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India

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP works with the Government of India at the national and sub-national levels on improving the food-based social protection system's efficiency, improved nutrition outcomes, women's economic empowerment and promotion of climate-resilient livelihoods.
- WFP demonstrates innovative solutions to support the government's efforts to address malnutrition and enhance social protection systems, by conducting pilots, generating evidence, and providing technical assistance to support the government's efforts to scale proven solutions.
- WFP continues to facilitate mutual learning among states as well as with other countries through the sharing of best practices and fostering of south-south and triangular cooperation activities.

WFP supports India in achieving its 'zero hunger' targets

India is expected to remain the fastest growing major economy in 2024 with the World Bank predicting an annual growth rate of 7 percent although there is a decline in growth compared to 2023. In 2024, India held national elections which saw the ruling government coming back to power for a third term, suggesting that the overall national policy directions and its flagship initiatives will likely see a continuation, including those on food security and nutrition.

The year also marked the completion of ten years since the National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA, 2013) was enacted. Under this Act, the Government of India has been providing guaranteed access to food to almost two-thirds of its population through its national food-based social protection schemes. These include the largest social protection scheme in the world, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which provides food grains to over 800 million people through a network of 500,000 fair price shops (FPS). Millions more are also receiving support under maternal and child nutrition initiatives such as the PM POSHAN, national school meals programme, Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0, a supplementary nutrition programme for pregnant and breastfeeding women and infants and young children.

In January, free provision of food grains to the TPDS beneficiaries was extended for another 5 years, which showcases the government's continued commitment to ensuring food and nutritional security of its population. In addition, to tackle the problem of anaemia, the national government has completed the rolled out of fortified rice in all states across its three food-based social protection schemes.

WFP's 5-year India country strategic plan (2023-27) focuses on providing technical assistance and capacity strengthening support to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Government of India's food-based social protection schemes, improve nutrition outcomes, enhance women's economic empowerment and promote climate resilient livelihoods. WFP's assistance includes demonstrating innovative solutions through pilots such as an automated grain dispensing solution (Annapurti) for the TPDS which is aimed at increasing the efficiency and transparency in the last-mile food distribution process. WFP also provides technical support to the government's efforts to scale up proven solutions such as rice fortification which focuses on reducing malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among women and children. WFP further facilitates mutual learning through the sharing of India's best practices across various platforms, as well as the facilitation of learning visits for government stakeholders from other global south countries to India.

WFP extended its assistance to various government schemes. To assist in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS supply chain, the route optimization exercise has been rolled out across India which seeks to map the most efficient path between grain warehouses and distribution points, and 15 states have reported a cumulative saving of worth 15 million USD in their transport cost. Annapurti, the grain dispensing solution developed by WFP, has been rolled out in seven states benefitting 720,000 TPDS beneficiaries. Further, WFP has supported 90 fair price shops, the grain distribution points for TPDS, to convert to Jan Poshan Kendras or nutrition hubs, which offer more nutritionally diverse food products.

WFP continued technical assistance in enhancing the implementation of fortified rice. Over 400 million people benefited from the programme across ten states where WFP's assistance is provided. To enhance the overall nutritional value and safety of school meals, WFP provided technical support to set up 1800 kitchen gardens, trained 5,500 school cooks and relevant officials, and provided fortified wheat flour to 32,000 school children under the national school meals programme.

WFP has been collaborating with state governments to build financial literacy for women and ensure their economic empowerment. Learning modules were created to help strengthen the capacities of seven million women in the state of Odisha. In the state of Haryana, the 'Gender Equality, Nutrition and Community Mobilization' training has been rolled out, which is expected to reach 25,000 government staff and frontline workers. The trainings will cover community-level gender sensitization and response to gender-based violence and other gender issues.

WFP is supporting the government in promoting climate-resilient practices. Three Climate Adaptation Information Centers (CAIC) were established in the state of Assam, to support the Government in providing more nuanced climate services to more than 30,000 smallholder farmers. Further, WFP is supporting livelihood diversification and community-centered adaptation planning to enhance the adaptive capacity of smallholders in Assam and Odisha. A regional adaptation fund project covering Sri Lanka and India was launched which will support the governments to potentially benefit more than 40,000 smallholder farmers in coastal areas across the two countries.

WFP's research and assessments have been appreciated by the government for providing actionable insights. WFP handed over the report on the assessment of the rice fortification scheme in Chandauli District, Uttar Pradesh. In Odisha, an assessment on improving food security for smallholder farmers in Odisha using Climate Resilient Practices (PICSA Pilot) was also carried out.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and Food and Nutrition Security Analysis (FNSA) dashboards, developed by WFP for the Government of Rajasthan, were launched in the presence of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. The dashboard includes features to choose from a host of FNSA and SDG 2 indicators relevant for Rajasthan, visualizes the status of the indicators across geographic clusters in the States, and more. The dashboard, now operational and handed over to the Government of Rajasthan, is expected to strengthen the monitoring of SDG 2 and other food and nutrition security indicators in the coming years. WFP continued to develop capacities of the national and state governments to conduct evaluations and use evidence and organized technical trainings. WFP also organized panel discussions and roundtables on critical issues related to food and nutrition security and the development of government evaluation capacity. WFP is serving as the convener of the Outcome Group-2 on food and nutrition under the UNSDCF 2023-27. WFP has streamlined inter-agency collaboration and continues to work with the agencies in achieving zero hunger (SDG 2) for India.

WFP's key partners include the Ministry of Agriculture (nodal ministry), Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Child Development, NITI Aayog and Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office, National Institute of Disaster Management, Food Safety Standards Authority of India, India Meteorological Department. At state level, WFP works with Departments of Food and Civil Supplies (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh), Mission Shakti in Odisha, Departments of Women and Child Development (Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana), State Rural Livelihoods Mission in Uttar Pradesh, Departments of Education (Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh), Planning Departments in Odisha and Rajasthan, Odisha Millet Mission and Departments of Agriculture (Assam and Odisha). WFP also continued partnering with academic and research institutions including IIT-Delhi, IIT-Bombay, Assam Agriculture University and Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute.

Operational context



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WFP in India is collaborating with the Rajasthan Government to enhance food security and nutrition through initiatives like school nutri-gardens.

In 2024, the situation of food security and nutrition has remained stable in India. The country has been achieving year-on-year increase in the production of food grains, with a record level of production of rice, wheat and oilseeds achieved in 2023¹. However, in 2024, India experienced extreme weather events such as heatwaves, cold waves, cyclones, storms, heavy rainfall, floods and landslides for extended periods². In particular, increased heavy rainfalls and longer dry spells³ have likely affected India's food production.

The Government of India has been taking various progressive measures to ensure stability in food and nutrition security across its vast population. Under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA 2013), India operates the world's largest food-based safety net schemes, feeding over a billion people. In 2023-24, the volume of food grains allocated through various schemes of NFSA totalled 60 million metric tons⁴.

Under the ambit of the NFSA, three food-based schemes are being operated by the Government of India; the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) supports over 800 million beneficiaries, the Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 assist 98 million young children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, and the PM POSHAN scheme provides free mid-day meals to about 100 million school children in government and government-aided schools.

Recently, the Government of India took two important policy decisions to continue its food security measures; the free distribution of commodities under TPDS was extended for an additional five years, which greatly eases the financial burden of acquiring food for those who need it the most. Further, the supply of fortified rice across the three social protection schemes, a key measure to tackle anaemia, was extended till December 2028 and nationwide scale-up was completed in March 2024.

Within this context, WFP has continued technical support to the Government of India through the three food-based social protection schemes. WFP's technical expertise in bringing innovations such as the Annapurta automated grain dispensing solution, route optimization of the TPDS supply chain; sharing of global best practices on issues such as staples fortification, enhancing nutritional composition of supplementary food for infants and women, and climate-resilient livelihoods for smallholder farmers; and ability to generate reliable evidence on key issues of food security and nutrition continued to receive appreciation from Government counterparts.

The route optimization exercise for the TPDS supply chain, conceptualized and tested by WFP, was scaled up across the nation by the Government of India. Following the implementation of the optimization recommendations, 15 states reported savings worth USD 15 million in their transport cost and nearly 10,000 metric tons reduction in carbon emissions.

To tackle malnutrition, the government is taking steps to intensify nutrition through existing schemes. The Government started to convert Fair Price Shops, the TPDS distribution points which only distributed cereals, into Jan Poshan Kendras (nutrition hubs) which will gradually provide nutrition-dense food at competitive rates to all TPDS beneficiaries. WFP has supported in setting up of 90 such hubs, which have the potential to benefit several communities and beneficiaries of the TPDS. Further, WFP continues to pursue strategic pilots to enhance the nutritional value of school meals, such as training of cooks under the school meals programme, creation of kitchen gardens and introduction of fortification of wheat flour. WFP's capacity strengthening activities continued for government stakeholders. Trainings on rice fortification scheme continued to address common myths and misconceptions surrounding the scheme and to enhance its implementation.

Gender equality is another area of priority for India. The Government has been putting more resources in the hands of women by making them the key recipients of entitlements under various schemes. For instance, under the TPDS the ration card is issued in the name of a woman of the household. Under its livelihoods programme, the Government has mobilized nine million women self-help groups (WSHGs)⁵. Seeing women's economic empowerment as a key to solving food and nutrition challenges and this vast network of WSHGs as a point of intervention, WFP has been supporting some of the key Government programmes focused on gender and women's livelihoods in states like Odisha and Haryana. WFP's work on gender equality includes the development of e-learning modules on nutrition, gender equality, and financial and digital literacy for members of WSHGs and government functionaries, as well as sharing of best practices on women's economic empowerment with key government stakeholders.

The rising exposure and risk of extreme weather events due to climate variability affecting agricultural livelihoods in rural communities (particularly smallholder farmers) of India is a significant concern for the Government⁶. Considering this challenge, the launch of the regional adaptation fund by WFP with the Ministries of Environment of India and Sri Lanka in 2024 is very timely. In Assam and Odisha, climate adaptation projects - enhancing climate adaptation of vulnerable communities through nature-based solutions and gender-transformative approaches (ENACT) and resilient and inclusive initiatives for sustainability and empowerment (RIISE) were launched in 2024, which will demonstrate a community-led model of climate adaptation planning, adoption of good agricultural practices, and use of last mile climate information services to diversify agricultural livelihoods, enhance capacities of smallholder farmers, and build their resilience against climate change.

WFP's geographical presence in India continues to increase. Assam and Haryana are the new states where WFP began working in 2024. WFP now actively supports 23 state/union territory governments out of 36 states and union territories in India. Apart from project-specific partnerships, WFP provides technical expertise to two nationwide initiatives - the supply chain optimization for TPDS and the rice fortification scheme.

WFP as the convener of the Outcome Group 2 under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework has been reporting on the interagency cooperation for the country to support the government's efforts in combating undernutrition and improving accessibility and affordability of food grains. Compared to the previous year, the agencies have maintained and expanded their support to most states, especially those in hilly north and northeastern regions.

Risk management

WFP's operational model through pilot to scale-up through capacity strengthening can be described as 'low risk' as the focus is on providing technical support, capacity building, and innovation to strengthen Government programmes and systems. The Government takes the lead in providing assistance to its citizens, responding to crises, and saving lives.

Due to an almost one-and-half-month long national election process and associated period under the model code of conduct, the first half of 2024 saw a slowdown of several activities. However, this did not significantly affect the overall progress of the planned work.

WFP had sufficient funds to cover its 2024 expenses for its operations, though funding gaps remain one of the main risks for its India operations. In 2024, WFP received support from diverse partners, beyond its operational plan, including from the Government of India both at the state and national levels, multiple private sector partners and bilateral donor governments.

Lessons learned

WFP has a strong emphasis on using evidence to inform key decisions and has been playing the role of a knowledge partner to the government in the food security and nutrition space. Evidence generated in areas involving social protection systems, fortification of grains and women's economic empowerment has been widely appreciated.

WFP conducted an endline assessment study of the pilot scheme for rice fortification in Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh, which WFP was supporting since 2021. The study found that most households were consuming fortified rice regularly and there was a reduction in the prevalence of anaemia across all demographic groups.

A landscape study of the school meals programme menu across India suggests a need to revisit the food norms and menus in alignment with the revision of the nutritional standards for food-based safety nets. WFP's assessment of access to entitlements by persons with disability in Uttar Pradesh has highlighted the need for targeted interventions to create awareness, improve accessibility and train service providers in catering for those living with a disability.

Stories of Solidarity

Brewing Empowerment and Strengthening Nutrition in India



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Members of a take-home ration unit at Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh during a production break

Women from the Bhojla village in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, are visibly excited as they leave their houses and head towards a take-home ration unit. Working outside their homes marks a significant social leap for women in this region. These women produce various nutritious mixes that are distributed to women and children for consumption as part of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

"I have been extremely happy since I joined the take-home ration unit. It has helped me meet my daily needs and enabled me to send my children to school. I am self-sufficient and don't rely on my husband for everything. I am now able to contribute to the household income. A lot has changed in our lives since I started working. My husband has also been very supportive of my work. The women of the unit are like a family, and we do everything together. Our focus is on moving forward and doing a better job," says Draupadi, one of the members of the unit.

As they sit on the ground chatting during a tea break, one feels the sense of purpose that drives these women's exceptional commitment and the solidarity they have developed. We hear stories of how the steady income, training and respect in the community are changing their lives; some have renovated their homes, others have two-wheeled vehicles, and most have invested in their children's education.

Investing in women can spark change and speed the transition towards a healthier and safer world for all. Uttar Pradesh demonstrates the significance of women's empowerment in combating malnutrition through community-based micro-enterprises led by self-help groups. In 2020, the Department of Women and Child Development collaborated with the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission to establish a decentralized production model for women's enterprises' take-home rations. The model uses automated equipment with a five metric ton production capacity. Once the rations are delivered to Anganwadi centers (rural childcare facilities) by the women's groups, the women are reimbursed according to ICDS cost norms.

WFP demonstrated this model's feasibility by establishing two pilot plants in Unnao and Fatehpur in 2021. After positive feedback and commitment from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, this project was expanded to 200 production units across 43 districts in just over two years. This has created livelihood opportunities for 4,080 women, reaching 12 million ICDS beneficiaries.

Empowering women financially helps improve food and nutrition security and boosts economic growth. Women's economic empowerment contributes to significantly improving children's health markers and shared intra-household decision-making.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.



720,000 TPDS beneficiaries in 7 states received **3600 mt of grain** through WFP's automated grain dispensing solution



USD 15 million savings reported through **TPDS supply chain optimization** in 15 states



31% reduction in CO2 emissions due to **TPDS supply chain optimization** in 15 states



90 fair price shops under TPDS **transformed into Jan Poshan Kendra (nutrition centers)**, under a Government pilot



38,000 mt storage space in 7 locations utilized a WFP-developed **SMART warehousing solution which reduces storage losses**



10 capacity strengthening sessions facilitated with national and state government **under National Evaluation Capacity Development**

Strategic Outcome

Strategic outcome 1 aims to support the country's food-based social protection systems through technology integration, innovation, capacity strengthening and policy support. The strategic outcome focused on enhancing technical assistance to improve the efficiency and inclusivity of the national Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which provides highly subsidized food grains to more than 800 million beneficiaries, piloting and scaling initiatives which help beneficiaries receive entitlements in a cost-effective and accountable manner. The outcome supports the country's long-term goals of reducing hunger and malnutrition while enabling cost savings that can be reinvested to further advance SDG-2 (zero hunger).

WFP provided support through initiatives including - strengthening the capacities of government and other stakeholders to implement TPDS reforms; route optimization of TPDS supply chain; digitization and automation of food distribution through its Annapurta Grain ATM; transformation of fair price shops (FPS, food distribution points under the TPDS) into a more viable and nutrition focused Jan Poshan Kendras (nutrition hubs); and warehouse management innovations such as the Internet of Things (IoT)-enabled smart warehouses and mobile storage units. WFP introduced the standalone Annapurta solution, offering automated, 24/7 dispensation of food grains, reducing human intervention and improving accessibility to food-based social protection schemes, especially for vulnerable people such as migrant workers. This intervention also sets a benchmark for automation and transparency in food distribution.

WFP continued supporting the government as a part of WFP's National Evaluation Capacity Development (NECD) initiatives by conducting training sessions while enhancing evidence generation and sharing findings through national and international platforms and enhancing partnerships with academia such as the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay. WFP, in collaboration with IIT Bombay, organized round table conferences on strategic issues and solutions to address food waste and losses, malnutrition, and gaps in the food-based social protection schemes. The round table conferences saw participation from senior government officials, policy makers, academia, implementers, innovators, and other relevant stakeholders, and the key solutions discussed during the conferences were disseminated through policy briefs.

Resources Overview

Strategic outcome 1 was fully funded against the 2024 implementation plan. Most funds were from multi-year private sector donations and national and state governments (Uttarakhand and Meghalaya). WFP's expenditure under this strategic outcome for 2024 was 107 percent of the implementation plan.

Output Indicators

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP successfully reached all output targets and exceeded several, largely driven by increased demand from government partners.

WFP's technical assistance target was met and/or exceeded with the establishment of 90 FPS as Jan Poshan Kendras, installation of new Annapurta solutions (including two standalone units in Gujarat and Odisha), deployment of supply chain optimization tools across 20 states, and expansion of the SMART warehouse solution using IoT-enabled technology, achieving a storage capacity of 38,000 mt, about three times the storage capacity in 2023. Additionally, one Flospan structure was deployed as part of WFP's pilot on alternative storage solutions. The Annapurta solution was further expanded to four new locations (including 2 standalone units), bringing the total number of units deployed to 30. The positive user feedback regarding improved accessibility and reduced leakages of food grains was well demonstrated through a multi-location assessment conducted by WFP, and further scale-up is planned in 2025, as WFP continues to receive requests from various state governments. These achievements reflect the government's strong interest in scaling up WFP's pilots to enhance the efficiency of the TPDS.

WFP, in collaboration with the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), launched a learning management system (LMS) for the DFPD officials in 2022. In the current year, there were 1,036 new course completions. Moreover, the modules developed by WFP were integrated in the government's iGOT platform, through which 2,900 users completed them. The platform has achieved a total of 41,000 completions to date, underscoring the programme's role in building long-term technical expertise across India. WFP also developed three additional e-learning modules. WFP facilitated six in-person trainings (four with national and two with state government) on monitoring and evaluation, food and nutrition security, data analytics and tools. In one of the trainings, WFP facilitated a session on SDG-2 as part of the national training on SDGs for participants across 30 states/union territories at the National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD), NITI Aayog.

Finally, WFP's resources embedded in three Government institutions (DFPD, Governments of Uttarakhand and Meghalaya) met the target as planned, contributing to the sustainable scaling and technical reinforcement of government-led TPDS initiatives.

Outcome Indicators

WFP's work under strategic outcome 1 contributed significantly to the enhancement of national and state-level food security and nutrition policies, programmes and systems.

Based on the success of WFP's supply chain optimization pilots, the Government of India in 2023 mandated all states to undertake TPDS supply chain optimization as a prerequisite to claiming transportation costs, which has been done for 31 states/ union territories. At the end of 2024, out of the 20 states where WFP developed and deployed state-specific supply chain optimization tools, 15 states had declared potential savings of up to USD 15 million in addition to a reduction in carbon emissions by almost 31 percent, amounting to 10,000 mt. As for the SMART warehouse pilot, which is expected to reduce losses at the storage sites, the government established a standard operating procedure and has directed storage agencies to expand the solution in their long-term grain storage facilities. Through these solutions, WFP was able to provide effective technical support across the TPDS value chain, including transport and distribution, thereby ensuring transparency in the food distribution process.

Technical assistance to government departments in enhancing monitoring and evaluation capacity continues. WFP and IIT Bombay have jointly organized two roundtable conferences in 2024 (one on the status of malnutrition in India and the other on food loss and waste) resulting in policy briefs for wider dissemination. Several recommendations made to strengthen the national food-based social protection system were based on the monitoring, evaluation, and research data generated by the government and other stakeholders including administrative information on food distribution, evaluation and national survey results on malnutrition across age-groups and geographies. The roundtables provided a platform for meaningful exchange of ideas and practical strategies, based on the evidence from monitoring, evaluation, and research systems, to tackle challenges related to food and nutrition security, reaffirming the need for sustained, multi-sectoral collaboration to accelerate efforts in India's fight against such challenges.

Partnerships

Strategic outcome 1 activities were executed in partnership with the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) at the national level, food departments in partner states (Odisha, Uttarakhand and Meghalaya) and the Public Systems Lab (PSL) of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi. Apart from the line department, WFP partnered with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) and expanded collaboration with NITI Aayog. The technical partnership with IIT Bombay was leveraged to build evidence on food and nutrition.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Given that transfers of government counterparts are rather frequent, and this can lead to deferment of activities, WFP has been consistently making efforts to ensure that discussions and decisions are captured in writing early in the partnership process. This has been crucial in ensuring the continuity of planned activities in the long term, despite staff changes in the Government.

GAM-M

SO1 achieved a GAM-M score of 3 by capturing sex and age disaggregated data of Annapurthi beneficiaries and analyzing beneficiary feedback and perspectives on the use of Annapurthi through qualitative interviews.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems. | 3 - Fully integrates gender |

Strategic outcome 02: By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods.



With WFP **technical assistance fortified rice** from the government across 10 states **reached 463 million people**



12 million people received **nutritious fortified foods** produced by **5,950 trained self-help group members**



1,850 frontline functionaries trained and **5400 members** of the community sensitized on **consumption of fortified foods**



1800 kitchen gardens set up, **5500 cooks** trained on **nutritious and safe school meals**



32,000 school children received **fortified wheat flour** as a result of WFP efforts under the school meals programme

Strategic Outcome

India faces the triple burden of malnutrition with an increase in the prevalence of both obesity and anaemia between the last two rounds (2015-16 and 2019-21) of the demographic health and nutrition surveys along with persisting undernutrition. To support the Government's priority of reducing malnutrition, especially among vulnerable people and age-groups, through strategic outcome 2, WFP aims at improving the availability and consumption of diverse, nutritious, and fortified foods within the national food-based social protection schemes such as the TPDS, ICDS, and PM POSHAN. Further through technical assistance, WFP also contributed to building knowledge and influencing behaviour changes around nutrition in the different segments of the community.

Resources Overview

Strategic outcome 2 was fully funded against the 2024 needs-based and implementation plan with expenditure reaching about 90 percent of the implementation plan. While activity 2 expenditure reached 107 percent, expenditure under activity 3 was at 54 percent of the implementation plan. The lower-than-planned spending under activity 3 was on account of delayed government approvals in one of the states. The overall good resourcing situation enabled WFP to implement the planned activities and meet its planned targets. The funds were received from various partners including private sector partners such as MasterCard and Citibank, the government partners such as the state government of Uttar Pradesh, and international partners such as the Rockefeller Foundation and PATH.

Output Indicators

Building on the foundation laid in 2023, activities planned in 2024 were mostly implemented smoothly and successfully, resulting in good achievements against most of the targets for the year.

WFP continued providing technical assistance to the fortified rice scheme, for which most of the training activities exceeded the plan as WFP aimed to broaden its target and trained stakeholders across all levels. In 2024, WFP's support on fortified rice also expanded from seven states in 2023 to ten states.

WFP portfolio on school meals under PM POSHAN, which was present in three states, also expanded to an additional state in 2024. The activities under the portfolio were implemented in a phased manner and some new interventions were introduced. For example, to address the micronutrient deficiency of school children, WFP started a pilot intervention to supply fortified wheat flour to school children. This pilot covers 32,000 school children from 546 schools

in a state, with a distribution of 300 tons of fortified whole wheat flour to these schools. WFP continues to generate awareness of fortified wheat flour and its health benefits among school children, teachers, and other local stakeholders. In addition, WFP also worked with schools to establish kitchen gardens to increase the supply of diverse and nutritious food items as part of the school meals. There was an increase in the number of children who received information on nutrition and hygiene through WFP's behaviour change campaigns, thus reaching 2600 schools and more than 100,000 children.

WFP's work on supporting the provision of nutritious and quality-assured foods to young children through the food-based safety nets focused on the implementation and integration of innovative solutions. This involved developing a learning management system and leveraging the same for training the members of the women's self-help groups on topics such as infant and young child feeding practices, causes of malnutrition, the process of production of fortified blended foods, standard operating protocols on quality assurance and quality control, financial management, etc.

The outputs which were underachieved, such as the development and implementation of a technology-based solution for tracking the movement of packets of food from production to distribution site, were on account of delays in approvals from stakeholders.

Outcome Indicators

The year 2024 marked either the completion of ongoing projects or their movement to a mature stage, thereby enabling actions on policy and helping achieve targets. WFP contributed to influencing the continuation of the government's initiative on fortified rice in the food safety nets. WFP facilitated key partners and academia to continue providing policy support to the Government. As a part of this joint evidence and advocacy work, WFP facilitated the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) discussion which resulted in the policy decision on the removal of the disclaimer against the consumption of fortified rice by patients of sickle cell anaemia and thalassemia from bags of fortified rice. Continuing its approach of sharing evidence, WFP's work on quality-assured fortified blended foods for young children in one state, prompted the state to invest an additional USD 31.5 million towards the enhancement of the nutritional value of the foods distributed to young children.

Under activity 3, three state governments decided to adopt WFP's proposal to train cooks for the school meals programme (PM POSHAN) and one state scaled up WFP's pilot on school kitchen gardens. Advocacy actions were also pursued for the scale-up of fortified wheat flour in one state.

Partnerships

WFP worked with the Ministries/Departments of Food, Education, Women and Child Development and Rural Livelihood Missions at the national level and across 11 states. To ensure sustainable technical assistance on fortified rice, WFP set up and operationalized technical support units in academic institutes in six states and has been providing capacity support to them. At the national level, WFP continued to facilitate the work of the Technical Advisory Group on fortification, which looked into evidence from experts' lenses and provided useful policy direction. Further, WFP formalized new partnerships with grassroots organizations for ground-level implementation of its pilot projects and awareness campaigns as well as for undertaking studies. Partnerships with PATH and the Rockefeller Foundation were taken forward while a new partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation was initiated.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Building on the knowledge partnerships developed in 2023, WFP continue to further the agenda of nutrition security in India in 2024 as well. These partnerships helped support the sustainability of WFP's proposed interventions, bring complementary skillsets and, in some cases, transfer risks and address concerns raised by civil society.

Further, it was observed that these interventions once proven and in the process of being scaled up by the government, for example, fortified rice, continued to attract donors' interest and investment. In this context, WFP's support for quality implementation on the ground helped further evolve its partnership with partners.

Finally, due to the long process of obtaining government approvals for pilot projects, WFP started to systemically include a preparatory phase in its pilots and started early donor discussions.

GAM-M

Activity 2 achieved a GAM-M score of 4 by integrating gender analysis in two assessments that also captured beneficiary feedback and perspective. Activity 3 achieved a GAM-M score of 3 by integrating gender in social and behaviour change communication with school children and empowering cooks and helpers through training.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Provide capacity strengthening and social behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to Government and other stakeholders working in, and benefitting from, food-based social protection programmes. | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |
| Provide capacity strengthening and SBCC to the Government and other stakeholders for increased availability and use of diverse, nutritious foods in school-based programmes. | 3 - Fully integrates gender |

Strategic outcome 03: By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility.



2 e-learning modules on **financial literacy and women empowerment** shared with Mission Shakti



1 e-learning module shared on **gender equality, nutrition and community mobilization** for **25,000 frontline workers** of the Government of Haryana



180 government officials from the Department of Women and Child Development, Haryana, **trained on gender sensitization**

Strategic Outcome

India is among the world's most populous countries, but it is also one with a high level of gender inequality. Women are grossly under-represented in the labour force and may also be discouraged from entering the workforce due to persistent discriminatory norms and practices. Women's labour force participation rate was 37 percent as compared to 78 percent among men [1]. Thus, strengthening women's livelihoods could make a huge impact on poverty alleviation and food security in the long term, while also enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Further, enhancing women's participation in decision-making and improving their access to resources, are critical to create a more equitable environment. Gender inequality has a bearing on the nutritional intake of women and girls. Women's economic empowerment is a vital strategy not only for promoting gender equality but also for improving the well-being of families and ensuring long-term food security. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP aims to enhance gender equality and empower women from vulnerable groups by supporting government programmes focused on gender and women's livelihoods and thereby seeks to enhance sustainable and equitable food security. Inclusion is a key priority to achieve food security, especially ensuring people with different needs and marginalised communities such as tribal communities are not left behind.

WFP's approach under strategic outcome 3 centers on providing technical assistance to the government to improve the effectiveness of their gender and women empowerment interventions. This includes enhancing systems, developing operational tools, and strengthening the capacity of the government to improve implementation and scale programmes effectively.

Resources Overview

Strategic outcome 3 was fully funded per the 2024 implementation plan, allowing WFP to carry out planned activities and initiatives intended to meet targets. The funding was received from both private and government sources: while private donors mainly provided support for activities in Haryana, activities in Assam were supported by a government donor. The state government of Odisha provided full support for the activities in the state. In 2024, WFP's total expenditure related to this strategic outcome was 55 percent of the implementation plan. Part of the delays in the activities were due to the elections and the subsequent changes in the government counterparts. Further, WFP aimed to extend similar support to other states, but building new partnerships has taken time.

Output Indicators

In Odisha, WFP continued technical support to Mission Shakti, the State Government's Department of Women Empowerment. Under this partnership, though some delays were experienced due to the election process, WFP completed two e-learning modules on financial literacy and women's empowerment, which are expected to cover seven million women in Women Self-Help groups (WSHGs), and prepared a compendium of best practices on women's economic empowerment and a compendium of government schemes for women. Further, three sectoral assessments on WSHGs involvement were finalized.

With the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Haryana, WFP is implementing a training of frontline workers in community-level gender sensitization and response to gender-based violence. A training module was developed and six training of trainers covering all districts in the state was completed, focusing on gender equality, nutrition and community mobilization. To provide comprehensive capacity support, a self-paced e-learning module on gender is also being developed while educational materials on women's schemes have also been shared with the government.

In Assam, as part of the ENACT project, three training modules for women farmers (on financial literacy, digital literacy and enterprise development) were provided.

WFP continued to contribute to the theme of gender and inclusion as a knowledge partner. Two symposia on women farmers were organized in collaboration with the Royal Norwegian Embassy while two reports were completed on food security and vulnerability of tribal populations in Odisha and access of persons with disabilities to social protection schemes in Uttar Pradesh. One of the studies found 30 percent of tribals with poor food consumption scores indicating a lack of dietary diversity. Livelihoods were largely dependent on local agriculture and were affected by extreme climate events. Study recommendations included the promotion of traditional seed preservation and traditional techniques for sustainable agriculture. The Uttar Pradesh study on persons with disabilities found that 43 percent of respondents did not receive any specific social protection benefits and about a quarter needed help to collect their benefits. Recommendations included tailored awareness campaigns to inform persons with disabilities about available schemes, while also sensitizing government staff on engaging with persons with disabilities to provide their benefits.

Outcome Indicators

Strategic outcome 3 aims to achieve gender equality and women empowerment-focused outcomes in relation to food and nutrition security through its interventions. WFP’s interventions under strategic outcome 3 started in 2023 and have expanded in 2024. However, being in the process of implementation, outcomes concerning resources mobilized and training outreach are not yet fully visible. With training activities started in Haryana and soon to be rolled out in Odisha, WFP expects to yield tangible outcomes from 2025 onwards.

Partnerships

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP works in collaboration with state Governments; in Odisha, WFP works with the Department of Mission Shakti, to strengthen capacities of women’s self-help groups. In Haryana, WFP is partnering with the Department of Women and Child Development and the State Rural Livelihoods Mission to strengthen capacity of government frontline workers on community gender sensitization. In Assam, WFP is collaborating with the Department of Agriculture and the State Rural Livelihoods Mission to empower women smallholder farmers through the self-help group approach.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Securing funding for new interventions remained the most significant challenge. A concerted effort was made to connect with potential partners through social media campaigns and individual outreach. The frequent change of the Government counterparts, especially at the leadership level, was another challenge, leading to delays and changes in priorities in some cases. WFP sought meetings with new leadership whenever such change occurred, to update them about the programme and take forward the discussions with the focal persons.

GAM-M

SO3 achieved a GAM score of 4 through targeted interventions including a needs assessment study to develop a training module for gender training of frontline workers in Haryana.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women’s self-help groups. | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |

Strategic outcome 04: By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.



3 climate adaptation information centers established to **support improved access to climate services** for more than **30,000 smallholder farmers**



Community adaptation plans supported in 38 villages to benefit **40,000 community members**



Launch of the **regional adaptation fund project** between Sri Lanka and India which will benefit more than **40,000 smallholder farmers**



Training provided to more than **2275 vulnerable communities** including **smallholder farmers and marine fishers**

Strategic Outcome

India has achieved significant agricultural production over the last few decades. The country is however prone to multiple natural hazards. Two-thirds of rural households are dependent on livelihoods, which are exposed to climate risks. India has recorded increasing frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events in the last decade. The increasing negative impacts of climate extremes and variability often cause negative impacts on the livelihoods among vulnerable populations, especially smallholder farmers, women farmers and Indigenous Populations, resulting in increased burden of malnutrition and food insecurity.

Strategic outcome 4 aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of the government, civil society groups and communities against climatic stressors and strengthen climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems for sustainable food and nutrition security. WFP is implementing several pilot projects to demonstrate and operationalize the use of innovative technologies at the grass-roots level, such as solar-based post-harvest handling technologies, to increase capacities and resilience for smallholder farmers to extreme weather and climate variability, and empower them through community-based planning to analyze and prioritize context-specific strategies to better adapt to the increasing climatic shocks and enable sustainable resource management, livelihood diversification, and risk reduction.

Resources Overview

Strategic outcome 4 was fully funded against the implementation plan for 2024. Key partners for this outcome include the Adaptation Fund, CITI Bank and the Royal Norwegian embassy. WFP received multi-year support from these partners. In addition, project funding was received from the Innovation Accelerator. Despite the high level of funding, WFP's expenditure under this strategic outcome was 49 percent of the implementation plan, due to the delayed agreement negotiation with the Government of India, both at the national and state levels. The national election process in 2024 contributed to this delay. The activities planned under these agreements have been deferred to next year.

Output Indicators

WFP initiated new project activities under the ENACT project in the state of Assam. WFP launched the project in March, and achieved major milestones within a relatively short time, including the establishment of three Climate Adaptation Information Centers (CAIC) which are now providing context-specific climate advisories to the farmers in the targeted areas. Through seasonal livelihood mapping (SLM) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP), WFP also strengthened capacities of 829 smallholder farmers to undertake risk analysis and develop village adaptation plans (CAP). Introduction to diversified livelihood options also started under this project.

In Odisha, WFP established 12 women micro-entrepreneur units under Solar for Resilience (S4R) project which have processed 167 mt of raw materials and generated incomes worth USD 5,500. Further to assess scale-up feasibility, a study was undertaken to look into forward linkages and market sustainability. WFP conducted training of trainers for

government officials and 260 smallholder farmers on better utilization of climate services and CAP.

As for the regional ADAPT4R project, preparatory processes were conducted such as finalization of agreements between WFP and the Government, facilitation of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) among tribal population, development of a gender strategy and application of Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS). The project was officially launched in October 2024, at the inception workshop, attended by the representatives of the Governments of Sri Lanka and India. The project aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka and India against the increasing impacts of climate variability. Followed by the launch, the first Regional Project Steering Committee meeting was organized.

Outcome Indicators

WFP is supporting the government in developing the guidelines for Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA), which includes formulation of the national framework, and schemes and identifying resources in co-ordination with the expert group. WFP's efforts in strengthening climate services in India entail policy support to the National Framework on Climate Services by the Indian Meteorological Department, in addition to its pilot support at the grassroots level. WFP presented its experiences on the use of the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach in various national and sub-national forums. WFP also supported in conducting of the first State-level Monsoon Forum in Assam, an institutional mechanism that brings together climate information producer (Indian Meteorological Department) and user sectors at various levels to promote climate-informed decision-making, and to bolster climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning.

Further, WFP is working with various government schemes to integrate and promote climate-resilient agriculture at the national and state levels. WFP is supporting the national policy of promoting local adaptation planning across India. WFP hosted an Agri Food Café on the adoption of carbon credits in the agricultural sector, which introduced the potential of carbon markets for the sector, its benefit and the surrounding policy environment. WFP has been participating in inter-agency collaborations to promote enabling policies to advance the resilience-building agenda.

Partnerships

WFP continued to engage with government partners at national and state levels, including with the Ministries and Departments of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, State Livelihoods Missions, and the India Meteorological Department. WFP is engaging with research and academic organizations, NGOs, the private sector and communities. Examples of such partners include Seven Sisters Development Assistance, Aaranyak, and Assam Agricultural University (AAU), to jointly provide technical assistance and implement ground-level activities under the ENACT project in Assam. In Odisha, WFP partners with Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Science for Society Technologies and IFFCO Kisan to support various climate resilience projects.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP established effective communication and coordination with a diverse set of stakeholders, including the government, technical partners, academia, and civil society. The extensive and effective partnership network has proven to be crucial in delivering holistic support while maintaining efficient and effective project management.

GAM-M

SO4 achieved a GAM-M score of 4 by integrating gender and age analysis in the baseline assessment for the ENACT Assam project and the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) Kharif (monsoon) season assessment. ENACT Assam project targets women smallholder farmers for improved adaptive capacities and diversified livelihoods.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities. | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequality in India is a complex and multifaceted issue shaped by cultural and social norms which are captured both in demographic and socio-economic indicators. According to the latest data from the World Economic Forum (WEF), India ranked 127 out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap (GGG) Index for 2023, rising slightly from its previous position at 135. Women have lower rates of literacy, work participation and land ownership, and lag in a range of other indicators. This inequality is manifested in nutrition, for instance 57 percent of women aged 15-49 years are anaemic as compared to 25 percent of men.

To address the gender gap, the Government of India has implemented various initiatives and policies aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women. The legal framework for protecting women's rights and crime against women has been strengthened, while a range of schemes are being implemented focusing on women's empowerment emphasizing education, health, livelihood opportunities and promoting financial inclusion. While progress has been made toward gender equality, continuous efforts from all sectors of society are required.

WFP's Contribution to Gender Equality

WFP provides technical assistance to strengthen government programmes on women's economic empowerment, which is a key strategy for promoting the wellbeing of families and their long-term food security.

Across the state of Haryana, WFP trains frontline community workers on concepts, applications, and community mobilization around gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The training emphasizes mainstreaming gender equality and implementing targeted interventions to improve gendered social norms and the nutrition of women and girls. The programme also includes an educational campaign to raise awareness of government schemes for women and girls.

In the state of Odisha, WFP continued its support to the Department of Mission Shakti, to enhance its schemes for economic empowerment of women. E-learning training modules on financial literacy and women empowerment were completed, targeting the women self-help group (SHG) members while two compendia were developed, on government schemes for women and best practices in SHG-based livelihood programmes. Further, WFP conducted a grass-root level pilot intervention in Odisha, supporting 12 women micro-entrepreneurs to use innovative technology of solar-powered drying machines to establish a business model. The pilot allows the targeted women smallholder farmers to generate income by selling dried vegetables to the food processing industry while reducing post-harvest losses of perishable commodities. The activity has progressively increased women's incomes through successive agricultural seasons.

In Uttar Pradesh, WFP continued its support to scale the state government's initiative through its support of the women's self-help groups (WSHGs). The initiative is supporting 200 WSHGs who are engaged in manufacturing supplementary take-home rations, pre-mixed fortified foods for young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women supplied under the government's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme. Similar interventions are piloted in the states of Odisha and Rajasthan.

In 2024, WFP launched a project in the state of Assam - ENACT, which supports smallholder farmers, with a focus on women, to build their climate adaptive capacities. The project implementation is ongoing to improve access to climate advisories, enhance livelihoods through diversification and promotion of climate-resilient varieties, and enhancement of women's self-help groups through skills training and improved market linkages.

WFP, in collaboration with the Royal Norwegian Embassy, organized two symposia on women farmers in India to discuss the challenges they face and related best practices. Key issues discussed were unequal access to land, finance, inputs, training and markets, and possible ways in which these gaps could be addressed. Successful practices highlighted included the collectivization of women farmers and benefits from pooled resources or linkage with government schemes.

Data on Gender

Evidence on gender indicators was generated through assessments and evaluations across different programmes, using qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

In Haryana, WFP conducted a qualitative needs assessment to inform the design of the training module for frontline workers and the educational campaign on gender sensitization. The study explored the status of gender equality in the state, its interlinkages with nutrition security and how frontline workers can mobilize communities. It identified that social norms and rigid mindsets remain key perceived challenges to gender equality, while the benefit of government schemes for women and girls was found to have good coverage. Further, the report found that the community nutrition workers are well trusted by women, have good collaboration with local administration and community health workers, and were performing additional functions such as informal referral for government schemes, and supporting survivors of domestic violence. The study brought several recommendations, such as more female role models, educational campaigns, safe mobility options and training and sensitization (particularly for men), based on which WFP has designed its ongoing project.

In Uttar Pradesh, WFP conducted an endline assessment of a pilot scheme for rice fortification which WFP has been supporting since 2021. The pilot aimed at combating anaemia by distributing fortified rice through all three food schemes as well as at enhancing beneficiaries' knowledge regarding nutrition, anaemia and overall dietary practices. The assessment found that women demonstrated a larger reduction of anaemia, though it remains higher than their male counterparts.

Qualitative interactions with beneficiaries of Annapurta grain dispensing solution at Bhubaneswar, Odisha, were carried out to obtain user feedback which will be utilized to refine the design or deployment of the machines. The interviews also captured beneficiary satisfaction or feedback for both women and men and therefore incorporated both voices in recommendations to enhance the technology to improve user experience.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP India works on country capacity strengthening with programmes designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the government's food and nutrition schemes.

WFP also focuses on key vulnerable groups that are likely to face challenges in accessing government schemes for food and nutrition security. Such groups include smallholder farmers, tribal populations, and persons with disabilities. Tribal populations constitute nine percent of the country's population, totalling 104 million, while people with disabilities constitute about two percent of the population. Smallholder farmers are an overwhelming 82 percent of all farmers in India and therefore among the largest vulnerable groups in the country.

WFP's Efforts to Mitigate Protection and Risks to the Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

To understand the existing legal framework in India for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP studied various laws and rules against sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, including child protection, and developed a summary note, which is used as a good reference while training government officials on gender. A staff training session on PSEA was organized by the Gender Results Network as part of its annual staff sensitization activities. WFP is an active participant in all activities on capacity strengthening of UN staff members organized by the UN Inter-Agency PSEA Network in the country. Additionally, WFP's new office premises are being constructed to ensure compliance with all accessibility parameters.

WFP is implementing an intervention in Haryana on gender training of government staff and frontline community-based nutrition workers to support them in addressing gender-related issues in the community. As part of this gender training, WFP conducted a training of trainers for supervisory officials of the Women and Child Development department, rural livelihoods mission coordinators and staff of One Stop centers to cascade onwards for frontline workers on community gender sensitization. The One Stop Centres function as gender-based violence (GBV) response centers. Set up by the government at the district level, these centers provide shelter, medical and legal counselling and police support to GBV survivors. One sub-module in the training deals with recognizing and responding to GBV cases in the community. During the training sessions, women and girls' safety and security were noted as major issues, besides harmful practices such as dowry, male child preference and child marriages. In further cascading this training, frontline workers will be motivated to advocate with community members against such practices. Altogether 260 master trainers (88 percent women) were trained through the training of trainers sessions. The training also had a sub-module on identifying and supporting children with disabilities in the community. The 'Divyang Protocol', issued by the government, outlines how Anganwadi workers and other frontline workers are to support children with disabilities in the community. WFP's training module explains this guideline to enhance its implementation.

Under the ENACT Assam project, WFP developed a training module on women empowerment for women's self-help groups. The module contains GBV awareness and protection as key components. To ensure multiple means of receiving beneficiary feedback, a mechanism to capture participant's feedback has been established under the ENACT project in Assam. Though not an exclusive hotline, the phone number of the Climate Adaptation Information Centers (CAIC) set up at the village level has been shared with community members where they can share their feedback on the programme, including on protection-related issues.

WFP completed the report on the food security and vulnerability faced by the tribal populations in Odisha. The study was conducted in 2022-23 in collaboration with the Department of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development, Government of Odisha. The report will be shared soon with the state government to further discuss how to jointly roll out some of the recommendations.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a key requirement for programmes working with indigenous communities or tribal populations. It is the process of obtaining collective consent from the tribal community for implementing programmes. The FPIC process was conducted under the ADAPT4R project in Nuapada district of Odisha, as some of the project areas are inhabited by tribal people. Group discussions were held with tribal community representatives and elected leaders, where they were briefed about the project and assured of the systems of feedback and participatory implementation, following which their written consent was received.

Data on Protection/AAP

Since WFP programmes have no direct beneficiaries, there are no protection mechanisms or protection data generated. However, different assessments and evaluations captured feedback from participants on WFP's trainings or pilot interventions. For example, the Annapurta grain dispensing solution installed in Odisha and the rice fortification pilot in Chandauli captured beneficiary feedback qualitatively. While most users were satisfied with Annapurta, in Chandauli, millers expressed the need for more hands-on trainings on fortification and greater support from the government.

Under the pilot of 'Participatory Integrated Climate Services Approach' (PICSA) in Odisha, participant feedback assessment showed that 95 percent of the farmers understood the trainings conducted under the project and found them useful. Almost all agreed or strongly agreed that it improved confidence in planning and making decisions about farming and livelihoods, more than 70 percent agreed that it improved food security and incomes, and 73 percent agreed that it improved their ability to cope with poor weather conditions.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Environmental degradation, food insecurity and malnutrition are interlinked in India, emanating from the effects of climate variability which remains a major risk in maintaining and further enhancing food security and food systems, especially for rural populations. The coastal and northern and north-eastern hilly areas of the country face high variability in terms of rainfall, temperature and extreme weather events¹. In such regions, agricultural livelihood activities are highly sensitive to climate shocks. Studies estimate the annual average crop loss due to extreme weather events is estimated at 0.25 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)². Increased frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods often affect the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable people. Further, with agriculture consuming a major share (almost 90 percent)³ of India's freshwater, water scarcity has severe implications for rain-fed production, and efficient water use is an imminent challenge.

India was ranked 7th on the Global Climate Risk Index (GCRI) in 2021, making it one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the impacts of climate variability. At the same time, the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2025⁴, ranks India at the 10th position showing that the country continues to take policy measures to combat the effects of climate change. Aligned to India's commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070, the Government has taken concrete steps towards addressing such challenges.

India faces a high level of food loss and waste (FLW), especially for perishable commodities such as fruits. FLW accounts for an estimated 8-10 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions⁵.

WFP has been supporting the Government in addressing environmental challenges. WFP developed and deployed state-specific supply chain optimization tools for the distribution of grains under the TPDS in 20 states. Out of which 15 states have declared a potential reduction in carbon emissions by almost 31 percent, amounting to a 10,000 mt reduction. WFP's mobile storage units i.e. FLOSPANs and smart warehouse solutions, with environmental monitoring capabilities, help in reducing food losses.

WFP also continued its support at the grassroots level to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural people against climatic shocks. In Assam, under the ENACT project, WFP is assisting smallholder farmers to improve their access to climate advisories and diversify their livelihoods. In Odisha, WFP supported 12 women microentrepreneurs to establish solar-powered dryer units under the Solar for Resilience (S4R) project, which are used to dry surplus vegetables, which leads to food loss reductions, promotion of green technology and livelihood diversification.

WFP has also continued its policy engagements with various government offices at the national and state levels to support climate adaptation and resilience building, including the promotion of cultivation and consumption of millets which are known to be climate resilient and less water-intensive crops. In addition, WFP is also engaged in safeguarding its pilots and initiatives from causing unintended harm to the environment and communities. An ESS mission was organized in November 2024 to assess relevant capacities and strengthen the CO's understanding of ESS requirements and tools.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP India launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the second quarter of 2024 and since then the office has been working to make its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan. Since the office is under refurbishment, the recommendations of the EMS mission such as on water conservation and electricity conservation, use of LED lights, air conditioning, etc., have been shared with the vendor/architect and are being incorporated as feasible. For instance, WFP is in the process of installing energy-saving lights and air purifiers to address air pollution in its new premises. Further, WFP has been sensitizing the staff about conserving water through

the installation of water-saving taps, flushes, electricity (LED lights) and waste management through segregation of waste in line with government regulations. WFP also reports greenhouse gas emissions through WFP's corporate system for facilities management. The building where WFP's new office is located also uses solar power for its perimeter lighting.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Recognizing nutrition integration as a key priority, WFP works to ensure that vulnerable people at risk from shocks and crises have access to healthy nutritious diets in a sustainable manner. WFP has continued its comprehensive approach towards nutrition-sensitive programming through technical assistance and capacity strengthening of national ministries/departments and state governments.

Advancing from the already high achievement of the nutrition-sensitive score of 2023, which was 10 out of 12, WFP India marked a further increase, achieving 10.5 out of 12 in 2024. WFP has introduced innovations to further strengthen nutrition sensitive approaches in 2024. Through initiatives such as digitization and automation, and capacity strengthening of stakeholders in the world's largest food distribution programme, WFP supports governments in effectively reaching targeted beneficiaries, especially marginalized groups. WFP has also recently supported the government in transforming the fair price shops, which are the distribution systems under the national Targeted Public Distribution System into Jan Poshan Kendras or nutrition hubs. These nutrition hubs will make a greater variety of nutrition-dense foods available to the TPDS beneficiaries.

WFP worked to enhance the national food-based safety net programmes by integrating diverse, nutritious and fortified foods. WFP contributed to influencing the continuation of the government's initiative on fortified rice in the food safety nets, which was extended beyond 2024. Further through technical assistance, WFP also contributed to knowledge and influenced behavioural changes around nutrition in the different segments of the community. For the first time, children were provided fortified wheat flour as a part of the school meals programme in Rajasthan, an initiative supported by WFP. WFP's work on supporting the provision of nutritious and quality-assured foods (or take-home ration) to young children through the food-based safety nets programmes focused on quality implementation and integration of innovative solutions. WFP also undertook an exercise to map the menu under the school meals programme (PM POSHAN) across 36 states and union territories (UTs) of India. The exercise concluded that there exists an opportunity to revisit the food norms and school meals menus.

Women's economic empowerment is a vital strategy for promoting equality while also improving the well-being of families and ensuring long-term food and nutrition security. Therefore, WFP, through the ENACT project in Assam, is providing capacity support to women smallholder farmers through three modules on financial literacy, digital literacy and enterprise development. WFP also continues support to Mission Shakti in Odisha via an e-learning module on financial literacy and the creation of a compendium of best practices on women's economic empowerment. This strategy seeks to improve the financial freedom of women and empowers them to make decisions related to the provision of better food and nutrition within the household. In Haryana, a behaviour change campaign on gender sensitization is being undertaken along with the Department of Women and Child Development. The training modules created for the project address the intra-household food distribution and the importance of eating together, nutritious food in special conditions like during menstruation, pre and post pregnancy and advice against harmful food restrictions/taboo for women and girls, thus addressing the issue of distribution of food and nutrition for the most vulnerable members of the household.

WFP leverages national and state-level partnerships to strengthen the monitoring of SDG 2 and advocates for the use of evidence in making nutrition sensitive decisions. Several dashboards against food and nutrition goals were created for the state of Rajasthan and launched by the State Government. These dashboards support the State in taking policy decisions to achieve SDGs. WFP also conducted an end-line assessment study in Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh where it supported the Government in a pilot initiative to supply fortified rice through three key food safety-net programmes. The study found that there is a significant reduction in anaemia prevalence across demographic groups (children, women and men) from baseline (2019-21) to end-line (2023). WFP under its National Evaluation Capacity Development (NECD) initiative, conducted a session in collaboration with National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD), on addressing hunger and food insecurity for officials from 30 states and union territories. Through its partnership with IIT Bombay, WFP advocated for policies on challenges of malnutrition in India and food loss and waste by conducting roundtable conferences that brought together decision-makers, academics, researchers, civil society, innovators and others.

Partnerships

Pivoted by its strong partnerships and collaborations, WFP continued its work in addressing hunger and malnutrition, contributing to the country's broader goals of achieving food security and sustainable development. WFP's efforts through its partnerships continue to focus on strengthening national programmes and systems by providing technical support and innovations, thus the partnership with the government, both at the national and state levels remained at the center of its work. The entire work of WFP has been in alignment with the government's policies and priorities and was implemented in partnership with government counterparts.

WFP collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare as its nodal agency at the national level. The Country Programme Advisory Committee (CPAC) review meeting chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, and attended by all the relevant line ministries, reinforced the alignment of WFP's work with national priorities and enhanced WFP's role in shaping national strategies for agricultural resilience and food security.

A notable milestone was the formalization of a strategic partnership with the Adaptation Fund project (ADAPT4R) and the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of India. The ADAPT4R project was officially launched in October. Similarly, the ENACT project in Assam was successfully launched in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Government of Assam, supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in New Delhi. Multi-year collaborations with State Governments are ongoing with Odisha, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh among others. New collaborations are ongoing with the Departments of Food in Assam, Tripura and Maharashtra, aimed at rice fortification initiatives. In Odisha, WFP is working on disaster preparedness by creating a learning management system. With the Government of Haryana's Women and Child Development department, WFP has been working to increase the nutritional effectiveness of the ICDS and promote women's empowerment. With the Department of Education, Government of Rajasthan, WFP's pilot initiatives which contribute to improving the nutritional outcomes of school meals programmes have been strengthened.

WFP also significantly enhanced its collaboration with the Permanent Mission of India based in Rome and ensured regular communication. For South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), WFP advocated India's best practices in food and nutrition security, sharing successful models with other countries to foster global learning and collaboration.

WFP is an active participant in the UN Inter-Agency protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) network in the country and contributed to different activities including inputs on SEA referral pathway, sample country-level action plan and a reporting mechanism mapping survey. To understand the existing legal framework for PSEA, WFP studied existing policies, laws and rules in India against sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, including child protection, and developed an analysis, which is used as a reference in training government officials on gender.

Collaborations with private sector partners continued to play a crucial role in advancing WFP's work by bringing financial resources for innovative solutions and amplifying WFP's reach and impact across the country. By bringing the private sector to complement WFP's expertise with their efficiency and flexibility, WFP fosters long-term, scalable solutions that empower communities and improve food security outcomes. WFP continued to strengthen its robust collaboration with the private sector to collectively address issues of food wastage and improved storage (UPS Foundation), supply chain optimization (Ericsson), nutritional improvement in school meals (Mastercard), PATH, under the large-scale food fortification initiative of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, increased social and financial mobility for women and climate resilient agriculture (Citibank). Private sector donors increasingly financed employee engagement in development programmes, enabling staff to contribute time and skills. These field activities are expected to enhance awareness of WFP's work, strengthen partnerships, and educate a key audience on the challenges of eradicating food insecurity. In addition to the private sector, exploration and analysis of other potential funders were conducted, including ultra-high-net worth individuals, and global foundations.

WFP's partnerships with academic institutions were further expanded. WFP's Public Systems Research Laboratory (PSL) at IIT Delhi continued to drive transformative solutions, through innovations in supply chain optimization and smart warehousing for DFPD. These advancements enhanced efficiency across India's food security infrastructure, supported by collaboration with the Food Corporation of India. Through a partnership with IIT Bombay, WFP reinforced evidence-based policymaking in food systems, nutrition and climate change adaptation.

On the ground, partnerships with academic institutions, NGOs and government departments remained critical for the successful implementation of project activities. These collaborations facilitated technical expertise and grassroots implementation of pilot activities, addressing malnutrition by promoting the consumption of diverse, fortified and nutritious foods and enhancing adaptation capacities at the community level. Emphasis was placed on empowering tribal women and self-help groups, strengthening their role in enhancing the nutritional impact of government schemes.

Focus on localization

WFP works towards country capacity strengthening in India, focusing on building capacity of national and local actors. WFP's activities are aligned to the government's priorities and implemented in partnership with national and local partners. WFP positions its staff within government to work directly with counterparts, strengthening trust, facilitating communication, and leading to joint results.

WFP continues to prioritize localization, aligning its efforts with national priorities and enhancing the leadership and capacity of local responders. WFP actively participated in UN India Outcome Group (OG) - 2 exercise under nutrition and food security. This was complemented by strengthened Outcome Standing Committees under the UN Strategic Development Country Framework 2023-27. These exercises helped create a robust evidence base for policy planning, helping the government to identify gaps and prioritise actions in areas such as hunger, nutrition, gender equality and climate resilience.

WFP continued to partner with local governments, NGOs and academic institutions to design and implement its activities. Indian society is very diverse, and therefore all activities need to be adjusted based on the local contexts to which these partnerships make critical contributions. WFP is committed to expanding its local partner portfolio, ensuring responses are increasingly effective, sustainable and community-driven.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP has continued to strengthen inter-agency collaboration, through strategic partnerships with UN agencies and the Government of India. These collaborations have enhanced efficiency, coherence and impact in addressing complex challenges of food security and nutrition.

WFP continues to support the government's monitoring of national SDG indicators through active facilitation of UN India Outcome Group (OG) - 2 exercises. These efforts align with the broader strategy under the United Nations Strategic Development Country Framework (UNDSF) 2023-27.

Collaborative initiatives with agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) have addressed critical areas, including maternal and child nutrition, food fortification and nutrition literacy. The take-home ration programme, which provides vital nutritional support to young children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women, remained one of the key areas of such collaboration, through alignment of messages and joint engagement with the government.

The pooling of expertise and resources through these partnerships has been bolstered by mutual accountability frameworks, ensuring alignment with national priorities while adapting to the evolving needs of the communities served. The outcomes of these initiatives underscore the value of a unified approach, contributing significantly to the success of the UNSDCF in India. WFP's inter-agency collaboration highlights its commitment to impactful, sustainable, and scalable solutions for food security, nutrition and health.

Financial Overview

Resourcing Overview

WFP launched the new CSP for 2023-2027 with an initial needs-based plan (NBP) budget of USD 27.61 million in 2023. However, an organizational realignment exercise and the planned office relocation led to a budget revision in 2023 with an increase in the NBP for CSP 2023-27 to USD 31.75 million.

In 2024, WFP successfully secured resources from private, international and host government donors. The majority of its resources were received from private donors, most of which are multi-year partnerships and contribute to specific programme activities.

The main source of flexible revenue remained the Government of India's annual pledge of USD 0.96 million, along with the annual programme support and administrative budget - WFP's internal allocation. The country office also leveraged WFP's Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF) to supplement the contribution from the Government of India.

The office relocation in February 2024 led to increased rental costs. WFP managed to secure some financial means to partially address the increased rent and a one-time office refurbishment cost, through an internal cost-sharing arrangement with the global support services (GSS) units based in India, and other internal funds for staff wellness.

Overall, WFP India operation has been well funded for 2024 for earmarked activities proposed by donors, however funding shortfalls were faced to meet some staff costs as available donor funds are earmarked for specific activities and lacks flexibility and also there were delays in some expected contributions.





































Other - Main Sources of Funding





Main sources of funding are from directed multilateral contributions, earmarked to specific programme activities. Given that WFP India's operations are for country capacity strengthening, the majority of the funding is for multiple years, and the release of funds is subject to the implementation status. Further, the government's approval process has affected some of the fund release schedules, partially due to the national election process and subsequent changes with some of the government leadership positions. The delayed funding, once materialized, will be utilized in the subsequent years.

While all strategic outcomes remain fully funded when their individual fund availability for the year is compared with their respective implementation plans for 2024, however, since most of the funding is earmarked, it limits the flexibility to allocate resources for fixed staff costs and other expenses not covered within the earmarked projects. Overall, WFP achieved 95.6 percent expenditure against its implementation plan for 2024.

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

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SDG Target 5. Capacity Building | 4,799,893 | 4,799,894 | 21,614,332 | 4,275,916 |
| SO01: By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently. | 1,093,087 | 1,093,087 | 4,269,071 | 1,170,566 |
| Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems. | 1,093,087 | 1,093,087 | 4,269,071 | 1,170,566 |
| SO02: By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods. | 1,666,169 | 1,666,169 | 7,409,554 | 1,802,190 |
| Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes. | 1,138,076 | 1,138,076 | 4,025,115 | 1,422,462 |
| Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes. | 528,093 | 528,093 | 1,369,246 | 379,728 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 2,015,193 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| SO03: By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility. |  771,812 |  771,812 |  964,880 |  475,293 |
| Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups. |  771,812 |  771,812 |  964,880 |  475,293 |
| SO04: By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems. |  1,268,826 |  1,268,825 |  8,970,828 |  827,867 |
| Activity 05: Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities. |  1,268,826 |  1,268,825 |  8,970,828 |  827,867 |
| Non-SDG Target |  0 |  0 |  2,630,704 |  0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  4,799,893 |  4,799,894 |  24,245,037 |  4,275,916 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  872,106 |  863,994 |  2,424,861 |  893,755 |
| Total Direct Costs |  5,671,999 |  5,663,888 |  26,669,898 |  5,169,670 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  368,680 |  368,153 |  598,400 |  598,400 |

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|---|--|
| Grand Total |  6,040,679 |  6,032,041 |  27,268,298 |  5,768,070 |
|-------------|--|--|---|--|

Data Notes

Operational context

- [1] News release by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution - <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseFramePage.aspx?PRID=1990696>
- [2] India 2024 Climate: An Assessment Of Extreme Weather Events, Centre for Science and Environment available at <https://www.cseindia.org/climate-india-2024-an-assessment-of-extreme-weather-events-12460#:~:text=November%2008%2C%202024,rain%2C%20floods%2C%20and%20landslides.>
- [3] News release on a climate change study - <https://www.indiatoday.in/environment/story/climate-change-altered-2024-monsoon-study-warns-of-increasing-weather-extremes-2618540-2024-10-17>
- [4] News release by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution - <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseFramePage.aspx?PRID=1990696>
- [5] NRLM Dashboard Government of India accessed on 08.12.2024 - <https://nrlm.gov.in/dashboardForOuter.do?methodName=dashboard>
- [6] Mohanty, Abinash. 2020. Preparing India for Extreme Climate Events: Mapping Hotspots and Response Mechanisms. New Delhi: Council on Energy, Environment and Water.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The outcome indicators 'Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support' and 'Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs' were added to CSP log frame in 2024 therefore they do not have any 2023 follow-up values.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The outcome indicators 'Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support', 'Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs' and 'Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy' were added to CSP log frame in 2024 and/or are being reported in 2024 for the first time, therefore they do not have any 2023 follow-up values.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Period Labour Force Survey Annual Report 2022-23 accessible at <https://www.mospi.gov.in/publication/annual-report-periodic-labour-force-survey-plfs-july-2022-june-2023>
- [2] The outcome indicators 'Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support', 'Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs' and 'Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support' were added to CSP log frame in 2024 therefore they do not have any 2023 follow-up values
- [3] For the outcome indicator 'Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support' the values are not reported for 2024 or 2023 since the CO did not undertake any related activities.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] The outcome indicator 'Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support' has been added to CSP log frame in 2024, therefore 2023 follow-up value is not available.

Environmental sustainability

- [1] Mohanty, Abinash, and Shreya Wadhawan. 2021. Mapping India's Climate Vulnerability – A District Level Assessment. New Delhi: Council on Energy, Environment and Water.
- [2] Singh, C., Rio, C.R.D., Soundarajan, V., Nath, Nath., Shivananjani, V., 2019. Assessing India's mounting climate losses to Financial Institutions, <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in>
- [3] Dhawan (2017). Water and Agriculture in India. https://www.oav.de/fileadmin/user_upload/5_Publikationen/5_Studien/170118_Study_Water_Agriculture_India.pdf
- [4] The Index assesses countries' efforts towards combating climate change.
- [5] Food Waste Index Report 2024, UNEP - <https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/food-waste-index-report-2024>
- [6] India CO has not screened FLAs/MOUs/CCs for environmental and social risks in 2024. Therefore, the baseline and target value for the indicator 'Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks' has been set as 0 and 2024 follow-up is 'not applicable'. An ESS mission was organized in 2024, where the CO colleagues were informed about the ESS processes, tools, etc. to enable capturing information for this indicator from 2025.

Annex

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01: By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently. | | | | | Root Causes | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|--|
| Other Output | | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems. | | | | | | |
| Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs | | | | | | |
| CSP Output 01: 1.1 Stakeholders at the national and state levels have improved capacities and knowledge that enable better effectiveness and quality of the Government's food-based social protection systems (Tier 3). | | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger | C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 4,550 | 5,660 | |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 56 | 122 | |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 27 | 35 | |
| CSP Output 03: 1.3 National capacity for the evaluation of social protection programmes and SDG monitoring is strengthened for government staff, stakeholders and systems (Tier 3). | | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number | 3 | 3 | |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger | C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number | 348 | 428 | |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number | 8 | 8 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number | 13 | 12 |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number | 6 | 6 |
| C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support | C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support | National data & analytics (CCS) | US\$ | 21,951 | 21,951 |

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 02: 1.2 Government food-based social protection systems are more efficient as a result of technical support, learning and innovation in order to improve access to entitlements for vulnerable beneficiaries (Tier 3).

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 3 | 3 |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 31 | 46 |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems. | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support | Overall | 0 | ≥3 | ≥2 | 2 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥17 | ≥3 | 3 | 3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support | Overall | 0 | ≥5 | ≥3 | 3 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support | Overall | 0 | ≥813,000,000 | ≥813,000,000 | 813,000,000 | 813,000,000 | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥6,500,000 | ≥1,793,000 | 2,313,000 | 2,920,000 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥3 | ≥1 | 1 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 02: By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods. | | | | | Root Causes | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|--|
| Other Output | | | | | | |
| Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes. | | | | | | |
| Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs | | | | | | |
| CSP Output 04: 2.1 Stakeholders at the national and state levels have increased knowledge and capacity to enable them to improve the nutrition content and increase consumption of foods used in government food-based social protection programmes (Tier 3). | | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 24 | 24 | |
| C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) | C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 1 | 1 | |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger | C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 37,138 | 48,706 | |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 10 | 10 | |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 826 | 945 | |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 39 | 39 | |
| C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support | C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | US\$ | 148,364 | 134,508 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------|------------|------------|
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall) | Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies | Individual | 93,080 | 107,644 |
| E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall) | Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies | Individual | 14,510,580 | 14,084,549 |

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 05: 3.1 Stakeholders at the state level have increased knowledge and capacity to improve the production and consumption of nutritious foods in school-based programmes (Tier 3).

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 2 | 2 |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger | C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 132,782 | 128,282 |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 6 | 6 |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 3,873 | 3,873 |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 10 | 10 |
| C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support | C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support | School Based Programmes (CCS) | US\$ | 11,000 | 11,000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------|---------|---------|
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall) | Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies | Individual | 271,805 | 271,805 |
|--|--|--|------------|---------|---------|

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes.

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support | Overall | 0 | ≥3 | ≥4 | 4 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥6 | ≥3 | 3 | 2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support | Overall | 0 | ≥3 | ≥1 | 1 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy | Overall | 0 | ≥1 | ≥1 | 1 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 88 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 100,000,000 | ≥785,000,000 | ≥352,100,000 | 386,500,000 | 375,939,375 | WFP programme monitoring |

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes.

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support | Overall | 1 | ≥3 | ≥1 | 1 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|------------|----------|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy | Overall | 3 | ≥5 | ≥5 | 5 | 3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥9,000,000 | ≥144,000 | 144,000 | 21,500 | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 03: By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility. | | | | | Root Causes | |
|--|--|---|-----------------|---------|-------------|--|
| Other Output | | | | | | |
| Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups. | | | | | | |
| Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs | | | | | | |
| CSP Output 06: 4.1 Women's self-help groups at the state level are empowered and have strengthened capacity to increase their incomes (Tier 3). | | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | Number | 2 | 2 | |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger | C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | Number | 530 | 411 | |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | Number | 1 | 1 | |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | Number | 13 | 8 | |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed | Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | Number | 17 | 16 | |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups. | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support | Overall | 0 | ≥7 | ≥3 | 3 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥4 | ≥3 | 3 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support | Overall | 0 | ≥1 | | | | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------|----------|-------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | Overall | 0 | =100 | =75 | 53.33 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥500,000 | ≥200,000 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 04: By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems. | | | | | Resilience Building |
|--|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Other Output | | | | | |
| Activity 05: Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities. | | | | | |
| Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs | | | | | |
| CSP Output 07: 5.1 Stakeholders at the national and state levels have strengthened capacity to address food security and nutrition issues in disaster and climate-response mechanisms (Tier 3). | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger | C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | Climate and weather risk information services (CCS) | Number | 430 | 571 |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Climate and weather risk information services (CCS) | Number | 3 | 3 |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | Climate and weather risk information services (CCS) | Number | 66 | 68 |
| CSP Output 09: 5.1 Stakeholders at the national and state levels have strengthened capacity to address food security and nutrition issues in disaster and climate-response mechanisms (Tier 3). | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised | G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF) | Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities | Type | Timely available and used | Timely available but not used |
| Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened | | | | | |
| CSP Output 08: 5.2 National climate response mechanisms are strengthened to improve community-level resilience to natural shocks and other climate events (Tier 3). | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS) | Number | 4 | 4 |
| C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) | C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) | Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS) | Number | 2 | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------|----|----|
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed | Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS) | Number | 62 | 57 |
|--|--|---|--------|----|----|

CSP Output 10: 5.2 National climate response mechanisms are strengthened to improve community-level resilience to natural shocks and other climate events (Tier 3).

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised | G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF) | Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities | Type | Timely available and used | Timely available but not used |

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities.

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support | Overall | 0 | ≥6 | ≥2 | 2 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥15 | ≥7 | 7 | 8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥155,000,000 | ≥2,069,225 | 2,069,225 | 147,065,727 | WFP programme monitoring |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

| Protection indicators | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) | Overall | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting | WFP programme monitoring |

Accountability to affected people indicators

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR) | Overall | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting | WFP programme monitoring |

Environmental sustainability indicators

| Environmental sustainability indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | | |
| Activity 05: Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities. | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | =100 | =0 | Not applicable | | WFP programme monitoring |

Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Nutrition-sensitive score | Overall | 10 | ≥10 | ≥10 | 10.5 | | WFP programme monitoring |

Cover page photo © ©WFP/Parvinder Singh

Women run micro-enterprises produce take home rations in the state of Uttar Pradesh, providing nutritional support to 12 million mothers and children.

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 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|--|
| SO 1 | | By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently. |
| SO 2 | | By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods. |
| SO 3 | | By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility. |
| SO 4 | | By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems. |

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity Long Description |
|------|---------------|--|
| SO 1 | SPS1 | Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems. |
| SO 2 | NPA1 | Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes. |
| SO 2 | SMP1 | Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes. |
| SO 3 | HIS1 | Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups. |
| SO 4 | CAR1 | Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities. |

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 17.9 | By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods. | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 2,015,193 | 0 |
| | By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently. | Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems. | 1,093,087 | 1,093,087 | 4,269,071 | 1,170,566 |
| | By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods. | Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes. | 1,138,076 | 1,138,076 | 4,025,115 | 1,422,462 |
| | | Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes. | 528,093 | 528,093 | 1,369,246 | 379,728 |
| | By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility. | Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups. | 771,812 | 771,812 | 964,880 | 475,293 |

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|--|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 17.9 | By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems. | Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities. | 1,268,826 | 1,268,825 | 8,970,828 | 827,867 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 4,799,893 | 4,799,894 | 21,614,332 | 4,275,916 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 2,630,704 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 0 | 2,630,704 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 4,799,893 | 4,799,894 | 24,245,037 | 4,275,916 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 872,106 | 863,994 | 2,424,861 | 893,755 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 5,671,999 | 5,663,888 | 26,669,898 | 5,169,670 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 368,680 | 368,153 | 598,400 | 598,400 |
| Grand Total | | | 6,040,679 | 6,032,041 | 27,268,298 | 5,768,070 |



Michael Hermitig, CFRC

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

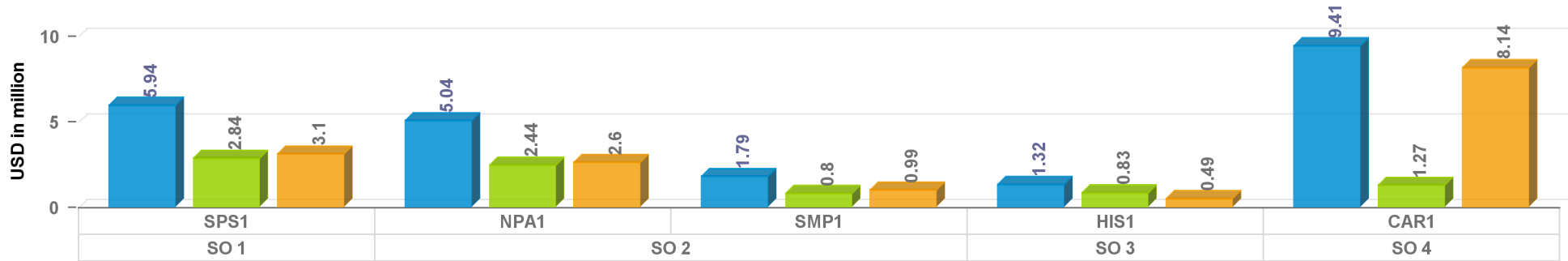
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

| Code | Strategic Outcome | |
|------|--|--|
| SO 1 | By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently. | |
| SO 2 | By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods. | |
| SO 3 | By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility. | |
| SO 4 | By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems. | |

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|---------------|--|
| SO 1 | SPS1 | Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems. |
| SO 2 | NPA1 | Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes. |
| SO 2 | SMP1 | Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes. |
| SO 3 | HIS1 | Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups. |
| SO 4 | CAR1 | Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities. |

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------|--|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 17.9 | By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods. | Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication on grain fortification and local production of supplementary foods to government and other stakeholders working in and benefiting from food-based social protection programmes. | 2,205,025 | 5,044,006 | 0 | 5,044,006 | 2,441,353 | 2,602,653 |
| | | Provide capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication to government and other stakeholders to promote the increased availability and use of diverse nutritious foods in school-based programmes. | 1,044,241 | 1,787,010 | 0 | 1,787,010 | 797,492 | 989,518 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 2,015,193 | 0 | 2,015,193 | 0 | 2,015,193 |
| | By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems. | Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities. | 2,183,853 | 9,414,622 | 0 | 9,414,622 | 1,271,661 | 8,142,960 |

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

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|---|---|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 17.9 | By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently. | Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems. | 2,416,953 | 5,943,122 | 0 | 5,943,122 | 2,844,617 | 3,098,505 |
| | By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility. | Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups. | 1,484,397 | 1,317,112 | 0 | 1,317,112 | 827,524 | 489,587 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 9,334,469 | 25,521,064 | 0 | 25,521,064 | 8,182,647 | 17,338,417 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 2,630,704 | 0 | 2,630,704 | 0 | 2,630,704 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 2,630,704 | 0 | 2,630,704 | 0 | 2,630,704 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 9,334,469 | 28,151,768 | 0 | 28,151,768 | 8,182,647 | 19,969,121 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 1,645,976 | 3,069,306 | 0 | 3,069,306 | 1,538,200 | 1,531,106 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 10,980,445 | 31,221,074 | 0 | 31,221,074 | 9,720,847 | 21,500,228 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 713,729 | 1,646,376 | | 1,646,376 | 1,646,376 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 11,694,174 | 32,867,450 | 0 | 32,867,450 | 11,367,223 | 21,500,228 |

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming, CFORC
 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