

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Third Regular Session**

Rome, 22–26 October 2001

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 8

For approval

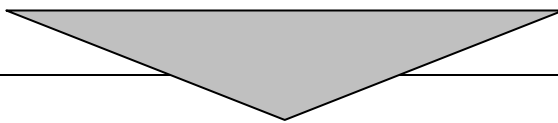
E

Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.3/2001/8/1
5 September 2001
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COUNTRY PROGRAMME—INDIA (2003–2007)

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's WEB site (<http://www.wfp.org/eb>).

Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval to the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Director, Asia Regional Bureau (ODB): Mr J. Powell

Liaison Officer, ODB: Mr K. Sato tel.: 066513-2383

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Supervisor, Meeting Servicing and Distribution Unit (tel.: 066513-2328).



Executive Summary

The India Country Programme (CP) for 2003–2007 is based on the Country Strategy Outline (CSO) approved by the Executive Board in May 2001 (see Annex I). The approach has evolved over a two-year period of extensive vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), special sector reviews and a consultative process with programme participants; central, state and local government representatives; non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and line departments. The CP cycle has been harmonized with the programming cycle of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Government's Tenth Five-Year Plan.

India has achieved self-sufficiency in food grain production and currently holds substantial stock in reserves. Yet more than 200 million people remain hungry and chronically food insecure, and 40 million people are exposed to recurring natural disasters. The statistics on hunger and deprivation reveal the depth of vulnerability faced by women and children. Although India has one of the largest targeted food assistance programmes in the world, the effectiveness of that programme has been limited.

Against this background, the goal of the CP is twofold: First, it will play a catalytic role in the country's efforts to reduce vulnerability and eliminate hunger and food insecurity among the targeted hungry poor. Second, it will promote and demonstrate models that provide immediate and longer-term food security in the most food insecure districts in the least developed states of the country. Associated with these goals is the role of advocacy for the government's objective of a "Hunger-free India".

In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its activities on five priority areas identified in the Enabling Development policy framework. This CP addresses priorities 1, 2 and 3 through the following activities:

- **Improving the nutritional status of children and women (support to the Integrated Child Development Services [ICDS]).** WFP will focus on increased coverage of malnourished expectant and nursing mothers and of children up to 6 years of age, with special attention paid to children under 3, through the ICDS scheme by providing nutritious and fortified food supplements.
- **Investing in human development, with special emphasis on girls (food for education [FFE]).** A mid-morning snack of micronutrient-fortified food (Indiamix) will provide a model for improving the existing national Midday Meal Scheme. A take-home ration scheme exclusively for girls will enable food-insecure families to send their daughters to school.
- **Improving food security through disaster mitigation and the preservation and creation of assets (food for work [FFW]).** WFP will support a range of asset-creation and disaster-mitigation measures through FFW under a comprehensive sustainable livelihood approach. In addition to WFP resources, efforts will be made to leverage state- and district-level investments to complement FFW activities through joint forestry management (JFM) and watershed management as the basis for implementing village micro-plans.

Partnerships with other United Nations agencies, bilateral donors, government departments,

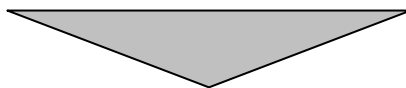


national and international NGOs and civil society will be strengthened. Community participation and decentralized decision-making will govern programme implementation. VAM will provide critical inputs to programme targeting, monitoring and evaluation, food security analysis and advocacy for the hungry poor.

Subject to the availability of additional resources, supplementary activities are also planned in an expanded school feeding and nutrition programme, the control of tuberculosis, support for activities on child work and support to control of HIV/AIDS.

For the proposed India CP covering the period 2003–2007, the Executive Director requests the Executive Board to approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$123.8 million, representing all basic direct operational costs, and to endorse US\$74.0 million for supplementary activities.

Draft Decision



The Board approves the Country Programme for India 2003–2007
(WFP/EB.3/2001/8/1).



STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE WFP COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. The CP has two concurrent goals. First, it will play a catalytic role in the country's efforts to reduce vulnerability and eliminate hunger and food insecurity among the targeted hungry poor. Second, it will promote and demonstrate models that provide immediate and longer-term food security in the most food insecure districts in the least developed states of the country. WFP interventions, in partnership with the Government, development agencies and local organizations, aim to leverage policy and resources through the design and implementation of innovative institutional models. The objective is to assist the Government and development agencies in building food safety nets and eradicating hunger through the synergy of food assistance and supplementary interventions in the most food insecure districts and the poorest states of the country. The design and implementation of such partnership models are expected to result in a demonstration effect for ongoing national food assistance programmes and in the prevailing development environment addressing food security.
2. The goals of the CP evolve from the unique food security situation in India. Food security in India is characterized by a number of paradoxes. While the country has achieved self-sufficiency in food grain production and currently holds substantial stock in reserve,¹ more than 200 million people remain hungry and are chronically food insecure. The statistics on hunger and deprivation, particularly among women and children, are distressing. Around half the children are undernourished and stunted, 33 percent have a low birth weight and 69 out of 1,000 die before the age of 1. Anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent among expectant mothers, resulting in a high maternal mortality rate of 410 per 100,000 live births. At the same time, although India has built what is perhaps the largest targeted food-assistance programme in the world,² its effectiveness has been limited. Evaluation studies show that less than half of the amount of subsidized foodgrain distributed under the public distribution system was consumed by the bottom 40 percent of the population and that food entitlements were too small to have any significant income-transfer impact on poor households.
3. In pursuing the CP's goals, WFP will adopt an active advocacy role for mobilization and utilization of resources and, more important, in the direction of policy. One step in that direction has been the holding of a national micronutrient conference, which discussed the issues related to fortified supplementary feeding. An additional step has been the preparation of the Food Insecurity Atlas of Rural India and a series of discussions involving technical experts at the central and state levels, universities, research institutions (Swaminathan Research Foundation, a renowned research institute) and bilateral (Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA]) and other United Nations agencies. This culminated in a national consultation on "Towards a Hunger-free India", where the Government reiterated its commitment to the eradication of hunger as a goal of its forthcoming Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002–2007). Recommendations on strengthening food

¹ Projections, however, indicate that in view of anticipated population and income growth, demand is likely to outstrip domestic production in the medium term.

² The three largest schemes together cover almost one third of India's population and absorb about 20 million tons annually. Some 24 million children and mothers are covered by the Government's ICDS, 98 million schoolchildren get a daily snack or meal at school and almost 200 million poor people benefit from the public distribution system.



assistance programmes are contained in a WFP book³ launched by the Prime Minister of India.

4. The primary objective of the CP would be to address the hunger problem of malnourished children and women in rural areas, particularly the discrimination faced by women and girls and the harmful impact it has on malnutrition and vulnerability. An equally important objective would be to address the problem of food insecurity in areas subject to recurring natural disasters, primarily drought.
5. An important element in the CP would be the approach and modality of the interventions. Six important parameters define the approach to developing models of enabling food interventions. These include: (i) focusing on women as the key agents of change; (ii) targeting; (iii) developing synergies among the interventions; (iv) practising decentralized management; (v) paying greater attention to development outcomes; and (vi) improving disaster responsiveness.
6. The CP's strong emphasis on girls and women as the key agents of change is a reflection of the effectiveness that food assistance development programmes have when interventions are targeted through girls and women. Women are the key to improving household food security, and it is primarily through them that the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition can be broken.
7. The selection of target groups and areas is based on a tri-level VAM analysis⁴ identifying the most food insecure areas and people and the dimensions of their problem. Susceptibility to recurring disasters has been a major factor in identifying target areas. The results of the VAM analysis guide the CP to selected districts of the seven states of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal. These states are home to nearly 25 percent of India's population but have a disproportionately high share of hungry and food-insecure people. Women and children here are significantly poorer than in the rest of the country.
8. The analysis profiles the target groups in three major categories: (i) those belonging to the category of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes; (ii) people living in areas affected by recurring disasters and whose coping abilities are weak; and (iii) landless, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Within these food-insecure households, the high maternal mortality rate and the high prevalence of malnutrition and anaemia among women, female children and infants identify these groups as the most vulnerable, and as the primary target groups for the CP.
9. In conformity with the Government's priority, WFP's future interventions are based on supporting decentralization. Decentralization will be promoted by working with local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other community-based organizations through strong reliance on community mobilization and on participatory design and implementation of activities. The concept of village-level micro-plans and collaboration with self-help groups and village committees will be the key elements in the participatory approach. Women's groups will be involved early on, particularly at the design stage, to make sure that women's needs are adequately covered.

³ WFP, 2001. *Enabling Development: Food Assistance in South Asia*. New Delhi, OUP.

⁴ The first level of analysis identified 8 of the 28 states of India as the most food insecure. The next step was to identify the most vulnerable districts within those eight states; the third level was a participatory food insecurity and vulnerability profiling exercise that identified the most food insecure communities and households in a sample of districts. Information regarding the dynamics of food insecurity and gender concerns was integrated in identifying food insecurity.



10. Programme design seeks to address the weaknesses of some of the current food assistance programmes that emphasize short-term food transfer and employment-generation over long-term solutions to hunger problems. Similarly, promoting a coordinated delivery of the various food-assisted programmes that address aspects of food-insecure households will result in synergies. These synergies will be enhanced by ensuring complementarity of effort between WFP's interventions and those of the Government and other development partners.
11. The CP addresses vulnerability to frequent natural disasters with strategies for disaster mitigation, preparedness and response built into the proposed activities. In regions that are chronically food insecure as a result of long periods of drought, food assistance would enable the creation of assets and safety nets. FFW activities under the CP are proposed as a disaster-prevention measure focusing on natural resource management, including JFM, watershed development and development of other assets that help reduce the effects of disasters.

PROGRAMME OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

12. The strategic focus of the CP will be pursued through three interventions:
 - improving the nutritional status of women and children;
 - investing in human capital, with special emphasis placed on girls; and
 - improving food security through disaster mitigation and the preservation and creation of assets.
13. In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its activities on five priority areas. Under the above activities, this CP addresses priorities 1, 2 and 3 of WFP's Enabling Development Policy, responding to: (i) malnourishment among women and children by taking care of their special nutritional needs; (ii) low primary school enrolment and high drop-out rates through school feeding and incentive rations for girls; and (iii) the food shortages and poverty among vulnerable households by measures aimed at the preservation and creation of assets and disaster mitigation.
14. **Improving the nutritional status of children and women (support to ICDS).** This scheme has proved to be a unique means of reaching women and children suffering from malnutrition. Under it, WFP will provide nutritious supplementary and fortified food rations to women and children. Programme intervention will focus on increased coverage of children under 3 and malnourished expectant and nursing mothers. Increased outreach will be achieved by involving adolescent girls as volunteers. In close collaboration with CIDA, UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNFPA, the intervention will also promote the regular provision of the complementary inputs—such as training and the delivery of health and nutrition services—required to establish behavioural changes. The pre-school education component of ICDS will be strengthened to contribute towards universal elementary education. Community participation and strengthened partnerships with government departments, United Nations agencies and NGOs will be key features of the programme.
15. **Investing in human development, with special emphasis on girls (FFE).** A variety of food-based approaches will be used to support children's enrolment and retention in school. A mid-morning snack initiative will aim at providing a model for improvement of the national Midday Meal Scheme. Combined with the provision of appropriate micronutrient-fortified food such as Indiamix and school health activities such as



deworming, provision of a mid-morning snack should result in improved learning ability among both girls and boys. A take-home ration scheme exclusively for girls will encourage food-insecure families to send their daughters to school. WFP would consider providing technical support to strengthen government capacity to plan and implement school feeding activities. The CP will provide food support to functional training for women.

16. **Improving food security through disaster mitigation and the preservation and creation of assets (FFW).** Recognizing that a major characteristic of the hungry target population is its lack of command over productive resources and a susceptibility to natural disasters, WFP will support a range of asset-creation and disaster-mitigation measures through FFW under a comprehensive sustainable livelihood approach. In addition to the use of WFP resources, measures will be taken to leverage state and district investments to complement FFW activities through JFM measures and watershed management as the basis for implementing village micro-plans. It will be ensured that women benefit equally from WFP-supported activities. Special emphasis will be placed on changing unequal power relations. This will involve ensuring equal access to suitable FFW employment and control over the assets created, promoting greater participation in management and decision-making (at least one third of community group members should be female) and providing special training and support for functional literacy.
17. The CP will be implemented in 49 districts in 7 states. Twenty-five of these districts will receive intensive intervention, i.e. intervention that combines at least two of the three activities. Support for ICDS activities will be implemented in 34 districts. FFE will be limited to five districts but may be extended to ten if additional resources become available under the proposed supplementary activity. FFW through the Forestry Department will be implemented in 40 districts, FFW through NGOs/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in 25 districts and FFW in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in 16 districts. The district will be the basic unit for programming and coordination of all interventions. The map in Annex IV shows the location of the targeted districts.

Country Programme Resources and Preparation Process

18. Over the last two years, WFP has succeeded in gaining ground on advocacy for food assistance programmes and demonstrating the causal link between food assistance and food security. This has been achieved through a series of discussions at the central and state level with the departments dealing with food assistance programmes and the Planning Commission of the Government of India. In the process, the Government of India has agreed in principle to provide additional food resources to support the proposed activities.
19. The proposed CP envisages 4.8 million beneficiaries per annum, which includes an average of 3.8 million participants per year over the five-year period. This is based on the anticipated availability of resources to WFP and the contingent additional resources committed, in principle, by the Government. Of this total, 100 percent of the participants in the nutrition and FFE activities will be women and children and about 50 percent of the participants in the FFW activities will be women. Women and children will therefore represent some 94 percent of beneficiaries.
20. The proposed five-year total food requirement will amount to about 800,000 tons based on a shared commitment of 400,000 tons each, in value terms,⁵ from WFP and the Government. The cost of the CP to WFP would amount to US\$142 million. The cost to the

⁵ The actual food tonnage ratios may vary depending on the type of commodities.



Government of India would amount to US\$176 million, including the cost of matching commodities; internal transport, storage and handling costs; administrative costs; and cash wages for labour.

21. Given the availability of foodgrains in the country and the Government's own contributions, WFP intends to procure all cereals locally. Food logistics being the Government's responsibility, and given the stocks available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI), the Government's contribution will be provided directly from FCI warehouses. The Government has indicated its interest in exchange arrangements with WFP for imported commodities such as oil.
22. The CP has been the result of a consultative process with the main stakeholders: programme participants; central, state and local government representatives; NGOs; and line departments. Three pilot districts were identified in preparation of the CP. Continued interactions with the community, implementing agencies and decision-makers at different levels assisted in refining the strategic principles underlying this CP.
23. The CP is in line with government and UNDAF priorities of promoting gender equity and decentralization. The CP programming cycle has been harmonized with the programming cycle of the other United Nations agencies and integrated with the Government's Tenth Five-Year Plan. Partnerships have been established with line departments and the Planning Commission, civil-society organizations such as the women-managed Self-employed Women's Association, international NGOs such as the Cooperative for Relief and Assistance Everywhere (CARE) and the Save the Children Fund-UK, bilateral development organizations such as CIDA and the Department for International Development, and United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IFAD, the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO.

THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Improving the Nutritional Status of Women and Children— (Support to ICDS)

Strategic Focus

24. The strategic focus of this activity is to enable young children up to 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related needs. The aim is to develop innovative approaches to improve the coverage and effectiveness of the ICDS programme and to promote and support local production of fortified food.

Problem Analysis

25. Despite some improvement, malnutrition remains a major problem in India. The national level of underweight children under 5 was 47 percent in 1998/1999. The problem is higher in rural areas than in towns (49.6 percent compared with 38.4 percent) and is highest among the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. Almost 36 percent of women are malnourished, with the highest levels among rural women, women from STs, illiterate women and those with a low standard of living. Malnutrition is further associated with other debilitating diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, whose incidence is higher



among women than among men.⁶ A mother's and her child's nutrition are interrelated: levels of child malnutrition are higher where the mother's body mass index is below 18.5. Micronutrient deficiencies are common: more than half of children under 3 and almost one third of expectant mothers have moderate or severe anaemia.

26. The major programme providing support for children and expectant and nursing mothers is the Government's ICDS, which has been supported by a consortium of donor agencies. There is general agreement that ICDS should continue to be a major means of addressing the nutrition and health needs of young children and expectant and nursing mothers.
27. The major areas for strengthening ICDS are: increasing access by remoter population groups; increasing coverage, especially of children under 3; improving the quality of nutrition and health education (NHED); and increasing community ownership and involvement. These issues are reflected in the priorities of the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), which include extending ICDS coverage to all 5,700 development blocks; deepening ICDS coverage within blocks by establishing 200,000 additional Anganwadi centres (AWCs); providing increased coverage of the whole eligible population, with emphasis placed on children under 3; improving the quality of service provided by Anganwadi workers (AWWs); and including adolescent girls. The DWCD is also considering a switch from food packages such as rice and lentils to a fortified food such as Indiamix.⁷

📌 **Objectives and Intended Outcomes**

28. The long-term objective of WFP assistance is to support the government goals of improving the health and nutritional well-being of young children and expectant and nursing mothers primarily through increasing coverage and extending access in remote areas by at least 40 percent. The provision of micronutrient-fortified blended food combined with mother and child health (MCH) and pre-school services will contribute to:
- preventing or reducing the prevalence of low body weight among young children;
 - reducing levels of iron-deficiency anaemia among young children and expectant and nursing mothers;
 - raising awareness among parents of practicable behavioural changes for nutrition and health improvement of women and young children;
 - increasing and making more regular the use of MCH services by beneficiaries;
 - preparing children aged 3 to 6 years for primary schooling through non-formal pre-school activities; and
 - increasing capacity for the fortification of locally produced blended foods.
29. Over the five-year period of the CP, the expected outputs are:
- increased coverage and access ensured for children and expectant and nursing mothers;
 - a monthly take-home ration of fortified blended food provided at an increased level of 160 g/day for eligible children, especially those under 3, and expectant and nursing mothers;

⁶ Subject to the availability of resources, provisions have been made for supplementary activities in these sectors.

⁷ A social marketing project to promote local production of fortified blended food, and to make it affordable to low-income households at low cost, is ongoing, assisted by the micronutrient initiatives.



- a mid-morning meal provided to children aged 3–6 attending pre-school sessions at AWCs;
- NHED sessions attended regularly by expectant and nursing mothers, with special sessions attended by fathers;
- increased involvement of community groups in the management of AWCs, leading to increased demand for quality health and nutrition services; and
- a pre-school kit, and training in its use, provided by AWWs.

📌 **Roles and Modalities of Food Aid**

30. WFP will provide essential nutritional supplementation to young children and expectant and nursing mothers, combined with NHED in AWCs and through take-home rations. In districts selected for intensive intervention, young children and expectant and nursing mothers will receive a daily ration of 80 g of Indiamix, providing around 312 kcal, 15 g of protein and 5 g of fat. Based on WFP's experience in pilot areas as well as current government practice, the actual take-home ration will be doubled to allow it to be shared within the household. Children of 3–6 years who regularly attend pre-school at AWCs will receive 80 g of Indiamix six days a week as a mid-morning snack.

📌 **Implementation Strategy**

31. DWCD will be the nodal agency for implementing the activity in coordination with the Department of Health. Operational responsibility will be with the district social development officer, under the coordination of the district collector. WFP will support ICDS in 34 districts. In 16 of the districts selected for intensive intervention, WFP will:
- **Increase access to MCH services in remote areas using volunteers such as adolescent girls or members of women's groups.** Each of these girls or women will receive a monthly food ration of 10 kg in return for their delivery of take-home rations. This outreach will be linked to the delivery of NHED and health services through partnership arrangements with district officials.
 - **Implement coverage for children under 3 and expectant and nursing mothers.** This will provide a preventive as well as a curative service. The increased size of the take-home ration will not present any risk of toxicity, even if the ration is consumed together with vitamin-A capsules and iron-folate tablet supplementation. This approach is cost-effective considering the very high levels of malnutrition and poverty in the selected areas.
 - **Undertake joint programming with the Health Department, UNICEF and WHO.** UNFPA is expected to strengthen the NHED based on the WFP resource book for AWWs, *Towards Informed Action*.
 - **Collaborate with CARE in nine of the intensive districts where ICDS is supported by CARE.** The activities supported by CIDA will complement these interventions by strengthening the state's capacity to produce nutritious food.

📌 **Participants and Intended Benefits**

32. It is expected that 2.44 million young children and expectant and nursing mothers will be reached with supplementary nutrition and nutrition education and health services. A typical AWC currently provides assistance to 60 beneficiaries. In districts with the highest prevalence of malnutrition, 25 additional beneficiaries in outlying hamlets will be reached.



The benefits of addressing food needs of hitherto neglected women and children at critical stages of their lives clearly outweigh the additional costs involved.

📌 **Monitoring Arrangements**

33. For implementation data, AWC records will be the primary source of enrolment, attendance and food distribution. The growth-monitoring information collected by AWWs will be a tool for counselling mothers on how to identify the children most at risk and for generating community interest in nutrition and health improvement. Its usefulness for monitoring purposes is limited, however. Participatory mini-surveys and nutritional assessments will be conducted, where required, to provide programming information that will complement data collected through ICDS.

Activity 2: Investing in Human Development, with Special Emphasis on Girls (FFE)

📌 **Strategic Focus**

34. The strategic focus of this activity is to enable poor households to develop their human potential, particularly that of girls, through education and training.

📌 **Problem Analysis**

35. Despite a significant increase in the rate of growth of female literacy in the last decade, there exists a gender gap in literacy levels. This gap exceeds 25 percent in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal, which fall within the targeted CP areas.
36. A majority of school-age children do not go to school; those who do go have a reduced ability to concentrate resulting from their short-term hunger. It is estimated that about 90 million children are out of school and that a significant proportion of them are engaged in child labour activities. While primary school net enrolment is 64 percent for girls and 78 percent for boys, the drop-out rate for girls is considerably higher than that for boys. Young girls are required to do most household chores, and 57 percent of them are married before the age of 18. Undernourished girls who are married young give birth to low-birth-weight babies, thus perpetuating the problems of malnutrition.



📌 *Objectives and Intended Outcomes*

37. The long-term objective is to increase access to basic education, particularly for girls in food-deficit districts with high educational needs. It would aim to assist the Government in improving the quality of its midday meal programme. Increasing attendance at schools is the most effective way to reduce child labour.⁸ The activity aims to establish a model for improved school feeding in India with the objectives of increasing the enrolment and retention of girls, improving attendance, reducing afternoon absenteeism and enhancing attention spans and learning capacities by relieving short-term hunger and increasing parental participation and gender awareness.
38. The anticipated output is a 50-percent reduction in the drop-out rate among girls or, conversely, a 50-percent increase in the number of girls who complete primary school by the end of the CP and a 50-percent increase in the number of women who complete functional literacy courses and health education. About half of those who complete the training will participate in decision-making and development activities.

📌 *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

39. Food aid will serve as a dietary supplement to students, to overcome their short-term hunger and improve their micronutrient intake. It will act as an incentive for regular attendance and retention of students, particularly girls. The dry rations distributed to girls will enhance the household food security of their families. The proposed daily rations for on-site feeding include 100 g of Indiamix and 20 g of sugar. This provides approximately 470 kcal, 6 g of fat and 20 g of protein, and meets 24 percent of the children's daily calorie needs, 50 percent of their vitamin-A and 60 percent of their iron requirements. Schools have the flexibility to adjust their break times to allow for convenient distribution of the food.
40. The monthly dry take-home ration to be distributed to girls will consist of 10 kg of cereals per month (100 kg per year). The ration will be distributed based on the girls' attendance, i.e. provided to those girls who have at least 80-percent school attendance. The proposed ration is equivalent to about one sixth of the monthly cereal requirements of an average family. Its relevance was ascertained during the WFP pilot interventions and in discussions with parents during field visits.
41. The activity will include a small general food provision, which will enable WFP to test possibilities for innovative uses of food assistance in education, depending on local opportunities and needs. This may include support to literacy and skills training, particularly for women, in combination with the other CP components or the use of food at residential bridging courses to allow working children to be integrated into school.

📌 *Implementation Strategy*

42. The Department of Education (DoE) will be the nodal agency for the activity, responsible for implementation and monitoring. Operational responsibility, however, will rest with the PRIs under the coordination of the Collector/Additional Collector of the district. Village Education Committees (VECs) will support and supervise the activity with the PRIs. VECs will be responsible for the infrastructure for the feeding activity and for ensuring that there is adequate storage space, a cooking area and a water supply and that

⁸ The relationship between food security and child labour was highlighted in the national consultation on child labour and food security undertaken by WFP in March 2001. Subject to the availability of resources, provisions have been made for a supplementary activity in this sector.



children bring their own plates and cups. An agreement will be signed by the DoE, the Sarpanch (village head) and the VEC to ensure that everyone understands and accepts his or her responsibilities for the activity. VECs will help to develop a sense of ownership in the beneficiaries and, in the long term, will encourage parents to help with implementation on a voluntary basis.

43. In areas where PRIs are weak and NGOs exist, the latter could ensure practical implementation. The DoE at the district and block level will receive copies of reports, carry out general supervision of schools and spot checks, which are part of regular school inspection, and participate in district steering committees established by Collectors.

Participants and Intended Benefits

44. The average yearly number of participants in this activity per district is estimated at 1.1 million, rising from about 1 million in the first year to 1.24 million in the fifth year, including boys and girls attending classes 1–8. Of this total, an average of 160,000 girls attending classes 4–8 will be provided with dry take-home rations as an incentive for them to stay in school. It is anticipated that by the end of the programme period the enrolment rate for girls in classes 1–3 will increase to about 50 percent of the total, while the retention rate of girls in classes 4–8 will increase from the present 30 percent to 45 percent.
45. Provision of a fortified mid-morning snack provides an assured basic intake of nutritious food during times of disaster. It will have an impact on the general nutritional status and learning capability of both boys and girls. The combination of inputs from other government programmes will help create an environment conducive to learning.

Monitoring Arrangements

46. Because this is a new activity for WFP, preparation of baseline data will be critical. For implementation data, school records will be the primary source of information on the number of girls and boys enrolled and their attendance and enrolment rates. The involvement of PRIs in monitoring will ensure wider participation and ownership. The DoE at the block and district levels will receive reports and take corrective action. As this activity envisages partnerships with the health department on health checks and deworming for schoolchildren, this information will be jointly monitored (see logframe for indicators). Skills training and functional literacy will be monitored by the PRIs. The participatory mini-surveys will provide crucial programming information at the output and outcome levels.

Activity 3: Improved Food Security through Disaster Mitigation and the Preservation and Creation of Assets (FFW)

Strategic Focus

47. The strategic focus of this activity is to enable poor and chronically food insecure households to gain and preserve productive individual and community assets. Focused on areas subject to recurring natural disasters, the programme aims to combine asset-creation with measures that insulate communities against the onslaught of slow-moving natural disasters such as droughts. The objective is to build efficient and replicable institutional models that meet the needs of people affected by recurrent disasters.



📌 *Problem Analysis*

48. Food insecurity in the targeted areas results from a combination of factors: insufficient production and availability of food; inadequate employment opportunities and incomes, which limit access to food; poor infrastructure; general degradation of the natural resource base; and vulnerability to recurrent disasters. Production in the targeted areas is dependent on rainfed agriculture, which for most families is insufficient and highly variable. Limited agricultural potential is compounded by inadequate employment opportunities. The majority of the households are below the poverty line. An estimated 40 million people annually, a large percentage of whom live in the target areas, are affected by natural disasters, and a considerably higher number are vulnerable to recurrent natural disasters. In the disaster-prone target areas, the hunger period typically extends from three to six months and food is a scarce, highly valued resource.

📌 *Objectives and Intended Outcomes*

49. WFP assistance aims to increase access to food and assist food-insecure households in developing productive assets, both physical and human, that improve skills, capacities, physical access, agricultural production and natural resource management.
50. Programme activities will target women and aim at creating assets that will ease women's livelihood and increase their participation in decision-making. Identification of these activities would involve a process-driven method that took into account women's views and their coping mechanisms. Where women are traditionally involved in the collection and sale of non-timber forest products, those fuelwood and fodder species preferred by women will be raised. Rehabilitation of the degraded natural resource base through FFW will increase the availability of non-timber forest products and augment the women's food and income base.
51. Community involvement in needs assessment and asset-creation will be carried forward to implementation of the activities and strengthening of village-level institutions for management of the assets created. These village-level institutions will have mechanisms governing the use and maintenance of those assets.
52. Outputs will be both physical and social. Physical outputs will include regeneration of degraded forests; plantation in denuded forests; and land development, including water and soil erosion control structures, water harvesting structures, village grain banks, shelters and food-security micro-initiatives. Social outputs will include strengthening the disaster preparedness of local community institutions and strengthened individual and institutional capacity to manage the assets created in a sustainable way. It is expected that 50 percent of the targeted food-insecure households will participate in improving watershed management, agriculture and JFM practices.

📌 *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

53. Food-assisted interventions enable poor families to invest time in long-term sustainable development by cushioning them against shortages in lean seasons and as a result of disasters.
54. An average of 70 days of employment per year per household will be provided over two to three years. The daily family ration size for activities related to joint forestry and watershed management will be 2.5 kg of cereals and 200 g of pulses per workday. The rations provided in FFW are equivalent to meeting the food gap of a family for almost four months of a year. In addition to food rations, workers will receive cash wages paid from the Forestry Department and other line departments, from which they will make a



contribution towards a generated fund.⁹ These funds will be utilized for programme support, including monitoring and capacity-building of community institutions and counterpart agencies.

📌 **Implementation Strategy**

55. The Forestry Department will continue to be a nodal partner for WFP. Operational arrangements have been established with DRDAs and NGOs. The basic unit for logistics, planning and coordination purposes will be at district level through a Food Assistance Coordination Committee (FACC) headed by the District Collector, with representation from all line departments, NGOs, community-based organizations and people's representatives. FFW plans will be formulated at the village level, approved by the Gram Panchayat and aggregated at the district level. Allocations for FFW and responsibility for coordination to an agency will be made by FACCs, which will ensure that development programmes of district-based line departments are able to take advantage of FFW programmes.
56. Women's empowerment will be facilitated through special conditions for female representation on management committees and in employment and through strengthening women's self-help groups.
57. The institutional arrangements for planning FFW works will adopt the following approaches:
 - WFP's partnership with the Forestry Department will focus on JFM activities in association with other watershed management interventions.
 - WFP's partnership in WFP-IFAD interventions will follow the structure that requires the Tribal Development Authorities (TDA) in each district to coordinate and supervise programme implementation, which would involve all line departments and NGOs under the direction of the TDA.
 - Where NGOs are not available, PRIs will be designated as the nodal agencies for partnership with WFP.

📌 **Participants and Benefits**

58. Implicit specialization of physical tasks for FFW could limit the participation of women. The fact that women will be able to assert their influence over the choice of physical works to be supported, however, implies that at least 50 percent of participants will be women. The average number of participants is estimated at 263,000. Assuming a household size of five persons and that 1.3 persons per household participate in the FFW activities, the number of beneficiaries would be about one million from 200,000 households annually.
59. The assets preserved, created and maintained by the village-level institutions through FFW will lead to long-term sustainable food security. The benefits would include regeneration of degraded environments, an increase in agricultural production by making more land and water available, and a reduction in the vulnerability to disasters. Short-term food assistance enables food-insecure families to benefit from these development opportunities. The institution and capacity-building interventions will empower and enhance capability, especially among women, to manage these assets and create demand on mainstream institutions.

⁹ The fund will contribute towards the non-food requirements of FFW activities.



📌 *Monitoring and Evaluation*

60. Standard reporting procedures and commodity-tracking systems will be used to monitor programme implementation. Gender-disaggregated baseline data will include information on household food gaps, community assets and natural resource endowments. Participatory mini-surveys will assist WFP in gathering information critical for improving programme implementation and assessment. Quarterly state-level project review meetings will be another important monitoring tool for ensuring improved coordination and follow-up action.

Support Activities

📌 *VAM*

61. Both VAM and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will contribute to establishing an integrated management information system using the same indicators for vulnerability identification, project targeting, monitoring and evaluation. The quality and relevance of data collection and analysis will be improved by the new decentralized office structure. A broadened operational role for VAM will include identification of development opportunities and constraints, including supporting the country office with the elements required for adopting an effective advocacy strategy. This will include state-level food insecurity atlases leading to the formulation of plans of action for food assistance programmes. Special local surveys will be undertaken to provide information for better programming and evaluation. While the problem of hunger and food insecurity is predominantly rural, the intensity of malnutrition in urban areas is also acute. At the national level, therefore, products such as the Food Insecurity Atlas of Urban India will complement the work already completed for rural India and assist in targeting future food assistance programmes in urban areas.
62. VAM will continue to update its vulnerability and food security analyses and, in the context of natural disasters, particularly droughts and floods, contribute to the formulation of response strategies. In the event of sudden natural disasters, VAM will carry out action-oriented assessments. It will strengthen its disaster-tracking system and assist state and district authorities in developing contingency plans.

📌 *Disaster Preparedness*

63. In order to reach the most needy in the shortest time possible, WFP will contribute data on food and nutritional needs of the vulnerable population. Preparedness measures will include tracking of early-warning indicators and contingency planning in local capacity-building, food logistics and programme response. Continuous monitoring of programme activities and disaster scenarios in the regional and local context will form the basis for deciding on the scale and intensity of disaster preparedness and response actions. Community- and district-level disaster awareness plans will involve WFP's participation on local disaster mitigation committees and in participatory planning of village-based disaster mitigation measures. Standing loan arrangements with the FCI will facilitate the rapid supply of food from nearby reserves to people affected by sudden disasters. Village grain banks promoted under the CP will provide a buffer to help overcome food shortages. Planned response strategies will include doubling the supply of rations under the ICDS and FFE programmes and accelerating FFW activities in disaster-affected communities. In the event of larger-scale emergencies, these response mechanisms would need to be complemented by temporary general distributions of relief food. Any such emergency operation would be contingent on a government request and would be implemented within



the framework of the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), of which WFP is a member.

📌 *Advocacy*

64. The goal of achieving a hunger-free India implies that WFP plays a catalytic role in the analysis of food insecurity and the development of models of effective food assistance. This would require advocacy activities in the following areas:
- supporting development of a national food security policy, especially targeted food assistance, particularly for malnourished women and children, in line with the Ten-point Action Plan resulting from the National Consultation on “Towards a Hunger-free India”;
 - developing state-level food insecurity atlases;
 - supporting women’s empowerment in achieving food security;
 - disseminating lessons learned from food assistance models; and
 - supporting initiatives against child labour through combined actions with the Government, the ILO and other United Nations, national and bilateral agencies.

📌 *Gender Mainstreaming*

65. While gender parity has been adopted as an explicit objective of the CP, it is recognized that this will be achieved in the longer term. WFP’s Commitments to Women will be pursued by:
- **access to food:** the provision of appropriate and adequate food, specifically addressing the micronutrient deficiencies among women and children with the provision of fortified food;
 - **equal participation:** ensuring women’s equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making through requirements for their participation in programme management groups and management and leadership training;
 - **access to resources:** ensuring women’s equal access to resources, employment, markets and trade through specifying that about 95 percent of food aid beneficiaries will be women and children and at least 65 percent of the programme participants and food aid beneficiaries will be women and girls;
 - **gender-based data generation:** ensuring the generation and dissemination of such data for planning and evaluation purposes; and
 - **accountability:** ensuring that gender commitments are reflected in operational documents and agreements for eventual compliance.

Key Issues, Assumptions and Risks

66. The decentralized area approach promoted under this CP will pose a challenge to the implementation capacity of line agencies and the mechanisms for coordinating implementation at the district level. It requires restructuring of the country office and strengthening of programme delivery. The envisaged catalytic role for WFP will require close interaction with the Government and continued government commitment to addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. The involvement of a number of line agencies, including NGOs, for FFW activities reflects a possible area of concern. Adoption of a number of partners at the local level, however, is likely to increase the prospect of



achieving an impact at that level and to increase WFP's capacity to handle the greater programme volume. For the concept of matching resources to be successful, it is critical that both the Government and WFP deliver on the commitment.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Appraisal

67. The CP was formulated by a multi-disciplinary team from FAO; UNESCO; individual experts on nutrition, FFW, community development, monitoring and evaluation and logistics; and the Gender Adviser from WFP Headquarters. In addition to the CP, three draft activity summaries were prepared. These will be detailed during local appraisal missions to be fielded after the Executive Board has approved the CP. While emphasizing the substantive and technical elements of each programme activity, a major focus of appraisal would be refining the organization and management of the activities. The activity summaries would then be endorsed by the national-level FAAC with the participation of government line departments, NGOs and United Nations agencies.

Programme Implementation

68. Programme implementation will need to be seen from an evolutionary and process perspective in geographical and activity terms. There is a need to effect a smooth transition from the extended and somewhat dispersed activities of the current programme. Intensive operational relationships will be strengthened with existing partners (DWCD, the Forestry Department) and new partnerships will be forged with the DoE for the school feeding programme at the central, state and district levels. Adoption of a broader base for FFW activities, aimed at disaster mitigation and the preservation of assets, implies a more intensive relationship with the PRIs and NGOs at the district and local levels.
69. Programme implementation will require establishment of coordination committees at the central, state and district levels. While the committee at the central level will include the planning commission and engage in policy issues, the state and district committees will be responsible for programme planning, review and implementation.
70. The proposed CP requires increased coordination and supervision at the district level. WFP will assign a district coordinator in each of the intensive districts. Decentralization of staff to three state sub-offices has already been programmed. WFP will invest in increased capacity-building of its operational counterparts, including NGOs.

Exit Strategy

71. Exit strategies for the three CP components will differ. In the case of the nutrition and education component, WFP's exit strategy will focus on development of the appropriate model and its acceptance by the Government as part of the latter's regular programme. With respect to the FFW component, support will be targeted for up to three years in each area, during which all physical works will be completed and the institutional infrastructure for maintenance established with the support of the Government. Progressive coverage of areas on a watershed basis will be based on withdrawal from an area after the three-year implementation period and adoption of a different area under the component.



Sustainability

72. The involvement of communities in the identification and implementation of activities, and partnership with the Government are the strongest arguments for sustainability. Acceptance by the Government of improved delivery models for interventions in nutrition and education involving community participation will ensure those interventions' sustainability. Similarly, involvement of the community, particularly women, in the selection and maintenance of interventions in FFW activities provides a strong assurance of those activities' sustainability.

Evaluation

73. The CP will have a results-based orientation, taking into account its model-building and advocacy approach. While meeting accountability, standard reporting and basic management information requirements, the CP will pay special attention to the selection of success indicators agreed upon with the partner line departments.
74. Targeting the most insecure states and districts with both low social infrastructure (literacy, gender disparity, etc.) and low institutional infrastructure (coverage of the public distribution system, primary health care, etc.) has implications for the M&E system and will entail additional costs. In order to maximize cost efficiency, the M&E system will be formed around two strategic orientations: decentralization, and women as the key agents of change. Its final form will be determined by identification and generation of information meaningful to women's lives. The new decentralization drive will ensure faster and more effective decision-making with respect to activity management, particularly through the district-level monitors.
75. Gender-disaggregated success indicators will fall into three categories, in line with WFP's corporate results-based framework (see Annex II):
- promoting immediate food security:
 - ◇ increase in the number of food-insecure people benefiting from food assistance programmes;
 - ◇ decrease in the number of households with a food gap of more than three months;
 - ◇ improvement in the timeliness of food distribution;
 - advocating enabling approaches to food assistance:
 - ◇ increase in partner contributions to WFP-supported projects;
 - ◇ innovative programme design adopted by the Government;
 - promoting longer-term food security:
 - ◇ reduction in malnutrition rates among children under 5;
 - ◇ increase in the percentage of girls completing elementary school;
 - ◇ increase in the number of poor households participating in watershed management, agriculture and forestry practices;
 - ◇ increase in the percentage of women on committees dealing with food assistance.
76. Participatory baseline surveys and mini-surveys will be conducted for each activity on a selected basis. Such methods are cost-effective and lead to greater participation by women. In areas where IFAD and WFP have joint activities, complementary M&E strategies employing these elements will be used. WFP-VAM will work with the National Sample



Survey Organization and the Central Statistical Office to carry out surveys using existing and new indicators directly relevant to assessing the results achieved by the CP.

Supplementary Activities

77. In addition to the activities listed above and subject to the availability of resources, supplementary activities are envisaged in partnership with the Government, other United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs. These include:
- **Improving Nutritional Status through Enriched Supplementary Nutrition and Social Marketing.** A programme supported by CIDA to provide technical assistance to three states for fortification of food supplied to ICDS has been ongoing for three years. An extension of this programme to five other states interested in promoting the use of fortified food in ICDS would lead to the production of about 168,000 tons of fortified food annually for three years. It would cover about 5.6 million children under 6 and expectant and nursing mothers at a cost of about US\$5.0 million.
 - **Support to Control of Tuberculosis.** This activity would provide coverage in three urban areas. TB patients would be provided with about 15 kg of food per month for six months. About 250,000 patients would be supported over five years. The total food requirement would be about 22,500 tons at a cost of US\$4.2 million.
 - **Support to HIV/AIDS.** Support similar to that for TB will be developed in partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Government.
 - **Support to Activities on Child Work.** This activity would support the Government's national child work elimination programme, which provides residential learning facilities for child workers withdrawn from factories and other work environments. WFP would work closely with ILO and the Ministry of Labour and provide 2,000 tons of food in 500 centres, covering 20,000 children, of whom 75 percent will be girls.
 - **Expanded School Feeding Programme.** This would provide support to an additional five districts covering 1.12 million children in grades 1–8; 160,000 girls will be provided with take-home rations. This would amount to 123,000 tons over five years, at a cost of about US\$46 million.

Evaluation

78. A joint government/WFP mid-term review and an evaluation of the CP will be undertaken at the end of the second and fifth years. This will involve specialists in relevant disciplines and will depend on data generated by the M&E section of the country office (see paragraphs 72–76).

RECOMMENDATION

79. For the proposed India Country Programme covering the period 2003–2007, the Executive Director requests the Executive Board to approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$123.8 million, representing all basic direct operational costs, and to endorse US\$74.0 million for supplementary activities.



ANNEX I**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE INDIA CSO (WFP/EB.2/2001/4/2)**

Despite strong economic growth (approximately 6 percent) and the achievement of self-sufficiency in cereals at the national level, human development indicators in India have shown little improvement. India accounts for one quarter of the world's undernourished people. Around half the children in India are undernourished and stunted. Micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia and vitamin-A and iodine deficiencies are prevalent among expectant mothers. About every second child under 5 is malnourished. Thirty-three percent have a low birth weight and 69 out of 1,000 die before the age of 1. While female literacy at the national level stands at a poor 43 percent, in the most food insecure areas it is a distressing 16 percent. India's Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) scores are 0.55, 0.53 and 0.24, respectively, well below the averages for developing countries. Moreover, India remains a low-income, food-deficit (LIFDC) country, with an annual per capita income of US\$430.

India already has a unique set of national food assistance programmes. However, these programmes often do not reach the vulnerable sections of the population and are not very effective in the most food insecure areas. In response, WFP's country strategy for April 2003 to March 2008 will focus on the vulnerable groups, especially women and girls, who live in the most food insecure districts in the least-developed states of India. WFP will adopt an area-based strategy that can effectively address the weaknesses in the local-level delivery of food assistance programmes. This is in line with the Government's and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework's (UNDAF's) agenda of decentralization. By demonstrating successful development models, WFP aims to leverage policies and resources for hungry people and assist the Government in making its food assistance programmes more effective. Efforts will be made increasingly to match WFP food aid with national resources, both food and non-food, so that WFP inputs can gradually be scaled down.

The strategy as a whole is designed to address the specific socio-economic discrimination women and girls face (the other priority area identified within UNDAF). It will build on the national food assistance programmes in support of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): the National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education; poverty eradication and rural development programmes; and disaster mitigation schemes. In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. The India Country Programme will address objectives 1, 2 and 3: enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs; enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training; and make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets (especially in areas prone to recurrent disasters). Partnerships with NGOs and other United Nations agencies such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) will strengthen the interventions through provision of non-food inputs and technical support.



Given India's relatively strong policy, programme and resource environment, the primary goal of WFP in the next Country Programme (CP) is to play a catalytic role by developing innovative approaches. Through a set of synergistic food-based interventions, WFP, in partnership with community organizations, the local government and NGOs, will promote immediate and longer-term food security. This approach of developing models of enabling food interventions will serve as the basis for advocating for the hungry poor and strengthening ongoing and new programmes.

WFP's new country strategy evolved over a two-year period of extensive vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and special sector reviews of food for education, nutrition support for women and children and food security in tribal and natural disaster-prone areas. This was followed by a policy review mission that looked into the strategic role of WFP in India. This CSO also addresses the findings of the mid-term evaluation of the India Country Programme (April 1997- March 2002). The process of developing this Country Strategy Outline (CSO) has been synchronized and harmonized with the UNDAF and the Government of India's Five-Year Plan.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSION HELD DURING THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE CSO FOR INDIA

The Board endorsed the CSO and drew attention to the emphasis placed on advocacy activities and the use of the activities as models to improve the Government's food security programmes. Many representatives were pleased to learn that children and women were being given priority. It was explained that, although special attention was being paid to children under 3, WFP would not be limiting assistance solely to that group. Several representatives urged that the Programme continue examining the possibility of combined action with United Nations bodies, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Representatives were satisfied to note the process for decentralizing CP management proposed in the CSO and the greater emphasis being placed on local consultations and community participation. One representative urged WFP to study in greater depth the possibilities for community participation in Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

The Board highlighted the close collaboration between the WFP country office and the Indian Government in formulating the CSO, which took two years.



| COUNTRY PROGRAMME INDIA (2003–2007) LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------|
| Narrative summary | Indicators of results/performance | Means of measurement/verification | Assumptions/risks |
| <p>Goal</p> <p>1. Increased number of people with sustainable food security in the most food insecure states/districts/communities/households</p> | <p>Impact¹⁰</p> <p>1. Improved food access of the most food insecure HHs throughout the year</p> <p>1.1 Number of families with food gap of more than three months reduced</p> <p>1.2 Number of below-poverty-line (BPL) HHs decreased in target areas</p> <p>2. Improved food utilization and nutritional status of women and children</p> <p>2.1 Percentage of undernourished children under 3 years of age (weight for age) in target areas</p> <p>2.2 Infant mortality rate for girls and boys in target areas reduced</p> | <p>Participatory Mini Survey (PMS),² <i>National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)</i>³ data</p> <p>PMS, NSSO/Sample Registration System, National Family Health Survey (NFHS)/National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau data for evaluating impact at the district level</p> <p>Annual programme assessments, and the semi-annual performance improvement meeting</p> <p>PMS, education records</p> | |

¹ India, as signatory to the 1996 World Food Summit, has committed itself to “halving the undernourished by 2015”. Indicators reflect these and India's Tenth Five-Year Plan targets.

² Participatory Mini Surveys will be conducted in a sample of communities, using participatory methods with seasonal hunger rankings and measures of changes in food, nutrition and education as perceived by the people themselves and particularly by women.

³ NSSO, in cooperation with state and district statistical offices, will facilitate the access to data collected at the district level and in randomly selected villages.



COUNTRY PROGRAMME INDIA (2003–2007) LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Narrative summary | Indicators of results/performance | Means of measurement/verification | Assumptions/risks |
|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>3. Improved education status, with special emphasis on girls</p> <p>3.1 Female literacy rate increased in target districts</p> | | |
| <p>Objective</p> <p>1. Targeted food-insecure communities and HHs act to improve their livelihoods in a sustainable manner</p> | <p>Outcomes <i>(targets for the five-year period, to be reviewed at mid-term review)</i></p> <p>1. HHs increase their food security</p> <p>1.1 Percentage of targeted HHs using improved watershed management, agriculture and forestry practices (target: 80 percent)</p> <p>1.2 Percentage of arable land cropped in target areas (target: 20-percent increase)</p> <p>1.3 Tons of cereal stored in grain banks (target: 20-percent increase)</p> <p>1.4 Percentage of women from targeted HHs participating in grain banks and self-help groups (target: 50 percent)</p> <p>1.5 Number of families indebted to moneylenders (target: 20-percent reduction)</p> | <p>PMS, government records and self-help group books</p> | <p>NGO involvement increases the likelihood of success.</p> <p>Decentralization at the district level is put into place and sufficient resources are allocated.</p> |



COUNTRY PROGRAMME INDIA (2003–2007) LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Narrative summary | Indicators of results/performance | Means of measurement/verification | Assumptions/risks |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | <p>2. Mothers and children meet their nutritional needs (support to ICDS)</p> <p>2.1 Percentage of children and expectant mothers in targeted HHs with nutritional intake, including micronutrients, of at least 80 percent of recommended daily allowance (target: 50 percent)</p> <p>2.2 Percentage of nursing mothers using improved weaning and child-care practices (target: 30 percent)</p> <p>2.3 Percentage of women's groups actively participating in ICDS (target: 20 percent)</p> <p>2.4 Percentage of children 3–6 years participating in informal pre-school activities</p> | <p>PMS, ICDS records, NFHS data</p> | <p>ICDS efficiency increases and more community involvement takes place to support ICDS and health activities.</p> |
| | <p>3. Women and girls improve their educational level</p> <p>3.1 Percentage of girls completing elementary school (target: 50-percent increase)</p> <p>3.2 Percentage of targeted women who have completed functional literacy courses and health education (target: 50 percent)</p> <p>3.3 Percentage of women completing literacy and health training who participated in decision-making and development activities (target: 50 percent)</p> | <p>PMS, school records</p> | <p>Government committed to making schools more attractive (improvements in buildings, teacher training, sanitation, etc.).</p> <p>Community is involved in education matters and committed to school feeding programmes (school committees).</p> |



COUNTRY PROGRAMME INDIA (2003–2007) LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Narrative summary | Indicators of results/performance | Means of measurement/verification | Assumptions/risks |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>2. Provide a catalytic role in strengthening ongoing food assistance programmes/policies in order to eradicate hunger in the most food insecure areas</p> | <p>4.1 Extent of WFP participation in national/state Hunger-free policy committees</p> <p>4.2 Extent of adoption by the Government of innovative Enabling Development-based programme designs for replication</p> <p>4.3 Level of resources expended annually by the Government and donors in support of food assistance activities</p> <p>4.4 Level of integration of food assistance strategies with other strategies in final Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UNDAF documents</p> | <p>Government of India, states and other donor documentation</p> | <p>Synergy works as anticipated. The Government continues to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ target groups as they take further action to reduce their vulnerability; ➤ extension of coverage of food-insecure communities and HHs. |
| <p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Asset of the targeted communities and HHs preserved and increased FFW</p> | <p>1.1 Amount of food distributed to number of participants (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>1.2 Number of irrigation structures constructed and number of hectares under irrigation increased in target area</p> <p>1.3 Area of land levelled, amount of bunding and amount of terracing completed</p> <p>1.4 Hectares of forest regenerated</p> <p>1.5 Number of grain banks constructed</p> <p>1.6 Amount of generated funds utilized by the Village Development Committee, especially for priority activities identified by women</p> <p>Groups formed and trained</p> <p>1.7 Number of women's groups formed and trained</p> <p>1.8 Number of user groups established to preserve and maintain community assets</p> | <p>PMS, WFP tracking system</p> <p>Quarterly meetings of government/WFP activity implementation teams at the state level</p> <p>Quarterly Activity Progress Report summarized in integrated meeting</p> | <p>Absence of major epidemics in target area</p> <p>Absence of natural calamities in target area</p> <p>Food distributed on time, in line with seasonal shortages.</p> <p>The Government continues to meet funding commitments on a sustained basis.</p> |





COUNTRY PROGRAMME INDIA (2003–2007) LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Narrative summary | Indicators of results/performance | Means of measurement/verification | Assumptions/risks |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>2. Targeted vulnerable mothers and children meet immediate nutritional needs (support to ICDS)</p> | <p>2.1 66,000 tons of fortified supplementary food distributed to 2,440,000 beneficiaries for 240 days per year (20 days per month), on time at ICDS centres</p> <p>2.2 Number of NHED sessions, including growth monitoring/counselling, conducted and number of targeted women reached per year</p> <p>2.3 Number of health days conducted in 50 percent of target area per year</p> <p>2.4 Integration of targeted adolescent girls in 20 percent of ICDS centres</p> <p>2.5 Number of mid-morning meals provided to children 3–6 years attending pre-school sessions at AWCs</p> <p>2.6 Amount of fortified food locally produced</p> <p>2.7 Number of pre-school kits and training by AWWs</p> | <p>Quarterly CP meeting of team leaders for each of the activity teams. Group reviews the combined programme progress and its effect on target group</p> <p>Annual Food Aid Advisory Committee and half-yearly Food Aid Advisory sub-committee meeting</p> | <p>Strong and functional PRI system in place to support programme activities</p> <p>Staff in place</p> <p>Sub-centres open and functioning</p> <p>Outreach volunteers in place</p> |
| <p>3. FFE, literacy and training</p> | <p>Literacy and training programmes implemented</p> <p>3.1 Eighty percent of targeted women per year received food for participating in the functional literacy classes of the CP</p> <p>3.2 Twenty-five percent of the programme managed on a decentralized basis by the PRI</p> <p>School feeding and girls' incentive programme implemented</p> <p>3.3 Eighty percent of targeted girls (classes 4–8) receive take-home rations for ten months every year of the CP</p> <p>3.4 Eighty percent of all targeted students in classes 1–8 receive school meals for at least 160 days every year of the CP until the end of the project</p> <p>3.5 Eighty percent of the target children, classes 1–8, get health checks, iron and folic acid, and deworming</p> | | <p>Staff and buildings in place</p> <p>Health department brings in complementary inputs.</p> |

ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN FOR INDIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2003–2007)

Basic Activities

| | Activity 1 | Activity 2 | Activity 3 | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Food commodities (mt) | 111 875 | 123 125 | 165 000 | 400 000 |
| Food commodities (value) | 31 325 000 | 34 081 250 | 22 850 000 | 88 256 250 |
| External transport | 11 187 500 | 12 312 500 | 9 525 000 | 33 025 000 |
| ODOC | 849 753 | 1 021 253 | 669 775 | 2 540 781 |
| Total direct operational costs | 43 362 253 | 47 415 003 | 33 044 775 | 123 822 031 |
| DSC ¹ | | | | 8 454 500 |
| ISC ² | | | | 10 317 569 |
| Total WFP costs | | | | 142 594 100 |
| Government contribution | 38 900 000 | 37 400 000 | 99 705 000 | 176 005 000 |

¹ The direct support cost (DSC) amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The indirect support cost (ISC) rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.

BUDGET PLAN FOR INDIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2003–2007)

Supplementary Activities

| | Activity 1 | Activity 2 | Activity 3 | Activity 4 | Activity 5 | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Food commodities (mt) | 21 900 | 22 500 | 22 500 | 10 000 | 123 000 | 199 900 |
| Food commodities (value) | 15 330 000 | 2 925 000 | 2 925 000 | 1 300 000 | 34 046 250 | 56 526 250 |
| External transport | 2 190 000 | 1 237 500 | 1 237 500 | 550 000 | 12 300 000 | 17 515 000 |
| ODOC | 324 | 333 | 333 | 148 | 1 820 | 2 959 |
| Total direct operational costs | 17 520 324 | 4 162 833 | 4 162 833 | 1 850 148 | 46 348 070 | 74 044 209 |
| DSC ¹ | | | | | | 4 442 653 |
| ISC ² | | | | | | 6 121 975 |
| Total WFP costs | | | | | | 84 608 837 |
| Government contribution | 24 904 006 | 5 917 198 | 5 917 198 | 2 629 866 | 36 558 425 | 75 926 693 |

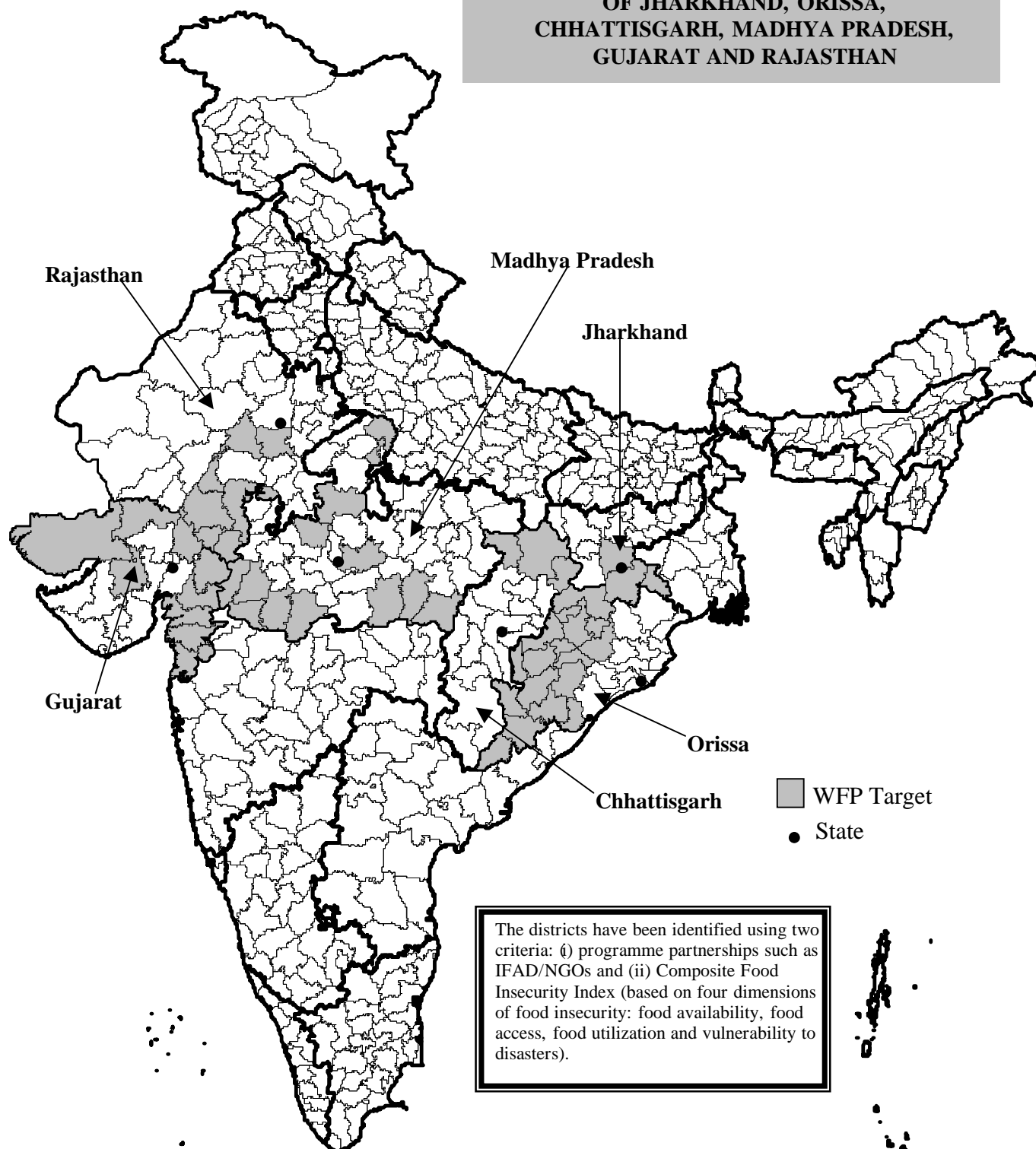
¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.



ANNEX IV

**WFP TARGET DISTRICTS IN THE SIX STATES
OF JHARKHAND, ORISSA,
CHHATTISGARH, MADHYA PRADESH,
GUJARAT AND RAJASTHAN**



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

| | |
|-------|--|
| AWCs | Anganwadi Centres |
| AWWs | Anganwadi Workers |
| CARE | Cooperative for Relief and Assistance Everywhere |
| CCA | Common Country Assessment |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CP | Country Programme |
| CSO | Country Strategy Outline |
| DoE | Department of Education |
| DRDA | District Rural Development Agency |
| DWCD | Department of Women and Child Development |
| FACC | Food Assistance Coordination Committee |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FCI | Food Corporation of India |
| FFE | Food for education |
| FFW | Food for work |
| GDI | Gender Development Index |
| GEM | Gender Empowerment Measure |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| ICDS | Integrated Child Development Services |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| JFM | Joint Forest Management |
| LIFDC | Low-income, food-deficit country |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MCH | Mother and Child Health |
| NFHS | National Family Health Survey |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| NHED | Nutrition and Health Education |
| NSSO | National Sample Survey Organization |
| PMS | Participatory Mini Survey |
| PRIs | Panchayati Raj Institutions |
| TDA | Tribal Development Authority |



| | |
|--------|--|
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDMT | United Nations Disaster Management Team |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| VAM | Vulnerability analysis and mapping |
| VEC | Village Education Committee |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

