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Programme

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# India

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations</b>	<b>6</b>
RISK MANAGEMENT	7
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>12</b>
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	12
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	15
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	17
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>19</b>
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	19
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	20
ENVIRONMENT	21
<b>Success Story</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>24</b>
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	24
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>25</b>
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	25
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	25
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	26
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	26
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	26
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	27

# Overview

Building on the momentum gained in the second half of 2020, WFP's work with the Government in early 2021 began with plans and programmes that were carried over and expanded from the previous year. WFP also gained traction in partnerships with state governments in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh early in the year. However, in April, India was paralyzed with a second, more deadly wave of COVID-19, when the Delta variant spread like wildfire, affecting millions of people, including the health and well-being of WFP staff and partners. The wave ended as quickly as it began, and work normalized again in June. In July, WFP continued its progress and signed a long-awaited partnership agreement with the Mission Shakti in Odisha, to support them in strengthening the capacities of women in over 700,000 women's self-help groups, focusing on financial literacy and marketing of products. It was the first of several new cost-sharing, multi-year partnerships with state governments formalized in 2021, and included the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment in Odisha and the Department of Food and Public Distribution in Meghalaya. Another defining moment of 2021 was in August when the Prime Minister of India announced that fortification of rice provided in government social safety net schemes would be made mandatory by 2024, signaling the importance of WFP's rice fortification work over the past several years and also creating greater demand for WFP's technical support by state governments, generating interest from multiple partners, and finalizing cooperation with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation via the NGO, PATH. WFP also raised visibility on rising hunger, advocated for continued investment by the Government and private sector, and increased partnerships with several key players. As COVID-19's impacts continued, the Prime Minister's food security scheme for the poor was extended to a full two years, until March 2022.

WFP's work in India is focused on country capacity strengthening to support access to food and reducing malnutrition towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on zero hunger and SDG 17. WFP expanded its presence in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and seconded additional staff in state government offices. WFP's work indirectly reached: around 50 million beneficiaries under SDG 2.1 through innovative support for supply chain optimization and information, education and communication (IEC) materials for the world's largest food-based social safety net, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS); around 38 million TPDS beneficiaries, school children and young children under SDG 2.2 through rice fortification and social behaviour change communication; and around 50,000 pregnant and lactating women through support for local production of fortified nutritious supplementary foods for the Integrated Child Development Services programme.

Supporting SDG 17 targets, WFP strengthened support to national monitoring and evaluation capacity strengthening. WFP finalized gender- and inclusion-focused studies on intrahousehold food access and distribution in Uttar Pradesh and on food security and climate vulnerability of tribal populations in Rajasthan. These were presented to partners and praised for being innovative and necessary.

Much progress was made in WFP's work around disaster risk management and climate change adaptation where WFP initiated a study on the State of the Humanitarian System in India in partnership with SPHERE India and the All-India Disaster Mitigation Institute and began work with the University of Reading to adapt the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) for use in Odisha. Lastly, WFP's concept for the Adaptation Fund was approved and a full proposal will be prepared in 2022.

WFP's main partners include the Ministry of Agriculture (nodal ministry), the Departments of Food and Public Distribution (national and at 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 National Institute of Disaster Management, the National Disaster Management Authority, the Odisha Millet Mission, the Department of Food and Tribal Area Development in Rajasthan, the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog and the Planning Department in Rajasthan. WFP also continued its partnership with the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, the Food Safety Standards Authority of India and SPHERE India and initiated a partnership with UNAIDS.

# 1,050

Total beneficiaries in 2021

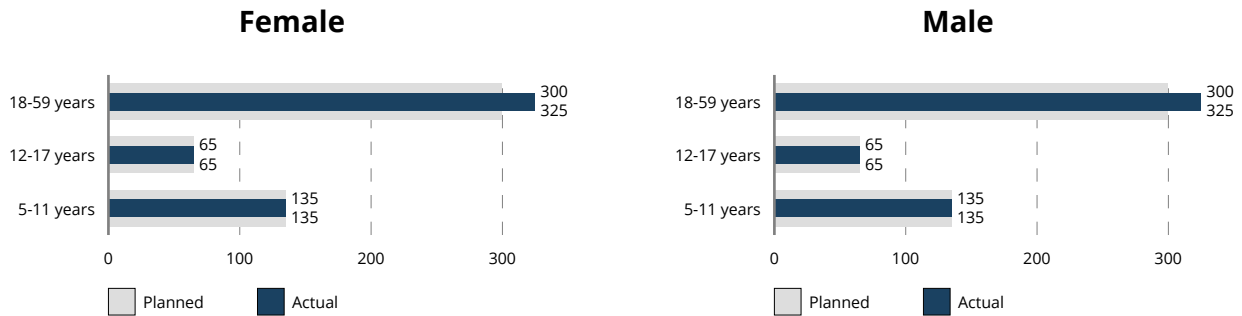


50% female

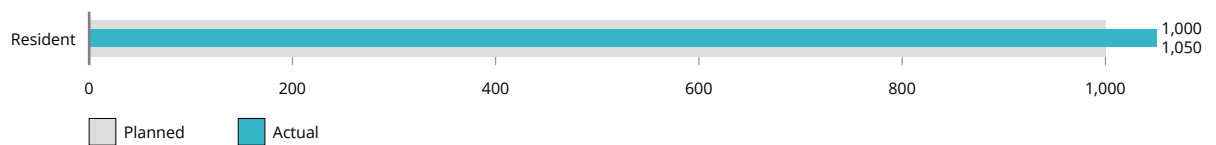


50% male

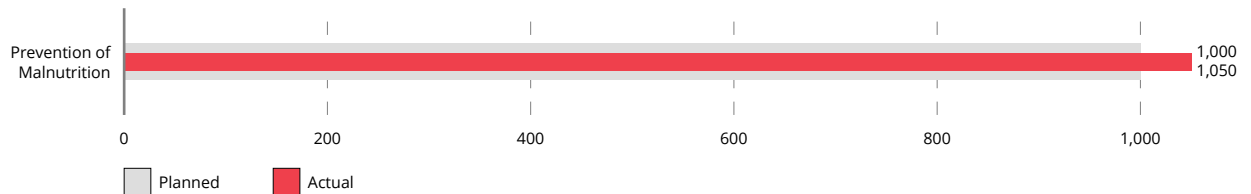
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



1,050

**total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021**  
of 1,000 total planned  
(525 Female, 525 Male)

# Context and operations



In March and April, more than 8 million new cases of COVID-19 were reported, overwhelming medical and healthcare infrastructure. The Government did not impose a national lockdown, but dozens of states and union territories, including Delhi, were put under strict lockdown. Although the country had administered at least 150 million vaccine doses at that time, the rate of inoculation fell sharply during the crisis. Despite working from home since March 2020, around one-third of WFP staff or their family members contracted COVID-19; all had lost loved ones to the pandemic. While country capacity strengthening activities continued, some field activities were restricted, and many government counterparts were not available either due to illness or a shift of priorities towards the medical response. The situation began to normalize by early June and staff resumed duty travel to project areas later that month.

To mitigate the impact of the pandemic on food security, the central government extended the Prime Minister's food security scheme for the poor which entitled beneficiaries under the national Food Security Act to an additional 5kg/person/month of rice or wheat. The programme continued through the end of the year, with an investment of around USD 20 billion by the Government. There were no requests to WFP for technical support to the crisis response.

Odisha faced two cyclones during 2021 Yaas in May and Jawad in December which only exacerbated the COVID-19 second wave. Around 12 million people in seven districts were affected. The incessant rain from Cyclone Yaas submerged hundreds of hectares of farm land in four districts, damaging harvested paddy and vegetable crops. WFP supported an interagency multi-sector assessment of the areas most affected by Yaas while the state Government provided food through community kitchens and distributed dry rations through the Public Distribution System. The Government also provided input subsidies and quality seeds to affected farmers, and made soft loans available through cooperatives to continue with the livelihood activities.

In India, despite the huge impact of the second wave of COVID-19 on the health and well-being of millions of Indians, including WFP staff and partners, operations continued relatively undisturbed, as the focus of WFP work in the country is on technical support and country capacity strengthening. As with the first wave in 2020, operations were slowed down, mostly due to illness of government counterparts as well as their need to refocus priorities around the national response. However, work returned to normal rather quickly.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focuses on strengthening the Government's Targeted Public Distribution System, including analysis to optimize transportation routes for movement of government food grains and introducing a GPS-enabled tracking system in Rajasthan. The work also expanded more into supporting the Government to reduce post-harvest losses by introducing alternative methods as proof-of-concept. After many months of delay due to COVID-19, the MoU with the Mission Shakti in Odisha was signed, sealing a multi-year, co-financed partnership to

support women's self-help groups and smallholder farmers.

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on reducing all forms of malnutrition, with main areas of work around technical support to mainstream rice fortification into all three of the Government's food based social safety nets. In addition, WFP had expanded a model developed in Kerala, for working with women's self-help groups for local production of nutritious take-home rations (THR) for use in the state's integrated child development services programmes. Despite the challenges faced during the second wave of COVID-19, much progress was made in Uttar Pradesh, likely because the project was further along in implementation, compared to Odisha and Rajasthan, where work was at a more nascent stage. By the end of the year the work had picked up. Work under Strategic Outcome 2 also includes social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and support to strengthen the effectiveness of the Government's school meals programme in selected areas through training of school cooks, SBCC and introduction of school gardens. Agreements with government partners and receipt of private sector contributions were delayed due to the second wave of COVID-19 but soon normalized.

WFP gained momentum in its work under Strategic Outcome 3 in 2021, which focuses on SDG 17 in the areas of disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and South-South and Triangular Cooperation. WFP also gained momentum in strengthening government systems around measuring progress under SDG2 through national evaluation capacity development and strengthening state level monitoring systems. Work around NGO capacity building in food security and nutrition, capacity assessment of government staff in disaster risk management and initiating strategic partnerships for strengthening the capacity of smallholders and fisherfolk in Odisha were priorities for the hazard-affected state.

As WFP is using a 'proof of concept' or 'pilot to scale up' approach for its technical work and country capacity strengthening, the focus is always on developing and handing over successful solutions to the state and national governments, that have positive impacts on food and nutrition security in the country.

## Risk Management

Overall, WFP operations are low risk as the focus is on country capacity strengthening, and addressing root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition by providing technical assistance to the Government at the systems level. In 2021, the main risk faced was the deadly second wave of COVID-19 which hit India in April-May, affecting the health and well-being of WFP staff and partners and resulting in a second lockdown. Other risks such as unsafe office space (earthquakes), reduced funding, and hazardous air pollution did not materialize as expected and had only a minor impact on staff well-being and operations.

WFP used lessons from the first wave of COVID-19 and associated lockdown in 2020 to ensure business continuity of working from home and interacting with government partners virtually, resulting in only minor delays in government approvals and collaboration. As a mitigation for a third COVID-19 wave in 2022, WFP purchased medical equipment, under the guidance of the regional medical team, and has positioned supplies in all states where WFP staff are present. Also, spare office air purifiers have been issued to staff to use at home in order to mitigate the impact of hazardous air quality in Delhi.

WFP received funding from several new sources such as state governments and new private sector partners, and also had its concept note for the Adaptation Fund approved, with a full proposal to be prepared in 2022, which has mitigated the issue of funding shortages and diversification.

There have been no audits of WFP operations, yet the country office has taken measures to ensure that connectivity is available for all staff working from home and has begun to search for a new office premises for relocation in 2022 as the current office space is crowded and is not safe in case of a major earthquake, which is an identified risk to the operation.

# Partnerships

In line with WFP's focus on technical support and country capacity strengthening, WFP continued deepening host government partnerships while expanding the overall partnerships portfolio. Partnerships at the central government level encompassed multiple union ministries and the country's policy think-tank, the NITI Aayog. At the state government level, WFP continues investing in capacity strengthening for the Governments of Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and adding the Northeast state of Meghalaya in 2021.

As an example of deeper localization, WFP signed two new multi-year, cost-sharing partnerships with state governments in 2021, with the Department of Mission Shakti in Odisha focusing on women's empowerment, and with the Department of Food in Meghalaya (northeast) to transform their public distribution system.

The Government of India is WFP's main partner, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare as the designated nodal ministry. All of WFP's work relies on strategic and operational collaboration with National Ministries and State Departments, mostly through Memoranda of Cooperation/Understanding and across multiple years.

At the national level, WFP partners with the Ministries of Food, Women and Child Development, Education, Statistics and Programme Implementation, Environment, Forestry and Climate Change, as well as the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office of NITI Aayog, the National Institute of Disaster Management, and the National Disaster Management Authority across the activities. WFP also partners with state governments in Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh.

While WFP has been receiving annual funding from the Government of India for many years, in 2021, WFP signed multi-year agreements with the Governments of Odisha and Meghalaya for joint, co-funded projects, thus strengthening engagement and commitment at the state level.

WFP partnered with the Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT-D) to establish Public Systems Lab at the IIT-D campus. The goal of the partnership is to provide innovative solutions to supply chain and other public systems challenges in-country.

WFP and SPHERE India continued working together to roll out the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign for the national portability (enabling beneficiaries to access entitlements anywhere in the country) of the public distribution system in six states. WFP also worked with the Annaprashan women's self help group in Uttar Pradesh for local production of fortified nutritious take-home rations in support of the Government's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme.

WFP's interventions to address malnutrition led to new strategic and operational partnerships with Nutrition International, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and PATH on national rice fortification, and the Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR) to support school garden development.

Focusing on the effects of climate change on food security and nutrition, WFP established new partnerships with the M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), the University of Reading and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

In Odisha, WFP was part of joint UN support for the Government of Odisha's COVID-19 response during the second wave in April/May. WFP and UNICEF supported strategy development for the distribution of school meals entitlements to students' homes during school closures. WFP also worked with UNDP and UNICEF to support the state government's multi-sector damage assessments for Cyclone Yaas.

WFP began a multi-year partnership with UNAIDS with funding from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) on a project to revise the national guidelines for support to people living with HIV and AIDS, integrating food and nutrition-related aspects into training modules for people and institutions implementing the guidelines.

In 2013, the Government of India enacted the Corporate Social Responsibility law which mandates private sector companies to allocate two percent of their average net profit towards development and humanitarian efforts in the country. This law is a valuable platform for WFP to develop sustained engagement with the private sector. These efforts are enhanced by WFP's strategic partnership with the WFP Trust for India,<sup>1</sup> a locally registered public charitable trust launched by WFP India in 2008.

In 2021, WFP continued adding new donors to its portfolio while renewing existing partnerships, including Ericsson India Global Services, with sustained, multi-year funding for national supply chain optimization and from General Mills with a focus on enhancing nutrition for vulnerable groups, secured in close association with WFP USA.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, WFP operations were relatively well funded for a number of reasons. First of all, 77 percent of the contributions received in the CSP (2019-2023) are multi-year and secondly, most projects are not time-bound or restricted to a single calendar year, thus activities and funds are carried over from year to year until completed. Further, 84 percent of the contributions received were directed multi-lateral funds, while the remaining were multi-lateral. At the end of 2021, nearly 70 percent of the resources for the 5-year approved plan had been received (USD ~14 million out of USD 20 million approved) with most money coming from the Government of India, the Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF) and the private sector.

Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 are well funded, mostly from earmarked funds from private sector donations. Programme work under Activities 3 and 4 rely more on flexible, unearmarked funding from the Government. Furthermore, WFP is starting to benefit more from individual donations sourced through crowdfunding through WFP's website which are programmed at the top level.

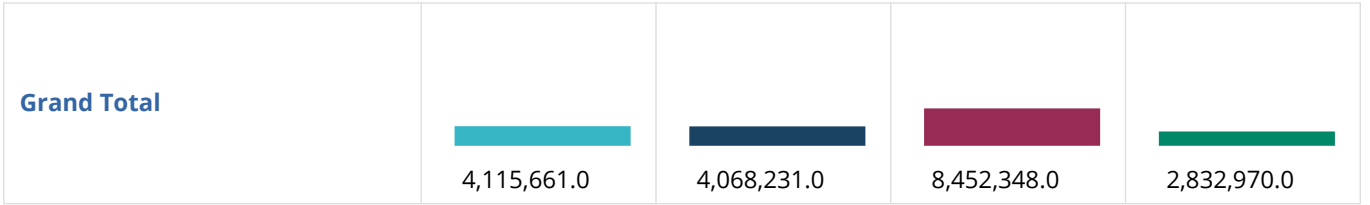
Overall, WFP experienced a certain amount of under-spending in 2021 due to delays linked to the second wave of COVID-19, which slowed down government approval processes that were required for WFP's work. But since WFP's development work is focused on technical support and country capacity strengthening, these delays did not impact results that will be achieved over time. Expenditure under Strategic Outcome 1 was at 87 percent of the approved implementation plan, Strategic Outcome 2 was at 66 percent and Strategic Outcome 3 was at 57 percent, which shows that Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 were more affected by COVID-19 delays compared with work under Strategic Outcome 1.

This year, WFP signed agreements with two state governments to receive funding for joint work. The first was a co-financed, multi-year MoU with the Department of Mission Shakti in Odisha to provide technical support and capacity strengthening to women's self-help groups with a focus on women's empowerment and strengthened livelihoods. In addition, WFP signed another multi-year co-financed MoU with the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of Meghalaya (northeast region) for strengthening the efficiency and effectiveness of the public distribution system in the state. This work will begin in 2022.



## 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	843,036.0	772,837.0	1,842,294.0	674,015.0
02: People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.	1,349,737.0	1,251,683.0	1,960,564.0	826,680.0
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	1,333,580.0	1,216,654.0	1,713,718.0	694,271.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	1,764,379.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	<b>3,526,353.0</b>	<b>3,241,174.0</b>	<b>7,280,955.0</b>	<b>2,194,966.0</b>
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	338,117.0	578,761.0	1,003,756.0	470,369.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>3,864,470.0</b>	<b>3,819,935.0</b>	<b>8,284,711.0</b>	<b>2,665,335.0</b>
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	251,191.0	248,296.0	167,635.0	167,635.0



# Programme performance

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



WFP's supply chain optimization in Uttarakhand state resulted in **76%** savings in transportation costs of TPDS food grains across the state.



**114,000** TPDS beneficiaries received 570 MT of food grains stored in the Mobile Storage Units established by WFP in Uttarakhand and Odisha.



**4,200** TPDS beneficiaries in Haryana State received 21 MT of wheat entitlements through WFP's Annapurti (automated grain distribution machine).



Movement of **12,000** MT of grains monitored using a WFP-developed GPS tracking system piloted in 1 district of Rajasthan.



**10 million** beneficiaries in 8 states were made aware of Government's ONORC scheme, allowing them to collect their PDS entitlements anywhere in country

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP improved access to food for the most vulnerable populations by strengthening the national social protection system through the provision of policy and programme support to the 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 technical support to improving access to food included improved targeting, policy inputs, advocacy, strengthened community awareness, supply chain optimization, digitization and automation, individual training and warehouse management innovations along with initial work to support smallholder farmers, especially women, to double their incomes.

In 2021, WFP worked with national and state governments to develop and roll out information campaigns to increase awareness of new components of the TPDS, and a web-based learning management system for government staff. WFP also provided technical support for the analysis of supply chain networks and their optimization and introduced a GPS-based tracking system for grain transportation. WFP also introduced innovations such as mobile storage units and internet of things (IoT) SMART warehouses for reducing post-harvest losses in government procurement systems. The automated grain dispensing machine (Annapurti) which WFP developed in 2020 was approved by the Government and piloted in two states. The partnership with the Mission Shakti to support women's self-help groups and smallholders was formalized and funds were received to begin the process of hiring technical experts to support the programme.

The Strategic Outcome was fully funded against the 2021 implementation plan, which enabled WFP to implement planned activities and initiatives leading to output targets. Most of the funds were from multi-year private sector donations while the rest were from the annual government pledge and the Government of Odisha.

WFP's total expenditure under this Strategic Outcome for 2021 was 87 percent of the implementation plan. Due to COVID-19, government processing of agreements was delayed, resulting in some activities and their associated costs being deferred to 2022.

## Outputs

The partnership agreement with Mission Shakti was signed in mid-2021, meaning that WFP initiated work supporting women's self-help groups and smallholder farmers only in the second half of the year. WFP completed three technical assistance activities, including the development of two modules for the learning management system plus one mobile application (MoDa) to be used for data collection on the function of the 700,000 women's self-help groups in the state. However, only one training on the use of the mobile app was completed with the two workshops rescheduled to 2022.

For creating awareness on government entitlements, WFP provided training for far more government officials than in previous years. This was partly due to the Government's request for WFP to train Fair Price Shop dealers, which was conducted online through the 'Mera Ration' application launched by the Department of Food. The technical assistance activities under this output focused on strengthening supply chain functions and technical support as well as the introduction of innovative solutions for accessing entitlements and reducing post-harvest losses for government systems. WFP achieved its targets on developing tools and awareness products, focusing on capacity strengthening of government officials, developing technology-based solutions, IEC awareness products and documenting and sharing best practices.

In 2021, five WFP staff were outposted to government offices under Strategic Outcome 1, which had decreased from the previous year due to staff turnover and delays on replacement due to COVID-19.

## Outcomes

WFP's work under Strategic Outcome 1 contributed to strengthening policies, programmes and system components, especially of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), continuing the work from previous years and initiating work that will continue into next year. The information, education and communication campaigns developed by WFP in 2020 were approved by the national government in 2021 and rolled out in ten urban areas (10 states) to create awareness of existing and new initiatives of the TPDS to its beneficiaries (two-thirds of the population). WFP piloted Annapurta in two states, which signalled the beginning of a multi-year solution to improve access and accuracy of government entitlements.

WFP developed an online learning management platform, including seven modules to strengthen government staff on key areas of supply chain and beneficiary management and will be officially launched in early 2022.

WFP also completed the supply chain optimization in Uttarakhand, which was approved in 2021 and resulted in 76 percent savings on transport costs. WFP will continue to refine this in 2022 to further reduce travel times, saving money and reducing the carbon footprint for the government supply chain.

WFP initiated a multi-year engagement with the national government to reduce post-harvest losses in the government procurement systems by introducing mobile storage units and gaining approval to install a Flospan storage unit (a pre-fabricated lightweight metal storage building of 500 mt capacity or more) in the far Northeast of the country, as a proof of concept which the Government can scale up in the coming years.

## Partnerships

Activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out in partnership with the Department of Food and Public Distribution and the Departments of Food in Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, and Rajasthan. New multi-year, cost sharing partnerships were established with the Department of Mission Shakti in Odisha to empower women smallholders and with the Government of Meghalaya, with work beginning in 2022.

In order to ensure sustainability and localisation of supply chain work, WFP and the Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer, IIT-Delhi established a Public Systems Lab for innovative, sustainable, and scalable solutions.

## Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Although WFP was able to raise adequate funds for 2021, the long lead-time in securing funds from the private sector, the second wave of COVID-19 and frequent changes in proactive government partners again led to delays in project approvals and implementation.

WFP has been developing funding proposals sooner to have a longer lead time and has been following up more closely with government stakeholders to ensure timely approvals. WFP's work in encouraging cost-sharing from State governments has paid off with co-funding from two states and this will continue in 2022.

## Gender and Age Marker

WFP achieved a GaM-M score of 4 for Activity 1, having analysed sex- and age-disaggregated data on Government programme beneficiaries, designed Annapurta based on gender and age needs, and integrated gender equity and gender-based violence into the IEC campaign for One Nation One Ration Card.

## 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.



**5 states** received technical support for production and delivery of fortified rice in food safety nets, reaching 2.2 million government beneficiaries.



**560** rice millers were trained on rice fortification.



**1,240** government functionaries were sensitized on rice fortification.



Capacity of **632** grassroots government functionaries was strengthened on infant and young child feeding practices



**250** members of women's self help groups were trained on production of fortified blended foods for government programmes .



**330** teachers from government schools were trained on food safety and hygiene.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided technical support and capacity strengthening of the Government's national social protection system on rice fortification in the three food-based social safety nets across three states, including training, quality control and supply chain support. These three food-based social safety nets include: the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which reaches more than 800 million people per month with subsidized food grains; the PM-POSHAN (school meals) which provides hot cooked meals to more than 100 million school aged children; and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme which provides nutritious supplementary take-home rations to more than 110 million young children and pregnant and nursing mothers, and hot cooked meals (HCM) to children aged 3-6 years of age in community Anganwadi Centres. WFP also fully established two model production lines for fortified take-home rations in partnership with women's micro-enterprises in Uttar Pradesh while working on the same in Rajasthan and Odisha. The activities also focused on strengthening school meals through pilot work in Varanasi district around social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), setting the groundwork for work in school gardens and training school cooks in two states on nutrition and hygiene. WFP also used SBCC to reach a wide range of stakeholders to promote consumption of fortified rice and the importance of take-home rations.

Strategic Outcome 2 was fully funded in 2021, including multi-year contributions as most projects are being implemented over a number of years. Expenditure was around two-thirds of the implementation plan, mostly due to the numerous delays in getting government approvals, however any project planned in 2021 but not fully implemented will be carried over into 2022, along with the funds for the work. The most important goal of this work is to strengthen government capacity and strengthen their systems for ownership, sustainability and long-term results; the project in Uttar Pradesh is a prime example of how WFP's work is changing lives.

### Outputs

In 2021, WFP either met or exceeded output targets under Strategic Outcome 2. Compared to 2020, all achievements were higher except for the outputs on the number of tools or products developed and the number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media. This was because in 2021, the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic impacted more on the health system, while in 2020 it impacted more on government social safety nets and therefore had required additional SBCC materials and activities from WFP related to COVID-19 and these social safety nets.

WFP met or exceeded targets in 2021 mostly due to the fact that technical support and country capacity strengthening activities are part of a continuum where activities are scaled up more and more each year. For example, the full adoption of model production lines for fortified take-home rations in Uttar Pradesh required an increase in capacity strengthening and technical assistance activities, thus leading to more people trained.

### Outcomes

In 2021, WFP met its outcome target on enhancing policies, programmes and system components, mostly in the area of rice fortification where three state Governments (Odisha, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh) launched the implementation of the central scheme on fortified rice in their states, with technical support from WFP. Also, in August, the Prime Minister announced his plan for universal rice fortification in all three social safety net programmes, in all states, to be completed by 2024. WFP’s work in Uttar Pradesh led to the decision by the state government to transition from dry take-home rations in ICDS to an improved nutritious blended food, aligned to Indian and global standards.

WFP met its target on partnerships, focusing on strategic engagements with three state governments, women’s micro-enterprises, research agencies, and NGOs to advance the agenda on rice fortification, strengthening school meals programmes and local production of take-home rations.

Due to the Government’s decision to mainstream rice fortification in all food-based social safety nets, which was supported by WFP, far more resources were mobilized for national food security and nutrition systems than the target.

Compared to 2020, WFP was able to influence more policy decisions at both national and state level in 2021- this was largely on account of WFP’s national-level influence on fortified rice and supporting its roll-out at the State level. The resources mobilized were lower than 2020 when WFP was influencing decisions around two interventions.

### Partnerships

For activities under this Strategic Outcome WFP partnered with the national Ministries of Food and Public Distribution, Education and Women & Child Development and the associated Departments in Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. WFP continued its partnership with the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (UPSRLM) and Annaprashan women’s self-help group for the work in the production of fortified take-home rations with women’s micro-enterprises as they will be responsible for rolling out the model across the state with WFP’s support.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP’s work with women’s micro-enterprises has not only resulted in a higher quality of specialized food products being used by the state Government for the integrated child development services programme, but it has also empowered the women, teaching them skills, building their confidence and also making them breadwinners in their homes. However, one lesson learned around working with women in a factory that functions 24 hours a day is around their safety and protection, especially those working the night shift. WFP worked with the women to develop standard operating procedures (SOP) to address this gap.

### Gender and Age Marker

WFP integrated gender in Activity 2, with a GaM-M score of 3, by systematically profiling school cooks and designing a training app which empowers them to address their specific training needs, by following gender and age specific guidelines for take-home ration production and documenting how working in take-home ration units empowers women micro-enterprise members.

### 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



**50 government officials** received capacity strengthening on evaluation.



**2,400 government, NGO and other stakeholders** benefited from training on issues of food and nutrition security in climate fragilities and disasters.



**6 policy briefs** developed on millet processing, organic certification, prices, and social protection system inclusion, with the Government of Odisha.

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

Under Activity 3, WFP provided technical assistance and capacity strengthening around monitoring and evaluation in partnership with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) in NITI Aayog and with the Government of Rajasthan, with a focus on food security monitoring, while supporting evaluation of WFP pilot projects, providing technical support to emergency assessments in Odisha and other studies, often with a gender lens.

Activity 4 focused on strengthening NGO and government partner capacity in food and nutrition security, partnering with national entities for strengthening humanitarian response, establishing partnerships for climate resilience through local capacity strengthening, and supporting work around SSTC.

Strategic Outcome 3 was fully funded technically, but some of the funds were multi-year and intended to be spent in 2022. Nevertheless, expenditure was at 70 percent of the implementation plan for Activity 3 and 44 percent for Activity 4, mostly because many activities were planned as in-person events but were instead held virtually, due to COVID-19. Also, the work under Activity 4 requires lengthy coordination and consultation before activities are fully implemented. Work not completed in 2021 will be carried over to 2022 where the funds will be utilized, thereby not affecting WFP's results in the long run.

### Outputs

Under Activity 3, WFP completed the baselines for the training app for school cooks, the evaluation of take-home ration production in Jaipur, an end line report of the take-home ration production in Kerala, and initial data analysis from a study on the Government's pulses social safety nets scheme. In addition, WFP worked with state partners in Odisha to assess the impact of COVID-19 on food security and on a post-disaster multi-sectoral assessment of Cyclone Yaas. WFP, with support from its gender unit, completed a study on intrahousehold food access and distribution, as well as a study of food security and climate vulnerability of tribal populations in Rajasthan.

While meeting the target of capacity strengthening sessions for DMEO in 2021, WFP also formulated a partnership with the government of Rajasthan, completing a capacity needs assessment and conducting three capacity strengthening sessions in partnership with DMEO.

The achievements under the Activity 4 exceeded the plan as many of the activities planned for 2020 were completed in 2021, due to delays from COVID-19. For disaster risk reduction, WFP led multiple orientation sessions and capacity needs assessments focused on strengthening food and nutrition security in the Government's emergency preparedness and response package and led a regional conference with the National Institute of Disaster Management to develop a capacity strengthening roadmap. Under SSTC, WFP also carried out mapping and exchange of good practices for food and nutrition security in climate fragile, disaster-prone areas in the Asia region and prepared a compendium of good practices for knowledge exchange and six policy briefs on millets as a climate-resilient nutri-crop.

### Outcomes

WFP and DMEO developed the national monitoring and evaluation curriculum and competency framework for government officers and a Strategy Paper for DMEO. WFP's recommended indicators to monitor SDG 2 were incorporated in the District Indicator Framework released by the Planning Department of the Government of Rajasthan.



WFP also supported the Department of Food and Public Distribution in developing an evaluation framework for its rice fortification scheme. Recommendations from the assessment of the impact of COVID-19 in Odisha were accepted by the Government.

With the National Institute of Disaster Management, WFP developed a foundation course to integrate food and nutrition security in disaster planning which was approved by the Government to be implemented in the next fiscal year. With SPHERE India, WFP supported the Inter-Agency Groups to develop a standard tool to include food and nutrition in emergency assessments which was used in five states during the last quarter of 2021. .

While not a direct outcome within the SSTC realm, the report on documenting and sharing good practices in the electronic negotiable warehouse receipts (e-NWR) System was used to justify reductions in the Farmer Producing Organization registration charges.

### Partnerships

Under Activity 3, WFP worked with DMEO in national evaluation capacity strengthening and joint work to strengthen capacity in the Planning Department in Rajasthan. WFP also signed a long-term partnership agreement with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) for joint work in research around climate change and food security.

Under Activity 4, WFP continued its partnership with SPHERE-India in strengthening the capacity of NGOs and CSOs, as well as in co-leading a study on the humanitarian system in India. In Odisha, WFP is partnering with the Odisha Millet Mission and the Fisheries Departments while also signing a collaboration with the University of Reading all focused on building resilient food systems.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Placing a dedicated WFP staff member within DMEO and the Planning Department of Rajasthan helped in better coordinating and achieving tasks, providing greater visibility and credibility to WFP as a trusted partner. Resource mobilization for Activity 3 remained a challenge.

The work to develop WFP's profile and portfolio in the areas of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation takes time and in this third year of the Country Strategic Plan, the work gained momentum, despite delays due to COVID-19. The Government is interested in strengthening their own capacity in these areas but it also is highly political, so WFP has taken additional measures to ensure neutrality.

### Gender and Age Marker

Activity 3 achieved a GaM-M score of 4, integrating gender and age analysis in various assessments, such as its evaluation in Wayanad, the Odisha rapid assessment, and the gender and inclusion studies in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Activity 4 integrated gender into its work with a score of 3, by developing an e-learning module on gender and protection, and documenting gender achievements of the Odisha Millet Mission.

### 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	4
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	3

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequality remains a significant barrier to equal opportunities for women and girls in India, which also affects their food security. Gendered social norms and food taboos restrict women and girls' access, consumption, and utilization of food within households, thereby affecting their nutritional status. The Government is addressing the issue of gender equity through programmes for women's economic empowerment that create and support women's self-help groups (WSHG), linking them with credit, and supporting their economic activities and market linkages.

In terms of supporting women's empowerment, WFP began partnerships in two states with WSHGs and micro-enterprises. WFP signed a multi-year partnership agreement with Mission Shakti, the Government of Odisha's Department of Women's Empowerment, to provide technical assistance to enhance capacities, incomes and market linkages of over 700,000 WSHGs, comprising 7 million women. In 2021, WFP developed e-learning modules and will roll out initial trainings in a cascading model in 2022.

In Uttar Pradesh, WFP partners with the State Rural Livelihoods Mission to engage women's micro-enterprises for local production of nutritious fortified take-home rations which they sell to the state government for use in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, targeting young children and pregnant and lactating women. In 2021, WFP established model production lines in two districts, training women on the use and care of equipment in production lines. Based on lessons learned, the Government is rolling out the model in over 200 districts across the state, with WFP's technical support. These activities support women to be empowered as earners in their households, and as a by-product, can increase their inclusion in household decision-making, and improve their confidence in themselves and how they are perceived within communities.

In terms of research, WFP finalised a study on gender dynamics of food access and consumption within households in three districts of Uttar Pradesh state. The study explored community practices, knowledge, and perceptions around intra-household food distribution and consumption, and the COVID-19 lockdown's impact on food availability and accessibility. Findings showed that in most households, men and boys were given preference to eat first, while most women reported eating last. The study recommended social behaviour change communication to address norms that deprive women and girls from an equal share of food within households, and focussed programmes enhancing the nutritional intake of women and girls.

Intrahousehold food distribution was also explored in a study on food security and vulnerability of tribal populations in Rajasthan where in most households, boys were the first to be served food, followed by men; boys eating first is often perceived as an investment in future earners. WFP developed recommendations in all studies around enhancing women and girls' access to food and nutrition and will follow up with the Government in 2022.

For NGO capacity strengthening, WFP developed an e-learning module on incorporating gender, protection and inclusion in food and nutrition programmes, which provides a comprehensive rationale and guidance on practical approaches for this work. WFP launched this module with the SPHERE India network, a collective of over 700 NGOs.

# 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-based social 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.

The key protection concerns relate to inclusion and accountability to affected populations. Migrant workers and vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, transgender, destitute women, and people living with HIV/AIDS often get left out from these schemes. Marginalized populations such as members of Scheduled Tribes also face higher protection risks. Irregularities in scheme implementation such as faulty weighing of food entitlements, problems with point of sale (PoS) machines and irregularities in ration supplies are also reported, especially in remote regions. Moreover, social stigma prevents certain groups from accessing food entitlements.

Also amongst the various national and state level stakeholders, there is a general lack of information, knowledge and capacity around ensuring protection and accountability to affected populations.

In 2021 WFP continued to support the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution in rolling out the One Nation, One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme to introduce national portability of ration cards under the TPDS so that they can collect their rations at any Fair Price Shop in the country. The ONORC scheme specifically benefits vulnerable migrant workers (more than 80 million) in urban areas. WFP developed the information, education, and communication (IEC) campaign and materials for the Government and rolled them out in 10 urban areas across the country. Further supporting the Ministry, WFP created a dashboard of the various inclusion and exclusion criteria being used by each state and Union Territory as the first step towards central government standardization.

In terms of research, WFP began a partnership with UNAIDS and the National AIDS Commission (NACO) and has initiated a study to understand the challenges faced by people living with HIV and key populations in accessing the Government social safety-net programmes and identify the opportunities for improving access, highlighting good examples and potential areas of replication.

WFP also finalized a study of two large tribal populations in southern Rajasthan, in partnership with the Tribal Area Development Department which found multiple challenges faced by tribal communities in food access, including distance traveled to destination points, lack of awareness and irregularities in the implementation of the food-based social safety net programmes. Most households also reported loss of traditional livelihoods due to climate-related events, often resulting in migration. A similar study is being prepared for Odisha, in partnership with the Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences and the Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department.

Carrying forward the capacity strengthening work on protection for NGOs in 2020, WFP developed an e-learning module on gender, protection and inclusion in food and nutrition programmes. The module includes the key principles of protection and AAP and the programme components necessary to ensure protection and AAP, including complaints and feedback mechanism, data protection, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and gender-based violence (GBV) referral pathways.

Under its engagement with the Inter-Agency PSEA network, WFP co-facilitated the first of a series of three town hall sessions to sensitize and educate UN staff members on PSEA. The town hall sessions were followed by an internal training session to ensure that all staff members had received the training.

# Environment

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

The major environmental issues in India include degradation of forests and agricultural land, resource depletion, air and water pollution, reduced biodiversity and loss of resilient ecosystems. The main sources of pollution are from burning of fuelwood and dried waste from livestock for cooking, burning of crop residue, lack of organized garbage and waste removal services, lack of sewage treatment operations, lack of flood control and monsoon water drainage system, and diversion of consumer waste into rivers among others.

India's population growth adds pressure to environmental issues and its resources. Women, smallholder producers and tribal populations are among the most affected and vulnerable.

WFP's work to optimize the Government's intrastate transport network in Uttarakhand has resulted in co-benefits of reducing distance travelled to move food grains for use in the public distribution system, thus reducing overall carbon footprint. The State Government has implemented the first round of optimization results which showed a reduction in transportation costs by almost 76 percent; WFP will continue to provide technical support to further optimize their network in 2022. Initial trends indicate a reduction of distance travelled by 18-25 percent, which will have a positive impact on CO2 emissions.

WFP is also supporting the Government of India's efforts to promote millets, the traditional crops which are drought resistant, need fewer inputs and are more nutritious than other more water-intensive crops. In Odisha, more than 100,000 farmers in 84 blocks are engaged in millet production where WFP support to the State allowed the Government to scale up the programme, increasing the area under millet production by 44 percent, thus reducing soil erosion and water consumption.

Other activities initiated in 2021 include a project in Haryana state where crop residues are usually burned, contributing to the hazardous air pollution in New Delhi. The project will collect crop residue from farmers and convert them to high-yield fertilizer. In 2021, stakeholder orientation and community planning were completed, with crop residue purchased from the farmers.

In Odisha, a multi-year pilot initiative was approved in 2021 by the Government to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers to manage climate vulnerabilities with programme work commencing in 2022. WFP also completed the baseline and systems requirement studies for a multi-year pilot project targeting fishing communities in cyclone-prone coastal areas of the state, where WFP is developing an app to reduce risk, improve income and prevent over-fishing for 100,000 small scale marine fishers, in partnership with the State Government.

Building on work done in 2019 and 2020, the Government of Odisha continued to add to the numbers of eco-friendly kitchen sheds following the model demonstrated by the WFP-Sodexo partnership in 2019, by constructing around 2,400 new kitchen sheds in 2021.

Operational improvements include the addition of a hybrid automobile in the Country Office fleet.

# Success Story

A small government community centre in the middle of India's most populous state Uttar Pradesh, where forty percent of India's malnourished children live, has lately been charged with energy and optimism, thanks to the women's self-help groups in the nearby villages.

Donning blue dungarees or dresses with traditional sarees, the women from half-a-dozen self-help groups work with clear purpose and intent at the unit that makes products with essential vitamins and minerals. These added vitamins and minerals address the nutrient gap (the difference between the nutrients needed by the body and actual nutrient intake).

The unit is run by women from the nearby villages and the products are supplied to childcare centres for providing take-home rations to expecting mothers, nursing mothers, and children between zero to six years, said Vandana Devi, mother of three, explaining the localized process that connects nutrition services with their own work. Since we are connected with each other, the quality and value of what we make are appreciated by everyone, she said, while describing the use of filtered water and other measures that maintain hygiene standards.

Vandana Devi is the president of the micro-enterprise that runs the production unit at the Gauspur village in Fatehpur district some 84 miles from the state capital Lucknow.

For the women here the unit and coming together has brought changes in their families and personal lives. We are earning members, doing business and the community is more aware now of the importance of nutrition, added Vandana, underlining the entrepreneurial and awareness approach that is rooted in the community. Working at the unit has changed how my family looks at me. They see me as a working woman now. What makes me happy is that my work will help children and mothers, says Madhu Devi, the newest member to join the unit at the time. She carried a smile that rarely left her face even as she pushes carts filled with grains to the processing unit.

In July last year, Vandana Devi was one of the women who interacted with Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath through video conferencing as he provided state investment to the production unit as a sign of the state's commitment towards the project.

I was nervous, the night before, as I was representing all the women who work at the nutrition production unit. But I was ready and happy that we got money from the government. Everyone now takes it seriously, added Vandana Devi

The production unit is part of a partnership between the WFP and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. WFP provides technical support on project implementation and supports training for members. The production units' pilot has become a harbinger of a large policy change; these are now being scaled up from two districts to the entire state with over 200 new units recently announced by the Prime Minister of India.

As part of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Aanganwadis play a crucial role in supporting households, particularly from low-income families, by providing childcare, health and nutrition, education, supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, and referral services.

# Data Notes

## Context and Operations

Photo Credit: © WFP/Ankit Sood

## Partnerships

1. <https://www.wfptrustforindia.org/>

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP:

- The Government of India
- The Government of Odisha
- Automatic Data Processing, Inc.
- Bank of America Charitable Foundation
- Cargill, Inc.
- Citrix Systems, Inc.
- Ericsson India Global Services
- General Mills Foundation
- General Mills, Inc.
- Global Development Group, NZ,
- Individual donors to Share the Meal & WFP.org
- Jubilant Bhartia Foundation
- Secretary General's Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Socio-economic Response to COVID-19
- Nutrition International
- Sodexo Food Solutions, India Private Ltd.
- Stop Hunger Foundation
- UNAIDS
- WFP 2030 Fund
- WFP Catalytic Impact Fund
- WFP Innovation Accelerator
- WFP Trust for India

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.


The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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 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				50000000
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				50000000
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting				19.3 2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number				38000000
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%				35.5 2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number				38000000

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	500	525	105%
	female	500	525	105%
	total	1,000	1,050	105%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
5-11 years	male	135	135	100%
	female	135	135	100%
	total	270	270	100%



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	65	65	100%
	female	65	65	100%
	total	130	130	100%
18-59 years	male	300	325	108%
	female	300	325	108%
	total	600	650	108%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,000	1,050	105%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Prevention of Malnutrition	1,000	1,050	105%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			

## 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Smallholder farmers, especially women, benefit from government programmes, including better supply chain/market integration, to increase their income and improve their sustainable livelihoods.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	1	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,000	100,000	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	14	15	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3	
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	24	25	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	5	5	

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> India - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=23	=12	10	5	3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Partners - <b>Location:</b> India - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	5	=18	=14	14	14	8	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 02: People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.</b>				<b>Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 02: Support state and national governments to improve and integrate nutrition policy and programming, including enhanced quality, advocacy, and systematized approaches.</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	500	525
			Male	500	525
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,050</b>

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	15	15
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	9	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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	8	11
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,041	3,018
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	7	10
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	9	8
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	17	15
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.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	3,933,000	3,932,500
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	3,933,000	3,932,500
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)	individual	1,000	1,122
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)	individual	25,000	34,137

## Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> India - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=10	=12	14	9	5	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=50,000,000	=10,000,000	30,500,000	64,500,000	28,100,000	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Partners - <b>Location:</b> India - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	14	=18	=18	18	16	14	WFP programme monitoring

**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 - Root Causes**

**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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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.

**Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities**

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	7	12
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	11	12
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	2

**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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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

**Institutional capacity strengthening activities**

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12	20
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	8	10

**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.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** National and state government - **Location:** India - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=15	=10	9	4	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Partners - <b>Location:</b> India - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	7	=18	=14	14	12	8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> India - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=8	=6	4	2	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	=5	=5	2	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP / Parvinder

A member of a women's self-help group in Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh, sits in front of nutritious food supplements made by the group's production unit

**World Food Programme**

<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 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.
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 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	843,036	772,837	1,842,294	674,015
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>843,036</b>	<b>772,837</b>	<b>1,842,294</b>	<b>674,015</b>
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.	1,349,737	1,251,683	1,960,564	826,680
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,349,737</b>	<b>1,251,683</b>	<b>1,960,565</b>	<b>826,680</b>
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.	643,835	595,289	957,843	419,720
		Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.	689,745	621,365	755,875	274,551
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,333,580</b>	<b>1,216,654</b>	<b>1,713,718</b>	<b>694,271</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## India Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,764,379	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,764,379</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>3,526,353</b>	<b>3,241,175</b>	<b>7,280,956</b>	<b>2,194,966</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>338,117</b>	<b>578,761</b>	<b>1,003,756</b>	<b>470,369</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>3,864,471</b>	<b>3,819,936</b>	<b>8,284,713</b>	<b>2,665,335</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>251,191</b>	<b>248,296</b>	<b>167,635</b>	<b>167,635</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>4,115,661</b>	<b>4,068,231</b>	<b>8,452,348</b>	<b>2,832,970</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

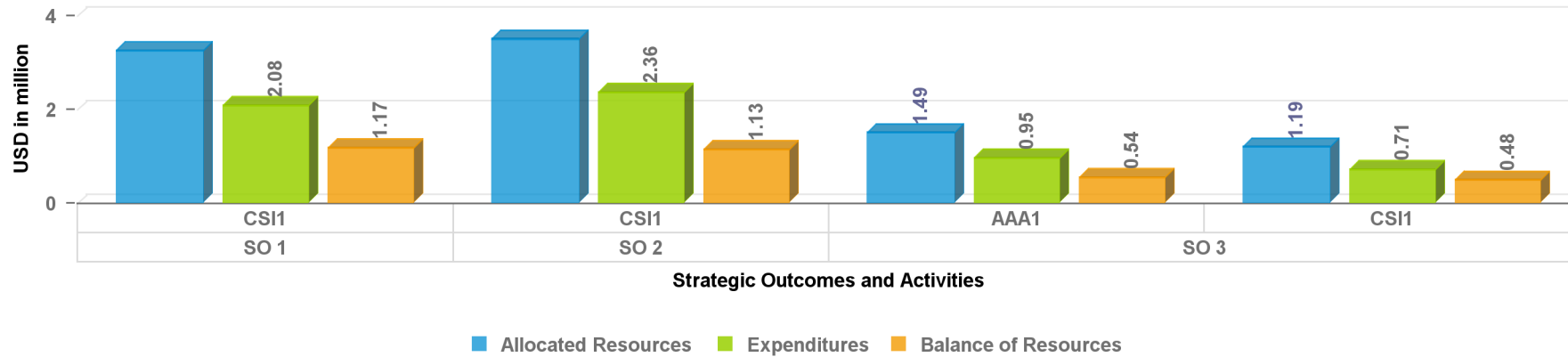
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## India Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.
CSI1	Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.
CSI1	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.
CSI1	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 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	2,674,376	3,243,590	0	3,243,590	2,075,311	1,168,279
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>2,674,376</b>	<b>3,243,590</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,243,590</b>	<b>2,075,311</b>	<b>1,168,279</b>
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.	3,952,711	3,490,418	0	3,490,418	2,356,533	1,133,885
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,952,711</b>	<b>3,490,418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,490,418</b>	<b>2,356,533</b>	<b>1,133,885</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## India Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.	1,894,382	1,187,240	0	1,187,240	705,916	481,324
		Facilitate institutional capacity at various levels to generate, share and use evidence for coordinated SDG 2 planning, roll-out, and monitoring.	1,919,923	1,492,253	0	1,492,253	954,129	538,123
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,814,305</b>	<b>2,679,493</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,679,493</b>	<b>1,660,045</b>	<b>1,019,447</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,764,379	0	1,764,379	0	1,764,379
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,764,379</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,764,379</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,764,379</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>10,441,392</b>	<b>11,177,879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,177,879</b>	<b>6,091,889</b>	<b>5,085,990</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>985,550</b>	<b>1,699,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,699,050</b>	<b>1,165,663</b>	<b>533,387</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>11,426,943</b>	<b>12,876,929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,876,929</b>	<b>7,257,552</b>	<b>5,619,377</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>742,751</b>	<b>615,312</b>		<b>615,312</b>	<b>615,312</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>12,169,694</b>	<b>13,492,241</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,492,241</b>	<b>7,872,864</b>	<b>5,619,377</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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