India
2021 Annual Country Report
Highlights

- WFP’s work indirectly reached around 50 million beneficiaries through innovative support for supply chain optimisation and IEC materials on TPDS.
- Around 38 million TPDS beneficiaries, school children, and young children under ICDS received fortified rice, and social and behaviour change communication.
- Around 50,000 pregnant and lactating women support for local production of fortified nutritious supplementary foods for the ICDS programme.

The National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 aims to ensure food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable through its associated schemes and programmes, making access to food a legal right.

India’s largest safety nets under NFSA include:
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) – more than 800 million receive subsidized food grains every month
- PM-POSHAN (school meals) – around 100 million school-aged children receive hot cooked meals every school day.
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) – around 110 million young children, pregnant and nursing mothers receive age-appropriate fortified supplementary foods.

114,000 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) beneficiaries received 570 MT of food grains stored in the Mobile Storage Units established by WFP in Uttarakhand and Odisha.

10 million TPDS beneficiaries in 8 states were made aware of Government’s One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme, allowing them to collect their entitlements anywhere in country.

5 states received technical support for production of fortified rice for national safety net programmes, reaching 2.2 million government beneficiaries.

Major Events

COVID-19
Second wave of COVID-19

Take Home Ration
production for 8 blocks in Uttar Pradesh begins.

Partnership signed with Mission Shakti to support 700,000 women’s self-help groups

Prime Minister announces mandatory fortification of rice in social safety nets by 2024

WFP and Government of Meghalaya partnership for supply chain optimization
Partnerships

WFP continued to strengthen partnerships with national government counterparts, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer’s Welfare, the nodal ministry. At the state level, WFP continued to partner with the Governments of Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand and initiated a new partnership in the north-eastern state of Meghalaya. Engagements with private sector, foundations, academic institutions and development organisations were expanded.

- 250 members of women’s self help groups empowered and trained to produce fortified blended foods for government programmes.
- 6 policy briefs on millet processing, organic certification, prices, and social protection system inclusion, developed with the Government of Odisha.
- WFP’s supply chain optimisation in Uttarakhand resulted in 76% savings in transportation costs of TPDS food grains for the state government.
- 2,400 government, NGO and other stakeholders benefited from training on issues of food and nutrition security in climate fragilities and disasters.
- WFP’s partnership with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office of NITI Aayog resulted in a newly developed monitoring and evaluation curriculum and competency framework for government.


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