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India

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP provides technical assistance to government's food-based social protection systems to enhance their efficiency and nutrition-sensitivity through its pilot to scale approach. WFP also expanded the use of data systems, analytics and digital tools to support government's monitoring and decision-making capacities.
- WFP supported the government's existing social protection systems at national and sub-national levels to address malnutrition, ensure women's economic empowerment and promote climate-resilient livelihoods.
- Partnerships remain a cornerstone of WFP's work in India helping strengthen the evidence base for policy dialogue and enabled scalable, context-specific solutions to food and nutrition security challenges.

WFP supports improved nutrition and resilient food systems

India continued to be the fastest growing major economy with a growth-rate of 8% reported in the first half of 2025¹, which was higher than the 6.5% annual growth rate in the previous year². The country's growth trend remained positive and largely unaffected, driven by strong domestic consumption, despite external trade pressures and a challenged global economic environment.

While the year witnessed a continuing emphasis on nutrition in government's policy, complementing the broader commitment to food security, there is a decline in percentage of social sector spending, including food subsidies from 2023-24 to 2024-25³. The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, remains the flagship programme of Government of India for food and nutrition security, giving access to free foodgrains to about two-thirds of India's population. The Act includes the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which is the largest food-based social protection scheme in the world, which provides free foodgrains to more than 800 million people. The Act also caters to the needs of specific vulnerable groups through a life-cycle approach. Millions more are receiving support under maternal and child nutrition initiatives such as the national school meals programme called PM POSHAN, and a supplementary nutrition programme for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and young children called the Saksham Anganwadi, under the umbrella of POSHAN 2.0.

The Government of India's (GoI) initiative of distributing 'free' foodgrains including fortified rice under TPDS and other food-based schemes to tackle anaemia, gained momentum in 2025. The government further intensified various improved nutrition-specific initiatives with increased funding for Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0, and organisation of nutrition campaigns at the community level. On the production side, the government took measures to enhance production and availability of rice, wheat, pulses, and nutri- and coarse-cereals. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was renamed as National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM), which aims to provide necessary capacity building and technical support to farmers⁴.

Under the Country Strategic Plan 2023-27, WFP continued to provide technical assistance and capacity-strengthening support to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of GoI's food-based social protection systems in 2025. WFP continued and increased its focus on improving food supply chain efficiencies and nutrition outcomes, and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods. The assistance to the government included supply chain optimisation, modernization of warehouses, and Annapurta GrainATMs under TPDS, technical support for fortified rice in food safety net programs and piloting of nutrition interventions such as nutrition gardens and production of improved take-home-rations (THR) for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and infants. WFP also implemented strategic pilots to build climate resilience among smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, while strengthening relevant value chains. To foster knowledge exchange, WFP facilitated mutual learnings between India and other countries of global south under the south-south cooperation approach.

WFP expanded its supply chain optimization efforts in 2025 to improve efficiency of foodgrain distribution under the public food safety nets. This exercise was extended to also cover newer areas such as TPDS procurement and PM POSHAN, with procurement optimization done in 13 states. Further, the operationalization of Annapurta continued and

2 Annapurthi units were also deployed in Nepal. WFP expanded its Internet-of-Things (IoT)-enabled SMART warehouse solution to 12 warehouses covering a storage capacity of 54,000 metric tonnes (MT).

The GoI continued to strengthen the roll-out of the distribution of fortified rice across the country under all major food-based schemes. WFP provided support to the government's efforts for this national roll-out, and in 2025, WFP sensitized and trained more than 13,000 stakeholders engaged in the implementation on various aspects of fortified rice, and about 119 million people were reached through behaviour change communication to create awareness on fortified rice and good nutrition. WFP's support to the government to produce improved THR continued in selected states. Continuing the support to school meals programme, WFP trained 5,000 cooks in government schools, supported the setting-up of 1,900 school nutri-gardens, and sensitized 4,500 schoolteachers and other stakeholders on nutritious diets in school meals.

WFP continued several initiatives aimed at strengthening the adaptive capacity of the government, civil society, and communities against climatic stressors. The promotion of climate resilient activities was being carried out through dissemination of climate advisories, bottom-up adaptation planning, and enhanced livelihood diversification and market linkages. In Odisha and Assam, 7 Climate Adaptation Information Centres (CAICs) were established in 2025 to disseminate context-specific and tailored climate advisory to farmers. About 11,000 farmers received capacity-building trainings on climate-resilient agriculture and entrepreneurship development across various WFP pilot initiatives. WFP also undertook several foundational activities under the ADAPT4R initiative across the three targeted states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.

WFP's efforts to support the GoI in taking evidence-based policy decisions on key topics of food and nutrition continued in 2025. Baseline assessments for several projects were undertaken in 2025, such as the baseline assessment for various climate projects, and the project on improving THR for pregnant, breastfeeding, and young children in Haryana, and an assessment of the Annapurthi GrainATM across three locations in Odisha, Gujarat, and Uttarakhand. A learning initiative on nutrition sufficiency, anaemia aetiology, and the government's rice fortification programme coverage and effectiveness was launched by WFP in multiple states. In collaboration with the NITI Aayog, Government of India, a strategic compendium essays celebrating over 10 years of implementation of the NFSA 2013 is being jointly developed by WFP.

WFP also organised several events on different food and nutrition themes. A roundtable conducted in partnership with the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay (IIT-Bombay) brought together academia, policy makers, and practitioners to discuss the achievements of the NFSA and discuss the way forward for the next decade for the legislation. Under the National Evaluation Capacity Building (NECD), WFP has a long-standing partnership with the Development Monitoring Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog, and undertook a training session for its staff on relevant topics of monitoring and evaluation. WFP also organised a panel discussion in gLOCAL 2025 on reimagining food and nutrition security through evidence.

WFP's key partners include Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (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, and India Meteorological Department. At state level, WFP works with Department of Food and Civil Supplies (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Gujarat, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh), Department of Women and Child Development (Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana), State Rural Livelihoods Mission in Uttar Pradesh, Department of Education (Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana), Planning Department in Odisha, Odisha Millet Mission, Departments of Agriculture in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha, and Department of Environment and Forests Odisha and Tamil Nadu. WFP also continued partnering with academic and research institutions including Public Systems Lab, IIT-Delhi, IIT-Bombay, Assam Agriculture University, and Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute.

Operational context



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Subhasha, 60, holding seeds of a locally grown millet variety in Odisha's Ganjam District. WFP India works with the government and local administration to support smaller farmers in making their farm-based livelihoods climate resilient for food security.

In 2024-25, India's foodgrain production increased to 358 million MT, up from 332 million MT in 2023-24¹, making it the highest foodgrain output historically for the country. The push for oilseeds led to increase in its production by 8%. The government also targeted increase in production of pulses through the "self-reliance in pulses mission". These macro developments reflect India's continued positive trend towards foodgrain availability as well as self-reliance in food production. However, the country also continued to face extreme weather events and climate variability in the form of heatwaves, erratic rainfalls, localized floods, etc., which posed a risk to agricultural productivity and hence the livelihoods which are dependent on agriculture².

India operates the largest food safety net in the world, distributing upwards of 55 million MT of grains to over a billion people. The country's food-based programs are operationalized through the NFSA 2013. Under the ambit of NFSA, the TPDS provides foodgrains to over 800 million people. The Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 assist over 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.

The 2024 decision by the government to continue distribution of free foodgrains to all beneficiaries till 2028 is a signal of its commitment towards ensuring food and nutrition security and providing economic relief to the ones who most need it. The government also continued its focus on achieving nutrition security under each of the abovementioned food-based schemes. Since March 2024, fortified rice is being supplied under all food safety nets in the country. The initiative is primarily focussed on improving micronutrient intake for the population. This initiative is expected to help address the malnutrition burden, especially the high levels of anaemia among women and children. Similarly, the government has been taking steps to promote climate resilient and nutritious crops such as millet in diets by integrating millets into the food safety nets and undertaking necessary awareness generation activities around healthy diets. On the supply front, the sub-mission on nutri-cereals (i.e., millets) provides incentives for millet cultivation and value addition.

WFP is supporting the government in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the existing food-based social-protection systems. WFP's pilots helped improve supply chain efficiencies, nutrition intensification, and improved resilience and adaptive capacity of food systems in the face of climate change. WFP continued to work with the most vulnerable like small landholders, especially women farmers, and supported them to adopt better adaptation strategies to overcome negative effects of climate change. Its pilot-to-scale approach in India, where WFP demonstrates effectiveness of a strategy before government can scale-up the intervention, has been particularly successful and well appreciated by the government. Use of evidence and research-backed approaches to inform the intervention has made WFP a trusted partner to the government.

WFP also leveraged technology integration, innovation, and capacity strengthening as key approaches to help the TPDS become more efficient and effective. Initiatives like the Annapurta grain ATM digitized and automated last-mile food distribution thus improving transparency. The grain ATM which is operational throughout the day also enabled migrant workers to access their food entitlements beyond working hours. Other initiatives like supply chain optimization for food grain distribution saved about USD 26 million for the government. Modernized warehouse solutions are also being piloted by WFP to reduce losses of food safety net commodities.

In the face of the triple burden of malnutrition faced by India, the government continued focusing on enhancing the nutritional effectiveness of food-based safety nets. The national roll-out of fortified rice distribution under TPDS continued to be supported by WFP and the capacity building of functionaries at different levels for its adoption was undertaken, with over 13,000 stakeholders trained in 2025. WFP improved the implementation of government school meal programme, PM POSHAN, through training of cooks, establishment of school kitchen gardens, and sensitization of teachers and other actors. Pilot interventions on improved THR were undertaken by WFP to enhance the nutritional effectiveness of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.

The impact of climate change related events are increasingly being felt in India. Agriculture, on which 2/3rd of the population relies, is highly exposed and vulnerable to climate change. Any shock to agriculture is likely to impact the food security as well. Therefore, WFP implemented several pilots to build climate resilience among farmers, especially small landowners and women farmers. In 2025, WFP continued its climate resilience activities under three main projects: ENACT Assam, RIISE Odisha, and ADAPT4R. Establishing of weather advisory services, capacity building on climate-resilient agriculture and entrepreneurship development were some of the means employed to support the vulnerable population in overcoming climate-induced stress to livelihoods. WFP is also coordinating with different partners to develop compendiums of best practices on climate-resilient agriculture with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, and on NFSA with the NITI Aayog. WFP's geographical presence has increased with the start of adaptation fund project, with Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh being the new partner states. This brings the number of states being supported by WFP to 25 out of 36 states and union territories in India.

WFP, in the capacity of the convenor of the outcome group 2 on Nutrition and Food Security under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2023-27, led the discussion with the relevant government departments from time-to-time to track progress on key indicators. Compared to the previous year, the agencies under outcome group 2 maintained and expanded their support to more states, especially those in hilly north and northeastern regions.

Risk management

WFP's operational model, through pilot to scale-up and 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. However, one of the primary risks faced by WFP India operations is the high proportion of earmarked donor funding. This restricts flexibility in the utilization of resources, particularly for staff-related expenses and office utility costs. Limited flexibility may create operational challenges when addressing emerging priorities or unforeseen requirements. In 2025, a short but intense exchange of fire occurred along India's north-western border. During this emergency, WFP coordinated effectively with the UNDSS to ensure the safety of its staff. Another significant concern is the elevated pollution levels in New Delhi, which poses health risks to staff and can impact overall productivity. To mitigate this, the office has implemented several measures, including the installation of air purifiers and the introduction of indoor plants to improve air quality within the workspace. In addition to these external risks, WFP India maintains robust internal compliance and control mechanisms to safeguard operations. At the transactional level, appropriate Delegation of Authority protocols are strictly followed for procurement activities. The Local Purchase and Contract Committee has been established to ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making. Furthermore, standard operating procedures are in place for donor funding proposal clearance, supported by formal memos for spot-check committees. Enhanced control measures have also been implemented, including the establishment of a spot-check committee, for accounts payable processes to minimize financial risks and ensure timely, accurate payments. Through these combined efforts WFP India continues to uphold operational integrity while prioritizing staff well-being and compliance with global standards.

Lessons learned

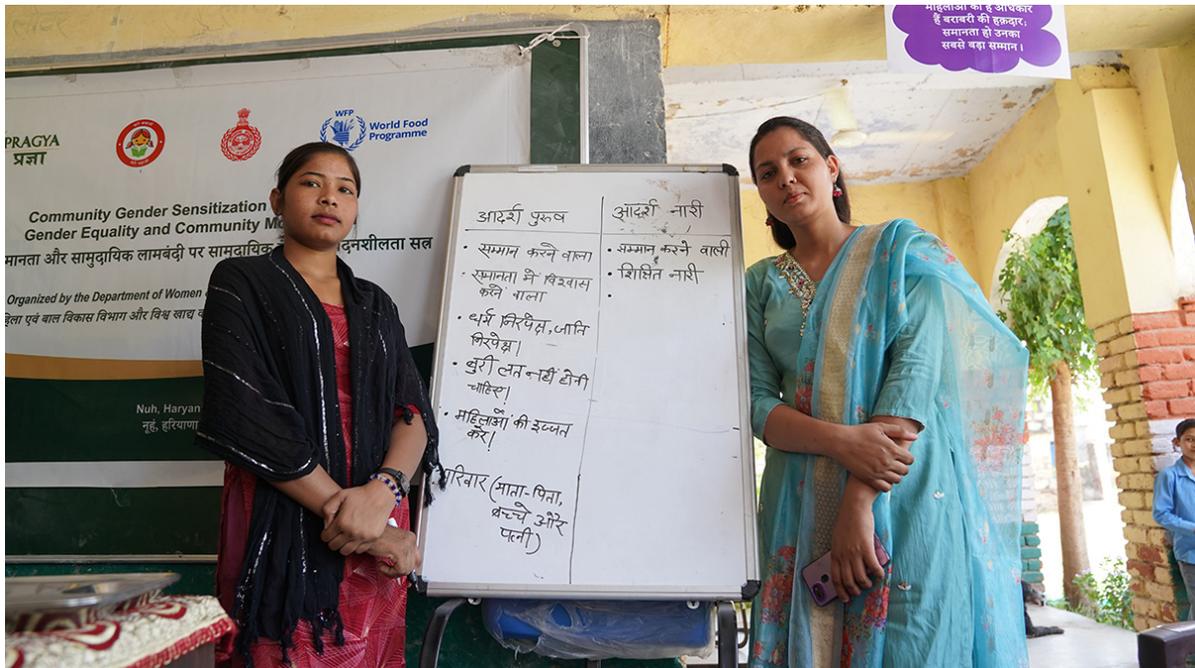
WFP continued its strong emphasis on using evidence to inform key policy and programmatic decisions, and WFP played the role of a knowledge partner to the government in the food security and nutrition space. Evidence generated in areas involving social protection systems, nutritious food under food safety nets and climate resilient agricultural practices has been widely appreciated.

WFP conducted several baseline assessments on climate adaptation which showed that farmers lacked the access to improved and customized last-mile climate advisories and had low awareness of good adaptation practices. These findings were used by WFP and the government to inform the project design. An assessment of Annapurta Grain ATM solution was undertaken in three locations, which highlighted that the solution increased transparency and accountability in the TPDS distribution cycle and created substantial social benefits for the beneficiaries by reducing leakages. The findings were used to advocate for a national scale-up plan.

WFP also undertook independent research on critical areas of food and nutrition security using nationally representative datasets and shared key insights with senior policy makers, with recommendations to improve the existing food safety nets such as addition of more nutritious food items.

Strengthening Nutrition Access

Changing social norms for equitable nutrition access



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WFP is supporting Government by building capacity of frontline nutrition workers, strengthening access to and improving the nutritional value of food

Barriers faced by girls and women in access to food and nutrition at different life stages not only result in poor health and deficiencies but also put them at a massive disadvantage while availing economic and professional opportunities.

According to India's latest National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5, 2019-21), nutritional challenges among girls and women in India have worsened, despite the country's food surplus and mammoth food safety nets, from adolescence to motherhood and beyond.

In South Asia, inadequate nutrition among adolescent girls has significant intergenerational effects, as the region is responsible for 40 per cent of global low birthweight cases. Although certain countries in the region benefit from comparatively advanced health infrastructure and higher per capita income, the prevalence of low birthweight remains markedly higher than in other regions. This ongoing challenge can be attributed to deeply ingrained gender norms and systemic shortcomings that disproportionately impact girls and women throughout the region.

A project launched by WFP and the Department of Women and Child Development of the Government of Haryana, with support from Citibank, focused on training frontline staff serving as Anganwadi workers in Nuh district, Haryana. This initiative aims to improve India's flagship nutrition and health scheme for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children under six by addressing gender biases that affect nutrition.

The project relied on master trainers or senior nutrition and health workers, who organise training sessions for frontline Anganwadi workers. These workers visited communities to conduct dedicated sessions, engaging in one-on-one conversations with pregnant women and young mothers to emphasise the importance of nutrition and hygiene, and how to tackle gender biases. The community sessions had 30 percent male participation, including village elders, panchayat heads, and adolescent boys.

Apples and Jujubes

"My brother and I have different kinds of fruits and food. I wonder how hard it must be for our mother to treat us differently. Certain fruits that are more expensive are for him, and cheaper ones are for me," says Shikha, who is in

class nine and studies in a government school.

"We can share, even if we have less of it. It doesn't have to be a choice between apples and jujubes," she adds with a smile. Unlike most girls at her school, she aspires to be a police officer to make society safer for girls and women.

"Girls get married and move to their husbands' households, but boys stay and earn, so they are entitled to the best food, and care is what families say. But what about women's health? We go through periods and become mothers. We want to work hard and excel at whatever we choose to do, whether it's sports or something else. It all starts with nutrition even before birth," says Zanooba, who works at the local Anganwadi.

Girls and women, across ages and socio-economic backgrounds, are highly conscious of gender biases and social norms that influence their lives, from the food they eat to the choice of schools, whether government or private, the clothes they wear, and the timing and choice of marriage.

From Awareness to Change

As the presentations are screened during a session and questions are asked about gender biases and nutrition, the women begin speaking out about their own experiences, many of which are harrowing, ranging from near-death encounters due to severe anaemia to immense pressure for a male child.

But what stands out is the will and resilience of women to keep pushing for gender equity and to address the gaps in nutrition, perception, and access to schemes, one conversation at a time.

The gender training project in Nuh fosters a deeper engagement in addressing social and attitudinal pathways to raise awareness and improve nutritional outcomes, particularly for women, children, and adolescent girls, with a focus on Anganwadi and community workers.

Awareness from gender training and a deep-rooted desire born from lived experiences are the strengths that frontline nutrition workers in the state rely on to turn difficult conversations into a process of dismantling gender biases that affect health, nutrition, and the aspirations of girls and women.

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.



>600,000 TPDS beneficiaries received **3136 MT** of cereals through WFP's automated **grain dispensing solution**



USD 26 million savings reported through **TPDS supply chain optimization** in **30 states**



35 percent reduction in CO2 emissions due to TPDS **supply chain optimization** in **30 states**



42 million MT of rice procurement **supply chains optimized** in **13 states**



54,000 MT storage space in 12 locations utilized WFP-developed **SMART warehousing solution** to reduce storage losses



30 central government officials trained on innovative research solutions under the **National Evaluation Capacity Development**

Strategic Outcome

Strategic outcome 1 aims to support India's food-based social protection systems through technology integration, innovation, capacity strengthening and policy support. Technical assistance provided to the government under this strategic outcome focused on enhancing the efficiency, inclusivity and effectiveness of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), India's largest food security programme, providing highly subsidized foodgrains to more than 800 million beneficiaries. The outcome supports India'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 to the government through various initiatives including - strengthening the government's capacities to implement TPDS reforms, optimizing the TPDS supply chain routes, automating last-mile food distribution through the Annapurthi Grain ATM, reducing food losses through the expansion of Internet-of-Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled SMART warehouses and Flosspans. WFP also extended the application of its optimization solution to new areas such as TPDS procurement and PM Poshan (school meals), and expanded the Annapurthi solution internationally, with deployments in Nepal. In collaboration with Government of India, WFP also showcased these innovations at an exhibition held alongside the Executive Board meeting at WFP Headquarters in Rome, underscoring their potential for global replication and South-South-Triangular-Cooperation (SSTC).

WFP continued supporting the government as a part of WFP's National Evaluation Capacity Development (NECD) initiatives by conducting training sessions for government officials on new and innovative research solutions to measure food and nutrition security. It generated and disseminated evidence on WFP pilots such as the Annapurthi Grain ATM across multiple states. Further, WFP shared India's experience in food and nutrition security across national and international platforms. WFP continued its knowledge partnership with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay and organized a round-table conference on opportunities to further strengthen the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013.

Resources Overview

Strategic outcome 1 was fully funded against the 2025 implementation plan. Most funds were from multi-year private sector donations and national and state government. WFP's expenditure under this strategic outcome for 2025 was 83

percent of the implementation plan.

Output Indicators

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP successfully reached all output targets, largely driven by increased demand from the Government of India. Technical assistance targets were met and/or exceeded through the operationalization of Annapurta in states and deployment of 2 Annapurta units in Nepal, expansion of supply chain optimization tools from 20 in 2024 to 30 states in 2025 against the target of 28 states this year, initiation of Phase-II optimization of procurement operations in 13 states, piloting optimization for PM Poshan (government's school meal programme), and expansion of the IoT-enabled SMART warehouse solution to 12 warehouses, covering a storage capacity of 54,000 MT, up from the capacity of 38,000 MT the previous year. Additionally, one Flospan structure was deployed in Sikkim. WFP continued its support for 30 Jan Poshan Kendras in 2 states. In Meghalaya, WFP conducted multi-stakeholder consultations and an in-depth field assessment as groundwork for developing a five-year vision and strategic action plan for strengthening TPDS operations in the state. WFP initiated a national study on millets supply in TPDS and PM POSHAN, focusing on six states and including a pilot on millet procurement and distribution optimization in one state. Under its capacity strengthening collaboration with the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), the learning module created by WFP for the TPDS functionaries, hosted on the government's iGOT platform, achieved 19,000 training completion during the year, up from 2,900 completions in the previous year.

WFP also met its targets under the NECD activities by facilitating an in-person training for officials at the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog, on using new and innovative research solutions for measuring food and nutrition security, disseminating India's experience of implementing food and nutrition security programmes through a panel discussion as part of the gLOCAL evaluation week, and organizing a roundtable conference on pathways for strengthening NFSA in collaboration with IIT Bombay which saw participation from senior government officials, implementers, and academia. WFP also completed an assessment of Annapurta GrainATM across three states and initiated the strategic compendium of essays on NFSA in collaboration with NITI Aayog, where senior policy makers and sector experts have been invited to contribute essays to further strengthen India's largest food safety net.

Outcome Indicators

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

Supply chain optimization solution was deployed in 30 states, making it a prerequisite for states for claiming transportation costs from the central government under revised guidelines by the central government. The solution achieved significant savings and CO2 emission reductions. The government also extended the application of WFP's optimization tools to cover new areas and public initiatives such as PM POSHAN and domestic rice procurement.

The SMART warehouse pilot intervention contributed to the government's efforts to enhance grain storage systems and prevent wastage and losses. The government took the decision to integrate WFP's SMART warehouse dashboard with the government's National Depot Darpan Portal and initiated the scale-up of WFP's initiative aiming to cover about 2278 warehouses across the country. Similarly, demand for Annapurta units expanded with several states expressing strong interest in using the solution to improve efficiency and transparency in their TPDS operations. WFP's strategic assessment of Annapurta across three states provided the necessary evidence to central and state governments to support their scale-up strategy. The Flospan pilot contributed to national policy towards utilisation of Flospans in filling the food grain storage gap in the hilly areas of the country. Overall, these activities enabled the government to leverage technology and automation to enhance accuracy, efficiency, and robust monitoring of the food-based social protection systems.

Partnerships

Strategic outcome 1 activities were executed in partnership with the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Department of Labour and Employment, and DMEO, NITI Aayog, at the national level, respective food departments at the state level, especially the Governments of Odisha, Meghalaya, and Uttarakhand. Other key partners also include the Public Systems Lab (PSL) of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, and the IIT Bombay for knowledge partnership.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Strong government partnerships ensure speedy scale up of successful initiatives. This has been exemplified by the success of Annapurta, supply chain optimization and smart warehouse solution - WFP's pilot initiatives which have already been scaled up by the government at various levels. However, frequent transfers of government counterparts can potentially derail progress in programme implementation or scale up and therefore it is important to document all interactions and decisions at each step of the process. This helps maintain continuity of planned activities in the long term, despite staff changes in the government.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 1 achieved GAM-M score 4 by tracking gender disaggregated beneficiary data for Targeted Public Distribution System, Government's largest food safety net scheme in India. A gender-integrated audit of the Jan Poshan Kendra intervention on strengthening fair price shops or food distribution centres was conducted. Gendered perspectives were also captured in a detailed assessment of the Annapurta automated grain dispensing solution.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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.



13,066 rice millers, government officials, and academia **trained** on various aspects of **fortified rice**



3,576 women trained on **production of fortified blended foods** for supply to the government's food safety nets



Nutrigardens setup across **1,900 schools**, and **5,000 cooks** and **4,500 teachers** trained on nutritious school meals through nutri-gardens



>119 million people reached through **behaviour change communication** on fortified rice and good nutrition



3 studies undertaken on enhancing the nutritional value of the different **food-based safety nets**

Strategic Outcome

India continues to face the triple burden of malnutrition. To address this challenge, WFP focusses on enhancing the nutritional effectiveness of the government's food-based safety nets given their wide coverage and near universal reach. WFP's initiatives are aimed at implementing proven nutrition interventions in the form of pilot projects, evidence generation, and advocacy with the national and state governments for scaleup and sustainability by including them under the government schemes and policies. WFP also continues to provide technical assistance to the government for successful and effective implementation of initiatives which have been scaled at a national level.

In 2025, WFP continued to provide technical support for country-wide implementation of fortified rice in the food safety nets, nutritional interventions such as setting up of nutri-gardens, piloting of fortified wheat flour under school meals, and supporting the production of fortified foods for children and mothers as part the THR scheme. WFP also conducted rigorous studies for evidence generation to further advance the nutrition agenda through advocacy and policy dialogue.

Resources Overview

The implementation plan for this outcome for 2025 was fully funded. Key donors include the Gates foundation, Rockefeller foundation, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, MasterCard, and Citibank. The donor base for this outcome was further diversified with addition of Novo Nordisk Foundation and Givewell Foundation. Most of the funds received under this outcome are multi-year partnerships. The total expenditure for the year was 75 percent of the implementation plan for the overall outcome, and was 92 percent and 70 percent for the school feeding and nutrition implementation plans respectively. While most of the activities were implemented within agreed timelines, a few of them were off track due to delayed government approvals.

Output Indicators

The output indicators for 2025 were mostly overachieved or achieved, with a limited number of activities delayed and postponed to 2026. The overachievement was due to government requests for increased technical support/ programmatic coverage, while under achievement was largely due to prolonged process of government approvals. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP's technical support was extended to two areas: nutrition and school feeding. WFP's nutrition support includes technical assistance to the mainstreaming of fortified rice in the government's food-based

safety nets. To ensure high quality of fortified rice, WFP supported the capacity building of different stakeholders across the fortified rice value chain, consolidated best practice documentation, conducted awareness generation activities at the community level to clarify myths and misconceptions associated with it. The initiatives under nutrition also included the provision of technical assistance to women-led groups for production of nutritious and quality assured fortified foods.

WFP's activities under the school feeding initiative included a pilot on integrating fortified wheat flour in the school meals, setting up nutrition kitchen gardens to diversify school meals, undertaking behaviour change communication with school children on nutrition, health and personal hygiene, and capacity building of school cooks and other school officials.

WFP also undertook three strategic assessments on the effectiveness of the pilots to demonstrate evidence for further policy advocacy. This includes a lessons learnt and best practice documentation on the school nutri-garden pilot in Rajasthan, and two assessments on fortified blended foods distributed under the government's ICDS programme.

Outcome Indicators

The outcome indicators have mostly been achieved for the year. This includes enhanced implementation of fortified rice through WFP's technical assistance, such as through sharing of the best practices and continued engagements both at the state and national levels, adoption and scale up of school nutri-gardens and training of school cooks in the states of WFP's pilots, and enhanced production capacity for fortified blended foods through technical assistance. WFP continued to produce and share learnings and influence government's decisions, ensuring the state Government's ownership and support towards the sustainability of WFP piloted interventions.

The under-achieved outcomes are where WFP started to advocate for new innovations such as Wheat flour fortification which would also involve necessary policy realignment. Such initiatives would require a relatively longer timeline for the ultimate adoption by the government.

Partnerships

WFP's key partners under strategic outcome 2 include the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Department of Women and Child Development, and Food Safety Standards Authority of India at the national level. WFP also worked with the Departments of Food, Education, Women and Child Development and State Rural Livelihood Missions across eleven states in India. WFP also partnered with academic institutes such as medical and agriculture universities in eight states and with field level partners for the implementation of pilots. Various partner networks were leveraged for policy advocacy and information sharing.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Working with the government is fundamental as it offers significant opportunities for impact and scale. Government systems also involve several processes and multiple stakeholders at different levels and hence, which requires building and sustaining relationships at all levels. The government approval processes for pilots and policy advocacy initiatives may take more time than planned in some cases, and hence it is important to plan the project timelines realistically, as well as to build-in preparatory phases ranging up to one year, especially when entering new states.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 2, activity 2 achieved a GAM-M score of 4 by integrating sex and age disaggregated data and targeting a specific age group of women for setting up of women-led microenterprises for scaling up of take-home-ration units and capturing beneficiary feedback. Activity 3 achieved a GAM-M score of 3 by integrating gender in social behaviour change communication with school children and capturing feedback from various stakeholders.

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.



3 e-learning modules developed on various business skills as part of 'Gender Equality, Nutrition and Community Mobilisation' for Government of Haryana



13 IEC materials on gender equality and government's assistance mechanisms developed and **1148 community members and 448 school students sensitised**



1000 frontline workers trained on gender sensitization in Haryana

Strategic Outcome

India continues to face significant gender inequality. Women remain underrepresented in the labour force, often discouraged by entrenched discriminatory norms and practices. Women's livelihoods hold immense potential to drive poverty reduction, strengthen food security, and advance gender equality and empowerment. Enhancing women's participation in decision making and improving their access to resources can foster a more equitable environment. Women's economic empowerment is therefore a critical strategy — not only for promoting gender equality but also for improving family well-being and ensuring long term food security.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP India seeks to advance gender equality and empower women from vulnerable groups by supporting government programs focused on women's livelihoods, and thereby seeks to build more sustainable and equitable food security. WFP's approach encompasses providing technical assistance to the government, including developing operational tools, and building institutional capacity to improve implementation and scale up gender and empowerment interventions effectively.

Resources Overview

The Strategic outcome 3 faced challenging funding circumstances in 2025. While activities were funded through ongoing multi-year partnerships, the scope of the activity was downsized due to a lack of new financial partnership.

Output Indicators

In partnership with the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Haryana, WFP has implemented an initiative to train frontline workers on community gender sensitization, effective responses to gender-based violence (GBV) and other gender-related issues. This initiative is accompanied with a gender sensitization campaign. To support this initiative, WFP developed training modules and IEC materials highlighting GBV, gender equality, and government's schemes supporting gender equality. WFP further trained 1,000 frontline workers as well as master trainers, along with gender sensitization sessions at communities and at schools. Following this phase, the same initiatives are being scaled up by the Government across the state. Additional three E-learning modules on basic business skills were also developed for self-paced learning and handed over to the government,

WFP's Enhancing Climate Adaptation of Vulnerable Communities through Nature based Solutions and Gender Transformative Approaches (ENACT) project in Assam fully mainstreams gender, supporting women smallholder farmers to build their capacity. Three capacity-building modules on financial literacy, digital literacy, and enterprise development were developed and master trainers were trained to further cascade down to block and village levels. One national symposium was conducted on women farmers in India, as part of WFP's collaboration with the Royal Norwegian Embassy, concluding the series of three symposia.

In 2025, WFP also reviewed the beneficiaries' experiences, including the perspectives of men and women, with the Jan Poshan Kendra (nutrition hubs) initiative in the state of Gujarat and Telangana. The review highlights that the initiative is well supported by both men and women and meets women's decision-making criteria in accessing the nutrition hubs.

Outcome Indicators

While the strategic outcome 3 has been operational since 2023, the fundamental outcomes such as policy changes are long-term in nature and therefore would take more time to materialize. Limited funding availability also restricted

WFP's ability to fully implement the scope of this strategic objective.

However, at the state level, WFP's work has been facilitating and contributing to the Governments' projects and tools; in Haryana, the training modules and sensitization materials developed by WFP are being used by the Government for state-wide training and sensitization campaigns. This further reinforces the Government's existing assistance mechanisms, by highlighting the utility of these mechanisms and encourage communities and frontline workers to leverage them further.

Partnerships

In Haryana, WFP is partnering with the Department of Women and Child Development for capacity strengthening on community gender sensitization. In Assam, WFP is collaborating with the Department of Agriculture and Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission to empower women smallholder farmers through the self-help group approach.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Strategic outcome 3 is designed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment outcomes in the context of food and nutrition security through targeted interventions. Following the global trend and a lack of recognition of WFP's expertise in this domain, it was found to be difficult to mobilize resources for this specific scope. As such, the overall objective of this strategic objective have been thought through WFP's other projects, by fully integrating and mainstreaming gender. While gender is a key agenda in achieving sustainable food and nutrition security in India, this integrated approach may be further sought for the rest of this CSP.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 3 achieved a GAM-M score of 4 through gender targeted interventions including trainings, SBCC materials and develop e-learning modules for the gender training of frontline workers and community sensitisation for community members and school children 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.



74 SBCC sessions organized to encourage **climate-smart agriculture and livelihood diversification**



>14,000 small holder farmers and women self-help groups benefited from relevant **training and awareness campaigns**



2 monsoon forums organized to drive multi-stakeholder engagement and actionable strategies for **last mile climate services**



7 Climate Adaptation Information Centres and **digital application** to provide climate services to **>7k** farmers & women group members launched in **2 states**



Value chain analysis conducted for **5 commodities**



3 assessments on climate resilient agriculture initiatives undertaken, covering five states in India and six districts in Sri Lanka

Strategic Outcome

India has significantly improved its agriculture production over the last few decades. However, the country remains highly vulnerable to multiple natural hazards. Nearly two-thirds of rural households depend on food production systems that are exposed to climate risks. In recent years, India has witnessed a rising frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events, which have been significantly disruptive. The adverse impacts of climate change often result in loss of livelihoods among the most vulnerable groups, particularly smallholder farmers, women farmers, and indigenous communities, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. Loss of livelihoods forces migration, creating additional social and economic stress. While some adaptation measures exist, resource and knowledge gaps limit their effectiveness for vulnerable populations.

Strategic outcome 4 aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of the government, civil society groups and communities against climatic stressors and build climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems for sustainable food and nutrition security. To achieve this objective, WFP is implementing pilot projects to build climate resilience among smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, strengthen value chains, and introduce innovative technologies at the grassroots level to enhance food security. These initiatives also aim to empower communities through participatory planning, sustainable resource management, climate adaptation, while also supporting livelihood diversification to reduce risks and vulnerability.

Resources Overview

The strategic outcome-4 was fully funded against the implementation plan for 2025. Key partners for this outcome include the Adaptation Fund, CITI Bank and Royal Norwegian embassy. A new project funding was received from Novo Nordisk Foundation and PayU in 2025. Typically, WFP receives multi-year support. WFP's total expenditure under this strategic outcome was 78% of the implementation plan. There was some spending lag under the Regional Adaptation Fund (ADAPT4R) initiatives due to Initial delays in signing Letters of Understanding with ADAPT4R project states - critical for formalizing roles and ensuring government ownership. Consequently, some of the activities planned under these agreements have been deferred to 2026.

Output Indicators

In 2025, WFP continued its climate resilience activities under three projects across Assam, Odisha, and the regional adaptation for resilience project (ADAPT4R) across three states in India and six districts in Sri Lanka.

In Assam and Odisha, WFP provided context-specific and tailored climate advisories to farmers through 7 Climate Information Adaptation Centres (CAICs), including text and voice call services. Additionally, in Odisha, a mobile application and two automated wireless weather stations were deployed to enhance farmers' access to climate information. Through these projects, over 11,000 farmers (67% women), received capacity-building trainings on climate-resilient agriculture, women empowerment, and entrepreneurship development. More than 74 SBCC sessions were conducted to increase awareness, ownership and continued engagement of the local communities. Capacities of smallholder farmers and their collectives were built on alternative cropping and diversified livelihood options. In Odisha, 12 women micro-entrepreneur led solar drying units were established, which have processed about 111 MT of raw materials and generated incomes for rural women. In addition, the Secure Fishing application, developed by WFP to support safe and efficient fishing activities, was handed over to the Government of Odisha after successful pilot.

Under the ADAPT4R project, various foundational activities were completed such as signing of state-level agreements, constitution of technical and governance committees, both at the national, state, and district levels, and their first meetings were conducted. Seasonal livelihood mapping workshops were held at district and block levels to identify key livelihood activities and climate stressors. Community adaptation plans were developed for 36 out of the 60 project villages with participation from 548 community members.

WFP also undertook several strategic assessments in 2025 such as the baseline assessment for climate resilient agriculture pilots in Assam and Odisha were undertaken, which provided key pre-implementation parameters to inform the project design and strategies. The baseline assessment of the ADAPT4R project was also undertaken in India and Sri Lanka, providing important insights into the pre-implementation context. Further, WFP is also collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare to develop a best practice compendium on climate resilient agriculture.

Outcome Indicators

In 2025, WFP continued its activities to provide policy advocacy and support for advancing food security and climate resilience. WFP is assisting the national government in developing a compendium on climate resilient-agriculture covering major agricultural seasons. Additionally, WFP is collaborating with relevant government schemes to integrate and promote climate-resilient agriculture and diversified livelihoods at both national and state levels.

WFP's efforts to strengthen climate services in India included providing policy support to the national framework on climate services by the Indian Meteorological Department, along with piloting innovative approaches at the grassroots level. WFP shared its experiences on the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach, CAICs, and monsoon forums at various regional platforms. WFP also continued to organize monsoon forums at sub-national level with diverse stakeholders to bolster climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning. Furthermore, WFP is advancing the national policy of promoting decentralized adaptation planning across India, enabling communities to effectively integrate climate resilience and disaster risk reduction in local planning.

WFP showcased its global expertise in disaster risk financing by co-hosting a national workshop with the National Disaster Management Authority on "Disaster Risk Financing for States." Additionally, WFP actively collaborated with their counterparts in Sri Lanka to promote enabling policies that strengthen climate resilience and disaster risk reduction in the region.

Partnerships

WFP continued to engage with various government partners both 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. Under ADAPT4R, WFP signed three new state level agreements with Odisha's Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Tamil Nadu's Department of Environment, Climate Change and Forests and Andhra Pradesh's Agriculture Department.

Further, WFP is actively engaging with research and academic organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector, and communities. These include; Assam Agricultural University, Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology, Science for Society Technologies, a cooperative society in Odisha and some NGOs. WFP also pursued new technical partnerships with Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, and Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming) for ADAPT4R project. WFP also initiated the process of onboarding cooperating partners for ADAPT4R project.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Project implementation faced delays due to administrative challenges such as delays in government approvals and recruitments. Additionally, some delays from project partners in delivering outputs due to intense community engagements affected the overall timelines. These challenges highlight the need for stronger monitoring systems which can enable more efficient delivery for complex projects. Investment in partner capacity building is also important for successful project delivery and hence additional time needs to be factored in for such activities. These measures would help mitigating delays in the future, improve coordination, and ensure timely implementation.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 4 achieved a GAM-M score of 4 by integrating gender and age analysis through baseline reports of RIISE, Adapt4R and ENACT Assam projects. These projects consistently and intentionally integrate a full gender approach, target women smallholder farmers to acquire 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 remains a complex and multifaceted challenge, shaped by cultural and social norms and reflected across demographic and socio-economic indicators. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index 2025, India ranked 131 out of 148 countries, with an overall parity score of about 64 percent. This marks a decline from its 2024 position and highlights persistent disparities, particularly in economic participation and political empowerment. Women continue to face lower literacy rates, limited workforce participation, and restricted land ownership, while nutrition inequalities remain stark — 57 percent of women aged 15-49 are anaemic compared to 25 percent of men.

To address these gaps, the Government of India has introduced a wide range of initiatives and policies aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women. Legal frameworks have been strengthened to protect women's rights and address crimes against women, while schemes focusing on education, healthcare, livelihood opportunities, and financial inclusion are being implemented to improve access to services and resources.

While progress has been made in areas such as education and health parity, structural barriers and discriminatory practices continue to hinder true equity. Sustained and coordinated efforts remain essential to realize long-term social transformation among key stakeholders.

WFP's Contribution to Gender Equality

WFP extends technical assistance to strengthen government programmes focused on women's economic empowerment — a critical strategy for, improving family well-being, and ensuring long-term food security.

In the state of Haryana, WFP trains frontline workers on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, emphasising on mainstreaming gender perspectives and promoting targeted interventions to address discriminatory social norms while improving the nutrition status of women and girls. Complementing this effort, the programme also incorporated an IEC campaign designed to raise awareness about government schemes and entitlements available to women and girls, thereby enhancing access to resources and strengthening their participation in community development.

The ENACT project in Assam employs a gender transformative approach designed to strengthen the climate adaptive capacities of smallholder farmers, with a focus on women. The initiative seeks to improve women farmers' access to climate advisories, climate resilient seed varieties, and diversified livelihood opportunities, thereby enhancing their resilience and adaptive capacity. The livelihoods activities are implemented through women's enterprises and emphasizes building their capacity in basic business skills such as financial literacy, digital literacy, and enterprise development, while support are also provided on new livelihood options and stronger market access. Training modules encompass social norms, gender-based violence, women's role in agriculture and highlight importance of full empowerment of women. Multiple rounds of gender sensitization activities targeting local officials and community members further build enabling environment for mindset change. Combined with livelihood support, the project envisages to contribute to elevate women's social status by increasing and stabilizing their income and building their confidence.

In Uttar Pradesh, WFP continued its support to over 200 women's self-help groups (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 ICDS scheme. Through the project support, WSHGs built solid technical and enterprise management capacity, and enabled participating women to earn consistent and increased income, which further led to higher levels of women's self-confidence and increased respect they receive within their household and the community.

In 2025, WFP convened one symposium on Women Farmers in India in collaboration with the Royal Norwegian Embassy in India. The symposium provided space to discuss the challenges women farmers face and to share best

practices for addressing them. Key issues raised included climate change impact on women farmers, and their challenges in accessing support such as government schemes and trainings. Successful approaches highlighted the effectiveness of the collectivisation and pooling of resources, and integration of women into policy.

Data on Gender

Evidence on gender indicators has been generated through assessments and evaluations conducted across various WFP programmes, employing both qualitative and quantitative methods.

As part of the ENACT project in Assam and the RIISE project in Odisha, baseline assessments were undertaken to understand the role of women in agriculture.

The baseline assessment under the ENACT project covered a sample of 638 households along with 15 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 35 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). The assessment concluded that, despite their significant contributions to agriculture, women farmers continue to face systemic barriers related to decision-making and access to training and resources.

Similarly, the baseline assessment for the RIISE project that used a mixed-methods approach, including quantitative data collection from households across 29 villages, as well as qualitative interviews with key stakeholders. The findings indicate that while most farmers receive some form of weather forecast or warning, additional efforts were needed to ensure equitable access to such information across regions and genders. Only about 17% of women in the surveyed households have ever participated in any agricultural training or exposure visit. The study also shows that 57% of women are involved in decisions related to crop selection, 51% on hiring labour and farm equipment, and nearly half contribute to decisions regarding fertilizer and pesticide use. Furthermore, the assessment highlights persistent gender gaps in access to agricultural information. Women are comparatively better informed about Primary Agricultural Credit Society, millets, and post-harvest practices but lag men in areas such as stress tolerant paddy, soil testing, intercropping, and market-related information.

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 through country capacity strengthening, focusing on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of government food and nutrition schemes. Its role in protection and accountability to affected populations is primarily to reinforce government mechanisms, including community feedback systems.

Special attention is given to vulnerable groups that face challenges in accessing food and nutrition security programmes. These include smallholder farmers, and tribal populations, and migrant populations. Tribal communities constitute about 8.6 percent of the population, numbering nearly 104 million people while smallholder farmers remain the largest vulnerable group, comprising approximately 85 percent of all farmers in India. India also has an estimated migrant workforce of nearly 100 million people as per the official estimates. Ensuring their access to food based social protection programmes as they move across districts, regions, or state borders remains a major challenge.

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

WFP continued to ensure that all project staff undergo gender sensitisation training. Through the UN Inter-Agency PSEA Network in India, WFP continued to actively engage in all capacity-strengthening initiatives for UN personnel and also kept contributing to the inter-agency discussions on PSEA. WFP India also initiated the process of onboarding cooperating partners for ADAPT4R project through the UN Partnership Portal and Field level Agreement mechanisms. Through this process, partners were assessed on their capacity and institutional mechanisms to properly prevent and manage PSEA cases.

In Haryana, the gender training programme for frontline workers was expanded to include staff from One Stop Centres—government-run GBV response facilities at the district level that provide shelter, medico-legal assistance, counselling, and police support to survivors. One dedicated module focused entirely on identifying and responding to GBV cases within communities. The trainings highlighted women's and girls' safety and security as critical concerns, alongside harmful practices such as dowry, son preference, and child marriage. Frontline workers are being encouraged through these sessions to advocate against such practices within their communities. The training module developed under the ENACT Assam project for women's self-help groups also contains GBV awareness and protection as a key component.

As a follow up to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) undertaken earlier, which is a key requirement for programmes working with indigenous communities or tribal populations under the ADAPT4R project, the Indigenous Peoples Plan was also developed. In 2025, the components of indigenous people's plan are being integrated in the annual work plans, and the process of community adaptation planning in the ADAPT4R project as well as for applicable areas under the RIISE project in Odisha are underway.

With respect to accessibility, WFP's new office premises ensures compliance with all accessibility parameters. An awareness session was also organised with all staff on 'Disability Inclusion' with external resources.

Data on Protection/AAP

Since WFP India programmes have no direct beneficiaries, there are no direct protection mechanisms and no protection data is generated. However, there have been consistent efforts made by WFP to ensure beneficiary feedback is collected and informs further project designs. Under both nutrition and school feeding initiatives, WFP undertook assessments which also captured participant's feedback. WFP also conducted gender audit on the Jan Poshan Kendra (JPK) initiative, through which WFP collected and analyzed data of JPK dealers and beneficiaries by sex, age and disability status using qualitative methodology.

An assessment of the Annapurta grain dispensing solution installed in Odisha, Gujarat, and Uttarakhand captured beneficiary feedback qualitatively. The feedback was collected from various stakeholders to make the solution more user-friendly for various categories of beneficiaries. Insights from the assessment were also used to advocate for the scale-up of the Annapurta solution at the national and state levels.

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)

The Climate Risk Index 2026 of Germanwatch has placed India in the top 10 most impacted countries by extreme weather events. The vulnerability to extreme weather events in India further exacerbates due to existing social vulnerability and inequalities, pose a threat to the sustainability of food systems. The vulnerable populations including women, smallholder farmers, and tribal populations are the most affected. Impact of climate change on production is severe, causing water scarcity and ground water depletion, rapid land degradation, frequent crop failures and loss of livelihoods, further compounding the vulnerability of small and marginal farmers who constitute more than 80 percent of total farmers in India.

WFP has been working with smallholder and women farmers for enhanced resilience to climate change. The emphasis is on building their capacities on analysing climate risks, providing localized climate information and developing adaptation plans at the community level. WFP also promotes the use of climate resilient and nutritious crop varieties, sustainable techniques such as intercropping, reduced use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, improved post-harvest management, use of solar energy solutions, and promoting off-farm livelihood practices. Combined, these measures support farmers, especially women and small and marginalized farmers to better adapt to future climatic risks.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In line with the Environmental Mission Report for India released in June 2024, which provided a comprehensive set of recommendations for enhancing sustainability within the new office premises, several concrete actions have been successfully implemented. These measures are designed to reduce the environmental footprint of in-house operations, improve energy efficiency, and align with broader government and UN sustainability goals. They include transitioning to new air conditioners that utilize R32 gas, which is recognized as more environment friendly compared to older refrigerants; equipping the workspace with motion and occupancy sensors that automatically switch off lights when spaces are not in use; adoption of LED lighting throughout the premises, which consumes significantly less energy compared to conventional bulbs and contributes to long-term cost savings; emphasizing segregation and proper waste disposal through established processes including a major initiative to dispose of 2,011 unused items via e-auction; addressing water sustainability through installation of low-flow, aerated faucets that minimize consumption without compromising usability; regular pollution emission checks and timely servicing of office vehicles to ensure compliance with environmental standards. WFP also ensured active participation of staff members, housekeeping and security staff in ensuring a culture of responsibility regarding energy conservation in the office and participated in UN initiatives to reduce CO2 emissions by minimizing the use of small vehicles and encouraging shared mobility solutions, and more. Together, these actions reflect a strong commitment to sustainability and demonstrate how operational practices can be aligned with environmental goals. The office continues to monitor progress and explore new opportunities to further reduce its ecological impact.

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

WFP supports the government by strengthening national systems and community capacities to improve diets and nutrition outcomes through technical assistance, capacity building support, innovation and evidence generation adopting a pilot-to-scale approach. WFP advances nutrition-sensitive social protection to ensure that the national programmes and initiatives continue to help those who need it the most.

India's food-based social protection systems already cater to the needs of about 2/3rd of the population. WFP provided technical support to the Government of India on enhancing the nutritional value of these social protection mechanisms through various approaches. At the policy level, WFP conducted a study on diversification of the PDS food basket and a landscape analysis on wheat flour fortification, illustrating opportunities to enhance the nutrition values of the existing social safety net programmes. WFP also facilitated a group of nutrition experts on staple fortification agenda. A new study was also launched in 2025, looking into how to enrich the nutrition values of school meals by introducing millets and locally produced vegetables. While these works are critical and often appreciated, policy changes take time, thus long-term and multi-layered approach is needed.

WFP also supports the Government to conduct various nutrition pilots. India's ICDS provides age-appropriate Take Home Rations (THR) to the beneficiaries which includes children 6-36 months, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. WFP supported the development of these THR recipes which are being distributed in multiple states while also supporting women entrepreneurs who are involved in the production of THR. WFP has also supported the government in rolling out fortified rice distribution across the country to address micronutrient deficiencies and kept supporting multiple state governments to implement this rollout, while building capacity of local academic Institutions as a long-term technical capacity for the initiative. WFP continued its support to the government to establish school nutri-gardens with the aim to improve diet diversity of school meals.

Apart from technical support, WFP works with the government at various levels to build capacity of the functionaries. For example, WFP has been sensitizing teachers on school gardens and functionaries and private sector players across the value chain to enable adoption of fortified rice. WFP has also contributed to build community capacity through social behaviour change campaigns (SBCC) which are designed to create awareness on good feeding practices for children, pregnant, and breastfeeding mothers. Mediums such as street plays, cooking demonstrations, fun games and radio jingles are used to ensure high impact of these SBCC activities.

Through these timely and integrated interventions, WFP has continued supporting the government in its efforts to eliminate food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP continues to integrate nutrition consideration across various programmatic areas through innovation and use of evidence and further promotes nutrition integration at both policy-level technical support and operational activities. With this, the nutrition integration score has been calculated at 10.5 out of 12 for 2025, which is the same score as in 2024.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP's partnership with Government continued to play a pivotal role in advancing food and nutrition security and contributing to India's broader development goals. WFP focused on providing technical expertise and innovative solutions to national programmes and systems. All WFP initiatives were fully aligned with government policies and priorities and implemented in close collaboration and coordination with government counterparts.

WFP worked closely with key central ministries and institutions to advance India's food and nutrition security agenda. WFP continued to strategically align its efforts with priorities of Government through its collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) as the nodal ministry. The Country Programme Advisory Committee review meeting, chaired by MoA&FW and attended by relevant line ministries, reinforced WFP's role in shaping national strategies for agricultural resilience and food security. The support from Government has been further strengthened, demonstrating deepening partnership.

WFP uses pilot-to-scale approach, introducing innovations, global best practices, generating evidence, supporting policy reform, and contributing to national scale-up. With MoA&FW, WFP partnered on climate resilient agriculture and food systems, including last-mile climate services, participatory adaptation planning, livelihood diversification, resilient practices, and improved post-harvest handling and market access. With Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), WFP supported social protection and supply chain optimisation, warehouse modernisation, grain ATMs, automation of warehouse monitoring and portability of entitlements for migrant households. WFP also worked with DFPD on nutrition and school meals, including food fortification, enhanced THR, training of school cooks, nutrition gardens, and diversified school menus. With Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), WFP advanced climate adaptation and smallholder resilience, building community level capacities to manage climate risks. Through NITI Aayog, WFP contributed to policy research and capacity building on monitoring and evaluation.

At state level, WFP initiated a landmark agreement with Labour and Employees State Insurance Department, Government of Odisha, to develop an integrated digital platform for portability of social protection schemes such as TPDS, POSHAN 2.0, and PM POSHAN, focusing on strengthening frontline workers' capacity, public awareness campaigns, and establishing inter-departmental mechanisms for joint planning and monitoring. A milestone in 2025 was formalization of strategic partnerships with state departments of Environment, Climate Change, and Forests in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha under the ADAPT4R project. WFP also sustained collaborations in supply chain, nutrition, and climate adaptation initiatives with about 25 state governments. WFP's partnership with Department of Women and Child Development in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh contributed to increase nutritional effectiveness of the ICDS and promote women's empowerment.

Partnerships with leading academic institutions such as IIT Bombay continued to reinforce evidence-based policymaking in food systems and nutrition. Special emphasis was placed on empowering tribal women and self-help groups, strengthening their role in improving nutritional impact of government schemes. Through these efforts, WFP advanced its mission to support inclusive and resilient food systems, ensuring that vulnerable populations benefit from sustainable solutions.

WFP's collaboration with a diverse range of cooperating partners, including local NGOs brought in localized expertise, innovative approaches, and strong community engagement, ensuring that WFP's interventions were context-specific and sustainable. For example, partnerships with a locally based NGO and State Agricultural University for WFP's climate adaptation and women farmer empowerment project enabled WFP to effectively conduct culturally-appropriate trainings and sensitizations and introduce livelihood activities which are best fit to local climatic and market conditions.

In 2025, WFP India advanced SSTC by showcasing scalable, India-led innovations in food security. A major milestone was the exhibition alongside the WFP Executive Board session in Rome, where five solutions - Annapurta GrainATM, SMART Warehouse, supply chain optimisation, learning management system, and rice fortification - demonstrated India's leadership in digital public infrastructure, efficient delivery systems, and nutrition-focused programming. The SSTC regional webinar also attracted interests from several countries. A high-level SSTC Roundtable was convened in New Delhi, engaging ambassadors, senior government counterparts, and WFP leadership to discuss India's growing role as a global provider of knowledge and innovation. A joint India-WFP initiative to support rice fortification and supply chain capacity building in Nepal was launched in August.

In 2025, WFP India maintained its strong private-sector engagement to advance resource mobilization and innovation in support of national priorities. During the year, about USD 1.5 million was mobilized across CSR and philanthropic funding streams. WFP maintained strong stewardship of long-standing partners, while establishing new partnerships, including with Indian diaspora.

WFP India further strengthened its engagement with leading industry associations, including Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Indo French Chamber of Commerce and Industry, American Chamber of Commerce in India, German Chamber of Commerce, and Federation of European Business in India to advance dialogue on private-sector contributions to food and nutrition security. These partnerships enabled joint convenings, knowledge exchange, and increased visibility for WFP's technical expertise, while fostering pathways for collaborative action across CSR, innovation, and social impact domains.

Focus on localization

WFP continued to work exclusively on country capacity strengthening, aligning all activities with government priorities and partnering with national and local actors. WFP embedded staff within key ministries and departments, fostering trust and enabling joint planning and implementation. WFP actively engage the Country Programme Advisory Committee chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, reinforcing alignment with national strategies for agricultural resilience and food security.

In 2025, WFP contributed to policy planning through participation in the Joint Steering Committee at the NITI Aayog, under the UN India outcome group 2 on nutrition and food security, complemented by strengthened Outcome Standing Committees under the UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF, 2023-27). Partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and academic institutions ensured context-specific solutions, promoting sustainability and community-driven responses.

WFP India continued to facilitate localization by strengthening the leadership, delivery capacity, and participation of local responders and communities across programme areas. More than 80% of WFP India's implementation partners were national and local organizations, including community-based groups, and academic institutions. Tailored capacity-strengthening initiatives were implemented based on the local context, such as training local women-led collectives in digital tools, supporting start-ups developing context-specific nutrition solutions, and co-creating community feedback platforms.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP continued to perform a leading role in the inter-agency collaboration as a lead agency of the outcome group 2 on nutrition and food security under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). This included supporting and active facilitation of the Joint Steering Committee exercises. These efforts remained aligned with the UNSDCF 2023-27, reinforcing a unified approach to achieve national priorities.

Joint advocacy was undertaken with outcome group 2 agencies namely UNICEF, and WHO on role of nutrition in non-communicable diseases. The agenda of healthy diets as a flagship area of joint advocacy and collaboration, with harmonised messaging and coordinated engagement with government counterparts to strengthen nutritional outcomes across the life cycle continued. By pooling expertise and resources within mutual accountability frameworks, these partnerships translated into coordinated actions that addressed community needs while staying firmly aligned with national strategies. This unified approach delivered scalable and sustainable solutions, underscoring WFP's commitment to collective impact and contributing significantly to the success of the UNSDCF in India.

Financial Overview

Resourcing Overview

In 2025, the WFP India Country Office successfully mobilized resources from private, international, and host government donors. The majority of contributions came from private donors, primarily through multi-year partnerships that support specific programme activities.

The main source of flexible revenue remained the Government of India's annual pledge of \$0.96 million, along with the allocation of flexible funding. The Country Office also leveraged with WFP's Emerging Donor Matching Fund to supplement the contribution from the Government of India.

Strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 4 were well-funded in 2025, primarily through multi-year, earmarked contributions from private sector donors and state governments, while strategic outcome 3 faced challenges in securing additional funding and experienced a gradual phase down of activities. This was also reflected on the budget revision conducted in 2025.

By the end of 2025, the Country Office achieved an overall spending level of 76 percent against the implementation plan and 68 percent against need-based plan for the year.

Overall, WFP India operation has been well funded for its 2025 operation, despite shortfalls in some of its staff costs and delays in some expected contributions.

Budget Revision

A budget increase of USD 4.5 million was approved in 2025, which brought up the total CSP value from USD 31.7 million to USD 36.2 million. The main driver of this budget increase was the increase in revenue and anticipated increase in expenditures for strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 4. These activities received continued and increasingly strong support from partners, leading to the expansion of WFP's activities. At the same time, strategic outcome 3 was scaled down due to challenges in securing dedicated funding.

Other - Main Sources of Funding

WFP in India receives most of its funding from directed contributions such as the national and state governments or through corporate social responsibility funds from India-based private sector companies. 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. In addition, the Country Office was able to generate funds from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund on for SSTC activities, to be jointly implemented with the Nepal Country Office.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	6,369,772	5,630,973	22,545,503	4,823,448
SO01: By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.	2,259,747	1,451,747	4,993,383	1,273,970
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to Government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems.	2,259,747	1,451,747	4,993,383	1,273,970
SO02: By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods.	1,986,205	2,296,355	7,519,279	1,946,437
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.	1,379,821	1,732,777	4,690,437	1,393,983
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.	606,384	563,578	1,729,789	552,455
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,099,052	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.	495,841	638,089	922,178	501,838
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups.	495,841	638,089	922,178	501,838
SO04: By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.	1,627,979	1,244,782	9,110,663	1,101,203
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities.	1,627,979	1,244,782	9,110,663	1,101,203
Non-SDG Target	0	0	1,933,999	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	6,369,772	5,630,973	24,479,502	4,823,448
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,109,731	1,013,585	2,259,637	835,465
Total Direct Costs	7,479,502	6,644,558	26,739,139	5,658,914
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	486,168	431,896	266,038	266,038

Grand Total	 7,965,670	 7,076,454	 27,005,177	 5,924,951
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Data Notes

Overview

[1] <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?id=156240&Noteld;=156240&ModuleId;=3@=1>

[2] <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2132688@=3>

[3] <https://www.indiaspend.com/social-sector/the-continuing-decline-of-indias-social-sector-budget-978870#:~:text=Urban%20housing%20shows%20a%20similar,most%20cuts%20C%E2%80%9D%20Sinha%20says>.

The latest year for which actual spending data is available is 2024-25.

[4] <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2114891@=3>

Operational context

[1] <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2192315@=3>

[2] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S266604902500009X?utm>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Reporting on the indicator "Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs" has been bifurcated by male and females in 2025 for the first time hence the same bifurcation was not available in 2024.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] The cross-cutting indicator "CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures" was included for the first time in 2025, hence no reporting for 2024. However, the reporting for this indicator is not applicable for India.

Environmental sustainability

[1] India CO has not screened FLAs/MOUs/CCs for environmental and social risks in 2025. 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 2025 follow-up is 'not applicable'.

Annex

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	520	870
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	25	52
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	19	38
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	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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	90	120
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	0	2

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	4	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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	5	5
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	5
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	25	60

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥6,500,000	≥1,864,000	3,259,154	2,313,000	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥813,000,00	≥813,000,00	813,000,000	813,000,000	Secondary data
5.4.45: 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	≥2	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.79: 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	6	2	Secondary data

5.4.80: 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	100	Secondary data
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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	13,679	16,790	
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	29	30	
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	283	341	
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	65	78	
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\$	153,066	153,066	

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	290,750	128,946
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	118,600,000	121,400,000

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	15,164	15,084
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	4	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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3,503	3,902
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	12	12
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\$	48,000	48,000

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	418,000	418,000
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	100,000	100,000

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.39: 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	≥48,000,000	27,000,000	386,500,000	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.79: 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	≥3	3	4	Secondary data
5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female			=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male			=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	88	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥9,000,000	≥50,000	50,000	144,000	WFP programme monitoring

5.4.41: 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	≥3	3	5	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.45: 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	2	1	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	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	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	1,260	6,436	
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	2	2	
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	27	88	
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	8	8	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	≥2	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.79: 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	≥1	1	3	Secondary data

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	410	776	
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	0	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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	170	221	
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	8	8	
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	1	1	

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	64	48
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	US\$	3,500	37,000

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 and 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	≥6	5	7	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥155,000,000	≥720,215	720,215	2,069,225	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.45: 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	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
5.4.79: 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	≥1	1	2	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		-

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Tier 3 - Location: India - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	10.5	10.5	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Parvinder Singh

Women farmers in Odisha with the RIISE application that strengthens climate resilience for sustainable household, food security and nutrition.

World Food Programme

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/india>

Financial Section

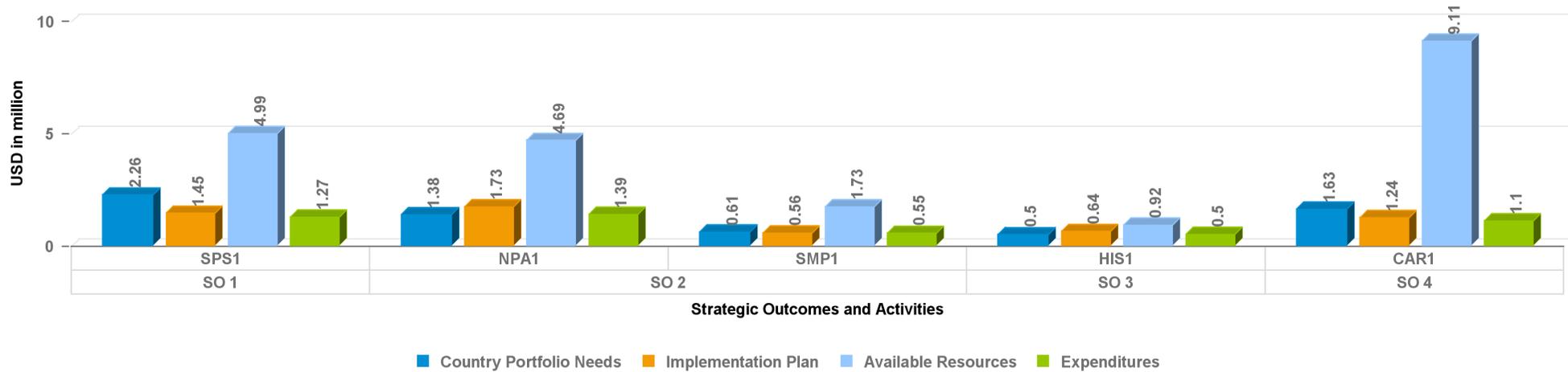
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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.

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India Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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	1,099,052	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.	2,259,747	1,451,747	4,993,383	1,273,970
	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.	1,379,821	1,732,777	4,690,437	1,393,983
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.		606,384	563,578	1,729,789	552,455	

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India Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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.	495,841	638,089	922,178	501,838
	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.	1,627,979	1,244,782	9,110,663	1,101,203
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			6,369,772	5,630,973	22,545,503	4,823,448
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,933,999	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,933,999	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,369,772	5,630,973	24,479,502	4,823,448
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,109,731	1,013,585	2,259,637	835,465
Total Direct Costs			7,479,502	6,644,558	26,739,139	5,658,914
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			486,168	431,896	266,038	266,038
Grand Total			7,965,670	7,076,454	27,005,177	5,924,951


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling

Chief
 Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

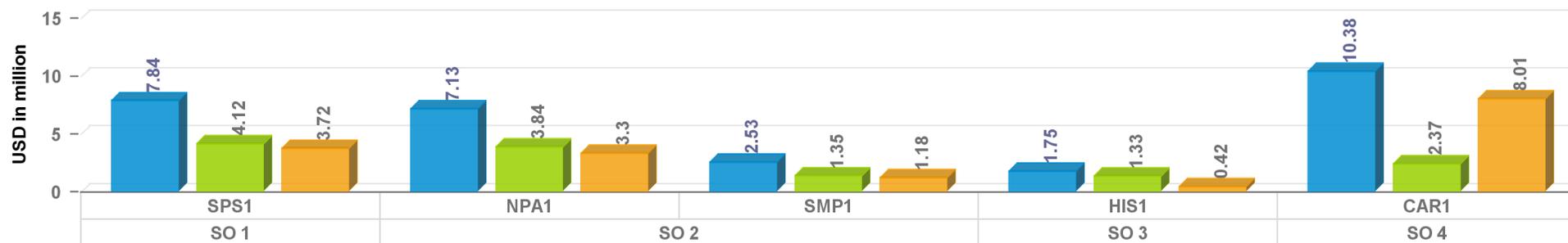
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,584,846	7,131,791	0	7,131,791	3,835,336	3,296,455
		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.	1,650,624	2,527,281	0	2,527,281	1,349,946	1,177,335
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,099,052	0	1,099,052	0	1,099,052
	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.	3,811,832	10,382,324	0	10,382,324	2,372,864	8,009,460

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Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	4,676,701	7,838,000	0	7,838,000	4,118,587	3,719,413
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	1,980,238	1,749,702	0	1,749,702	1,329,362	420,340
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			15,704,240	30,728,150	0	30,728,150	13,006,095	17,722,055
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,933,999	0	1,933,999	0	1,933,999
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,933,999	0	1,933,999	0	1,933,999
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,704,240	32,662,149	0	32,662,149	13,006,095	19,656,054
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,755,707	3,797,837	0	3,797,837	2,373,665	1,424,172
Total Direct Costs			18,459,948	36,459,986	0	36,459,986	15,379,760	21,080,226

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Annual Country Report

India Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			1,199,897	1,912,413		1,912,413	1,912,413	0
			19,659,844	38,372,399	0	38,372,399	17,292,174	21,080,226

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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