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India

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022

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Overview

The effects of COVID-19 continued into 2022, with a third, but milder wave of the pandemic affecting India in January and February. The country was also impacted by extreme weather, when an unusual heat wave significantly affected its breadbasket region in the final weeks of the wheat production season.

To ensure sufficient stock in the Public Distribution System (PDS) and the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) scheme, the Indian Government banned the export of wheat in May and August, and further restricted the exports of other wheat products. By early September, the Government also banned the exports of broken rice. Under PMGKAY, which began in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government provided top-ups of 5 kg of free rice or wheat per person per month for all PDS beneficiaries.

In a matter of months, the Government went from having a huge surplus of food grains to just having enough to meet their annual requirements for the National Food Security Act (NFSA) food-based social protection systems. Therefore, WFP's work to make these systems more efficient and effective was especially appreciated by the Government. For example, the initial work on supply chain optimization, which reduced transportation costs by up to 75 percent in Uttarakhand, led to the Government instructing states to undertake similar route optimization. The installation of WFP's automated food grain dispensing machines - *Annapurti* - in five states created additional demand from state governments wishing to provide entitlements more efficiently and transparently. Nearly 60,000 PDS beneficiaries were accessing their entitlements through *Annapurti* by end-2022.

WFP's support for the national roll-out of fortified rice in all the Government's food-based social protection programmes expanded in 2022 to seven states, reaching over 280 million NFSA beneficiaries with fortified rice. Last year, WFP's work with women's self-help groups to produce fortified blended supplementary food for use in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programmes led the Government of Uttar Pradesh to invest in WFP to expand the programme to all 75 districts in 2022. The Government also agreed to scale up fortified rice in all food-based safety nets, backed with USD 360 million in funding to reach over 800 million people.

In September, WFP received a request from the Ministry of Agriculture's G20 working group to provide technical and coordination support as they moved forward in preparing to host the G20. On 1 December, India assumed the presidency of the G20.

National evaluation capacity strengthening remained a priority through a partnership with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of the Government's think-tank, NITI Aayog, through which WFP worked with the planning departments of two states.

On disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, WFP continued working with the University of Reading to adapt the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture for use in Odisha. WFP also partnered with the WFP Innovation Accelerator to pilot the use of Takachar technology to convert agricultural waste into fertilizer. Lastly, WFP's joint five-year proposal with Sri Lanka for the Adaptation Fund was submitted and approved.

WFP's work on disability and inclusion progressed through a partnership with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research Training Institute in Odisha to plan a study of tribal groups in the state in 2023. WFP also partnered with Swabhimana, an organization of persons with disabilities, to conduct a study on the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in accessing entitlements from government programmes.

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

Context and operations

Despite starting the year with a third but milder COVID-19 wave, the food security and nutrition situation in India remained fairly stable throughout the year. The crisis in Ukraine resulted in some higher fuel and fertilizer prices but overall, India's supply chains were not badly affected as its huge economy has little reliance on the global market for food.

India has the world's largest food-based social protection system in the world, where more than 800 million people per month depend on wheat or rice from the public distribution system. The Government of India provides support through all levels of the value chain, from production and procurement, to storage and transportation, and on to fortification (for rice) and distribution through a network of more than 500,000 fair price shops at highly subsidized prices. Due to an unexpected and extended heat wave in March and April, the winter wheat production was lower than normal, and the Government did not procure enough domestic wheat for its 64 million mt of annual needs. Therefore, India placed bans on the export of wheat and rice, to ensure that domestic demand could be met in light of increased global demand due to the conflict in Ukraine. The Government was then able to extend the COVID-19 era 'top-up' programme of free grains for all National Food Security Act beneficiaries (800+ million people) to the end of the year.

WFP's work to support the Government in making their food-based social protection programmes more efficient and effective continued and was seen as even more valuable, in terms of creating savings (reduced transportation costs through optimization and reducing losses due to improved storage), increasing nutritional value (fortification and supplementary food production) and enhancing the accuracy of distributions (automated grain dispensing machines). WFP continued to provide integrated support to improve the quality of the school meals programmes in Odisha, Jaipur District of Rajasthan, and Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh.

By the end of 2022, WFP had expanded its work from a focus in only three states (Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh) to a network of more than 12 states, including Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttarakhand.

WFP initiated fresh efforts to help create a knowledge base on the special situation of marginalized groups such as those from scheduled tribes or particularly vulnerable tribal groups. WFP also initiated work to understand the barriers faced by people with disabilities in accessing their entitlements.

As for longer-term efforts focused on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (partnerships for the goals), WFP continued to build a body of experience around climate resilience for smallholder farmers, women's self-help groups, marine fishers, and others in the state of Odisha. Keeping in line with the focus on south-south and triangular cooperation, WFP hosted a high-level mission from the Government of Nepal to learn about the National Food Security Act and its implementation in India, as well as a mission from the Government of Bangladesh on rice fortification. Lastly, WFP hosted missions from WFP Iraq and Libya offices to learn more about the digitization of the public distribution system in the country.

Risk Management

Despite repeated mini-waves of COVID-19 and the potential wide-ranging impact of the crisis in Ukraine on the global economy, the situation in India remained fairly stable in 2022. WFP's work in capacity strengthening can be described as 'low risk' but 'high reward' as the focus is on providing technical support and innovation to strengthen government programmes and systems. The Government takes the lead in providing for citizens, responding to crises and saving lives. As with any WFP operation, one of the main risks is ensuring adequate funding for operations. However, 2022 was a banner year in terms of fundraising due to efforts on multiple fronts by WFP to increase the number of new funding sources. WFP has closed its country strategic plan (2019-2022) by reaching nearly 100 percent of the approved plan. WFP is looking to move offices to a safer and more stable premises in 2023, to mitigate the impact of any seismic activity on WFP operations.

Partnerships

WFP continued to focus its partnerships on strategic and operational engagement with national ministries and state departments. WFP's country capacity strengthening work focuses on providing technical support and innovation to strengthen national programmes and systems. In this way, the Government is both a partner and a donor since it is also the main source of funding for WFP's work. Strong national-level partnerships continued with the NITI Aayog (Planning Ministry), the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for work on the public distribution system and rice fortification. New co-funded state-level partnerships were signed with the Government of Meghalaya and also with the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission. The State Government of Odisha continued to be one of the most active government partnerships for WFP across different areas of work.

Strategic and technical partnerships were strengthened with the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, and the University of Reading. Private sector funding increased with continued partnership from Ericsson India and a new partnership with EXL Services India Pvt Ltd.

WFP deepened and expanded the breadth of its partnership with the **host Government**. At the national level, WFP deepened its strategic partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare for technical and knowledge assistance. WFP began supporting India's G20 presidency as a knowledge partner to the G20 Agriculture Working Group led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. WFP is also supporting the G20 and Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) presidency-related work of the Ministry. WFP also strengthened technical partnerships with the Ministries of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Women and Child Development, Education, Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change, and NITI Aayog. WFP also started engaging with the Ministry of Rural Development and of Social Justice and Empowerment on issues of women's empowerment, and disability inclusion.

At the state level, partnerships with the governments of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, and Meghalaya are based on a unique cost-sharing model. This model unlocks financial commitments from the state governments to fund their own technical capacity strengthening initiatives, opening a new window of funding from the host Government. Through the partnership with the Government of Rajasthan, WFP continued to provide technical assistance along a range of WFP interventions in the state. The same model of strategic engagement is being used for the partnership with the Government of Haryana initiated in 2022 that led to the signing of the Framework of Cooperation Agreement with the Foreign Cooperation Department of Haryana Government.

WFP's model of work in India does not rely on NGO partners for implementation since most of the work is undertaken in collaboration with the Government. However, there are several examples where WFP has collaborated with **national partners** in 2022.

- WFP partnered with Swabhiman, an organization of persons with disabilities, to conduct an assessment of the various barriers that persons with disabilities face in accessing government social protection schemes in the state of Odisha. In this partnership, WFP worked with Swabhiman to strengthen their capacity to plan and implement the assessment while WFP benefited from a well-organized, knowledgeable local organization which understands multiple nuances around disability and inclusion.
- WFP partnered with the Martha Farrell Foundation on designing and implementing financial and digital literacy training to urban poor women's self-help groups in Delhi and the surrounding area, relying on their vast network of staff and their ability to access and mobilize these women to participate in the training.

WFP participated in the Results Group 4 on Food Security and Nutrition through the **United Nations** Development Assistance Framework (2018-2022), along with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, WFP led the Outcome 2 working group for the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 which focuses on food security and nutrition - "people", and participated in the development of outcomes on "prosperity" and "planet" as well as "participation" which focuses on leaving no one behind.

Continued support from India's vibrant **private sector** has been a consistent enabler of WFP's work in the country. The year 2022 saw a significant scale-up of investments through current donors, namely Ericsson India Global Services, with a nearly five-fold increase in the annual grant amount in its fourth year of funding, based entirely on the success of their past investments in WFP's programmes.

A rich project portfolio, including new programmes and strategies for women's empowerment, has translated into further interest from the private sector for WFP's work, while also securing funding from new donors, including EXL Services India Pvt Ltd and Glenmark Foundation. Leveraging its relationship with the WFP Trust For India has made WFP

more approachable to the private sector, thereby securing confidence from private sector donors who previously shared legal and compliance concerns with respect to the Indian corporate social responsibility law.

WFP has further strengthened its partnerships with peer institutions, particularly in the field of nutrition, with PATH, BMGF and the Rockefeller Foundation investing in WFP's programmes for women, children and families.

WFP would like to thank the following donors for their support in 2022:¹

- The Government of India for its consistent and generous support of WFP operations in India and other countries. The state governments of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, and Meghalaya.
- Ericsson India Global Services, Glenmark Foundation, Jubilant Bhartia Foundation, PATH, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, EXL Service India Pvt Ltd, Rockefeller Foundation

CSP Financial Overview

WFP completed a budget revision for two main objectives:

- To reduce the duration of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 by one year, in order to align the new CSP with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027) for India.
- To increase slightly the direct support cost for the remainder of 2022, to be aligned with the actual expenditure rate.

At the end of 2022, the CSP 2019-2022 was funded at 97 percent of the total needs, mostly from the Government of India, the Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF), and private sector donations. For 2022, WFP operations were well-funded as the majority of the contributions received in this CSP were multi-year and 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. Furthermore, flexible funding from the EDMF allowed WFP to allocate resources across activities based on the funding levels.





































Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 were well-funded in 2022, mostly from multi-year, earmarked funds from private sector donations and state government contributions. WFP's work under Strategic Outcome 3 relied more on flexible, unearmarked funding from the Government of India's Pledge funds in the absence of directed funding for these activities.

As for expenditure, Strategic Outcome 1 expenditure stood at 98 percent of the approved implementation plan, while Strategic Outcome 2 was at 110 percent and Strategic Outcome 3 was at 79 percent. These expenditure levels were linked to the availability of funding sources.

WFP in India receives most of its funding from the national and state governments or through corporate social responsibility funds from India-based private sector companies. These partnerships ensure localization and sustainability of the technical support and capacity strengthening work which is the core of WFP's role in the country. This approach also supports WFP to position staff within government ministries and departments to work directly with their counterparts, strengthening trust, facilitating communication, and leading to joint work and results.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	597,485	879,890	1,259,925	858,003
SO01: The most vulnerable people in India are better able to meet their minimum food needs all year round	597,485	879,890	1,259,925	858,003
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.	597,485	879,890	1,259,925	858,003
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,209,860	1,189,861	1,925,903	1,310,988
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO02: People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.	1,209,860	1,189,861	1,925,903	1,310,988
Activity 02: Support state and national governments to improve and integrate nutrition policy and programming, including enhanced quality, advocacy, and systematized approaches.	1,209,860	1,189,861	1,925,903	1,310,988
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,470,890	1,310,891	1,837,781	1,029,630

SO03: 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	 1,470,890	 1,310,891	 1,837,781	 1,029,630
Activity 03: Facilitate institutional capacity at various levels to generate, share and use evidence for coordinated SDG 2 planning, roll-out, and monitoring.	 671,302	 651,303	 905,219	 528,826
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.	 799,587	 659,588	 932,561	 500,803
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 2,166,207	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 3,278,235	 3,380,642	 5,023,611	 3,198,623
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 825,684	 471,941	 872,233	 573,650
Total Direct Costs	 4,103,920	 3,852,583	 5,895,844	 3,772,273
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 266,754	 250,417	 83,219	 83,219
Grand Total	 4,370,674	 4,103,001	 8,145,271	 3,855,493

Programme performance

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



55,000 beneficiaries of the Government's TPDS in 3 States received 275 mt of grains through WFP's Annapurta (automated grain dispensing machine)



600,000 TPDS beneficiaries received 570 mt of food grains stored in the mobile storage units established by WFP in Uttarakhand and Odisha



12,000 government officials completed more than 35,000 online courses using the learning management system developed by WFP



The transportation of **35,000** mt of grains was monitored using a WFP-developed GPS tracking system in Rajasthan and Uttarakhand



2.1 million people in Meghalaya State reached by WFP-developed campaigns on One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and grievance redressal mechanisms

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on improving access to food for the most vulnerable populations by strengthening the Government's Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which provides highly subsidized food grains to more than 800 million vulnerable people each month through more than 500,000 Fair Price Shops around the country.

In 2022, WFP continued to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the Government's food-based safety nets under the National Food Security Act (2013) by providing capacity strengthening and technical support to the Government and its staff.

At the request of the Government, WFP rolled out an e-learning system for government staff, expanded the pilots of Annapurta (the automated grain dispensing machine), supply chain optimization, and GPS-based tracking systems to reduce transportation costs and carbon emissions, piloted internet-of-things (IoT)-enabled smart warehouses and continued to pilot the use of mobile storage units to reduce storage losses for government stocks. In addition, WFP provided technical support and innovation to increase the social and financial mobility of women in self-help groups in Odisha.

Resources to Results

Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded against the 2022 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 and state governments (Odisha and Meghalaya). WFP's total expenditure under this Strategic Outcome for 2022 was 98 percent of the implementation plan.

Outputs

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP reached or exceeded all output targets in 2022. The numbers of capacity strengthening initiatives and technical assistance activities in support of Mission Shakti were exceeded due to additional requests from the government partner.

After the launch of the e-learning system for the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, the number of government staff who registered and completed courses exceeded the initial target of 10,000 users during the year. Within the system, WFP developed and launched eight modules in partnership with the Department, and developed three learning modules to be deployed through a separate portal for the women's self-help groups through Mission Shakti. The eight modules for DFPD include: the management of Intra-state and National Portability, National Food Security Act (2013) and reforms in the Public Distribution System, an overview of Central Dashboards, the usage of Aadhaar in TPDS Reforms, the computerization of Supply Chain Management in TPDS, rice fortification, oversight monitoring and grievance handling, and the digitization of beneficiary records.

The target for technical assistance activities was easily reached but the supporting activities, such as training and tools developed, exceeded the plan in order to respond to state-level requests for additional training and engagement to ensure state-level ownership. This was especially apparent in the state of Uttarakhand where the Government was very keen to implement reforms to improve the efficiency of their public distribution system.

The number of institutions with WFP expertise embedded reached the target as planned.

Outcomes

In 2022, WFP's work in Strategic Outcome 1 enhanced national and state food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components as a result of WFP technical support and capacity strengthening in the following areas:

1. To support policy implementation, WFP developed and disseminated information, education and communication campaigns for the Government of Meghalaya to increase awareness around the national portability of the public distribution system (PDS) and the grievance redressal mechanisms for the PDS in the state.
2. For capacity strengthening for the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution staff, across India, WFP developed and supported the Government in launching an online learning management platform and developed eight learning modules in areas such as supply chain and beneficiary management.¹
3. To enhance system components for the government supply chain, WFP conducted supply chain optimization for the State of Uttarakhand and supported the Government in implementing the findings which aim to reduce transportation costs once implemented. This work was presented at the annual Secretaries of Food meeting where all states were encouraged by the national Secretary to undertake route optimization exercises in 2023.
4. To reduce storage losses, WFP set up a second mobile storage unit in the state of Uttarakhand and installed three 'smart' warehouses using Internet-of-Things-enabled technology - both are in the pilot phase to be continued in 2023.

Partnerships

The main partners for Strategic Outcome 1 were the Department of Food and Public Distribution under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, as well as the State Departments of Food in Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, and Meghalaya - the first partnership for WFP in the northeast region.

In October 2022, WFP launched the Public Systems Lab with the Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer of the Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi. The collaboration provides a space for creating innovative, sustainable, and scalable solutions for making public systems more effective and efficient. Under the partnership, WFP developed and piloted Smart warehousing solutions in two locations in 2022 and has plans for greater collaboration in 2023 and beyond.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP has recognized the importance of tailoring its approach to the specific needs of diverse donors, including those from the private sector. To this end, WFP has worked to establish itself as a trusted and credible partner over many years, providing strong opportunities for visibility and collaboration, that have led to increased private sector contributions.

In addition, WFP has benefitted from formalizing decisions and agreements through written documentation, such as memoranda or letters of understanding. Such measures have been crucial in mitigating the turnover of government staff and ensuring that activities can continue with government support across many years.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M)

WFP’s work in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of government systems under Strategic Outcome 1 in 2022 showed full integration of gender (GaM-M 3). This was evident in two examples. Firstly, WFP carried out a gender-sensitive analysis of the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in accessing government social protection schemes. Secondly, WFP partnered with the Mission Shakti in Odisha to strengthen capacities and enhance incomes of women in self-help groups.

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)	3

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



282 million people received fortified rice through Government food-based social protection programmes as a result of WFP's rice fortification support



14.9 million young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women received fortified blended foods produced by WFP-supported units in Uttar Pradesh.



7,100 rice millers trained and 3,100 government staff sensitized on fortified rice in 7 states



7,600 government school employees trained on food safety and setting up of kitchen gardens under the Government's school meals programme.

Although India has some of the largest food-based social protection systems in the world, one-third of its children are still malnourished, as per the estimates from the National Family Health Survey-5 for India, 2019-21. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to provide technical support and capacity strengthening to government programmes and systems to increase their nutritional effectiveness.

In 2022, WFP continued to implement Strategic Outcome 2 through three key interventions, (1) providing policy support, technical assistance, creating awareness and demand, and capacity strengthening to scale up the production and use of fortified rice across government food-based social protection programmes, at the national level and in seven states; (2) policy advocacy, technical assistance and capacity enhancement of women's self-help groups to produce nutritious, age-appropriate supplementary food products for use in the Government's Integrated Child Development Services programme, targeting young children and pregnant and lactating women; (3) adding value to the Government's school meals programme through technical support, social and behaviour change communication, and training of school cooks.

Resources to Results

Strategic Outcome 2 was the largest component of WFP's portfolio in 2022, constituting 41 percent of the total resources available, and it was fully funded with expenditures reaching 110 percent of the implementation plan. This enabled WFP to implement the planned activities and meet the targets as required. Most of the funds received were from the private sector, multi-year grants from foundations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Outputs

WFP's technical assistance on fortified rice across food-based safety nets and nutritious products for young children and pregnant and lactating women reached many more beneficiaries. Both of the key projects supported by WFP were in the scale-up phase. Increased funding on fortified rice also ensured that WFP was present in more states in comparison to 2021. This therefore translated into an increased number of capacity strengthening activities and the development of context-specific tools for social and behaviour change communication. WFP exceeded many of the output targets in Strategic Outcome 2 due to the increased scope of work in rice fortification support to seven states. In 2022, WFP also focused on on-ground implementation of pilot projects under its school meals portfolio, resulting in expanded coverage and capacity strengthening activities.

Outcomes

More financial resources were mobilized for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening in 2022 than in 2021 - exceeding the target value set for 2022. This was because the Government agreed to scale up fortified rice in all food-based safety nets across the country, which it has backed with funding of USD 360

million and the goal of reaching more than 800 million people.

WFP maintained a similar level of engagement with partners for 2022 as against 2021 and baseline value for 2022, as reflected in the partnerships index. Notably, WFP formed several new partnerships across states, increasing the total to seven, for the scale-up of rice fortification, as well as with other agencies and organizations for the pilot work on kitchen gardens in the school meals programme and the production of supplementary nutritious foods for young children for the prevention of malnutrition.

Partnerships

Given the country capacity strengthening context, WFP continued to engage with government partners, including the Department of Women and Child Development, the Department of Education, the Department of Food and Public Distribution, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, the Bureau of Indian Standards and the Food Corporation of India at national level and bilaterally in seven states. WFP also entered into a multi-partner agreement with organizations such as PATH, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition on large-scale staple food fortification focused on fortified rice. Within the agreement, WFP set in place a technical advisory group of international and national experts on fortification, as well as a system to set up technical support units in different states. This aims to help maximize sustainability on these fortified rice initiatives. To support the implementation of an integrated nutrition package in the school meals on a pilot basis, WFP partnered with grassroots organizations and local agriculture institutes.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP's flexibility and availability to work closely with the Government, coupled with its expertise in the area of nutrition and food technology, reinforced WFP's position as the technical partner of choice with the Government. These factors also facilitated the scale-up of WFP-supported interventions on fortified rice across the country and nutritious products for young children in Uttar Pradesh. WFP's pilot projects on products for young children were delayed in the states of Rajasthan and Odisha due to delays in government approvals as well as changes in key government stakeholders responsible for decision-making.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M)

WFP integrated gender and age in Activity 2, with a GaM-M score of 4. This was evidenced by including gender and age analyses in reports, tailoring social and behaviour change communication materials to beneficiary needs, and recording the empowering effect of the training app developed by WFP for school cooks in the Government's school feeding programme. This was also seen in the work with women's self-help groups to produce take-home rations for the Integrated Child Development Services programme in Uttar Pradesh.

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	4

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



125 government staff in New Delhi and Rajasthan trained



6 policy briefs on millets produced



250 smallholders trained on participatory approaches for climate change adaptation



12,000 marine fishers trained using the Secure Fishing app

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued 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 the 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 the Government of Rajasthan and Odisha, with a focus on food security monitoring, while supporting the evaluation of WFP pilot projects, and other studies. The work of the gender and inclusion unit is also included under Activity 3 but is elaborated on in detail in the gender section.

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, mainstreaming millets into national food-based social protection systems, and supporting work around SSTC.

Resources to results

Strategic Outcome 3 was technically fully funded, though some funds were multi-year and intended to be spent in 2023. In addition, the research and programme work in gender and inclusion was budgeted under Activity 3 and accounted for around 19 percent of funds raised and 12 percent of expenditure in 2022. Nevertheless, expenditure was at 74 percent of the implementation plan for Activity 3 and 79 percent for Activity 4. Work not completed in 2022 will be carried over to 2023. For Activity 3, most of the funds were from the Government of India's annual pledge amount and the Emerging Donor Matching Fund contribution, while for Activity 4, funding also included some funds from WFP's Innovation Accelerator.

Outputs

Under Activity 3, WFP completed a number of studies and evaluations including: an assessment of a special scheme on pulses by the Government of India.

WFP completed a decentralized baseline evaluation of its project which produces fortified supplementary foods for the Integrated Child Development Services programme in Jaipur district, an endline assessment of WFP's pilot on the ICT-based training programme for school cooks and helpers in Uttar Pradesh and Odisha, and baseline reports of the Government's pilot scheme on rice fortification in two states.

Through its partnership with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog, WFP prepared a synthesis report of findings from the multiple evaluations on the National Food Security Act, published by the Department of Food and Public Distribution and facilitated a capacity strengthening session for senior State and Union

Territories officials on monitoring, evaluation and learning. In addition, WFP finalized the SDG 2 monitoring dashboard and completed three capacity strengthening sessions with the Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan. WFP also formulated a partnership with the Planning Department, Government of Odisha.

Under Activity 4, WFP reached more than 12,000 marine fishers through a 'Secure Fishing' app which WFP developed, to increase their daily catch, improve their safety, and empower them to take decisions. The app was handed over to government partners. WFP trained Met and Agriculture University staff to analyse historical data for the development of tailored climate products for target district and conducted a training of trainers and subsequent capacity strengthening of 250 farmers and women-led self-help groups. With SSTC as a guiding framework, WFP also led multiple technical sessions to map and exchange good practices on millet mainstreaming, on climate smart agriculture and anticipatory action. In partnership with the MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, WFP completed climate vulnerability and capacity assessments in three states. WFP also led the documentation of best practices for millet mainstreaming in partnership with the Odisha Millet Mission, developed six policy briefs and published a compendium of best practices on food and nutrition security in climate fragilities and disasters.

WFP also hosted a high-level mission from the Government of Nepal through a SSTC knowledge exchange with the Government of India, with a focus on implementing the National Food Security Act and the Right to Food. WFP also facilitated a second south-south exchange with a mission from the Government of Bangladesh on rice fortification. Lastly, WFP facilitated an initial internal knowledge exchange mission of WFP staff from Iraq and Libya country offices as a first step towards longer-term south-south cooperation efforts to commence in 2023.

Outcomes

Under Activity 3, the baselines on rice fortification and distribution under the public distribution system in the Malkangiri district of Odisha and Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh helped in benchmarking important nutritional indicators, specifically for anaemia. These will help in providing a comparison point for understanding the impact of the rice fortification programme by the end of the project. WFP supported the DMEO of NITI Aayog, with the development of the Terms of Reference and sampling design for the comprehensive evaluation of the National Food Security Act, which was approved by the CEO and the Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog.

WFP supported the efforts to integrate food and nutrition security in the disaster risk management curriculum and strategies of the Government. The national-level training of trainers of government officials helped to integrate disaster risk management in the government planning process at district and village levels. A draft strategy paper and compendium of good practices around millet mainstreaming in Asian and African countries was prepared and shared with the Government.

Partnerships

WFP continued its partnership with DMEO of NITI Aayog for national evaluation capacity strengthening. At state levels, WFP also partnered with the Planning Department Directorate in Rajasthan and expanded this work to the Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA), Planning and Convergence Department, Government of Odisha and seconded a staff member to coordinate the activities under the signed agreement. WFP also initiated a partnership with the International Crop Institute for Semi-Arid and Tropics (ICRISAT) for a joint study on the effects of climate change on food security.

Under Activity 4, WFP continued its partnership with NITI Aayog, the Ministry of Agriculture, Farmer Welfare, SPHERE-India, Odisha Millet Mission, the National Institute of Disaster Management, the University of Reading, Takachar, and the Odisha Fisheries Department, and signed a collaboration with the Odisha's Agriculture Department. All of these partnerships focused on resilient food systems.

Lessons learned and next steps

Strengthening monitoring and evaluation staff capacity for government counterparts at national and state levels positioned WFP as a credible technical partner. However, mobilizing resources for this work remains a challenge as it is harder to show tangible/physical outputs of national evaluation capacity development to donors.

Under Activity 4, WFP continued to define a niche in the area of climate change adaptation, by undertaking multiple studies and demonstration projects, and developing a network of partnerships. Some of these learnings were used in the design of a regional Adaptation Fund proposal with Sri Lanka.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM-M)

Activity 3 partially integrated gender (with a GaM-M score of 1) by including some gender-disaggregated analysis in baseline assessments for take-home ration production in Jaipur and rice fortification in Malkangiri and Chandauli districts. Activity 4 fully integrated gender (with a GaM-M score of 3) by conducting gender analysis for the Adaptation

Fund proposal, prioritizing women in the implementation of Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture, and recording case stories of women millet farmers.

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	1
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

Gendered social norms are a major cause of gender inequality in India. This affects the survival of women and girls, access to food and nutrition, ownership of resources, and share in decision making within households and communities. As a result, women and girls are less likely to be educated, gainfully employed, owners of land and other assets, and of good health and nutrition status. The Government of India has prioritized gender equality and women's empowerment through a number of programmes; including a flagship programme that focuses on women's economic empowerment through women's self-help groups, and enhancing their incomes through links with skill-building and credit and market support.

In a first such initiative, WFP conducted a gender and inclusion assessment of persons with disabilities and their access to government social protection schemes, in collaboration with an organization of persons with disabilities in Odisha. Quantitative results indicate that more women benefit from the skill-building programmes, while more men benefit from the pension scheme. Contrary to expectations, more women than men regularly avail benefits and are less dependent on help to access benefits. Ongoing qualitative research is capturing in-depth perspectives of persons with disabilities on challenges they face in accessing government schemes, particularly on food and nutrition.

WFP is supporting Mission Shakti, the Government of Odisha's department of women empowerment, in strengthening support to women's self-help groups (WSHGs). Under this intervention, WFP provided a packaging machine to a women-run unit producing supplementary take-home rations that supply the Government's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme for pregnant and lactating women and young children. A solar-powered cold storage unit has also been set up, which WSHGs will run to serve the local farmers. WFP is conducting a series of assessments to measure the impact of schemes on WSHG incomes, including paddy procurement, pisciculture and electricity billing and collection by WSHGs. Two training modules on financial literacy and empowerment were finalized to be rolled out to the WSHGs by Mission Shakti.

WFP captured its contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment through qualitative documentation and activity evaluations, which indicated that WFP's activities with Mission Shakti have contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment, especially the automated packaging machine which is being used by women's self-help groups in Odisha. The app-based training of school cooks and helpers under the school feeding programme had substantial benefits on attitudes, confidence, sense of responsibility towards work, and ability to use digital platforms.

In Uttar Pradesh, WFP is helping the Government to scale up the intervention of women-led units manufacturing take-home rations under the ICDS scheme, to more than 200 units across the state. A programme management unit has been set up for the purpose. A set of protocols was prepared to guide the management of such units, including one on gender and protection. WFP is replicating this intervention in Rajasthan, where two WSHGs were trained on financial literacy and empowerment.

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 population of nearly 1.4 billion people, India has some of the largest food-based 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 scheme benefits nearly 90 million children and pregnant and lactating women. As WFP in India solely focuses on technical assistance to strengthen the Government's food-based safety net programmes, WFP's efforts on protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) focus on ways to strengthen such mechanisms in government programmes. WFP also works to strengthen the protection and AAP capacities of NGOs implementing humanitarian and development interventions.

Among key initiatives related to protection and AAP, WFP supported the Government of the state of Meghalaya in rolling out an information, education and communication (IEC) campaign for the public to enhance awareness of the feedback mechanism for the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). WFP designed posters to build awareness of beneficiaries on accountability mechanisms and the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme, and shared this with the Government for display at all fair price shops and prominent locations. At the request of government, WFP developed an e-learning module on the Government's community feedback mechanisms (known in India as grievance redressal) of the Targeted Public Distribution System on the learning management system of the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India. The module's objective is to strengthen staff capacities in implementing the grievance redress mechanism in the scheme.

Among vulnerable groups,¹ WFP focused on persons with disabilities through an assessment that explored the challenges they face in accessing social protection schemes. The assessment is being conducted in the state of Odisha in partnership with Swabhiman, an organization of persons with disabilities.

Building on its experience in Rajasthan, WFP continued its focus on indigenous peoples and partnered with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research Training Institute to initiate a gender and inclusion study in the state of Odisha on the food security and vulnerability status of tribal populations. Tribal communities constitute about a fourth of the state's population, and include some particularly vulnerable tribal groups who have primarily subsistence economies with little engagement with other non-tribal groups. During the reporting period, efforts were made to establish and consolidate the partnership with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and start data collection. Consolidation and analysis of findings will be completed during the first quarter of 2023, which will be contributing to inform inclusive programming throughout the year.

WFP conducted a study on food and nutrition security of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) during the COVID-19 period across five states in India, covering women, men, transgender and persons with non-binary sexual identities. The study examined their access to food and nutrition, particularly the Government's food-based safety net schemes, and how this was affected during the period when COVID-19 related restrictions were in place. Recommendations from the study include the need for concrete operational guidelines on the food and nutrition security of PLHIV, more inclusive access such as through a single-window clearance systems, and generating awareness among PLHIV on the importance of good nutrition.

In Uttar Pradesh, as part of its assistance to the Government to establish more women-led take-home ration manufacturing units across the state, WFP developed a set of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for working with women's groups, with a focus on gender and protection considerations, and shared them with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The SOPs listed key steps and actions that WFP, government or non-government partners should take while working with women's groups or micro-enterprises, to ensure that protection is integrated and equitable outcomes are strengthened. These included the need to sensitize communities and families to create an enabling environment for women's participation and reduce their burden of work, conduct team building activities for improved working environment and provide facilities to ensure protection and security for women workers. Given the Government's focus on enhancing women's economic empowerment through women's self-help groups, the SOPs stressed that it is important to consider the complexity of local dynamics to ensure that the activities do not exacerbate existing inequalities or create new protection risks, such as expanding women's burden of physical labour, unpaid workload, or endangering the safety and security of workers.

Under its engagement with the Inter-Agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network, WFP co-facilitated a town hall session to sensitize and educate UN staff members on PSEA. WFP also contributed to the development of Inter-Agency SOPs on handling sexual exploitation and abuse complaints and referrals in India.

Environment

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

The major environmental issues in India include the 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 fuelwood and dried waste from livestock for cooking, burning crop residue, a lack of organized garbage and waste removal services, a lack of sewage treatment operations, a lack of flood control and monsoon water drainage system, and the 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 the overall carbon footprint. Since the completion of the 2021 optimization exercise that indicated an initial reduction transportation costs, WFP continued to provide technical support to the State Government to further optimize their network in 2022 which has resulted in a 60 percent reduction in transportation costs. The State Government is currently implementing the optimized results which will result in a 22 percent reduction in distance travelled, thereby having a positive impact on CO² emissions.

WFP has continued to support 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.

WFP continued work with the Takachar project in Haryana state, where crop residue is usually burned, contributing to the hazardous air pollution in New Delhi. In 2022, the project converted 16 mt of rice straw into biochar at the farmgate level. This was applied as a partial replacement of the chemical fertilizers in the Kharif season and has the potential to improve the soil quality and yield.

In 2022, WFP completed the first level training of farmers in partnership with the Government, the Indian Meteorological Department and the University of Reading to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers to manage climate vulnerabilities in the first year of this multi-year project.

WFP also rolled out the 'Secure Fishing' app to targeted fishing communities in cyclone-prone coastal areas of Odisha, which will reduce risk, improve income and prevent over-fishing for 100,000 small scale marine fishers, in partnership with the State Government.

Grain ATM Innovation



Braving the December chill, Sushil Kumar is eager to share about the new attraction at his Fair Price Shop in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. "Initially, people were perplexed by the presence of Annapurta, an automated grain dispensing machine, at the shop. But on seeing how the machine works for over six months they are now happy that it is much more than a fancy machine," says Kumar, who manages the shop with his wife. It is one of the 550,000 shops and outlets that form the world's largest distribution network serving as the backbone of the world's largest food safety net.

Creating trust and transparency

Under the National Food Safety Act (2013), each eligible family living below India's official poverty line receives 35 kilograms of highly subsidized rice or wheat every month, while households living above the poverty line are entitled to 15 kilograms of subsidized food grains. Over 800 million citizens are covered under the scheme.

The original process at ration shops, which is manual scooping, often raises questions about the accuracy of the amount that beneficiaries receive. The physical process and long lines are also cumbersome for the beneficiaries. This innovation aims to mitigate these challenges, as the Annapurta machine electronically calculates and disburses exactly the right amount of grain.

"Many shop owners are dubbed as fraudsters by the local community due to suspicions of corruption. But with the machine being installed no one can raise a finger of doubt at us as whatever is being given is visible on the display and in front of the customers' eyes," adds Kumar.

Inclusive and seamless

This enthusiasm has been shared by many government partners too. "The Annapurta was developed by WFP and is proving useful in more ways than one. It is increasing the transparency and efficiency of public distribution system, making the monthly collection of entitlements, easier and hassle-free. The Government of Uttarakhand is committed to ensuring the Right to Food to its citizens in a transparent, inclusive, and seamless manner," says P.S. Pangtey, Additional Commissioner, Department of Food, Civil Supply and Consumer Affairs, Government of Uttarakhand.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP and the Government of Uttarakhand was signed in February 2020, and under this collaboration, the state has become the first in the country to optimize its targeted public distribution system supply chain in this way, providing timely food grains to 10 million beneficiaries every month.

Food grain support is a lifeline

Going forward, this innovation will continue to enhance this vital lifeline for vulnerable people. "I often don't get much work since the COVID-19 pandemic. When I do, it is as a daily wage worker for a couple of weeks in a month," says Braj Kishore, 53. "Without the grains that we get from the monthly ration, we would not have enough food for the family. I have been receiving rations through the ration machine and the best thing about it is that we get the exact amount of wheat or rice that is due. It is also very hassle-free compared to earlier."

Data Notes

Partnerships

1. Full list of donors:

- The Government of India
- State governments of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Meghalaya
- Automatic Data Processing
- Bank of America Charitable Foundation
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Cargill Inc
- Citrix
- Ericsson India Global Services
- EXL Service India Pvt Ltd
- General Mills Foundation
- General Mills Inc
- Glenmark Foundation
- Global Development Group
- Jubilant Bhartia Foundation
- Nutrition International
- PATH
- The Rockefeller Foundation
- Sodexo Food Solutions
- Stop Hunger Foundation
- WFP Trust for India
- WFP USA

Strategic outcome 01

(<https://indialms.in>)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

1. The use of the term 'vulnerable groups' here refers not to WFP's food security and nutrition vulnerability categorization, but to the Government of India's definition of vulnerability for the purposes of inclusion in the national social protection scheme


Grain ATM Innovation

Photo: Braj Kishore, 53, receiving food grains through WFP-supported automated grain dispensing machine, Annapurta, in Dehradun.

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Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			16.3	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number				282,000,000
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				14,900,000
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				14,900,000

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	6	6	
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: 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	10,000	12,228	
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	16	
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	16	19	
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: 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	=15	=15	14	10	5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Partners - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	5	=9	=9	9	14	14	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: People with high risk of malnutrition, especially women, children and adolescent girls, in India have improved nutrition by 2025.				- Root Causes	
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	17	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	139	185	
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	2	20	
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	4,454	17,969	
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	97	84	
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	1	6	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	44	49	
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	207,004	4,685,591	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	202,964	4,687,053	
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	Individual	0	10,605	

E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	Individual	0	21,311
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	0	10,000

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: 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	=15	=15	17	14	9	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=10,000,000	=10,000,000	360,000,000	30,500,000	64,500,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Partners - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	14	=18	=18	18	18	16	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		
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.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	125	125		
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	9	16		
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		
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	7	11		
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	3	3		
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		
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	27	25		
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	38	56		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source

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	=16	=16	15	9	4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Partners - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	7	=15	=15	15	14	12	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: India - Modality: - Subactivity: 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	=12	=12	23	4	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	=1	=1	1	2	1	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Shyamalima Kalita

Women farmers and self-help groups in Odisha are leading the fight against malnutrition by promoting millet consumption in their communities.

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 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	597,485	879,890	1,259,926	858,004
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			597,485	879,890	1,259,926	858,004
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.	1,209,861	1,189,861	1,925,904	1,310,989
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,209,861	1,189,861	1,925,904	1,310,989
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.	671,303	651,303	905,220	528,827
		Enable the Government of India and other countries to share knowledge and expertise and to provide disaster risk management services for the region.	799,588	659,588	932,561	500,804
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,470,890	1,310,891	1,837,781	1,029,631

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,166,207	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,166,207	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,278,236	3,380,642	7,189,819	3,198,623
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			825,684	471,942	872,233	573,650
Total Direct Costs			4,103,920	3,852,584	8,062,052	3,772,273
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			266,755	250,418	83,220	83,220
Grand Total			4,370,675	4,103,002	8,145,272	3,855,493



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

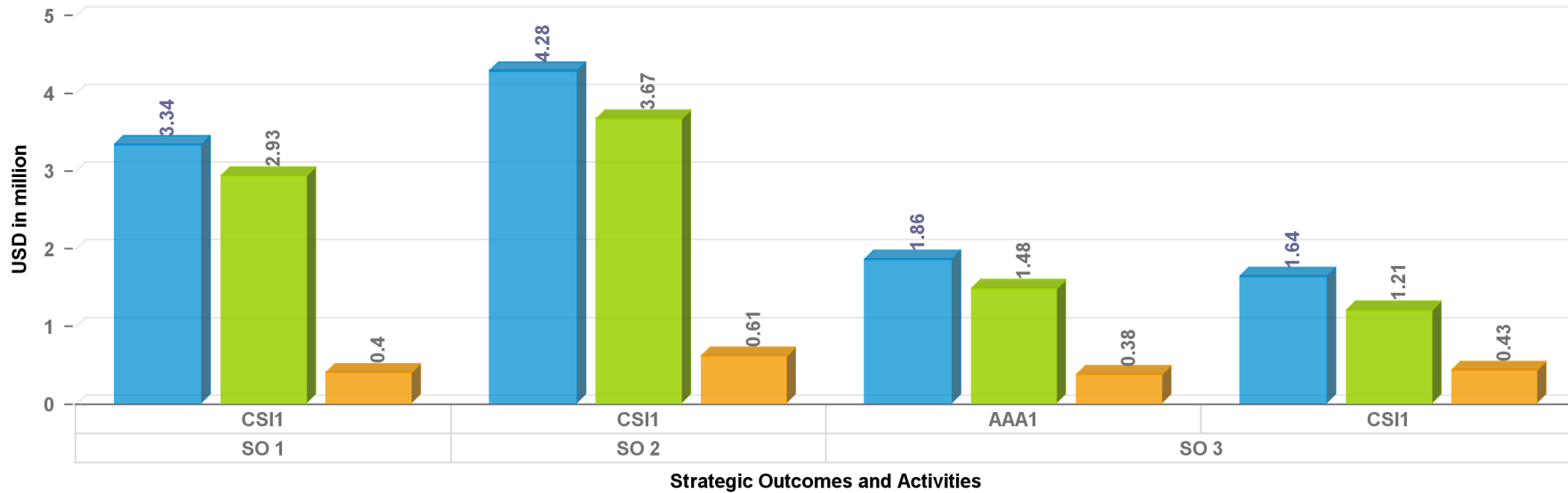
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	3,271,861	3,335,237	0	3,335,237	2,933,315	401,922
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,271,861	3,335,237	0	3,335,237	2,933,315	401,922
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.	5,162,572	4,282,437	0	4,282,437	3,667,522	614,915
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,162,572	4,282,437	0	4,282,437	3,667,522	614,915

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	2,693,970	1,638,477	0	1,638,477	1,206,720	431,757
		Facilitate institutional capacity at various levels to generate, share and use evidence for coordinated SDG 2 planning, roll-out, and monitoring.	2,591,225	1,859,349	0	1,859,349	1,482,956	376,393
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,285,195	3,497,827	0	3,497,827	2,689,676	808,151
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,166,207	0	2,166,207	0	2,166,207
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,166,207	0	2,166,207	0	2,166,207
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,719,628	13,281,708	0	13,281,708	9,290,513	3,991,195
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,811,235	2,037,896	0	2,037,896	1,739,313	298,583
Total Direct Costs			15,530,863	15,319,604	0	15,319,604	11,029,826	4,289,778
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,009,506	698,532		698,532	698,532	0
Grand Total			16,540,369	16,018,136	0	16,018,136	11,728,357	4,289,778

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures