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India country strategic plan (2023–2027)

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Gender and age marker*	4

* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Executive summary

India has among the world's largest economies and is a food surplus nation. It also has some of the world's largest food-based social protection programmes, reaching more than 800 million people with subsidized rations, 118 million children with school meals and 90 million women and children with targeted supplementary nutrition. The Government has extended food assistance through the provision of food grains to people whose livelihoods were affected by the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

Yet a significant proportion of India's population of 1.3 billion people suffers from food- and nutrition-related challenges. Although the Government has been upgrading its transportation systems and supply chains, it still faces efficiency and grain loss challenges due to inadequate storage. Migrant workers, tribal populations and other marginalized groups generally have trouble accessing food and the nutritional content of their diets is often inadequate. More than a third of children are malnourished as a result of poor knowledge and practices with regard to nutrition, hygiene and intrahousehold food access and consumption. Women and girls are at a greater disadvantage due to gender inequality. As men migrate to cities for work, women are often left behind to tend farms and perform unpaid work. India also faces significant climate change risks to its long-term development objectives.

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The country strategic plan for 2023–2027 will continue to address national priorities in food and nutrition security through capacity strengthening for stakeholders and technical support for the strengthening of national social protection programmes and government schemes.

Since 2012, WFP's work in India has been focused on country capacity strengthening. The country strategic plan for 2023–2027 will contribute to WFP strategic outcome 4 (national programmes and systems are strengthened) and to Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets for improving access to food, reducing malnutrition, increasing incomes and livelihoods and building resilient food systems while also supporting the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 5 on gender equality and 13 on climate action.

The country strategic plan outcomes are aligned with three of the four pillars of India's United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework: outcome 3 is aligned with the "prosperity" pillar, outcome 2 with the "people" pillar and outcome 4 with the "planet" pillar. The cross-cutting themes of gender and inclusion in the country strategic plan support the "participation" pillar, with a focus on leaving no one behind. The country strategic plan outcomes are:

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

WFP's core strength in India is its strong connection and ability to work closely with the national and state governments to meet their strategic priorities, utilizing WFP's unique global and technical experience and skills. Over the years, WFP has been able to demonstrate success in working with Government and other stakeholders to find solutions and build capacity in a number of areas. Robust evaluations demonstrate programme impact and thus support scale-up, while research generates evidence for advocacy.

WFP will partner with a myriad of state and national actors, including the Government, the private sector, civil society organizations, United Nations entities, research institutes and academia.

Since 2015 WFP has been developing contextualized solutions to strengthen the Government's three large food-based social protection systems. The country strategic plan moves forward with that broadened trajectory, focusing more on state-level engagement and co-funding and on working more cohesively across the outcomes well into the 2030s. In his remarks at the seventy-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi put it aptly: "Today, every sixth person in the world is an Indian. When Indians progress, the development of the world also gets a boost. When India grows, the world grows. When India reforms, the world transforms."¹

¹ Narendra Modi. 2021. *When India reforms, the world transforms, says PM Modi.*

Draft decision*

The Board approves the India country strategic plan (2023–2027) (WFP/EB.2/2022/7-A/5) at a total cost to WFP of USD 27,606,713.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. India is the world's second most populous country and has the third largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity. It is a significant participant in global and regional platforms such as the Group of 20, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa group. India has a federal form of government, with social development entrusted to states and union territories. In recent years, India has worked steadily on a transformative agenda of cooperative federalism between the central Government and the states and union territories to promote equitable economic growth and human development.
2. India has made significant strides in poverty reduction and food security but the challenges of inequality and exclusion remain. Currently, India ranks 131st of 189 countries and territories on the Human Development Index, with a score of 0.645 placing it in the medium human development category. However, when considering inequality, its score falls to 0.475, indicating that inequality between groups based on rural-urban status, gender, caste and geography hinder overall human development.² People belonging to scheduled tribes and castes,³ among the most disadvantaged socioeconomic groups in India, are often more vulnerable to malnutrition and lower educational attainment. Rural-urban and socioeconomic status also influence those outcomes.
3. Despite tremendous progress in food grain production over the last few decades and a significant reduction in malnutrition, India continues to bear a huge burden of food and nutrition insecurity, ranking 101st of 116 countries on the 2021 Global Hunger Index.^{4,5} In addition, inequality in intrahousehold food distribution disproportionately affects women and girls because sociocultural norms dictate that they eat last and least, irrespective of age or health. The Fifth National Family and Health Survey (NFHS-5) showed a reduction in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, but the prevalence of wasting remains stagnant at around 19 percent.⁶ Anaemia is increasing, affecting more than half of young children, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age. Anaemia is more prevalent among children from scheduled tribes and castes and other poor households.⁷
4. India ranked 123rd of 189 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.⁸ While women are under-represented in the labour force (one in four women versus eight of ten men), the share of employed women working in the agriculture sector (55 percent) is larger than the share of employed men (39 percent) despite men owning most of the land.^{9,10} As a result, women's livelihoods are also more vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change.

² United Nations Development Programme. 2020. *Human Development Report 2020*.

³ Scheduled castes and tribes are officially designated groups whose recognition is provided for in the constitution of India.

⁴ *Global Hunger Index 2021 – India*.

⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and others. 2020. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Transforming food systems for affordable healthy diets*.

⁶ Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 2021. *National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019–21 – Compendium of fact sheets*.

⁷ Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Children's Fund and Population Council. 2019. *Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey: 2016–2018*.

⁸ United Nations Development Programme: Gender Inequality Index.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ World Bank. 2021. *Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate) - India*; and *Employment in agriculture, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate) - India*.

5. India is also vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change, with the most common events being earthquakes, floods, droughts and cyclones. This is expected to worsen with global warming. Given that 60 percent of all agriculture in India is climate-sensitive due to dependence on rainfall and 42 percent of employed people work in the sector, climate change could have a significant negative impact on production and livelihoods and increase food and nutrition insecurity.^{11,12}
6. As India continues to recover from the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, challenges remain. Despite immediate action by the Government with a comprehensive policy package to mitigate the pandemic's negative impact on the poorest households through expanded social protection, poverty rates are expected to increase slightly.¹³ As the responsibility for delivering entitlements under the food-based social protection systems lies with state and union territory governments, implementation has been inconsistent during the crisis, with variation in frequency, quality and delivery, especially in remote areas.¹⁴

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

7. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, India's economic growth had begun to slow for the first time in more than three decades. According to the common country analysis for India, "building forward and recovering better from COVID-19 will therefore be critical to adjusting course, getting back on track and rising to the challenge of meeting the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda [for Sustainable Development]."
8. Over the next decade India will have the world's fastest growing major economy and will become its most populous nation, with the largest population of children and young people. The country faces some sobering challenges, however, as nearly half the world's hungry children, one third of the world's extremely poor people and one third of the world's illiterate adults live in India. In addition, India is home to the world's largest population of informal workers and 22 of the world's 30 most polluted cities. The common country analysis states that the success of the 2030 Agenda globally will be determined by India's success in transforming the future of its young people, especially women and girls.

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

9. India's National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013¹⁵ aims to ensure food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable through its associated schemes and programmes, making access to food a legal right. India's Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is the world's largest food-based social protection scheme, with mandated coverage of two thirds of the most vulnerable people in India (around 813 million), providing highly subsidized rations of wheat or rice through "Fair Price Shops" (FPS) every month. Responding to the food security challenges faced by migrants and informal workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government introduced subsidized pulses, free supplemental rations and a "One Nation One Ration" Card (ONORC) to allow migrants and other beneficiaries to obtain their entitlements at any FPS in the country.

¹¹ Ibid; and World Bank. 2021. *Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate) - India*.

¹² United States Agency for International Development. 2017. *Climate Risk Profile: India*. Climatelinks.

¹³ World Bank. *The World Bank in India*.

¹⁴ R. Gopinath and R. V. Bhavani. 2021. *Has COVID-19 taken the wind out of the sails of India's school feeding programme*. DownToEarth.

¹⁵ Government of India, Department of food and public distribution. *National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013*.

10. NFHS-5 showed that one in five children under 5 years of age is wasted, while one in three children is stunted or underweight, with little difference between girls and boys.¹⁶ The prevalence of stunting and underweight has decreased steadily since 2005, while the prevalence of wasting has stagnated at around 20 percent. NFHS-5 revealed that the highest proportion of any age group of children suffering acute malnutrition is found in children less than 1 year of age. Anaemia has been increasing in all age and demographic groups despite the Government's best efforts to provide supplements. Although mandated through the NFSA, implementation of an integrated child development services (ICDS) scheme and the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM-POSHAN) school meals programme was hampered by the closure of Anganwadi¹⁷ centres and schools due to COVID-19. Most state and union territory governments nevertheless managed to implement some form of the programme for their beneficiaries.
11. Smallholders constitute 86 percent of farming households in India. Over the years, rural agriculture has become "feminized" as more men have migrated to the cities to work, leaving women behind on the farms. The Government has prioritized the development of non-farm businesses and appropriate small-farm technology to support such households in enhancing their productivity and incomes.¹⁸ In terms of employment, the common country analysis shows that India has lower female labour force participation rates than other countries of comparable per capita income. Women may also be discouraged from entering the workforce by persistent discriminatory norms and practices. This is especially the case for women from scheduled castes and tribes. To address this issue, several state-level programmes for women's economic empowerment through self-help groups have been established as a strategy for achieving women's empowerment.
12. India has focused on agricultural research to ensure environmentally sustainable food systems and has produced 35 new varieties of biofortified, stress tolerant crops in 2021.¹⁹ The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) prioritizes measures such as crop improvement, drought proofing, crop insurance and credit support, along with proactive disaster protection programmes. India is spearheading the promotion of millet as a climate-resilient "nutri-cereal" for sustainable food security. Food-based social protection systems have been expanded, particularly in response to the COVID-19 crisis, but there is a need to enhance cost-effectiveness and minimize wastage by optimizing supply chains and enhancing post-harvest efficiency through, for instance, expansion of cold storage facilities.

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets

13. In the Government's latest Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) monitoring report, known as the India Index report,²⁰ the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)²¹ states that multistakeholder partnerships are the cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and that with localization of the SDGs engagement with the private sector and the United Nations and civil society organizations is imperative to accelerating progress in achieving SDG targets. The report highlights a collaborative advantage framework that outlines the following main areas of engagement: connection, complementarity, systems

¹⁶ Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 2021. *National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019–21: India report*.

¹⁷ [Anganwadi Services Scheme | Ministry of Women and Child Development](#).

¹⁸ Government of India. 2022. *Economic Survey 2021–22. Chapter 7. Agriculture and Food Management*.

¹⁹ The Hindu BusinessLine. 2021. *Modi dedicates 35 crop varieties with special traits to nation*.

²⁰ Government of India. National Institution for Transforming India Aayog. 2021. *SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020–21 Partnerships in the Decade of Action*.

²¹ NITI Aayog was formed on 1 January 2015. In Sanskrit, "NITI" can mean morality, behaviour or guidance. Here it both refers to "policy" and is an acronym for "National Institution for Transforming India". It is the country's premier policy-making institution that is expected to bolster the national economic growth.

transformation, standards, innovation, holism, shared learning, shared risk, synergy, scale and critical mass.

14. The Government reports positive progress on four main contributions to the achievement of SDG 17, including augmentation of domestic resource mobilization through reform of the Goods and Services Tax and other systems. Government systems have been restructured and simplified to improve public expenditure efficiency and reduce leakages, resulting in savings that can be reinvested in public systems. Work to promote the private sector and entrepreneurship has contributed to India's fast growing economy, improved its score on the Ease of Doing Business Index and produced a dynamic start-up ecosystem. The Government has also initiated comprehensive reforms to attract foreign direct investment. Furthermore, India has strengthened its south-south partnerships by investing in people and capacity in a number of sectors in the region and globally. Investments in learning and knowledge-sharing coalitions and support for the global COVID-19 response are also successful contributions to meeting the SDG 17 targets.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

15. The rice, wheat and other commodities distributed through TPDS help to smooth household consumption but most of it is not fortified. Other gaps include variation in the quality and availability of food grains that match local preferences, irregularities in service delivery and an inadequate system for redressing grievances, making it difficult to identify and address access challenges in remote areas.
16. Major factors contributing to India's high malnutrition rates include the poor nutrition status of pregnant women, girls and new mothers; a lack of access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation and health and nutrition facilities in poor communities; low literacy among women and girls; insufficient knowledge of the importance of and practices for good nutrition; inadequate attention to the first 1,000 days following conception, especially complementary feeding practices; and limited recognition of the importance of the continuum to 8,000 days in addressing child nutrition. Adolescent girls face increased risk of malnutrition owing to early marriage and frequent pregnancies.
17. The Government's latest SDG India Index report shows that overall the country is making good progress on eight of the SDGs²² achieving medium performance for six and underperforming on SDGs 2 and 5. As India is a vast and diverse subcontinent, it is important to identify the states that are underperforming the most for those two SDGs. Currently, Jharkhand, Bihar, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh are farthest behind on their SDG 2 and SDG 5 targets. They also have significant climate risks and large tribal populations. With more than 200 million people, Uttar Pradesh has a huge hunger burden. Four of those five states also have the highest levels of stunting in the country.
18. The states with the slowest progress on gender equality are found in the northeast (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura), the east (West Bengal) and the west (Rajasthan). In terms of climate change, three of four districts in India are vulnerable to an extreme climatic event,²³ mostly in the coastal areas and central and north-eastern regions and often along rivers.

²² Sustainable Development Goal 17 progress was not measured.

²³ Mohanty, A. and Wadhawan, S. 2021. *Mapping India's Climate Vulnerability: A District-Level Assessment*. New Delhi: Council on Energy, Environment and Water.

19. The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (2006)²⁴ recognizes that persons with disabilities are a valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them with equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. Despite multiple government schemes designed to support persons with disabilities, such as home delivery of rations under TPDS, there is still more work to do to ensure their inclusion.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

20. Evaluations of pilot projects carried out under the country strategic plan (CSP) for 2019–2023 provided useful evidence and learning for WFP and the Government, mostly focused on impact and replicability. The evaluations of fortification were important in that they recommended that the state take responsibility for scaling up the use of fortified rice in the school meals programmes. WFP's work in rice fortification also influenced the Prime Minister's decision to launch a government pilot scheme in 2020. The fortification study carried out in Kerala also recommended government ownership and action and as a result WFP had handed over the work to the state by the end of 2020.
21. In addition, work under the CSP for 2019–2023 cemented WFP's role as the partner of choice for technical support and capacity strengthening for the three food-based social protection systems in India, TPDS, PM-POSHAN and ICDS, in the areas of systems reform, supply chain optimization, staple grain fortification, local production of nutritious supplementary foods and enhancement of livelihoods of women in self-help groups. WFP showed that it could have a broader impact by serving as an enabler and working at the system or programme level. WFP reached more than 150 million people indirectly through its work at the national and state levels.
22. WFP has successfully defined a purposeful space for contributing in two other areas of work. First, in partnership with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog, WFP has supported states in building their monitoring and evaluation capacity, including for localized SDG 2 monitoring. Second, WFP has positioned itself to work with national entities for disaster preparedness and management and climate adaptation, in partnership with the National Institute of Disaster Management. WFP has supported the mainstreaming of millets into government programmes by facilitating knowledge exchange. Initial work on climate advocacy has provided WFP with an opportunity to submit a project proposal to the Adaptation Fund.
23. In the wake of the COVID-19 crisis in 2020 and the national lockdown, which left more than 80 million migrant workers stranded in cities, unable to return home or access their TPDS entitlements, WFP supported the national Government in implementing national TPDS portability through the creation of the ONORC, which allows beneficiaries to access their monthly entitlements from any FPS in the country. In addition, WFP developed a prototype of *Annapurti*,²⁵ a multi-commodity grain dispensing machine. Integrated into the Government's point of sale system, the machine allows beneficiaries to access entitlements at any time of the day or night. WFP is testing the solution in several urban areas before its use is funded and rolled out by the Government.

²⁴ Government of India. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. 2006. *National Policy for Persons with Disabilities*.

²⁵ "Annapurti" is from the name of the Hindu goddess Annapurna, which is derived from Sanskrit meaning "giver of food and nourishment".

24. WFP pioneered evidence building for advocacy on gender and inclusion to highlight gender and social inequities in food access, consumption and utilization within households and in tribal populations.
25. Three noteworthy lessons learned from the CSP for 2019–2023 are that WFP should continue its trajectory in work on gender-responsive social protection and nutrition and expand to more states; that government partners are looking for innovative solutions to achieve their SDG 2 targets during the Decade of Action; and that the Government is looking to WFP to provide guidance and innovative ideas for addressing longstanding development challenges related to food security and nutrition, potentially building on innovations and successful efforts in other countries.
26. The common country analysis highlighted India's main strategic challenge as being the transformation of the future of the world's largest population of young people, including women and girls. There are four main priorities for the United Nations in India: putting women and girls at the centre and driving gender-transformative change; renewing the social contract and upgrading essential services, notably in the areas of nutrition and food security, education, health and social protection; leveraging demography and technology for productive employment, skills and structural transformation; and supporting a resilient, inclusive climate transition and efficient use of resources.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

27. As highlighted in the Government's latest SDG India Index report, partnerships are at the forefront of India's national goals during the Decade of Action to continue with localization of the SDGs at the state level, with a focus on SDGs 2 and 5, against which the country is underperforming. The CSP contributes to these national priorities by supporting the Government in the areas of access to food, nutrition, skill-building and women's empowerment through increased incomes of women's collectives, which will have an impact on poverty and climate and risk management for sustainable food systems.
28. WFP's work aligns well with all four pillars of the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) and aims to empower marginalized groups to access government services and systems, including for nutrition, food security and education (people). WFP will also work with systems that enable girls and boys, women and men, equip them with skills and technology (prosperity), support policy and advocacy and develop the capacity of the Government and communities to adapt to climate change (planet). WFP's work also supports the cross-cutting pillar of participation, to ensure that no one is left behind.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

29. WFP obtained stakeholder perspectives through a virtual consultative process during the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. It held separate consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (which acts as WFP's nodal ministry, i.e. the ministry with the principal responsibility for managing the relationship between the Government and WFP, and represents the Government of India as the main donor) and with other partner line ministries. WFP held virtual consultations in three states (Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) that included representatives from the state governments, civil society, academia and research groups. WFP also held a separate consultation with the New Delhi-based private sector and civil society organizations and informal consultations with women from self-help groups working on take-home ration production in Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh. TPDS beneficiaries pilot testing the first *Annapurta* in Haryana also provided insights on the impact of WFP's work on their lives.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

30. WFP will continue to support the Government in its efforts to strengthen its programmes and systems to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the three food-based social protection systems and other government schemes and missions that promote and strengthen food security, nutrition and livelihoods and build resilience to shocks. WFP's work will focus on state-level engagement, especially in states lagging behind on SDG 2, and support the Government's aims with regard to localization and prioritization.
31. With financial support from private sector and state governments, WFP will continue to demonstrate innovative solutions with pilots and evaluations that attract government investment in scaling up solutions and documenting and sharing best practices across states and other countries in the region. The four CSP outcomes support one another; they also support the achievement of the first four sub-targets under SDG 2 at the strategic and systemic levels, involving common ministries and departments in addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition while also enabling national and state actors to build a more sustainable food system.
32. The portfolio supports all four pillars of the UNSDCF and directly supports four of the five priorities outlined in the common country analysis by driving gender-transformative change and enhancing women's empowerment; building capacity and technical support to strengthen government systems and programmes in nutrition, food security, education and social protection; working with state systems for building skills and increasing income; and supporting a resilient and inclusive climate transition. All activities will incorporate a cross-cutting focus on gender equity and inclusion of the marginalized, particularly persons with disabilities, along with targeted research and policy advocacy to inform government policies and make them more gender-responsive and inclusive.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Country strategic plan outcome 1: By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently

WFP strategic outcome

33. This CSP outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened).

Focus area

34. The focus area of this CSP outcome is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

35. This CSP outcome will contribute to UNSDCF outcome 2 (By 2027, all people, including children, women, and marginalised populations, have increased access to and consumption of adequate, affordable, and diverse nutritious food, year-round); it supports implementation of NFSA 2013 by strengthening the TPDS.

Expected outputs

36. CSP outcome 1 will be achieved through outputs 1.1-1.3.
- Output 1.1: Stakeholders at the national and state levels have improved capacity and knowledge that enable better effectiveness and quality of the Government's food-based social protection systems.

37. By continuing to strengthen the capacity of the Government and other stakeholders to implement mandated TPDS reforms, including with regard to technology use and self-paced learning, WFP's work will contribute to making the system more effective in reaching targeted beneficiaries, including marginalized groups, and increasing transparency and accountability in targeting approaches, thus improving beneficiaries' access to food entitlements. WFP's work will be complemented by strategic guidance and support from national and state governments and by technical partnerships with the private sector to achieve the outcome.
- Output 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.
38. By providing technical assistance and introducing innovation and technology, WFP will contribute to the efficiency and inclusivity of the public distribution system, leading to savings that can be reinvested in the programme to make greater gains in achieving targets under SDG 2.1. WFP's work will be complemented by strategic guidance and financial investments from the national and state governments and through partnerships with the private sector in technical areas of work.
- Output 1.3: National capacity for the evaluation of social protection programmes and SDG monitoring is strengthened for government staff, stakeholders and systems.
39. By strengthening national monitoring and evaluation capacity and enhancing its gender responsiveness, the Government will be better placed to monitor and evaluate the TPDS, PM-POSHAN, ICDS and other social protection systems. This is expected to support learning that will contribute to the increased efficiency of these programmes, allowing savings to be reinvested and increasing effectiveness in reducing malnutrition and hunger in the country. With the localization of the SDGs in states and union territories, the Government is likely to continue to invest in efforts to strengthen SDG evaluation and monitoring capacity. WFP will partner directly with the Government and the evaluation development partners consortium, as well as with state planning departments.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems

40. The activity will be implemented through national ministries and with selected state governments to strengthen efficiency and effectiveness of government systems and build an evidence base, resulting in savings that can be reinvested in the systems to increase entitlements, improve nutritional quality, expand coverage of marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, and sustain gender equity, thus contributing to the achievement of localized SDG 2 targets.

Partnerships

41. WFP will continue to partner with the Department of Food and Public Distribution of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution at the national level and the Departments of Women and Child Development and Departments of Education at state levels to achieve outputs 1.1 and 1.2 and with DMEO on output 1.3, along with their state-government counterparts. WFP will rely on these national and state government bodies for guidance on strategic direction, identifying priorities for technical support and capacity strengthening and, in some states, co-funding. With DMEO, WFP will conduct joint gender-integrated evaluations relevant to food security. Achievement of CSP outcome 1 will also be supported by a partnership with the Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, where WFP co-established a public

systems laboratory for joint work in supply chain optimization and innovation such as the development of monitoring dashboards, as well as joint fundraising.

Assumptions

42. As the operational environment in India is stable and the Government is focused on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its national food-based social protection systems, the assumption is that this work will continue smoothly from the previous country strategy and that coverage will be expanded at the state level if funding permits.
43. WFP assumes that capacity strengthening will permeate all levels of the system and that the Government will continue to prioritize allocations under the NFSA and efforts to enhance gender equitable access to food. While funding for technology and innovation continues to be a priority for private sector donors, funding for the development of national evaluation capacity continues to be a challenge.

Transition/handover strategy

44. In its partnership with the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi through the Public Systems Lab, WFP is ensuring the sustainability of supply chain strengthening and technical support for TPDS. Drawing lessons from its work with TPDS, WFP will expand supply chain technical support for ICDS, PM-POSHAN and other government programmes. As one of the Government's development partners for monitoring and evaluation capacity strengthening, WFP will continue this work for the duration of the CSP.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods

WFP strategic outcome

45. This CSP outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened).

Focus area

46. The focus area for this CSP outcome is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

47. This CSP outcome will contribute to UNSDCF outcomes 2 (By 2027, all people, including children, women, and marginalised populations, have increased access to and consumption of adequate, affordable, and diverse nutritious food, year-round) and 3 (By 2027, children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, equitably access quality education opportunities for lifelong learning within a safe inclusive environment). It continues WFP's support for the Prime Minister's vision for inclusion of fortified rice under the TPDS and other social protection schemes, as well as the Mission POSHAN 2.0 integrated nutrition support programme, an umbrella scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Expected outputs

48. CSP outcome 2 will be achieved through outputs 2.1 and 3.1.
 - Output 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.
49. Providing technical support to state governments and the private sector to introduce fortified rice in TPDS, PM-POSHAN and ICDS, as well as for local production of specialized supplementary foods for ICDS, will lead to improved nutrition content of the foods in these systems. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) will be used to identify barriers to nutritious food consumption and to encourage appropriate utilization of these

government food entitlements to increase intake of diverse and nutritious foods and improve nutrition status, especially of the most vulnerable, including young children, pregnant women, adolescent girls and new mothers, with a special focus on persons with disabilities. SBCC will also address discriminatory gender norms that affect access to food and nutrition for women, men, girls and boys.

➤ Output 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.

50. Supporting PM-POSHAN, WFP will work with the Government, schools and other stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of school cooks in nutrition, food safety and hygiene and to pilot the use of nutri-gardens in targeted states to increase the availability of fresh nutritious foods, while also designing SBCC to increase knowledge and enhance gender equity and inclusion.

Key activities

Activity 2: 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

Activity 3: 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

51. WFP will continue to work with state governments to provide technical support and capacity strengthening, targeting government partners at multiple levels and engaging with the private sector, including manufacturers of equipment and fortified rice kernels. SBCC and additional technical support on school gardens will be provided by local non-governmental organizations and research organizations. Successful proof-of-concept activities will be scaled up by the state governments, with additional technical support from WFP, on request. WFP will continue to facilitate and support South-South and triangular cooperation cross visits regarding fortification and nationally owned school feeding programmes, upon request.

Partnerships

52. WFP will collaborate with nutrition development partners, including the United Nations Children's Fund, in sharing experiences and best practices in fortification. WFP will continue to work with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and will partner with donors and non-governmental organizations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, PATH International and Nutrition International for support on rice fortification. A gender-transformative approach will be taken to decentralized production of nutritious supplementary foods through women's self-help groups supported by state rural livelihoods missions, thereby enhancing women's economic empowerment. WFP will also work with the India Institute of Vegetable Research in Varanasi and the Akshaya Patra Foundation for technical support and advocacy to strengthen government school meals programmes, while also partnering with the Global Child Nutrition Forum and other members of the school meals network on coordination and the sharing of best practices among states.

Assumptions

53. WFP assumes that fortification and improvements in the quality of take-home rations used in ICDS will continue to be a priority for the government, especially since the prevalence of anaemia and child wasting remain high and stagnant and complementary feeding practices remain suboptimal. Nutrition will continue to be a priority for donors who have invested in WFP's work, especially those in the private sector.

Transition/handover strategy

54. WFP has demonstrated a best practice of handover in the state of Kerala, where, after finishing the proof of concept for the fortification of nutritious supplementary foods, WFP successfully handed over the scale-up to the state government and ceased its work in the state in 2020. This same approach will be used for the CSP in states where the state governments have the capacity and allocated financial resources to scale up WFP pilot activities. During this Decade of Action WFP will move to other states that are lagging on their SDG 2 achievements.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility**WFP strategic outcome**

55. This CSP outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened).

Focus area

56. The focus area of this CSP outcome is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

57. CSP outcome 3 supports UNSDCF outcome 4 (By 2027, people will benefit from and contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth through higher productivity, competitiveness and diversification in economic activities that create decent work, livelihoods, and income, particularly for youth and women). According to the common country analysis, India's progress on decent work and economic growth has been greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, threatening the livelihoods of more than 400 million workers. Prevailing gender norms have accentuated these challenges for women, who have suffered greater loss of livelihoods and had their access to food made more difficult because of the pandemic. The Government of India established the National Rural Livelihoods Mission in 2011 with the objective of reducing poverty through gainful self-employment or skilled wage employment, especially of rural women, by working with self-help groups with the aim of raising rural incomes while at the same time empowering women and enhancing gender equity.

Expected output

58. CSP outcome 3 will be achieved through output 4.1.
- Output 4.1: Women's self-help groups at the state level are empowered and have strengthened capacity to increase their incomes.
59. With a focus on strengthening self-help group coordination mechanisms, piloting approaches to capacity building, strengthening livelihoods and enhancing market linkages, WFP will provide technical support and capacity building to state rural livelihoods missions and the private sector to enable them to strengthen the work of women's self-help groups, empowering them and making them financially viable.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups

60. WFP will partner with state rural livelihoods missions to identify needs, develop solutions and ensure capacity building for their staff and the women's self-help group members in targeted states. For example, WFP's partnership with Mission Shakti in Odisha will benefit more than 7 million rural women in 700,000 self-help groups, who will receive training and marketing support to increase their social and financial mobility. This model will be replicated in other states throughout the duration of the CSP.

Partnerships

61. This work will be conducted directly with the state rural livelihood missions, who will provide coordination and leadership, while partnerships with private sector entities will be pursued to develop solutions using technology and other tools that can increase "learning and earning" for the women members of the missions. Based on experience, it is expected that the missions will also be a source of funding for WFP's work.

Assumptions

62. The successful achievement of this CSP outcome is based on the assumption that funding will be available, especially from the state rural livelihood missions, and that the missions and women's self-help groups will be able to continue implementing the work and generating sustainable incomes after handover.

Transition/handover strategy

63. The expected duration of WFP engagement for each state would be about two years, with the key indicators of readiness for handover being the capacity of the state government to manage and monitor the network of women's self-help groups and to provide technical support through its own capacities and systems, ultimately ensuring that the women continue to be empowered and financially mobile.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems

WFP strategic outcome

64. This CSP outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened).

Focus area

65. The focus area of this CSP outcome is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

66. CSP outcome 4 supports UNSDCF outcome 5 (By 2027, the Government of India, communities, private sector, and other actors can take informed action to address climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss, and to maintain and restore ecological integrity, with the capacity to mainstream this action across sectoral programmes, plans and policies and taking into account the most vulnerable populations). According to the common country analysis, environmental sustainability, including air quality, water scarcity, increasing inland and coastal salinity, land degradation and the increasing frequency and intensity of climatic events, is emerging as the next major development challenge for the Government of India.

Expected outputs

67. CSP outcome 4 will be achieved through outputs 5.1 and 5.2.
- Output 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.
68. Through a consultative process, WFP will work with the national Government, state governments and civil society partners to identify capacity gaps and, together with academia and United Nations partners, will develop and implement programmes for capacity strengthening to enable stakeholders to deliver on SDG target 2.4 priorities.
- Output 5.2: National climate-response mechanisms are strengthened to improve community-level resilience to natural shocks and other climate events.
69. WFP will collaborate with national and international expert organizations to adapt and develop innovative gender-responsive climate response tools and will work to facilitate their testing by national and state governments, civil society and community stakeholders to test them. Community level strategies will focus on addressing the gender gap in access to information and technology relevant to climate resilience by tailoring solutions to circumstances. Evaluations will provide evidence that the government can use as a basis for scaling up successful solutions.

Key activities

Activity 5: Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities

70. As a country capacity strengthening (CCS) activity, activity 5 will target national, state and community institutions, with a special focus on disaster-prone states such as Odisha and Tamil Nadu. The activities will raise the profile of food and nutrition security in national and state plans and responses and seek to strengthen food systems so that the impact of recurring natural disasters on household food and nutrition security is reduced. Community-level strategies will incorporate tailored solutions for women and men and where feasible gender-transformative approaches such as digital inclusion of women farmers to enhance their access to timely climate information. Best practices will be documented and shared through South-South engagement.

Partnerships

71. The main strategic partners are the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, the National Disaster Management Authority, the National Institute of Disaster Management, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change and the Indian Meteorological Department, while the main operational partners are the associated state departments, Sphere India and the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute. WFP will also partner with technical and research entities and organizations such as the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and the State Millet Mission on research, documentation and South-South exchange. Partnerships with other United Nations entities will be explored.

Assumptions

72. The successful achievement of CSP outcome 4 is based on several assumptions, including that the Adaptation Fund project proposal will be approved in November 2022 and that there will be sufficient investment by state governments in a range of complementary activities, availability and interest of government staff and strong inter-ministerial coordination. It is also assumed that the Government will continue to support South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives. Lastly, it is assumed that there will be common understanding and ownership of the key strategies among stakeholders.

Transition/handover strategy

73. The Adaptation Fund project will extend over the life of the CSP and will be handed over to state governments after five years. As with other CCS work, WFP will move to new states if funding permits.

4. Implementation arrangements**4.1 Beneficiary analysis**

74. CSP outcomes 1 and 4 will focus on building the capacities of national actors (government staff, private sector actors, communities and civil society organizations) and strengthening institutions (ministries, departments and the private sector), while CSP outcome 2 focuses on strengthening the capacity of national and subnational stakeholders in nutrition and education and CSP outcome 3 focuses on technical support for the state rural livelihood missions to strengthen the women's self-help groups.
75. Based on past trends observed working at the system level and given the increased focus on working at the community level with women's self-help groups and in the area of climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems, WFP will reach 100 to 300 million women, men, girls and boys per year indirectly with CCS interventions. The number will vary based on the stage of work (pilot or scale-up) and the population of the state in question. As the responsibility for achieving SDG targets lies with the state governments, WFP will continue to engage the states that are lagging the most on SDG 2.
76. The majority of those reached indirectly by WFP are beneficiaries of the Government's food-based social protection programmes or collectives under the state rural livelihood missions and include pregnant and nursing women, young children, school-age children, rural poor, persons with disabilities, migrants, smallholder farmers and fishers, women in self-help groups and tribal and other disadvantaged groups.

4.2 Transfers

77. The entire CSP contributes to WFP strategic outcome 4 (national programmes and systems are strengthened). WFP will continue its provision of technical support and strategic capacity strengthening to the Government and other stakeholders through the life of the CSP.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

78. As the strategic direction of this CSP continues that of the previous CSP, WFP will continue to employ technical experts to support the Government and other partners, and WFP staff will be located in key government ministries and state government departments. WFP staff are currently positioned in government offices in Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, with some also positioned in programme management units in national ministries. WFP will maintain its suboffice in Bhubaneswar and continue to place staff in government offices when and where needed. WFP does not anticipate the need to change staffing levels or structures to achieve the CSP outcomes, and staff turnover has been observed to be low.

4.4 Partnerships

79. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to and through a number of line ministries and state government departments through technical and strategic partnerships. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare²⁶ is WFP's nodal

²⁶ Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, International Cooperation Division.

- ministry, responsible for approving workplans and convening partner ministries as well as ensuring the release of the Government's annual financial contribution to the CSP.
80. Under the leadership of the United Nations resident coordinator, WFP will foster integrated approaches across the UNSDCF, reinforcing its collaboration with other United Nations entities to accelerate collective United Nations system support for the Government's plan for achieving the 2030 Agenda.
 81. NITI Aayog is the Government's main interlocutor in its interactions with the United Nations system. WFP will continue to work with DMEO and the Agriculture and Allied Sectors Vertical of NITI Aayog for CSP outcomes 1 and 4. Under CSP outcome 1, WFP will continue working with the Department of Food and Public Distribution (storage and policy divisions) under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, the Food Corporation of India and the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi for technical and strategic partnerships.
 82. Technical and strategic partnerships for CSP outcome 2 include the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Women and Child Development and their state government counterparts, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and the Bureau of Indian Standards. Coordination with nutrition development partners, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization, is achieved through Mission POSHAN 2.0.
 83. Partners for CSP outcome 3 focus on women's economic empowerment and include state rural livelihood missions such as the Mission Shakti in Odisha.
 84. Work under CSP outcome 4 will be carried out through strategic and technical partnerships with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, the National Disaster Management Authority, the National Institute of Disaster Management and the state government departments responsible for agriculture, forestry and environment, and meteorology, while non-government technical and strategic partners include Sphere India, the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and Isha²⁷ Outreach.
 85. Partners for research, evidence and advocacy will include the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the National Institute of Nutrition, the International Food Policy Research Institute, the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research – Central Institute for Women in Agriculture. WFP will also partner with state government departments working with tribal populations on research and technical cooperation supporting the livelihoods of tribal communities and with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and other associations of persons with disabilities to support disability and inclusion work.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

86. WFP India has strong capacity in comprehensive, gender-responsive evaluations that capture programme effectiveness. A theory-of-change approach informs the design and intervention logic of the CSP and will contribute to its evaluability. As the CSP focuses on technical support and capacity strengthening, success will be measured in two ways. Where WFP is designing and piloting innovative solutions for the Government, evaluations will be conducted by setting baseline values and then measuring change at the end of the project. Where WFP is designing web-based learning applications or systems, monitoring will be built in to measure utilization and change in knowledge or learning. At least one decentralized

²⁷ "Isha" is the Hindi word for "divine".

evaluation will be conducted, probably in support of CSP outcome 3 on strengthening the livelihoods of women's self-help groups. Thematic joint evaluations will be conducted in partnership with DMEO.

87. A mid-term review of the CSP will be conducted to measure progress and assess the satisfaction of WFP's partners – primarily government partners – with the implementation of the CSP; in addition, an evaluation will help to guide the direction of the next CSP in the final years of the decade of action.
88. Research is another area of strength of WFP's India country office, particularly in gender-integrated, inclusive assessments. As a basis for advocacy WFP will collect and analyse data through small-scale surveys such as the 2021 study in Rajasthan that helped the Government to understand the plight of the tribal groups in the southern part of the state and supported advocacy with regard to intrahousehold food access and utilization, challenges in access to household government entitlements and migration sparked by the impact of climate change on traditional livelihoods. For most outcomes, WFP will rely on government reports and systems to monitor progress.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

89. WFP employs a "low cost-high impact" approach to CCS in India, in which it can demonstrate success through pilot projects and their evaluation and the Government, in turn, uses its resources to scale up successful projects. All four of the CSP outcomes are linked to government priorities for SDG 2 and SDG 5 targets and are implemented with the Government as a partner to strengthen its programmes; strategic alignment is thus built in. The Government is also WFP's main donor, followed by the private sector. As a result, no activities are initiated without securing funding in advance.
90. It is possible that due to prevailing gender norms in India the benefits of government programmes do not reach women and girls equally. For this reason, WFP will continue to inform and engage with the Government on gender issues through its research and advocacy and partnerships with gender equality forums, while at the same time focusing on gender-transformative programming through CSP outcome 3, on supporting women's economic empowerment, to strengthen the impact of WFP's work on structural barriers to gender equality.

Operational risks

91. Government approvals for WFP activities can be subject to delay. Should this occur, as was the case during the COVID-19 pandemic, work timelines will be adjusted. Having staff posted in government offices helps to mitigate the impact of operational delays.

Fiduciary risks

92. With regard to COVID-19, standard operating procedures and systems for successful remote working are in place. Moreover, medical equipment is available for staff. Air pollution in New Delhi and cyclones in Odisha are seasonal threats to staff health and well-being and are managed using air purifiers and an updated business continuity plan.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

93. Due to the nature of WFP, CCS work through strengthening government programmes and systems, it has very few, if any, potential negative impacts on the environment or general population.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

94. The budget for each CSP outcome is based on historical trends in raising directed contributions from private sector donors, state governments and other development funds and in the achievement of timely results. Historically, work of the kind to be done under CSP outcome 1 has attracted the most funds from the private sector; it also had the highest expenditure rate of the work done under the CSP for 2019–2023, with only a small percentage of fixed costs. CSP outcomes 2 and 3 are also likely to attract funds from the private sector and, as observed most recently, from state governments.

Country strategic plan outcome	Activity	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
1	1	1 194 159	1 270 262	1 443 075	1 640 539	1 678 914	7 226 949
2	2	1 003 686	1 057 132	969 057	1 066 359	1 082 246	5 178 479
2	3	565 279	590 373	644 627	720 417	718 686	3 239 382
3	4	857 114	923 498	997 472	1 126 500	1 159 798	5 064 382
4	5	1 124 494	1 232 759	1 354 926	1 554 586	1 630 757	6 897 522
Total		4 744 733	5 074 024	5 409 156	6 108 400	6 270 401	27 606 713

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

95. Analysis of funding trends from the previous country strategic plan shows three main trends. The first is an increase in contributions from the private sector, both in amount and in share of total funds raised (this is especially apparent for work under CSP outcomes 1 and 2). This trend is attributable to the fact that the Government of India's corporate social responsibility policy requires qualifying businesses to allocate 2 percent of net profits to social causes. WFP is working with the WFP Trust for India to increase access to corporate social responsibility funds. In addition, WFP will partner with several global donors with business interests in India, as well as multilateral agencies that have investments in the country.
96. The second main trend is that WFP has recently started receiving directed contributions from state government budgets for multi-year technical support work through state-level partnership agreements. As the states are responsible for achieving their SDG targets, they are willing to invest their resources in WFP technical support. WFP will continue to pursue state-level partnerships and funding over the life of the CSP.
97. The third trend relates to individual giving. Through its partnership with the WFP Trust for India, WFP is exploring opportunities to raise funds through individual giving, as Indians have shown that they are interested in and willing to donate to local causes.

ANNEX I**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR INDIA COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (JANUARY 2023–DECEMBER 2027)****SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals****SDG target 17.9 Capacity building**

Country strategic plan outcome 1: By 2030, the Government of India's food-based social protection systems reach their target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently

Strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions

i) Government continues to prioritize improving the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable population; ii) Sufficient funds exist to implement the planned activities; iii) Government of India's resource allocations for enhanced efficiency through technological reforms continues under NFSA; iv) Government continues to prioritize the strengthening of the evaluation capacities at the national and state level.

Outcome indicators

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

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

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Activities and outputs

1. Provide capacity strengthening, technical support and innovative solutions to government and other stakeholders supporting food-based social protection systems (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)

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 (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, resilience building systems, social protection, and food systems are strengthened)

1.3 National capacity for the evaluation of social protection programmes and SDG monitoring is strengthened for government staff, stakeholders and systems (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

1.1 Stakeholders at the national and state levels have improved capacity and knowledge that enable better effectiveness and quality of the Government's food-based social protection systems (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

Country strategic plan outcome 2: By 2030, beneficiaries of the Government of India's food-based social protection systems have increased consumption of diverse, nutritious and fortified foods

Strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions

- i) Government's strategies continue to provide scope for nutritional enhancements in the government schemes – through fortification and diversification;
- ii) robust evidence exists to advocate with the Government; iii) Government allocates sufficient resources for nutritional enhancements

Outcome indicators

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

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

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

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Activities and outputs

2. 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 (NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme)

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 (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

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 (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

3. 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 (SMP-1.5: School-based programmes)

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 (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

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 (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

Country strategic plan outcome 3: By 2030, women enrolled in the Government of India's self-help group collectives in targeted states have increased social and financial mobility

Strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions

i) Government's strategies continue to provide scope for strengthening the women self-help groups; and ii) sufficient funds exist to implement the planned activities

Outcome indicators

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

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

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Activities and outputs

4. Provide capacity strengthening, technical assistance and innovative solutions to women's self-help groups (HIS-1.7: Household and individual skill and livelihood creation)

4.1 Women's self-help groups at the state level are empowered and have strengthened capacity to increase their incomes (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

Country strategic plan outcome 4: By 2030, the Government, civil society groups and communities in India have strengthened their adaptive capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems

Strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

i) Indian Government provides strong support to address food security and nutrition issues in disaster and climate-response mechanisms; ii) good inter-ministerial coordination exists; and iii) sufficient funds exist to implement the planned activities

Outcome indicators

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

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

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Activities and outputs

5. Provide technical assistance on integrated risk management and climate resilience building to national and state governments and communities (CAR-1.9: Actions to protect against climate shocks)

5.2 National climate-response mechanisms are strengthened to improve community-level resilience to natural shocks and other climate events (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, resilience building systems, social protection, and food systems are strengthened)

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 (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output: 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

CC-1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC-1.5: WFP meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC-2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC-2.2: Percentage of WFP country offices and units meeting or exceeding United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC-4. Environmental sustainability

Cross-cutting indicators

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

CC-4.2: Percentage of WFP offices implementing environmental management systems

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD)					
	SDG target 17.9/ WFP strategic outcome 4	SDG target 17.9/ WFP strategic outcome 4	SDG target 17.9/ WFP strategic outcome 4	SDG target 17.9/ WFP strategic outcome 4	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	
Focus area	Root causes	Root causes	Root causes	Resilience building	
Transfers	4 667 577	5 137 487	3 261 322	4 621 955	17 688 341
Implementation	1 029 862	1 500 649	731 703	886 328	4 148 542
Adjusted direct support costs	1 088 428	1 265 959	762 263	1 038 263	4 084 913
Subtotal	6 785 867	7 904 095	4 755 288	6 476 546	25 921 797
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	441 081	513 766	309 094	420 976	1 684 917
Total	7 226 949	8 417 861	5 064 382	6 897 522	27 606 713

Acronyms

CCS	country capacity strengthening
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
DMEO	Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office
FPS	Fair Price Shops
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NFHS-5	Fifth National Family and Health Survey
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
ONORC	One Nation One Ration Card
PM-POSHAN	Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (school meals programme)
SBCC	social and behaviour change communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework