrition, WFP established some new partnerships. These included partnerships with: Alive & Thrive on social behaviour change communication on infant and young child feeding practices; the Global Child Nutrition Foundation for sharing Mid-Day Meals best practices; and the Jagriti Mahila Prerna Laghu Udyog women-led microenterprise on producing supplementary nutritious food for the Government's Integrated Child Development Services Programme (ICDS).

WFP entered into partnership with the National Institute of Disaster Management for mainstreaming food and nutrition security into the Government's emergency preparedness and response capacities, and for the new e-learning module concept for NGOs.

WFP continued working within Results Group 4 on food security, nutrition and agriculture, to monitor State/Union Territory implementation of Mid-Day Meals and ICDS activities following the lockdown. In addition, WFP prepared guidelines for returning to school with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO).

In April, WFP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) prepared a joint proposal for the Secretary General's COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) to strengthen government safety nets. The proposal was funded entirely. Later in the year, WFP prepared a follow-up proposal with UNICEF, UNDP and UN Women which was approved.

In 2020, WFP mobilized more funds than in recent years. The main contributors were the Government of India and the MPTF. In addition, WFP received funds from the Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF), matched with the Government's annual contribution. WFP's work was also made possible through private sector donors, and individual donors through the SharetheMeal app and WFP's website.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP:

- The Government of India
- Automatic Data Processing, Inc.



- Cargill
- DSM
- Ericsson India Global Services
- General Mills Foundation
- Jubilant Bhartia Foundation
- Stop Hunger Foundation
- Secretary -Partner Trust Fund
- Sodexo Food Solutions India Private Limited and Stop Hunger Foundation
- WFP Trust for India
- WFP 2030 Fund



CSP Financial Overview

WFP's work in India differs from its operations in many other countries, as WFP provides no food or cash-based transfers and focuses fully on strengthening national capacity in achieving food and nutrition security. WFP derives most of its resources from two main sources: an annual contribution from the Government of India and multi-year contributions from the private sector.

















In terms of resourcing, the total resource requirement for WFP's five-year Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) amounts to USD 20 million. By the end of 2020, WFP had resourced over half of these requirements, including substantial multi-year contributions. Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 are fully funded, however, there has been a slight shortage of funding for Strategic Outcome 3, which focuses on SDG 17. As WFP's activities in the country are long-term and development-oriented, expenditure is not tied to individual calendar years and will carry over into subsequent years.

WFP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) submitted a joint proposal for the Secretary General's COVID-19 response Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). This was approved and funded entirely at USD 2 million. Most of these funds were for Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 to strengthen the government's outreach to marginalized groups not yet covered by their social protection programmes, as well as to increase impact through fortification of staple foods or strengthening value chains for women's self-help groups. Some of these funds also contributed to Activity 3 in Strategic Outcome 3, where WFP made a deliberate effort to focus on also strengthening the capacities of frontline national NGOs and civil society organisations responding to COVID-19.

The CO submitted a business case for funding support from HQ based on CDs conversation with the ED, which is awaiting responses. The business case proposal argues limitation in WFP funding model for India to maximize WFP impact due to lack of start up funds and seeks one time support from HQ.. WFP also applied for the Emerging Donor Matching Fund for the first time and received funds to match the annual contribution of the Government of India's annual pledge. This covered associated costs and thus freed money from the Government's contribution to be used fully for programme activities. The CO is intensifying its efforts to maximize private sector fund raising. .

Lastly, individual donors who gave through WFP's website allowed flexible funds for programme work, including establishing a partnership with the Indian Institute of Technology – Delhi for innovation in public systems reform.

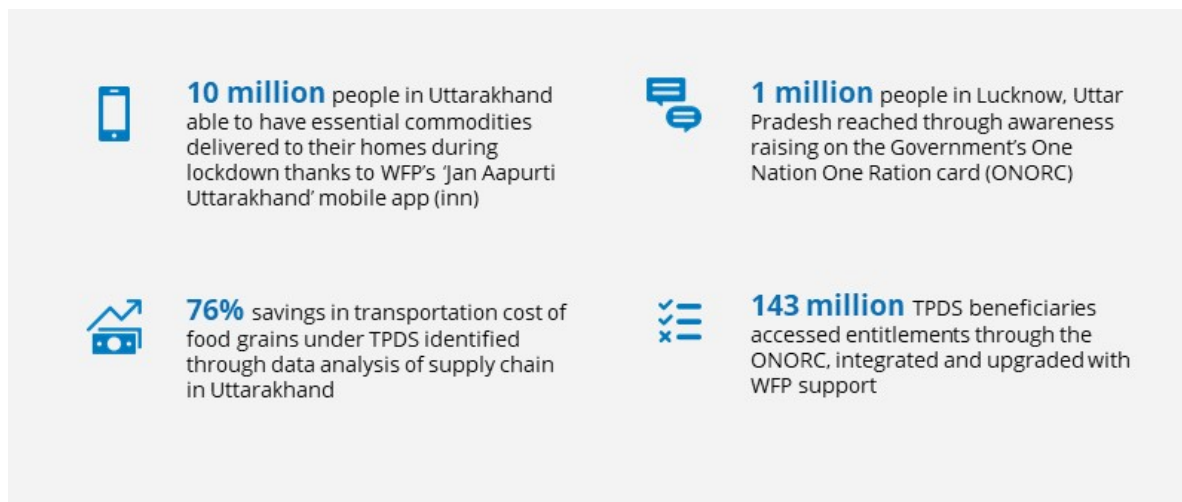
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: The most vulnerable people in India are better able to meet their minimum food needs all year round	 958,348	 1,102,100	 1,402,914	 713,960
02: People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.	 1,388,370	 1,207,883	 1,375,043	 613,794
03: National and state institutions have enhanced capacity to deliver on SDG 2 and key related targets and collaborate with regional and global partners towards SDG 2	 1,379,961	 1,300,524	 1,356,620	 466,251
Total:	 3,726,679	 3,610,507	 4,134,577	 1,794,005

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: The most vulnerable people in India are better able to meet their minimum food needs all year round



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP improved access to food for the most vulnerable populations by strengthening the Government's Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which reaches more than 800 million vulnerable people monthly through more than half a million Fair Price Shops (FPS) around the country. WFP's support to improving access to food included improved targeting, policy inputs, advocacy, strengthened community awareness, supply chain optimization, digitization and automation, capacity strengthening and warehouse management. This support was able to further strengthen the Government's response to COVID-19.

In 2020, WFP implemented a number of initiatives under Activity 1: conducted awareness campaigns for beneficiaries; supported in capacity strengthening of government and NGO staff; enhanced technical systems through the implementation of central grievance redressal monitoring systems; analysed data for supply chain networks; introduced innovations such as e-Learning systems for government staff; developed the 'Annapurti' automated food grain dispenser for use in FPS; and began piloting mobile storage units in two states to reduce storage losses within government procurement systems.

The Strategic Outcome was fully funded against the 2020 needs-based plan, which enabled WFP to cover the targeted geographic areas, implement planned activities and meet output targets. Most of the funds were from private sector donations while nearly half a million was from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for the COVID-19 response and the rest from the annual Government pledge

WFP's total expenditure under this Strategic Outcome for 2020 was 74 percent of the needs-based plan. Due to COVID-19 travel and logistics restrictions, some regular programme activities were deferred to 2021, though WFP provided immediate assistance to national and state governments in response to the pandemic which was not part of the 2020 plan.

Outputs

On the output on increasing awareness of and access to better nutrition from the government's food based safety nets, WFP achieved the number of planned technical assistance and training activities in 2020, and exceeded the number conducted last year. This included training of rice millers, various assessments on rice millers, and technical assistance on the rollout of fortified rice. As a result of these activities, there was also an increase in the number of people who were aware of their entitlements.

For the output on linking smallholder farmers, especially women, to government programmes to increase their income and improve their sustainable livelihoods, WFP focused on support to Mission Shakti in Odisha. While waiting for the agreement to be signed in early 2021, WFP therefore only completed two of the three planned technical assistance activities. WFP undertook an assessment of women's self-help groups (WSHG) to provide a comprehensive profile of

WSHGs in Odisha, their current linkages with markets and procurement systems and the hurdles they face. This assessment will inform recommendations to the Directorate of Mission Shakti. Secondly, WFP developed a mobile data collection app to help Mission Shakti collect data on the 700,000 WSHGs for their management information system.

For the output on increasing awareness of entitlements and improving access to social safety nets for vulnerable people, WFP supported the national Ministry of Food and the state governments of Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand in monitoring, technical assistance and supply chain optimization. At the national level, the team compiled and analysed the targeting criteria used by all 36 states and union territories in India and developed a dashboard to support an inter-ministerial group in ensuring convergence across various social protection schemes in India. This analysis is being utilized to reduce the inclusion/exclusion errors in the TPDS while also defining the policy for national level criteria. During two national level workshops organized by the Ministry of Food on supply chain, data analytics and grievance redressal systems WFP presented best practices, and also exceeded targets in conducting capacity strengthening of 170 government staff, on supply chain in TPDS and FPS automation.

To improve access to subsidized food grains through the new schemes launched by the Government during the COVID-19 crisis, WFP supported the Government to reach nearly 813 million TPDS beneficiaries and 80 million migrants through radio spots and other information products across the country. WFP provided technical assistance on developing and launching a mobile application to enable nearly 10 million citizens of Uttarakhand to have essential food items delivered to their homes during the lockdown. WFP also completed analysis of the TPDS supply chain of Uttarakhand, which identified ways to save 76 percent on transportation costs for the State.

Outcomes

WFP supported the Department of Food and Public Distribution's (DFPD) beneficiary outreach through effective information dissemination, by developing communication materials including posters, banners, radio spots, and new initiatives for use by local media. The radio spots were aired across multiple channels throughout the country. WFP further collated and shared global best practices with DFPD, enabling them to further strengthen the existing cash distribution process and infrastructure. WFP designed an automatic grain dispensing machine prototype to empower the TPDS beneficiaries and reduce leakages, which will become part of the TPDS network of half a million FPS across the country in 2021. For capacity strengthening of various government stakeholders in TPDS, WFP developed an e-Learning solution for remote, anytime-anywhere learning, which will be rolled out in 2021.

WFP also supported the National Portability for the TPDS in Uttar Pradesh, which is enabling 143 million beneficiaries to access their entitlements in multiple locations within the state and in other locations under the One Nation, One Ration Card (ONORC) initiative which has supported migrant workers and their families during the COVID-19 crisis.

Partnerships

WFP carried out Strategic Outcome 1 activities in partnership with the Department of Food and Public Distribution at the national level, and respective Food Departments in Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. WFP also partnered with the national NGO, SAMARTH, building their capacity to plan and implement food distribution to over 20,000 vulnerable households in Lucknow. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) – Delhi, to collaborate in supporting the Government of Uttarakhand and the Food Corporation of India in supply chain optimization. In addition, WFP also created a partnership with the Foundation For Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT) of IIT-Delhi to establish the Public Systems Laboratory to provide innovative, sustainable and scalable solutions for making public systems more effective and efficient. WFP further partnered with three private sector donors: Ericsson India, Sodexo and Automatic Data Processing.

Lessons Learned

Though WFP was able to raise adequate funds for 2020, the long lead-time in securing funds from the private sector and frequent changes in proactive government partners can often lead to delays in initiation of the project activities. To mitigate the long lead-time for fundraising, WFP will develop funding proposals at the start of the year in anticipation for official government approval. For new partnerships and collaborations, WFP will push for cost-sharing which not only provides a steady funding source but also ensures government participation.

GaM-M

WFP achieved a GaM-M score of 4, having trained SAMARTH to collect sex- and age-disaggregated beneficiary data and having further analysed the data to demonstrate its utility. WFP also integrated equity in intra-household food distribution into the ONORC campaign.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide policy inputs, advocacy and technical assistance aimed at enhancing the efficiency, targeting, service delivery and supply chain of government programmes for improving access to food (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)	4

Strategic outcome 02: People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focused on meeting the nutritional needs of children, women and adolescent girls through enhancing the nutritional effectiveness of the Government's universal food-based safety nets, including support to rice fortification for the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the Mid-Day Meals (MDM) programme and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS); local production of fortified nutritious foods through women's micro-enterprises for use in ICDS; and improving knowledge, attitudes and practices through appropriate social behaviour change communication (SBCC), mostly on child feeding practices, general nutrition and nutrition in the COVID-19 context.

Activity 2 focuses on providing technical assistance to the national and state governments for the rollout of the pilot on fortified rice in TPDS, MDM and Anganwadi Centres as well as local production of nutritious supplementary foods for take-home rations under the ICDS while ensuring quality implementation and handover of its ongoing rice fortification projects, complemented with SBCC.

High levels of funding against the needs-based plan for this Strategic Outcome allowed WFP to deliver on its planned activities and commitments to the Government as well as cater to additional requests from state governments which were not in the initial plan of work. WFP received an additional USD 150,000 from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) to support the COVID-19 response. In a few instances the receipt of funds was delayed but not enough to impact activities on the ground, which tend to be multi-year and longer-term interventions. Lastly, funds usually allocated for workshops and travel were utilized for more technical assistance projects in 2020. WFP had lower expenditure against the needs-based plan this year mostly due to delays in receipt of funding, or delays due to the COVID-19 crisis. For activities that were delayed, work will continue in 2021 as this is a development operation and most projects are multi-year and not restricted to the calendar year alone.

Outputs

WFP's technical assistance under this Strategic Outcome reaches beyond workshops and training sessions. While the number of activities and people trained may be less than in the previous year, the number of people benefiting increased, with many activities from 2019 carrying over into 2020, such as the introduction of fortified rice into the food-based safety nets.

For WFP's output on technical assistance to a supportive policy environment and standards, WFP worked with state governments to enhance the nutritional value of the food safety nets through fortification and ensuring availability of age appropriate, nutritious products for young children and their links to complementary feeding practices. WFP efforts led to initiation of pilots and mainstreaming of these interventions in government policies and programmes.

Under WFP's output on strengthening services for nutritious programmes, WFP nearly doubled the targeted number of government and national partner staff trained, including government officials and rice millers across multiple states on fortification and midday meals. WFP also developed an app for capacity strengthening of school cooks in the government's mid-day meals scheme, along with a number of information, education, communication tools such as posters, videos and print materials to improve nutritional practices and awareness on food safety & hygiene.

Under the SBCC output, WFP exceeded targets in terms of the number of people reached. This was mostly focussed on raising awareness on child feeding practices and nutrition in the COVID-19 context, particularly through government channels.

Outcomes

In 2020, WFP met one outcome target value and exceeded another. There was also an increase compared to the first year of the CSP which focussed on setting up partnerships and agreements, since in 2020, WFP implemented more activities on the ground.

Under WFP's support to the enhancement of nutrition policies, programmes and systems, the Government of Odisha and the Government of Rajasthan approved the fortification of take-home rations (THR) and hot-cooked meals for all children under 6 in the ICDS, while the Government of Uttar Pradesh committed to improving the quality of THR provided through the ICDS in 18 districts of the State. WFP also handed over the project for introducing fortified rice throughout the ICDS to the Government of Kerala, who agreed to roll it out throughout the State using their own resources.

WFP played a role in mobilizing USD 64.5 million of Government investment for improving THR available to children and pregnant lactating women and improving the quality of hot cooked meals served to children between 3-6 years of age through the ICDS in Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. This is in addition to the increase in funds mobilized under the pilot scheme on fortified rice this year.

Partnerships

In rolling out the Government's pilot scheme on fortified rice, WFP partnered with and provided technical assistance to the Departments of Food and Public Distribution at the national level and in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Odisha and Uttarakhand.

In providing technical assistance to ensure availability of nutritious, quality assured and safe THRs through the ICDS scheme, WFP partnered with the Departments of Women and Child Development in Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan. In addition, WFP formed a partnership with the State Rural Livelihood Mission in Uttar Pradesh to establish supplementary nutrition THR production units in the state.

Lessons Learned

From the Government's perspective, WFP is the 'go-to' agency and the recognized lead amongst development agencies in India, for staple food fortification and THRs in the ICDS. Working on similar interventions in multiple geographies gives more credibility to WFP's work while also allowing for cross-learning between states.

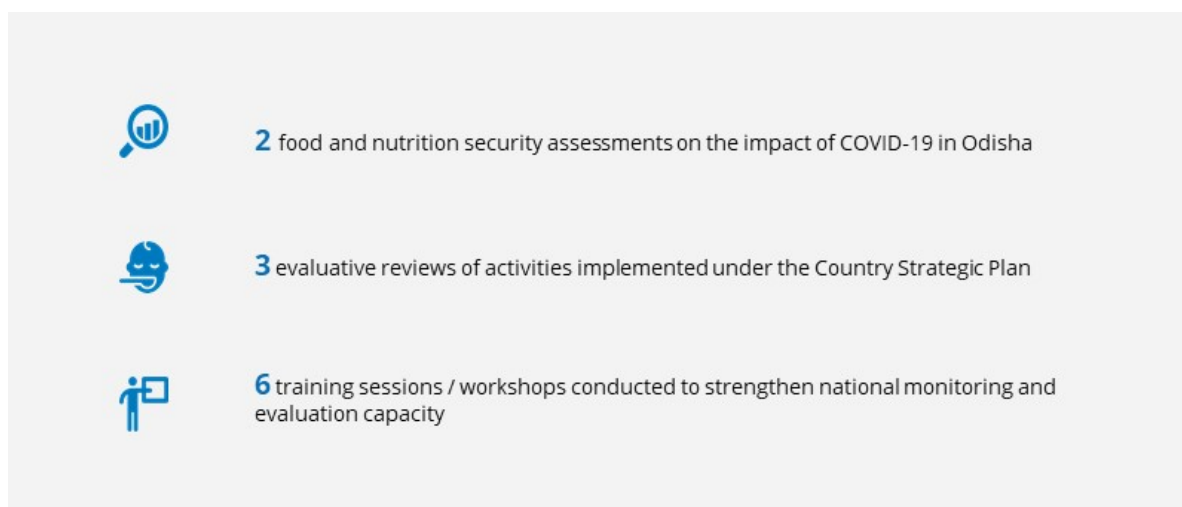
It is important for WFP to be opportunistic, especially when it comes to the provision of technical assistance. By exploring new opportunities, WFP can identify new ways for working in technical areas which may not have been accessible through regular routes. This learning comes from WFP's engagement with the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission which gave WFP the opportunity to influence products distributed to children through the ICDS.

GaM-M

With a GaM-M score of 3, WFP integrated sex-disaggregated analysis into its evaluation of the Varanasi programme, included gender-based violence in information, education and communication material developed for the COVID-19 response. The activity to engage women-led microenterprises in establishing units for production of fortified take home rations in Uttar Pradesh has also contributed to women's empowerment and gender equality.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support state and national governments in improving and integrating nutrition policies and programming, including through enhanced quality, advocacy and gender-transformative, systematic approaches	3

Strategic outcome 03: National and state institutions have enhanced capacity to deliver on SDG 2 and key related targets and collaborate with regional and global partners towards SDG 2



Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focuses on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, with the aim of enhancing national and state capacities to deliver on SDG 2 and related targets. Activity 3 focuses on strengthening institutional capacities to generate, share and use information and evidence products around food security and nutrition to inform national and state-level policies and programmes under SDG 2. Activity 4 focuses on leveraging WFP's expertise to support the Government in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation work, while facilitating collaboration with regional and global partners through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) to share food security and nutrition knowledge and expertise.

Under Activity 3, WFP contributed to strengthening national monitoring and evaluation capacity through its partnership with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog, including out-posting a WFP staff member to their office. Activity 3 also focused on generating evidence to evaluate pilot projects for government scale-up as well as research to support policy formulation and systems for SDG progress monitoring.

Activities under Activity 4 included capacity strengthening of government and national civil society organizations on food and nutrition security in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, coordinating regional funding proposals for the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and other climate funds, and continued work in supporting India's role in SSTC initiatives.

Strategic Outcome 3 received less funding than required to implement its needs-based plan for 2020. Consequently, WFP sought additional funding opportunities and efficiency gains. To implement Activity 3, WFP prioritized analytical work that could be conducted by existing staff. Associated costs were funded mostly from the EDMF. Activity 4 mostly relied on funding from the 2030 Fund, for work in SSTC. Funds from the COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund were also received. Several climate-related proposals were prepared during the year in partnership with other WFP offices and UN agencies. Activity 4 received funds from MPTF for NGO capacity strengthening and also from the EDMF for associated costs.

Outputs

Under Activity 3, WFP led the endline assessment on the fortification of Mid-day Meals (MDM) in Varanasi District and the endline review on the production of fortified take-home rations (THR) under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) in Wayanad. Furthermore, a report on the findings of the decentralized evaluation of the fortification of MDM in Dhenkanal was published. WFP also initiated several more evaluations in 2020, to be carried out in 2021.

Through the DMEO partnership, WFP prepared a 'Best practices in monitoring and evaluation in India' document to support national capacity strengthening. WFP also supported the development of India's draft evaluation strategy document. Amid the COVID-19 context, WFP still met targets for DMEO capacity strengthening sessions by shifting to online sessions. WFP and DMEO also published a joint paper on evaluating government schemes for better outcomes.

Due to COVID-19, the planned engagement with the Government of Rajasthan on technical support for SDG 2 monitoring was rescheduled in 2021 along with the baseline assessment of ICT-enabled training for cooks-cum-helpers

of MDM.

Under Activity 4, WFP revived the Food and Nutrition Sector Committee of SPHERE India and supported the overall coordination for the COVID-19 response as a sector lead. Through SPHERE, WFP conducted a capacity needs assessment of 246 national civil society organizations and supported the COVID-19 Academy, a collaborative virtual capacity strengthening platform, with numerous UN, public and private sector partners. WFP led seven sessions and provided technical support for around 25 sessions for 90 to 1,200 NGO and civil society staff at various levels. For improved response capacities on food and nutrition security, WFP contributed to the development of the Multi-sector Handbook in collaboration with other stakeholders.

WFP finalized a Climate Strategy and participated in the 6th International Conference on Climate Services at the International Institute of Tropical Meteorology in Pune. As part of a task force, WFP provided inputs to food losses and wastages to reduce green-house gas emissions.

Based on a systematic review of government priorities, WFP developed an SSTC Strategic Action Plan, defining WFP's engagement in exchanges in knowledge, expertise and experience with other countries throughout the CSP. However, planned cross-country study visits and knowledge exchange could not happen due to COVID-19 restrictions. WFP initiated an assessment of the Government's e-negotiable warehouse system, which aims to document the resilience of the government's electronic negotiable warehouse receipts (e-NWR) system and the wider commodity market ecosystem to the impact of the nation-wide lockdowns in response to COVID-19, with learnings to be shared to other countries under the SSTC umbrella.

Outcomes

Building on 2019's milestones, WFP in 2020 continued providing technical support to the Government of Odisha. As a result, the Report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in Odisha was launched and a state-level strategy planning workshop also organized. The report has been recognized as a comprehensive baseline tool to monitor SDG 2 in Odisha.

Findings of the endline evaluation report of the TPDS Reforms Project in Bhubaneswar, Odisha were disseminated with government and other stakeholders. Recommendations of the report led to reforms in the TPDS in Odisha, such as updating the beneficiary list to remove ineligible beneficiaries.

WFP prepared a rapid needs assessment report of the Food and Nutrition Sector in Odisha during COVID-19. The Government of Odisha took measures to respond to all the report's recommendations, for example, to increase the quantity of support and expand coverage of COVID-19 response systems to reach more vulnerable people.

WFP provided advisory support to the Ministry of Food and Ministry of Education for strengthened response to COVID-19 in the TPDS and MDM schemes. While outcome targets remained the same under Activity 4, WFP had to adjust its plans for COVID-19. The planned trainings and cross visits could not be completed for SSTC but the COVID-19 Academy was introduced which provided extensive training sessions for participants in and out of the country.

Partnerships

WFP worked to strengthen national monitoring and evaluation capacities jointly with DMEO, NITI Aayog. In addition, WFP established a new partnership with the Planning Department of Rajasthan and strengthened an existing partnership with the Planning Department in Odisha, with activities in both states to be implemented in 2021. WFP engaged a number of research organizations for assessments and evaluations.

WFP signed an agreement with the National Institute of Disaster Management to mainstream and institutionalize food and nutrition security in the Government's emergency preparedness and response activities. WFP established a partnership with SPHERE-India to strengthen outreach to over 700 national civil society organizations and NGOs for capacity strengthening. WFP also collaborated with MEC+ Intelligence who offered pro-bono support for NGO national capacity assessment.

On climate change, WFP explored new partnerships with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, and the Energy Research Institute for developing joint programmes for climate change funding. WFP also strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs in SSTC.

Lessons Learned

- Placing a WFP staff member within DMEO serves as a good model for strengthening national monitoring and evaluation capacity, and gives visibility and credibility to WFP as a trusted partner.
- COVID-19 created some challenges in data collection and its management, which were mitigated through remote data collection. A protocol for remote data collection is necessary to ensure quality and consistency.



- For countries working exclusively in country capacity strengthening, focus should also include national civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs, who are often the front-line of emergency response.
- E-learning systems which are under development for capacity strengthening of national CSOs provide an effective and more economical alternative to face-to-face workshops.

GaM-M

With a GaM-M score of 3 for Activity 3, WFP integrated gender analysis in evaluations on fortification of school meals (Varanasi) and take-home rations (Wayanad) and the assessment of COVID on food and nutrition security (Odisha). The intrahousehold food access study (Uttar Pradesh) focused on gender. Activity 4 has a GaM-M score of 1 (activities not completed yet).

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen institutional capacities at various levels in generating, sharing and using evidence for coordinated planning, roll-out and monitoring of actions for attaining SDG 2	3
Facilitate the efforts of the Government of India and other countries to share food security and nutrition knowledge and expertise and provide disaster risk management services for the region	1

Cross-cutting Results

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

India suffers from a high level of gender inequality, with prominent social biases against women and girls which is reflected in the 2020 Global Gender Gap Index where India ranks 112th out of 153 countries. A low child sex ratio with only 91 girls for every 100 boys further reflects how gender inequality impacts girls' survival. With respect to food and nutrition security, UNDP's 2020 Human Development Report noted that differences in parents' responses toward girls and boys has led to higher malnutrition among girls.

WFP led a data collection activity in late 2019 to analyse intra-household food access and distribution among poor households in Uttar Pradesh. Analysis of the data in 2020 showed that within the household, men were prioritized over women in terms of access to food, a practice that affected women's food security in poor households. Discriminatory food taboos also restrict consumption of certain nutritious foods by women and girls. Such evidence will be used to inform Government policy on measures to improve gender equity in food distribution within households. A rapid food and nutrition assessment of vulnerable women and men during COVID-19 in Odisha showed that women-headed households were more vulnerable and food insecure than those headed by men. The Government of Odisha has accepted the study's recommendations on prioritizing women-headed households in COVID-19 relief activities.

WFP also contributed to community education on essential nutrition, hygiene and safety advice in the light of COVID-19. Gender-based violence and maintaining family harmony were integrated themes in such communication materials shared on social media. WFP integrated information on gender and protection issues into guidance shared with more than 150 frontline national NGOs in three states who were providing humanitarian assistance to thousands of COVID-19-affected people

WFP supported women's empowerment through a pilot project on the production of fortified take home rations (THR) by women-led microenterprises in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where the women were trained to manage the THR units for the state Government. In addition, in partnership with the Government of Odisha, WFP finalized the analysis and report on the 'Assessment of Women Self-Help Groups and Women Smallholder Farmers in Odisha'. The findings helped define the specific areas of technical assistance and capacity strengthening for nearly 7 million women in the 700,000 women self-help groups in the state, to enhance their access to financial assistance, capacity strengthening and market linkages. The programme will be implemented in 2021, after a delay due to COVID-19.

WFP strengthened the capacity of SAMARTH, a grassroots NGO, in planning for and providing humanitarian food assistance to more than 20,000 vulnerable households in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Gender was integrated through training in collection and analysis of sex and age disaggregated data, and inclusion of destitute women, female and male sex workers, transgender people and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors as beneficiaries.

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

With a total population of 1.3 billion people, India has some of the largest food safety nets in the world. The Public Distribution System, supplying subsidized grain to vulnerable households, has a beneficiary base of more than 800 million people. Similarly, the Integrated Child Development Services benefit over 79.5 million children and women. WFP has been focused on identifying ways to strengthen the Government's protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) mechanisms in their food safety nets, and to also strengthen the protection and AAP capacities of civil society organizations (CSO) and NGOs that were frontline workers in the national COVID-19 response as well as other humanitarian interventions.

Protection and AAP were key areas of capacity strengthening by WFP for the hundreds of NGOs that were the first to initiate on-the-ground interventions to assist populations affected by COVID-19. As a result of the national lockdown announced in March 2020, millions of migrants and informal sector workers suddenly found themselves without access to food and livelihoods. National NGOs across the country quickly initiated food distributions among the affected people.

Using its global guidance on safe food distributions, WFP prepared a guidance note for these front-line workers which highlighted considerations of protection, community engagement, distribution planning, and safety of frontline workers in the context of COVID-19, benefitting more than 150 NGOs and CSOs in Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.

Similarly, based on WFP's corporate guidelines, WFP developed a Guidance Note on "Gender and Protection Considerations in the context of COVID-19" which was also shared with more than 150 NGOs across three states. The note highlighted the importance of gender and protection considerations and provided practical steps for action. Protection aspects included ensuring a gender-based violence referral pathway for beneficiaries and setting up a complaints and feedback mechanism.

Capacity strengthening of national CSOs in the preparation, planning and implementation of humanitarian food assistance was subsequently a major focus area under the UN COVID-19 Multi Partner Trust Fund.

WFP entered into partnership with SPHERE India, a network of more than 700 NGOs across the country, to strengthen their capacity in undertaking food and nutrition programmes through a series of virtual training sessions and e-learning modules that are being developed, including one on 'Gender, Protection and Beneficiary Targeting'. WFP is also supporting SPHERE India in developing guidelines for NGOs in establishing Community Feedback Mechanisms.

In the capacity strengthening intervention with SAMARTH, a grassroots NGO distributing food to vulnerable groups in Lucknow, WFP guided the NGO in establishing beneficiary identification criteria including a profiling format to identify vulnerable groups based on age, gender, disability, migrant status, chronic ailments, etc. COVID-19-specific guidelines and checklists were also developed and shared with SAMARTH to plan for and select food distribution sites focusing on safety, access and comfort to all, staggered timings to prevent crowding and establishing procedures for setting up a community feedback mechanism and reporting gender-based violence. Accordingly, SAMARTH was able to identify and distribute food to more than 20,000 vulnerable households, including households with transgender people, female and male sex workers, migrants, people with disabilities, destitute elderly and children, chronically ill members and survivors of gender-based violence.

Working under the aegis of the Inter-Agency PSEA Network, WFP partnered with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to develop a facilitator's guide for conducting training on the protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for implementing partners. The guide is among a series of documents and protocols being developed to strengthen integrated PSEA processes and mechanisms by the UN Country Team in India.

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

India constitutes only 2.4 percent of the world's land areas but hosts 18 percent of the world's total population. While rapid economic growth has led to substantial gains in life expectancy, agricultural production, literacy, and infrastructure, it has also placed increased pressure on the natural environment.

India is also the world's third-largest emitter of greenhouse gases, but its per capita emissions are less than half the world's average. India's economy is closely tied to natural resources like agriculture, water, and forests.

According to the latest World Air Quality report, six of the world's 10 most polluted cities are in India, which is mostly caused by vehicular emissions, crop burning, dust generated from construction sites, depleting tree cover and poor waste management.

WFP is supporting the governments of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand for optimization of the interstate transport network which will lead to reduced distance travelled and more efficient use of trucks, thus reducing overall carbon footprints.

In 2019, WFP and Sodexo designed model kitchens for the Government of Odisha's school meals programme which produced less smoke, consumed less fuel, and made provision for safe waste disposal. As a result, in 2020 the Government began the construction of approximately 12,000 new eco-friendly kitchens across the State, adhering to food safety and hygiene standards.

Data Notes

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

Photo: Under the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), WFP strengthened the capacity of a grassroots NGO in Lucknow, to conduct food distribution to marginalized groups. © WFP/Ankit Sood.

Strategic outcome 01

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			14	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number				159,612,500
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number				154,120,000
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			17.3	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number				3,631,327
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			34.7	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number				3,631,327

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : The most vulnerable people in India are better able to meet their minimum food needs all year round					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide policy inputs, advocacy and technical assistance to enhance the efficiency, targeting, service delivery, and supply chain of government programmes to improve access to food.						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: People benefitting from social safety nets become aware of, receive and create a demand for nutritious foods, including fortified foods.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	6
C: People benefitting from social safety nets become aware of, receive and create a demand for nutritious foods, including fortified foods.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	6
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Smallholder farmers, especially women, benefit from government programmes, including better supply chain/market integration, to increase their income and improve their sustainable livelihoods.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	2
C: Smallholder farmers, especially women, benefit from government programmes, including better supply chain/market integration, to increase their income and improve their sustainable livelihoods.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	0
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable people become aware of their entitlements and have improved access to assistance, as a result of convergence, improved targeting and service delivery, and optimized supply chains of social safety nets to meet their basic nutrient needs.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	120	170

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Vulnerable people become aware of their entitlements and have improved access to assistance, as a result of convergence, improved targeting and service delivery, and optimized supply chains of social safety nets to meet their basic nutrient needs.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		18			15
C: Vulnerable people become aware of their entitlements and have improved access to assistance, as a result of convergence, improved targeting and service delivery, and optimized supply chains of social safety nets to meet their basic nutrient needs.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session		8			15
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
C: Vulnerable people become aware of their entitlements and have improved access to assistance, as a result of convergence, improved targeting and service delivery, and optimized supply chains of social safety nets to meet their basic nutrient needs.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		14			11
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
C: Vulnerable people become aware of their entitlements and have improved access to assistance, as a result of convergence, improved targeting and service delivery, and optimized supply chains of social safety nets to meet their basic nutrient needs.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number		4			6

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide policy inputs, advocacy and technical assistance to enhance the efficiency, targeting, service delivery, and supply chain of government programmes to improve access to food.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government; India;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=23	=9	5	3		WFP programme monitoring
Partners; India;									



Partnerships Index (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	5	=18	=15	14	8	WFP programme monitoring
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Output Results

Activity 02: Support state and national governments to improve and integrate nutrition policy and programming, including enhanced quality, advocacy, and systematized approaches.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: People in India benefit from the availability and affordability of fortified and nutritious food through supportive policy environment and enhanced food safety and quality standards to improve their micronutrient status.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	9	8
C: People in India benefit from the availability and affordability of fortified and nutritious food through supportive policy environment and enhanced food safety and quality standards to improve their micronutrient status.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	9
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: People in India benefit from the availability and affordability of fortified and nutritious food through supportive policy environment and enhanced food safety and quality standards to improve their micronutrient status.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	3
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable people throughout the lifecycle receive a coherent set of nutrition services and quality nutritious food as a result of improvements to the ICDS and other programmes, which focus on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including stunting and moderate acute malnutrition.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	625	1,095

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable people throughout the lifecycle receive a coherent set of nutrition services and quality nutritious food as a result of improvements to the ICDS and other programmes, which focus on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including stunting and moderate acute malnutrition.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	15	15
C: Vulnerable people throughout the lifecycle receive a coherent set of nutrition services and quality nutritious food as a result of improvements to the ICDS and other programmes, which focus on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including stunting and moderate acute malnutrition.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	31
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Vulnerable people throughout the lifecycle receive a coherent set of nutrition services and quality nutritious food as a result of improvements to the ICDS and other programmes, which focus on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including stunting and moderate acute malnutrition.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	10	31
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: People benefitting from safety nets receive targeted and gender-responsive social and behavioural change communication to improve their consumption of nutritious diets, feeding and health practices, along with equitable sharing of responsibilities among men and women.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	100,000	188,568
E*: People benefitting from safety nets receive targeted and gender-responsive social and behavioural change communication to improve their consumption of nutritious diets, feeding and health practices, along with equitable sharing of responsibilities among men and women.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	100,000	188,569
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					

E*: People benefitting from safety nets receive targeted and gender-responsive social and behavioural change communication to improve their consumption of nutritious diets, feeding and health practices, along with equitable sharing of responsibilities among men and women.	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	200,000	377,137
E*: People benefitting from safety nets receive targeted and gender-responsive social and behavioural change communication to improve their consumption of nutritious diets, feeding and health practices, along with equitable sharing of responsibilities among men and women.	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	400,000	442,884

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Support state and national governments to improve and integrate nutrition policy and programming, including enhanced quality, advocacy, and systematized approaches.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government; India;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=10	=7	9	5		WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=50,000,000	=50,000,000	64,500,000	28,100,000		WFP programme monitoring
Partners; India;									
Partnerships Index (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	14	=18	=14	16	14		WFP programme monitoring

Output Results

Activity 03: Facilitate institutional capacity at various levels to generate, share and use evidence for coordinated SDG 2 planning, roll-out, and monitoring.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable people in India benefit from continued recognition of food security and nutrition as a key development priority, coherent and evidence-based SDG 2 related policies and plans, and a convergent approach adopted at various levels to improve their food security and nutrition, education, economic opportunities, and gender equality.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit	2	2
C: Vulnerable people in India benefit from continued recognition of food security and nutrition as a key development priority, coherent and evidence-based SDG 2 related policies and plans, and a convergent approach adopted at various levels to improve their food security and nutrition, education, economic opportunities, and gender equality.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session	6	6
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Vulnerable people in India benefit from continued recognition of food security and nutrition as a key development priority, coherent and evidence-based SDG 2 related policies and plans, and a convergent approach adopted at various levels to improve their food security and nutrition, education, economic opportunities, and gender equality.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit	7	7
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					

C: Vulnerable people in India benefit from continued recognition of food security and nutrition as a key development priority, coherent and evidence-based SDG 2 related policies and plans, and a convergent approach adopted at various levels to improve their food security and nutrition, education, economic opportunities, and gender equality.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Number	2	1
Activity 04: Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable people in the region and globally benefit from India's provision of shared experiences, expertise, and disaster risk management services to have improved social and economic welfare, particularly food security and nutrition	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	0
C: Vulnerable people in the region and globally benefit from India's provision of shared experiences, expertise, and disaster risk management services to have improved social and economic welfare, particularly food security and nutrition	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	5

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Facilitate institutional capacity at various levels to generate, share and use evidence for coordinated SDG 2 planning, roll-out, and monitoring.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
National and state government; India;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Overall	0	=15	=5	4	1		WFP programme monitoring
Partners; India;									
Partnerships Index (new)	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Overall	7	=18	=14	12	8		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government; India;									

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=8	=5	2	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=5	=4	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Aditya Arya

WFP in India.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/india>

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 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	The most vulnerable people in India are better able to meet their minimum food needs all year round
SO 2	People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.
SO 3	National and state institutions have enhanced capacity to deliver on SDG 2 and key related targets and collaborate with regional and global partners towards SDG 2
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Facilitate institutional capacity at various levels to generate, share and use evidence for coordinated SDG 2 planning, roll-out, and monitoring.
CS11	Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.
CS11	Provide policy inputs, advocacy and technical assistance to enhance the efficiency, targeting, service delivery, and supply chain of government programmes to improve access to food.
CS11	Support state and national governments to improve and integrate nutrition policy and programming, including enhanced quality, advocacy, and systematized approaches.

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	The most vulnerable people in India are better able to meet their minimum food needs all year round	Provide policy inputs, advocacy and technical assistance to enhance the efficiency, targeting, service delivery, and supply chain of government programmes to improve access to food.	958,348	1,102,100	1,402,915	713,961
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			958,348	1,102,100	1,402,915	713,961
2	People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.	Support state and national governments to improve and integrate nutrition policy and programming, including enhanced quality, advocacy, and systematized approaches.	1,388,370	1,207,883	1,375,044	613,794
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	476,971	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,388,370	1,207,883	1,852,015	613,794
5	National and state institutions have enhanced capacity to deliver on SDG 2 and key related targets and collaborate with regional and global partners towards SDG 2	Facilitate institutional capacity at various levels to generate, share and use evidence for coordinated SDG 2 planning, roll-out, and monitoring.	702,906	752,109	693,507	231,879
		Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.	677,056	548,415	663,114	234,372
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,379,961	1,300,524	1,356,621	466,251

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,278,114	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,278,114	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,726,680	3,610,507	5,889,664	1,794,007
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			327,433	667,000	746,216	370,652
Total Direct Costs			4,054,113	4,277,507	6,635,881	2,164,658
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			263,517	278,038	150,031	150,031
Grand Total			4,317,631	4,555,545	6,785,911	2,314,689



Brian Ah Poe
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

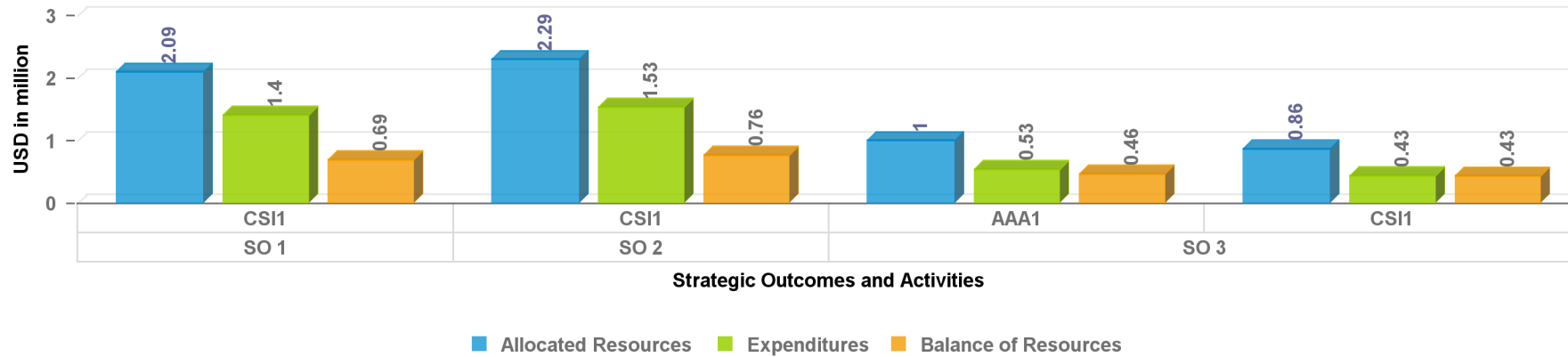
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	The most vulnerable people in India are better able to meet their minimum food needs all year round
SO 2	People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.
SO 3	National and state institutions have enhanced capacity to deliver on SDG 2 and key related targets and collaborate with regional and global partners towards SDG 2
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Facilitate institutional capacity at various levels to generate, share and use evidence for coordinated SDG 2 planning, roll-out, and monitoring.
CS1	Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.
CS1	Provide policy inputs, advocacy and technical assistance to enhance the efficiency, targeting, service delivery, and supply chain of government programmes to improve access to food.
CS1	Support state and national governments to improve and integrate nutrition policy and programming, including enhanced quality, advocacy, and systematized approaches.

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	The most vulnerable people in India are better able to meet their minimum food needs all year round	Provide policy inputs, advocacy and technical assistance to enhance the efficiency, targeting, service delivery, and supply chain of government programmes to improve access to food.	1,831,340	2,090,250	0	2,090,250	1,401,296	688,954
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,831,340	2,090,250	0	2,090,250	1,401,296	688,954
2	People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.	Support state and national governments to improve and integrate nutrition policy and programming, including enhanced quality, advocacy, and systematized approaches.	2,602,974	2,291,103	0	2,291,103	1,529,853	761,249
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	476,971	0	476,971	0	476,971
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,602,974	2,768,074	0	2,768,074	1,529,853	1,238,221

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and state institutions have enhanced capacity to deliver on SDG 2 and key related targets and collaborate with regional and global partners towards SDG 2	Facilitate institutional capacity at various levels to generate, share and use evidence for coordinated SDG 2 planning, roll-out, and monitoring.	1,276,087	996,037	0	996,037	534,410	461,627
		Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.	1,204,637	860,106	0	860,106	431,365	428,742
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,480,725	1,856,143	0	1,856,143	965,774	890,369
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,278,114	0	1,278,114	0	1,278,114
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,278,114	0	1,278,114	0	1,278,114
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,915,039	7,992,581	0	7,992,581	3,896,923	4,095,658
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			647,433	1,070,858	0	1,070,858	695,294	375,565
Total Direct Costs			7,562,472	9,063,439	0	9,063,439	4,592,217	4,471,222
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			491,561	447,677		447,677	447,677	0
Grand Total			8,054,033	9,511,116	0	9,511,116	5,039,894	4,471,222



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 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