**COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN** focused on three strategic outcomes:

1. The most vulnerable people can meet their minimum food needs all year round.
2. People with high risk of malnutrition have improved nutrition by 2025.
3. National institutions have enhanced capacity to deliver on SDG2 and collaborate regionally and globally towards it.

**COUNTRY CONTEXT**

- **population** 1.36 billion
- **food security proportion** 78%
- **CSP budget** 20 USD million (75% funded)
- **malnutrition** with >5 stunting at 35.5 percent
- **climate extremes** major food insecurity drivers
- **COVID-19** high inequalities, including gender

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Consistently and developmentally focused strategies and capacity needs assessment incorporating visioning, collaboration, and SSC.
2. Expand the program of CSS indicators for greater success in SDG2 agenda.
3. Enhance the targeting of CSS and strengthen the intermediate and inclusive approaches.
4. Develop long-term or agile collaborations, emphasizing support, security, and nutrition challenges.
5. Actively pursue five strategies, in place for mobilizing additional resources to further enhance work in other geographic and thematic areas.
6. Support the development of strategic partnerships and HQ, of UN, to tailored efforts

**KEY TAKEAWAYS & CONCLUSIONS**

- High strategic relevance with positioning of CSS to support government programmes.
- Geographic expansion and focus on national priority themes (climate change, resilience, etc.) could improve contributions.
- WFP can further advocate for and galvanize support around food security and nutrition challenges.
- Sufficient funds were mobilised for the current level of operations.
- Additional financial resources needed to expand the Government’s to accelerate the attainment of SDG2.

**RESULTS & PERFORMANCE**

- WFP seized national momentum to support evidence and evaluation.
- WFP could have further advocated for investments towards food security.
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**PARTNERSHIPS**

- WFP support helped contextualize Indian good practices abroad but COVID-19 stalled efforts.
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**RESOURCES MOBILIZATION & EFFICIENCY**

- Additional financial resources needed to expand the Government’s to accelerate the attainment of SDG2.
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**RELEVANCE & STRATEGIC POSITIONING**

- GEWE considerations integrated across its areas of interventions.
- Promoting further leadership of gender sensitive data within M&E and learning systems could be helpful.
- Challenges faced by disconnected groups in accessing entitlements should be further understood.

**GENDER, INCLUSION & “NO ONE LEFT BEHIND”**

- Close links were maintained with central and state Government counterparts.
- Supporting efforts for CSS and women could promote more inclusive national programmes.
- Further partnerships with CSOs and women could promote more inclusive national programmes.

**ENABLING ROLE**

- WFP focused on providing technical assistance and strengthening the Government, enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the three government safety nets programmes.
- WFP has influenced both supply and demand for quality food and addressed institutional challenges and capacity gaps.
- WFP seized national momentum to support evidence and evaluation.
- WFP could have further advocated for investments towards food security.

**READ OUR EVALUATION BRIEF**

Do you want to know even more details? Do you have a few more minutes? Read our Evaluation Brief here. For more information on this evaluation, visit WFP.org/independentevaluation.