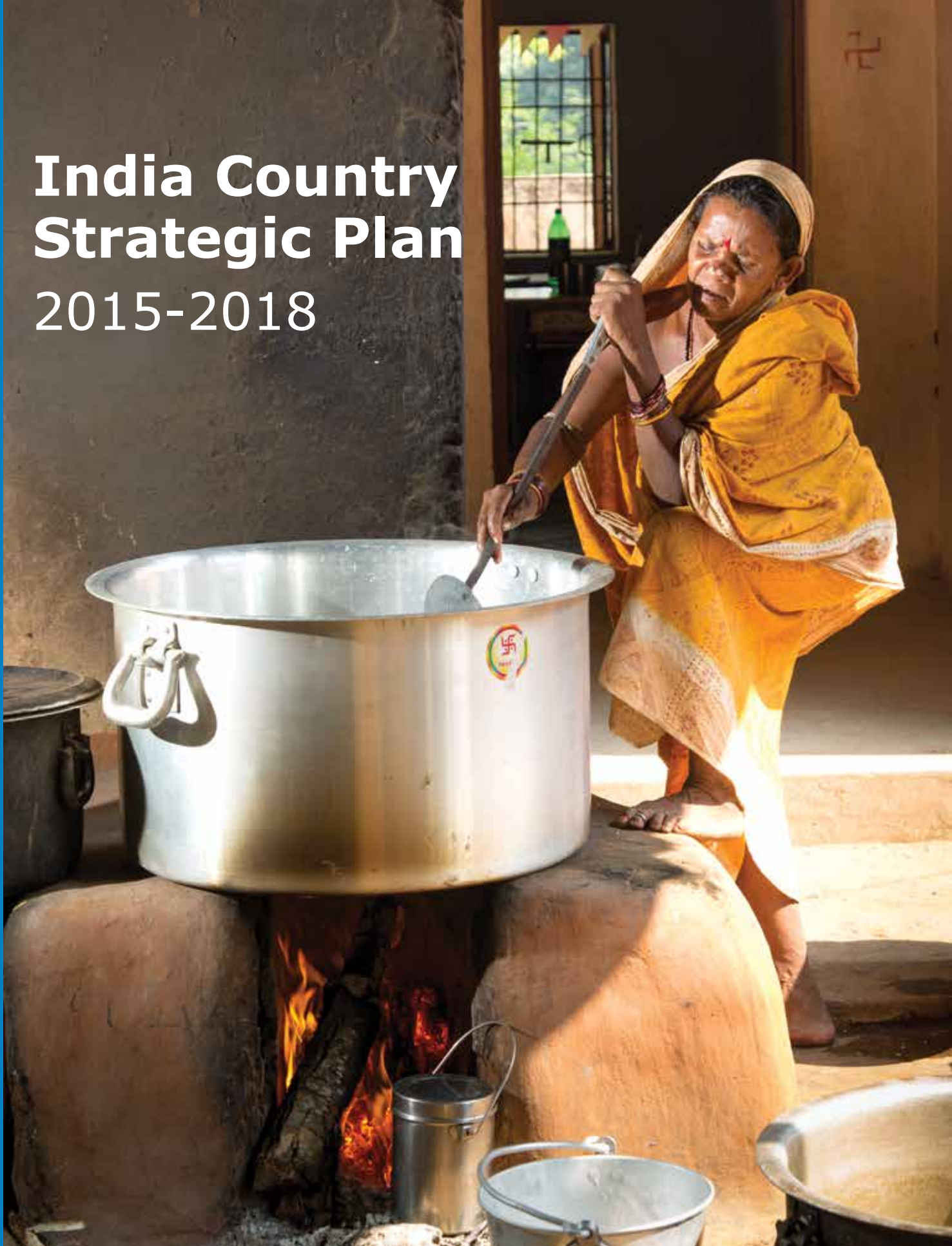


India Country Strategic Plan 2015-2018



World Food Programme

**India Country
Strategic Plan
2015-2018**

CONTENTS

Acronyms	5
Memorandum of Understanding	7
Executive Summary	13
Situation Analysis	15
National Response and Gap Analysis	18
WFP Strategic Orientation in India (2015-2018)	24
Implementation Arrangements	33
Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	36
Risk Management	38
Implications for the Country Office	38
Resources for Results	39
Annexes	42

ACRONYMS

Acronyms Used in the Document

AWC	Anganwadi centre (district-level mother and child health centre)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
AWW	Anganwadi worker
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CP	Country Programme
CPAC	Country Programme Action Committee
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DFPD	Department of Food and Public Distribution
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoI	Government of India
HDI	Human Development Index
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IEC	Information Education and Communication
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDMS	Mid Day Meal Scheme
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoFood	Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
MSSRF	M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation

NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NIC	National Informatics Center
NNMB	National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
RBM	Results Based Management
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowance
Rs	Indian Rupees (currency)
SC/ST	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
WB	World Bank



सत्यमेव जयते

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AND
THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
ON COOPERATION FOR 2015-2018



Preamble

This Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for 2015-2018 (this “MoU”) is entered into between the Government of India (the “Government” or “GoI”) and the United Nations World Food Programme (“WFP”, together with GoI, the “Parties”). It builds upon the agreement entered into by the Parties dated 16 July 1968, known as the “Basic Agreement”.

India’s economic growth, self-sufficiency in cereal production in last two decades and subsequent classification as a ‘Lower-Middle Income Country’ has necessitated redefining the role of WFP in India. The large proportion of poor, food insecure and malnourished populations despite the presence of large scale social safety nets underlines the need for WFP’s strategic shift from food delivery to a catalytic role through technical assistance based on its global and in-country experience.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan of GoI (2012-17) acknowledges that implementation is the key to the success of any programme. WFP’s Country Strategic Plan in India (2015-2018) has been developed based on request of the Government of India to assist in improved efficiency and nutritional effectiveness of social safety net schemes and related efforts in the country.

The WFP India Country Strategic Plan for 2015-18 (enclosed) focuses on technical assistance to ensure the efficient delivery of ‘Zero Hunger & National Food Security Act Strategies’ in line with the goals of the United Nations Zero Hunger Challenge and the emerging targets and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030) and Government of India’s priorities including the Twelfth Plan targets to end hunger and promote sustainable food security and nutrition in the country.

Through the Country Strategic Plan 2015-18, WFP will focus on supporting the Government of India to make significant and measurable progress in order to contribute to two high-level Objectives:

- ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all people all year round;
- ensuring an end to malnutrition according to internationally agreed targets, with a focus on stunting and wasting for children under 5 years of age, and on addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

WFP India Country Strategic Plan 2015-18

In supporting the Government of India to advance these objectives WFP will work with the Government at the national and state level and collaborate with UN agencies including FAO and Unicef within the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) to achieve the following four Strategic Outcomes:

- Strategic Outcome I. The efficiency of food based National Safety-nets is improved to support the efforts of GoI to deliver Zero Hunger and National Food Security Act targets.
- Strategic Outcome II. The food baskets of National Safety-nets are improved to enhance their nutritional impact.
- Strategic Outcome III. The Government's system for food security analysis, monitoring performance against agreed targets and undertaking needs-based research is made more effective.
- Strategic Outcome IV. The Contribution of the GoI to global food and nutrition security is enhanced through increased knowledge sharing and South-South Cooperation.

Furthering the objectives of the Basic Agreement and WFP's Country Strategic Plan, and building upon the experience gained, feedback received through committees such as Country Programme Advisory Committee (CPAC) and progress made from previous engagement, the Parties set forth herein their commitment to continued cooperation during the period 2015-2018, in accordance with the following terms and conditions.

Agreement

1. The Parties mutually agree on the high level Objectives and Outcome-based Strategic Priorities and the programme components detailed out in the WFP's Country Strategic Plan. Each Party agrees to cooperate and facilitate the implementation of WFP India Country Strategic Plan. The Parties acknowledge that the implementation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan is subject to WFP securing funds for the components described under each Strategic Priority.
2. The Parties shall join efforts to mobilize resources in support of WFP's Country Strategic Plan, including undertaking resource mobilization activities involving, without limitation, other governments, multilateral agencies, foundations and the private sector to meet the resource gap of WFP's Country Strategic Plan.
3. The expansion of activities in additional states or the addition of any activities will be discussed and ratified through annual organization of Country Programme Advisory Committee and Annual Work Planning Process.
4. The implementation of the Country Strategic Plan will follow a four-phased approach: (i) designing pilot projects or approaches on the basis of sound situation analysis to address known gaps in design, knowledge or technology, (ii) implementation of pilot projects or approaches and demonstration of the results, (iii) assessment, evaluation, documentation and preparation of replicable, cost-effective models and advocacy for scale-up and (iv)

WFP India Country Strategic Plan 2015-18



providing support for scale-up. WFP and the Government will work in close collaboration through all the four phases throughout the implementation of CSP.

Commitments of the Government of India

5. The Government shall allocate its portion of the necessary resources as outlined and required in the Budget Summary of WFP's Country Strategic Plan. In addition to continuing its current commitment to allocate resources for WFP's work in India, Gol will consider paying an annual increase of 15 percent per annum to cover the annual inflation and the cost escalations as per the table mentioned below.

Year/Activities (Cost in million US\$)	Resources Carried Forward	WFP Resources	Gol Contribution through MoA (15% annualized escalation)	Private Sector Resources	Total Projected Resources
2015	2.2	1.0	0.96	0.2	4.46
2016		1.1	1.11	0.7	2.8
2017		1.4	1.27	1.1	3.77
2018		1.9	1.46	2.0	5.36
Total	2.2	5.4	4.8	4.0	16.39

This still leaves with a resource gap of US\$ 9.11 million.

6. The Government of India shall designate the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture as the channel of coordination between the Government and WFP in respect of policy matters relating to WFP's Country Strategic Plan (Details in CSP).
- Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4** will be led by the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs /Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), collaborating as required with other ministries.
 - Strategic Outcome 2** will be led by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) collaborating as required with the Ministry of Education.
 - Strategic Outcome 3** will be led by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) collaborating with the Ministry of Planning.
7. The Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture will chair the Country Programme Advisory Committee (CPAC) which will be constituted of Joint Secretaries of the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs /Department of Food and Public Distribution, the Ministry of

WFP India Country Strategic Plan 2015-18

Women and Child Development and the MoSPI. The CPAC will meet annually and at the request of the Chair.

8. The Sub-committees will be established for each Strategic Outcome chaired by the respective ministry joint secretaries. Each sub-committee will include the relevant state government counterparts for the states in which the activities related to the Strategic Outcomes are operational. The sub-committees may be extended to include representatives from other ministries as the need arises. The sub-committees will meet atleast once a year to review the project implementation.
9. The lead ministries of each strategic outcome shall facilitate the need based co-ordination with other ministries, the state governments, according approvals for the studies, assessments and facilitate sharing of learnings across the states, and organization of advocacy and cross-learning events.
10. The Secretaries in the line departments of each respective State Government shall be responsible for the implementation of programme in their respective State, which shall include providing essential approvals and clearances, supporting the implementation of pilot project activities, monitoring and evaluation, organizing events, undertaking training, communication, and monitoring and evaluation. At the district level, the programmes shall be coordinated by the District Collector.

Commitments of the World Food Programme

11. WFP shall bring its global experience and provide technical assistance in furtherance of the Objectives and Outcomes described in WFP's Country Strategic Plan (enclosed), subject to the availability of sufficient resources and WFP's financial rules and procedures.
12. WFP shall undertake the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan in a manner characterised by collaboration, regular consultation and information-sharing with the Government of India and its constituent state governments.
13. WFP shall provide the services of resident WFP officers through its Country Office, who will assist and advise the Ministries/Departments concerned with regard to the implementation and overall management of the Country Strategic Plan.
14. WFP will raise resources from private sector and other partners to bridge the resource gap. In case of inability to raise the resource gap, activities will be prioritized in consultation with the Government of India through annual planning process.
15. WFP will consider the provision of services to meet possible additional CSP component scale-up requirements. All expenditures in this category will be identified jointly by the Government and WFP. The related expenditure will administered according to WFP's financial rules, regluations and procedures.

WFP India Country Strategic Plan 2015-18



16. WFP will undertake the execution of baseline/endline surveys, review missions and other studies in order to assess the effect of CSP components and advise on ways to improve performance. The expenditure will be subject to WFP financial procedures and WFP reserves the right to identify and contract external expertise as it judges necessary.
17. WFP will provide technical assistance for assessment and development of cost effective replicable models. This may include consultancy services for the design of the solutions, assessment of the operational environment and development of plans for scale-up and advocacy. Support will also be provided by WFP for pertinent M&E related activities, food security analysis and hunger mapping.

General Provisions:

18. This MoU shall be effective upon signature by duly authorized representatives of each Party and shall continue in force until [31 December 2018], unless otherwise terminated by prior written notice given from one Party to the other Party, in which case this MoU shall terminate sixty (60) days after receipt of such notice.
19. This MoU shall be read as complementary to, and interpreted in light of, the Basic Agreement. The provisions in Article V, Article VI, and Article VII of the Basic Agreement shall be incorporated into this MoU.
20. Any unutilized funds remaining upon completion of WFP's Country Strategic Plan or upon termination of this MoU will be disposed of as may be mutually agreed upon between the Parties.

In witness thereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Memorandum of Understanding on this day, 18-8-2015 2015, in New Delhi, India.


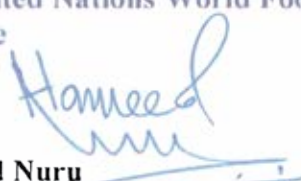
<p>For the Government of India</p>  <p>Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh Joint Secretary Department of Agriculture and Cooperation</p>	<p>For the United Nations World Food Programme</p>  <p>Dr. Hameed Nuru Representative and Country Director World Food Programme</p>
--	---



Photo: WFP/Aditya Arya

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

India's economic growth, self-sufficiency in cereal production in the last two decades and subsequent classification as a Lower Middle Income Country has necessitated redefining the role of WFP in India. The large proportion of poor, food insecure and malnourished populations despite the presence of large scale social safety nets underlines the need for WFP's strategic shift from food delivery to a catalytic role through technical assistance based on its global and in-country experience.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan of the Government of India (2012-17) acknowledges that implementation is the key to the success of any programme. WFP's Country Strategic Plan in India (2015-2018) has been developed based on the request of the Government of India to assist in improved efficiency and nutritional effectiveness of social safety net schemes and related efforts in the country.

The WFP India Country Strategic Plan for 2015-18 focuses on technical assistance to ensure the efficient delivery of Zero Hunger & National Food Security Act targets in line with the goals of the United Nations Zero Hunger Challenge and the emerging targets and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030), and the Government of India's priorities including the Twelfth Plan targets to end hunger and promote sustainable food security and nutrition in the country.

The India UNDAF (2013-17), co-signed with the Planning Commission, sets out six outcomes

that capture the work of UN agencies in India. This includes achieving inclusive growth, improving food and nutrition security, promoting gender equality, ensuring access to quality basic services, and strengthening decentralization and delivering sustainable development'. The proposed Country Strategic Plan for India is aligned to the UNDAF priorities and contributes to several outcomes, with direct responsibility for food and nutrition security along with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Through the Country Strategic Plan 2015-18, **WFP will focus on supporting the Government of India** to make significant and measurable progress in order to **contribute to two high-level objectives:**

- ✓ ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all people all year round;
- ✓ ensuring an end to malnutrition according to internationally agreed targets, with a focus on stunting and wasting for children under 5 years of age, and on addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

In supporting the Government of India to advance these objectives, WFP will work with the Government at the national and state level and collaborate with UN agencies including FAO and UNICEF within the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) to achieve the following four Strategic Outcomes:

Strategic Outcome I. The efficiency of food based national safety-nets is improved to support the efforts of the Government of India to deliver Zero Hunger and National Food Security Act targets.

WFP's Outcome-based Strategic Priority 1: Support state governments to build a coordinated and scalable implementation approach that enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of the National Food Security Act

Strategic Outcome II. The food baskets of national safety-nets are improved to enhance their nutritional impact.

WFP's Outcome-based Strategic Priority II: Support governments to integrate the nutritional enhancement and mainstreaming of safety-net reforms.

Strategic Outcome III. The Government's system for food security analysis, monitoring performance against agreed targets and undertaking needs-based research is made more effective.

WFP's Outcome-based Strategic Priority III: Support establishment of an effective system of food and nutrition security analysis, research and monitoring performance towards Zero Hunger.

Strategic Outcome IV. The Contribution of the Government of India to global food and nutrition security is enhanced through increased knowledge sharing and South-South Cooperation.

WFP's Outcome-based Strategic Priority IV: Support establishment of a Centre of Excellence in partnership with the Government of India to serve as a knowledge platform based on India-specific best practices.

The implementation of the Country Strategic Plan will follow a four-phased approach: (i) designing pilot projects or approaches on the basis of strategic discussions with national and state governments and sound situation analysis in order to address known gaps in design, knowledge or technology, (ii) implementation of pilot projects or approaches and demonstration of the results, (iii) assessment, evaluation, documentation and preparation of replicable, cost-effective models and advocacy for scale-up and (iv) providing support for scale-up. WFP and the Government will work in close collaboration through all the four phases throughout the implementation of Country Strategic Plan.

The implementation approach is based on discussion, research, analysis, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation and creation of a knowledge base for cross-learning initiatives in food and nutrition security. Partnership with the central and state government and other UN and non-UN partners working in the space is envisaged for advocacy and implementation. The proposed Country Strategic Plan is aligned with WFP's Corporate Strategic Objectives 3 (reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and 4 (reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger).



Photo: WFP/Aditya Arya

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Overall Performance

- 1.** Economic reforms since 1991 have transformed India into one of the world's fastest growing economies, with an average annual growth rate of 5.8 percent from 1951 to 2012. India's economy is now the world's third largest by GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) according to the IMF and World Bank (2012) and classified as a Lower-Middle Income Country.
- 2.** India has emerged as an international aid donor over the last decade, and its aid programme has spread outside of its immediate sphere of influence in Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal, to include countries in Africa. In 2012/2013, technical and economic cooperation programmes amounted to US\$ 581 million. Its proposed allocation for Technical & Economic Cooperation for 2013/14 is US\$ 880 million to various foreign governments. In 2013/14, the total allocation proposed for aid and loans to countries was approximately US\$ 1.1 billion.¹
- 3.** India ranks 136th out of 186 countries on the 2013 Human Development Index. Although

India made significant improvement in reducing the percentage of people below the poverty line (BPL) from 45.3 percent in 1993-94 to 21.9 percent in 2011-12, and is on track to achieve MDG 1, the absolute number of the poor continues to be unacceptably high and an estimated 32.7 percent of India's 1.25 billion inhabitants live on less than \$ 1.25 per day.

Food and Nutrition Security Situation

- 4.** Food insecurity and malnutrition co-exist with poverty in India, which has the world's largest number of food insecure people with high rates of wasting, stunting and large-scale micronutrient deficiency. In line with the emerging Sustainable Development Goal to 'end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture', which is being informed by the pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge, India's food security and nutrition context will need to be thematically structured around food access, nutrition (with a focus on stunting), food system sustainability, smallholder income

¹ Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India: Outcome Budget, 2013-14, Page 12



and productivity, and food loss and waste. Food access and nutrition are emphasized in the analysis because of their direct relationship to WFP's corporate focus.

Food Access

5. India has made significant achievements in the production of food grains and transitioned from being a food-deficit nation during the sixties and seventies to a self-sufficient food-producing country in the last 30 years. National food grain production was estimated at 257 million tonnes in 2012-13—a level sufficient to meet the caloric intake needs of the Indian population; however, the food produced is not reaching the population in need in the right quantity and at the right time.

6. Although the absolute number of undernourished people in the country reduced from 227 million (1992) to 214 million (2013), every third adult in the country suffers from chronic energy deficiency. Food prices, especially those of cereals, have increased since early 2007 and poor households in rural areas are spending close to 55 percent of their household income on food.

7. Food price inflation has been consistently high over the last few years. In March 2014, food price inflation was hovering around 10 percent with high rates for vegetables (8.6 percent), eggs, meat and fish (11.2 percent) and fruit (16.2 percent). Higher prices of food commodities compromise dietary diversity often leading to compromised nutritional impact.

8. Higher levels of hunger are associated with lower literacy rates and access to education and health for women. India has the worst sex ratios at birth in the world. Gender inequality is all-pervasive, and female foeticide, infanticide, poor nutrition and neglect during illness leave girls far more susceptible than boys leading to poor health and shorter lifespans. This leads to gender disparities around access to food and intra-household food distribution.

Nutrition

9. There is a high prevalence of under nutrition, especially among women and children, which is exacerbated by a significant increase in inequalities across states and socio-economic groups. An estimated 20 percent of children under the age of five in India are wasted, 43 percent are underweight and 48 percent age are stunted.² According to UNICEF, 54 million children under age five in India who are underweight constitute more than a third of the total underweight children in the world.³ Micro-nutrient deficiency is high: 70 percent of the children below the age of five are anaemic, as are over 55 percent of women and 24 percent of men.

10. Insufficient access and poor assimilation of food due to lack of knowledge on nutrition and health care practices are some of the significant factors leading to both malnutrition and food insecurity.⁴ More than 36 percent of women have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of less than 18.5 and indicate a high prevalence of nutritional deficiency. Surveys carried out by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB 2005-06) also revealed that

² National Family Health Survey, 2006

³ UNICEF (2010) "GoI-UNICEF Country Programme 2008-12 Mid-term Review" pg 14

⁴ Food Insecurity Atlas of Rural India – WFP and MSSRF, 2003

49 percent of 10-13 year girls and 18 percent of 14-17 year adolescent girls in rural areas are undernourished. Most women therefore enter pregnancy in a nutritionally compromised state. Furthermore, inadequate nutrition and antenatal care during pregnancy is leading to maternal malnutrition, which in turn contributes to a very high incidence of low birth weight, infant mortality, perinatal mortality and maternal mortality.

11. Studies carried out by the NNMB in the rural communities of nine states in India reveal that with the exception of cereals and tubers, consumption of all other income elastic and protective foods such as pulses, green leafy vegetables, milk and milk products, fresh foods, and fruits, is inadequate. More than 50 percent of individuals consume less than 70 percent of recommended levels of micronutrients such as Vitamin A, folic acid, riboflavin and iron. This situation highlights the need for fortification and diversification of food baskets of the safety net schemes.

12. According to the NFHS-3 survey, an estimated 22 percent of babies are born with a birth weight lower than 2.5 kg. The prevalence of under nutrition among children rises steeply between 6 months to 18 months of age, largely due to improper infant and young children

feeding (IYCF) practices prevailing in India. The first 1000 days of life are important in preventing under nutrition and stunting. Failing to invest adequately in the first 1000 days has dire consequences for children's development. It retards their physical growth and increases their susceptibility to disease in childhood as well as adulthood. It also affects cognitive and motor development, limits educational attainment and productivity and ultimately perpetuates the cycle of poverty. Moreover, in a country where under nutrition is so widespread, its consequences go well beyond the individual, affecting total labour force productivity, economic growth and spilling over into future generations.

Smallholder Productivity and Income, and Food Loss and Waste

13. Agricultural Census data shows that there were about 121 million agricultural holdings in India in 2000-01. Around 99 million were small and marginal farmers. Average size has declined from 2.3 ha in 1970-71 to 1.37 ha in 2000-01. Small and marginal farmers account for more than 80 percent of total farm households, but their share in operated area is around 44 percent. Thus, there are significant land inequalities in India. Issues of storage to minimize losses have been underlined in several national debates.



NATIONAL RESPONSE AND GAP ANALYSIS

Government of India Response and Policy Framework

14. Food and nutrition security is a national priority of the Government of India and is demonstrated by the establishment of the National Agricultural Development Programme (2007), the creation of the Prime Minister's National Nutrition Council (2008) and the passing of the crosscutting National Food Security Act (2013), amongst other significant policy developments.

15. The National Agricultural Development Programme aims to achieve an annual growth rate of 4 percent through higher investments above the population growth rate. The objective of the National Food Security Mission is to increase production of wheat, rice and pulses through area expansion and integrated promotion of micro-nutrients through basal applications. Furthermore, the Government of India announces minimum support prices (MSP) every year and procures food grains from farmers at a pre-announced rate per quintal (100 kg). This protects farmers from market and price instability while helping to maintain buffer stocks to meet the requirements of

safety net programmes and emergency relief.

16. The Twelfth Five Year Plan of the Government of India recognized the need for a comprehensive social protection system to reduce poverty and vulnerability. The Planning Commission highlighted in the Plan a number of key issues essential for inclusive and sustainable growth and improved effectiveness of programmes directly aimed at the poor.

17. The recent National Food Security Act (NFSA, 2013) passed into law in Parliament, ensures food and nutrition as a legal entitlement. It seeks to address the issue of food security in a life cycle approach by combining the benefits of the three largest food safety-net programmes: (i) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)—targeting the food insecure poor population; (ii) Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)—a school feeding programme targeting children in the age group of 6 to 14 years; and (iii) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)—a supplementary feeding programme targeted to pregnant and lactating women and children between 6 months to 6 years of age.

18. The Act gives immense opportunity to achieve the food and nutrition security objectives of the Government of India and forms an excellent basis on which to build a comprehensive and large-scale food and nutrition security plan that can move India closer to Zero Hunger. The enhancement of its strategic approach and further policy development and cohesion is important because, while each of these schemes is uniquely designed, their efficiencies vary considerably and large swaths of the population still remain underfed and undernourished.

19. *The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)* is the largest component of the NFSA and targets more than 800 million people (up to 75 percent of the rural population and up to 50 percent of the urban population within each state) through nearly 500,000 Fair Price (ration) Shops across the country. The TPDS provides highly subsidized (and in some states, fortified) food grains and kerosene to Indian citizens who meet the eligibility criteria for the programme. The food grains are produced within India and distributed according to state needs through the Food Corporation of India (FCI), a national-level government entity. The TPDS has a gender focus, with ration cards being distributed to the eldest woman in the household that is 18 years or older.

20. *The Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)* is the world's largest school feeding programme, reaching out to about 120 million children across approximately 1.3 million government or government-assisted schools in the country. The main objective of the scheme is to increase enrolment and improve the nutritional status of school children and is directed at the primary school and upper primary school levels. The Scheme is designed to provide a prepared (cooked) meal with a minimum content of 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein each school day for a minimum of 200 days out of the year.

21. *The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)* programme represents one of the world's largest and most distinct mother and child health/nutrition programmes. It represents India's attempt to respond to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of

malnutrition and morbidity, on the other. An integrated set of health, nutrition and education services are delivered at village level through the child health centres called Anganwadi Centres. The nutrition services include provision of supplementary nutrition as take home rations (THR) to pregnant/lactating women and children under 3 years of age and cooked meals to children between 3-6 years of age, along with nutrition health education.

22. The Government of India implements a plethora of social safety-net schemes. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) also have direct and indirect impact on nutritional and food insecurity situation. Some other important schemes include the National Food Security Mission, aiming to increase cereal and pulses production; the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), aiming to incentivize states to increase outlays for agriculture and allied sectors; the National Horticulture Mission (NHM), aiming to enhance availability of fruits and vegetables to promote dietary diversification; the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) and the Total Sanitation Campaign for ensuring safe water and sanitation facilities to the communities. The new Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme to address Maternal and Child Undernutrition was conceived in 2008 by the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges and launched in 2014. The program was founded on the principle of convergence to be implemented in 100 high burden districts.

Response of the United Nations and Others

23. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (re-named the UN Development Action Framework in 2012) is a strategic framework document that defines the work that the United Nations Agencies in India undertake with the Government of India, concomitant with the Five Year Plans. The UNDAF is formulated under the guidance of the Planning Commission as the lead partner from the government, together with the constituent ministries of the government and other stakeholders. The current UNDAF

(2013-2017) is the third framework and was co-signed with the Planning Commission in November 2011. The framework sets out six outcomes that capture the work of the UN Agencies in India. This includes, 'achieving inclusive growth, improving food and nutrition security, promoting gender equality, ensuring access to quality basic services, strengthening decentralization and delivering sustainable development'. The stakeholder matrix in Annex B details the focus areas and priorities of key stakeholders in India.

WFP's Contribution to National Response and Lessons Learned

24. WFP has been present in India since 1963. In the early years, food aid was essential to enable India to bridge recurring food scarcities. Up to 1971, WFP food assistance was designed to enable the food-insecure to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger through participation in development activities.

25. From 1963-1999, WFP's allocation to India was US\$998 million, out of which approximately 60 percent was targeted to agriculture and rural development, including 53 projects in forestry and watershed management, irrigation, livestock and dairy development. WFP's initiatives also included 15 emergency and relief operations (EMOPs) between 1965 and 2008 in response to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclones and earthquakes.

26. Under the 2003-2007 Country Programme, WFP stopped providing food aid assistance and focused on a more catalytic role in reducing vulnerability, eliminating food insecurity and malnutrition through technical assistance. Substantial effort was devoted to advocacy to prioritize food and nutrition security in government policy.

27. The Country Programme from 2008 to 2012 began with a mix of food-based assistance and technical support. In mid-2012, food-based assistance was completely discontinued. Technical assistance consisted of innovative solutions and capacity development to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the food based safety net programmes of the

GOI. The current Country Programme (2008-12) was extended to 2014.

28. The mid-term evaluation of the current Country Programme was undertaken in March 2011 and concluded that the Programme was consistent, relevant and supportive of the Government's goals of 'inclusive growth' as outlined in its Eleventh Five Year Plan. WFP's work on Food and Nutrition Security analysis was especially appreciated. The evaluation also found that the pilot interventions by WFP were individually implemented effectively. However, the pilots were not fully integrated in the government programmes and the approaches often lacked sustainability and scale-up potential. Furthermore, the findings of the pilot projects/best practices were not widely disseminated, published or effectively communicated. The evaluation recommended the ICDS to focus on providing support to the "first 1,000 days" window of opportunity and build the capacity of the ICDS as an institution. The Mid Term Evaluation also recommended that WFP should focus on policy advocacy and include a wider range of stakeholders.

29. WFP has been working closely with the nodal ministries for each component through the well-defined mechanism of the Country Programme Advisory Committee (CPAC), which regularly guides the strategic direction of WFP in India. The Committee is chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture. The CPAC recommended that WFP should develop innovative approaches and pilot projects aiming to provide nutrition security that have the potential to be scaled-up by the Government.

Gap Analysis

30. Despite the existence of large-scale social protection programmes, India's food security and malnutrition situation has only marginally improved. While recognizing the value of a range of programmes under various Government ministries **and departments, gaps in the interventions are significant and programme coordination between various Ministries and government departments need improvement.** Furthermore, because of India's decentralised system of governance, state administrations

are responsible for translating national policy into implementation on the ground. Results within the country vary widely. States are also responsible in some cases for interpreting national policies for their own sub-national context and, in the case of the Public Distribution System, develop their own eligibility criteria along broadly defined guidelines.

31. The Government of India has many accredited data sources/mechanisms such as the population Census, National Sample Survey (NSS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and Annual Health Survey (AHS). Information is also available from surveys, evaluations and studies undertaken by various national and international agencies. In recent years, there has been a lot of emphasis on outcome monitoring and performance budgeting. **A comprehensive system with adequate periodicity to measure food security and malnutrition status is, however, missing.** This often leads to ad-hoc approaches based on out-dated data and secondary analysis.

32. The MDMS, for example, has made positive impact on enrolment, retention and attendance at school. However, significant evidence of its impact on nutrition, health or educational outcomes is not available. Wider and more comprehensive data collection on these programmes is needed to evaluate specific gaps.

33. The Government of India established a new Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) in 2013 to work towards streamlining the evaluation of various programmes. The IEO is expected to develop guidelines and conduct evaluations. However, **the major challenge of evaluating social safety net programmes is the lack of information related to food and nutrition security at national, state, district and sub-district levels.**

34. There is **need for an effective space for policy dialogue** on these issues, to translate national policies into implementation at the state level, documenting the best practices and sharing the success stories that produced hard-core evidence.



Photo: WFP/Aditya Arya

35. In 2005, the Planning Commission, in its performance evaluation of the TPDS, stated that about 58 percent of the subsidized food grains issued from the central pool does not reach the people below the poverty line because of identification errors, non-transparent operations and unethical practices during implementation. The evaluation also emphasized the need to draw lessons from the observed weaknesses to inform the future refinements and design of the programmes. The TPDS has also largely by-passed the urban poor—only 26 percent of urban households from the lowest consumption expenditure class (bottom 30 percent Monthly Per Capita Expenditure) reported consuming rice from the TPDS, while only 12 percent reported consuming wheat flour from the TPDS.⁵ Furthermore, only one-fourth of households

⁵ Report on the State of Food Insecurity in Urban India, Swaminathan Research Foundation/World Food Programme, Delhi, 2010



Photo: WFP/Aditya Arya

from the lowest consumption expenditure group possess a TPDS ration card.

36. Targeting, identification and supply chain loss and waste also significantly affect the Mid-day Meal and ICDS Schemes. Diversion of food resources allocated to these programmes has been widely reported and monitoring of programme implementation has been weak, leading to criticism that significant public funds (total cost of the NFSA is at least 1.3 percent of GDP annually) are being **wasted due to inefficiencies in the supply chain, storage, distribution and transportation, as well as through inaccurate targeting and a range of problems related to beneficiary identification.**

37. Although TPDS is a food based safety net wherein wheat, rice, coarse cereals and kerosene for cooking are distributed, **the potential of improving the nutritional value of the TPDS food basket has not been fully explored.** Although food grains are able to provide some of the

macronutrient requirements of households, the micronutrient content of these cereals is low and provides only a small proportion of the daily requirements of vitamins and minerals. In addition, these **food rations do not provide the nutritional requirements of key physiological phases of the life cycle such as the first 1,000 days.**

38. The ICDS programme, the government's flagship welfare programme for addressing under- and malnutrition in pregnant and lactating mothers and preschool children, is limited in terms of coverage (including leakage to non-priority groups), implementation capacities, supply chain issues, routine monitoring, supervisory systems and infrastructure to deliver nutritional outcomes effectively. **Efficient supply chains to deliver nutrition, health education and the window of opportunity for the first 1,000 days of life are yet to be fully explored.** Transforming the ICDS into an intervention that effectively combats under nutrition will require substantial changes in programme design as well as implementation.

39. The wide coverage of NFSA schemes also constitutes a unique delivery system for addressing micronutrient deficiencies within the general population. Iron and iodine deficiency are large-scale problems that have been solved worldwide through basic food fortification, including table salt, food grains and millets. **The lengthy and wide reach especially of TPDS ration shops has not been exploited fully to help address problems such as widespread anaemia, of which India has one of the highest rates in the world,** and a principal cause of which is iron-deficiency.

40. National malnutrition response programmes also take little account of the connection between nutrition and health. The fact that the body needs the right nutritious food to respond well to treatment seems well documented. Furthermore, specific diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and HIV/AIDS, affect the poorest part of the population disproportionately and further deepen the plight of impoverished and hungry, perpetuating, and often worsening, the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

41. Overall, food and nutrition welfare schemes in India are well intentioned and have ambitious goals. Implementation of the schemes, however, has been mixed between states. The current food basket of the National Food Security Act programmes consists

mainly of food grains that aim to fill the gap in caloric intake. With the NFSA providing for an enlargement of the food basket, there is a **need to explore how to promote the usage of climate-smart nutri-millets, other local grains, pulses, and fruits and vegetables.** There is also a need to **improve the capacity of local and state government administrators to successfully target, supply and monitor delivery of this assistance** to populations in need.

42. WFP has commissioned a “strategic review” of food security and nutrition in order to identify gaps in the national response that will allow India to make significant advancement on its progress towards attaining Zero Hunger and the Sustainable Development Goals by 2025-2030. While this review is ongoing at the time of writing, preliminary discussions of its findings indicate the many gaps in efficient delivery of food safety-nets, nutritional inadequacy of the food basket, issues around storage, post-harvest losses, convergence between nutrition-related schemes, weak nutrition monitoring and food security analysis systems, and the need to facilitate knowledge-sharing on an ongoing basis. The review will provide a guideline for WFP’s long term strategic work in India and the Country Strategic Plan focuses on beginning to address the key strategic gaps thus far identified through discussions with experts and government authorities.



Photo: WFP/Deepak Sabhachandani

WFP STRATEGIC ORIENTATION IN INDIA (2015-2018)

43. The Global Strategic Objectives of WFP reflect its added value in supporting countries to meet international goals and standards regarding food security and nutrition. In India this translates to WFP’s support to enhance the efficiency of the national food safety nets to ensure its beneficiaries an opportunity to break the intergenerational cycle of hunger by addressing the key barrier of lack of access to adequate and sufficiently nutritious food all year round. Drawing on a wealth of experience within highly diverse and complex operational contexts, WFP’s extensive frontline experience in the implementation and optimisation of food safety nets makes it an ideal partner for the Central and State-level Governments of India to reach national, and ultimately global, goals for significantly enhancing food access and eliminating malnutrition.

44. WFP’s **two global Objectives** for this Country Strategic Plan would thus be to contribute to enhance, intensify and thereby quicken India’s progress towards:

- ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all people all year round.

- ending malnutrition according to internationally agreed targets, with a focus on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

45. The Country Strategic Plan (2015-18) is designed to support the Government of India to effectively implement its policies concerning food and nutrition security and to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals and the Zero Hunger Challenge. The CSP will follow a four phased approach: (i) designing pilots based on sound stakeholder discussion and situation analysis to address known gaps in design, knowledge, skills or technology, (ii) implementation of pilots and demonstration of results, (iii) assessment, evaluation, documentation and preparation of replicable cost effective models and advocacy for scale-up and (iv) providing support for scale-up.

46. WFP and the Government will work in close collaboration through all the four phases throughout the implementation of the CSP. Based on the recommendations of multiple World Food Summits and its experience with

international best practices, WFP will also advocate for, and support the development of innovative, cross-sectoral and coordinated implementation approaches to making measurable gains toward achieving food security and eliminating malnutrition. In strengthening its commitment to the Government of India and its goals, WFP will support the coordinated mobilisation of

offices across government and its partners at the implementation (state) level, as an extension of the Government of India's larger commitment and action plan to achieve food security and eliminate malnutrition. Innovative, integrated approaches have been shown to be essential to making the significant, large-scale progress demanded by both national targets and international frameworks and commitments.

47. WFP India's Country Strategic Alignment Framework:

(Draft) **SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture**

- SDG 2, Target #1: by 2030, end hunger and ensure access to all people, in particular the poor and vulnerable people in situations including infants to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

- SDG 2, Target #2: by 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

Relevant Goals from India's 12th Five Year Plan:

- An inclusive and universal agenda for health
- Bringing members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Religious Minorities, and other minorities and vulnerable populations—both men and women—at par, to the maximum possible extent, with the rest of society in terms of developmental indices viz.—education, health, nutrition, housing, income generation and employability
- Diversification of agricultural production to satisfy both tastes and nutrition, including greater emphasis on strategic-area development for diverse and nutritious foods
- Reform of the public distribution system and delivery of food security on rights based and human life-cycle approaches

Relevant National Policies: National Food Security Act (Targeted Public Distribution System, Integrated Child Development Services, Mid-Day Meal Scheme), National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, National Food Security Mission, National Agriculture Development Scheme, National Horticulture Mission, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Total Sanitation Campaign, Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme, National Mission on Financial Inclusion

India UNDAF Outcome with direct link to Country Strategic Plan:

2: Vulnerable populations in the UNDAF priority states have improved availability of, access to and utilization of food and nutrition to meet minimum standards

Strategic Outcome #1: The efficiency of food based national safety-nets is improved to support the efforts of the Government of India to deliver the Zero Hunger and National Food Security Act targets

Strategic Outcome #2: The food baskets of national safety nets are improved to enhance their nutritional impact.

Strategic Outcome #3: The Government's system for food security analysis, monitoring performance against agreed targets and undertaking needs-based research is made more effective

Strategic Outcome #4: The contribution of the Government of India to global food and nutrition security is enhanced through increased knowledge sharing and South-South Cooperation

Strategic Outcome 1: The efficiency of food based national safety-nets is improved to support the efforts of the Government of India to deliver the Zero Hunger and National Food Security Act targets

- **WFP Strategic Priority 1: Support state governments to build a scalable implementation approach that enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of the National Food Security Act**

48. Strategic Priority I focuses on supporting state governments to strengthen the food-based social safety nets for improved access, accuracy and efficiency by introducing the use of globally-recognised technical design principles and technology in managing the supply chain, targeting and delivery mechanisms of the schemes covered under NFSA in order to ensure that the right people receive the right entitlements. The activities under this component will lead to improved subsidy targeting and coverage, reduced leakages and enhanced beneficiary convenience.

Activities

49. Improvement of TPDS programme through technological solutions and improved service delivery systems:

The TPDS food safety net programme in its current form does not function at maximum effectiveness due to inefficiencies in managing the supply chain—including high inclusion and exclusion errors, non-availability of food at distribution points (Fair Price Shops), diversion and leakage of food commodities, lack of incentives for Fair Price Shop owners, service points and shop operators, and limited monitoring and accountability⁶. Based on a pilot in Rayagada district of Odisha and a subsequent study to assess TPDS reform initiatives across various Indian states, WFP has developed a “Best Practice Model” for reforming the TPDS in the country. The “Best Practice Model”, when fully implemented, is expected to result in substantial savings to the tune of 81-129 million (8.1 – 12.9 crore) rupees in a typical district on TPDS distributions alone.

These savings could be leveraged to improve the nutritional value of the NFSA food basket referred to in Strategic Priority 2.

50. The key components of the end-to-end Best Practice Model include (i) supporting value chains through accurate beneficiary identification and enrolment; (ii) improving supply chain operations; (iii) Fair Price Shop (FPS) transactions automation, and (iv) effective and efficient grievance redressal.

51. Through these initiatives, WFP will support three states (Odisha, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh) to ensure that the major gaps in the TPDS value chain are effectively addressed to reduce inclusion and exclusion errors and diversion, develop efficient and responsive supply chains, improve service quality, improved sustainability of reforms through financial viability and allow for effective grievance redressal. WFP will also support the initiatives of other states based on the scale-up model through cross sharing. Support to the national government for increasing the pace of scale-up will be facilitated through establishment of a Central Project Management Unit.

52. Piloting Best Practice Model of the TPDS Food Basket: The current TPDS food basket consists mainly of wheat, nutri-cereals and rice, which is solely covering calorie intake needs. Given the extensive coverage of this food based scheme as well as the levels of malnutrition in the country, PDS offers a ready opportunity to address the issue of malnutrition. Some States/ UTs also distribute additional items of mass

⁶ Evaluation of the Targeted Public Distribution System and Antodaya Anna Yojana, ORG Center for Social Research, 2005

consumption through the PDS outlets such as pulses, edible oils, iodized salt, spices, etc. Some States such as Rajasthan as also Gujarat in the recent past also distribute fortified commodities through the PDS.

53. WFP has finalized a comprehensive study to identify possible modalities to improve the nutritional value of the food basket in TPDS. This study is recommending a further diversification of the food basket, potential fortification of the staples and mainstreaming of nutritional requirements of key physiological periods of life. A key element of the study is further to link up existing data-bases in order to better target pregnant and lactating women in order to deliver a targeted, more nutritious, food basket, to meet the needs of this specific group.

54. WFP will disseminate the findings of the study, advocate and support Central and State Governments to pilot the model and roll out implementation. The pilot will be undertaken in a “high burden malnutrition district”, preferably to align with TPDS reform initiatives. High burden districts, through analysis and food/nutrition insecurity mapping, have been identified as having the characteristics of hunger and malnutrition pockets.

55. Piloting the use of electronic vouchers for Public Distribution System in urban areas: As technology evolves and its reach extends further down to the poorest members of society, opportunities to deliver social safety net programmes in a more transparent, efficient and cost effective manner increase tremendously.

56. Direct benefit transfers of food subsidy under TPDS are often challenged in reform debates in India despite the penetration of mobile connectivity to 96 percent of the country. The argument against them includes non-availability of the supporting e-commerce infrastructure, lack of functioning markets that people can access to purchase the commodities, limited capacities to sustain these initiatives and concerns whether people will purchase the appropriate food.

57. WFP has been a global leader in implementing Cash and Voucher programmes in partnership with the private sector and

governments to improve the efficiency of food assistance programmes. Recognizing the rapid evolution of technology in India along with favourable changes, including availability of biometric information with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), the cloud technologies developed by the Department of Science and Technology to promote e-commerce initiatives, and reforms in e-banking and financial inclusion policies, there is an excellent opportunity to pilot electronic vouchers to contribute to operational knowledge. Urban areas have functional markets, IT infrastructure, adequate human capital and strong political backing to lead the way to demonstrate improved efficiency even in food distribution programmes.

58. WFP will support piloting of electronic vouchers as another option to reform the TPDS in urban areas in consultation and coordination with state governments, the Department of Food and Public Distribution, and the private sector. This pilot will provide lessons on a way forward to scale-up electronic vouchers in a phased manner. WFP will leverage its global partnership with Master Card International to pilot the use of electronic vouchers to distribute TPDS rations. Based on its learnings, WFP will assist the central government in conceptualizing contexts in which vouchers may help to better meet the aims of the NFSA.

Strategic Outcome 2: The food baskets of national safety nets are improved to enhance their nutritional impact.

- **Strategic Priority 2: Support governments to integrate nutritional enhancement and mainstreaming into safety-net reforms**

59. Strategic Priority 2 will focus on maximizing the nutritional impact of the programmes under the National Food Security Act, with a focus on women and children, by developing relevant linkages, transferring knowledge and technologies, and leveraging the tools used in Strategic Priority 1. Malnutrition is a multifaceted and multi-sectoral problem that needs to be addressed through a multi-pronged approach. The programme components take cognizance of this fact to address the nutrition through a coordinated multi-sectoral approach.



Activities

60. WFP's work in strengthening the TPDS value chain will generate lessons that will be useful to improve the efficiency of the ICDS value chain. The current challenges of the ICDS food supply chain include lack of information and comprehensive assessments of the supply chain itself, issues of diversification and complex inter and intra household food distribution.

61. Support to improve the Food Supply Chain of the Integrated Child Development Services: The ICDS supply chain has unique challenges resulting from legislation of the right to universal access, 2004 Supreme Court directives to procure food for the ICDS through Self Help Groups of women in local communities, and the recommendations of the NFSA on the nutritional value of the food being distributed. These issues make implementation of the ICDS complex. In addition, issues of food distribution within the family, and access and control over food have largely been ignored.

62. WFP will conduct a study of the ICDS value chain across states to identify gaps and develop best practices to improve the efficiency of the supply chain. WFP will also support the implementation of pilots in the target states

to demonstrate the Best Practice Solution and advocate for scale up of the product within the framework of the NFSA. Reform initiatives, including the financial viability of the key implementers at the grassroots level, efficiency improvement, empowerment and ownership of the community through women self-help groups, strengthening of vigilance committees, social audits and periodic assessments will be an integral part of this component.

63. Study of ICDS Take Home Ration for First 1,000 days Initiative and Advocate for Models for Piloting: A significant proportion of malnourished children in India are catered for through the ICDS. The Government of India under the ICDS delivers an integrated set of health, nutrition and pre-school education services to pregnant/lactating women and children up to 6 years of age. However, ICDS impact has been limited. WFP India, in partnership with the Ministry and Department of Women and Child Development will undertake an analysis of take-home rations in the country to understand age-appropriateness, conformity of nutritional standards with the NFSA, modality of production, quality control, composition and compliance at household level. The gap analysis emerging from the research would provide recommendations on how to improve the quality of the rations based upon local preferences and availability of nutritious commodities.

64. WFP will also support advocacy and skills development of State counterparts and provide technical assistance to implement the recommendations. A pilot will be promoted in partnership with other stakeholders to leverage WFP's core strengths around food, existing experience on product development, fortification and findings from the TPDS nutrition study.

65. Advocate for Scaling-up Fortification Initiatives to reduce anaemia among children: Anaemia, particularly iron-deficiency anaemia, is a public health problem in India. For school children, it translates into ill health, school absenteeism, sub-optimal performance and concentration at school, and reduction in the total number of years of schooling and potential earning in later life. Schools offer an enormous opportunity for promotion of health and education for children and adolescents, while the period of adolescence itself offers a second window of opportunity for addressing other nutritional challenges.

66. In addition to the gaps in logistics management and nutritional quality of the Mid-Day Meal, the school health programme, through which regular health check-ups, weekly iron folic acid (IFA) and regular deworming tablets are administered to school children, is not functioning effectively. Limited compliance to IFA distribution and irregular supplies to the schools have failed to address anaemia among school children. The issues enumerated above constitute the rationale for utilizing the platform of the Mid-Day Meal for implementing rice fortification as an intervention to reduce anaemia.

67. A pilot project in Gajapati district of Odisha involving fortification of rice with iron through the use of iron-fortified rice kernels is currently under implementation and showing positive evidence. The modality of implementation involves fortification of Food Corporation of India (FCI) rice at a centralized location and its distribution and consumption in the Mid-Day Meal Scheme across schools in Gajapati. Awareness activities and training of the teachers is undertaken for enhanced knowledge on nutrition, health and hygiene.

68. WFP will ensure quality implementation, evaluation, documentation and dissemination of the outcome of this pilot. A scoping study will be conducted to understand possibilities for scale-up within the pilot districts. Advocacy to ensure sustainability and scale up of rice and salt fortification will be supported by WFP in close collaboration with the Government and the private sector. Support will be provided to the states of Odisha, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh for the scale-up of rice fortification across the government schools. Based on need, other states interested in learning from WFP's expertise in fortification will also be supported through advocacy, capacity development and consultations. For further improvement in nutritional status, a multi-micronutrient project will also be taken up for demonstration and scale-up in district.

69. Advocating for the linkages between health and nutrition. The linkages between health and nutrition have been demonstrated through a number of pilot initiatives. The fact that the body needs the right nutritious food to respond well to treatment is well documented. Specific diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and HIV/AIDS, affect the poorest part of the population disproportionately.

70. WFP has under its most recent Country Programme implemented a pilot and scale-up project on HIV-Nutrition to incorporate nutrition in the treatment and care package of HIV/AIDS patients. Based on the learnings of this project, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health (NACO) to develop guidelines for HIV/AIDS patients including the importance of supporting the treatment with adequate and nutritious food.

71. Through partnerships with WHO and UNICEF and in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, WFP plans to integrate nutrition in the overall management of specific diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS or Leprosy. Combining the treatment with the right nutritional input becomes vital for early recovery of the patients with the goal of a speedy restoration to good health.

72. Linking small holding farmer produce with Government schemes: WFP, based on its P4P experience, will support the development of linkages between smallholder

farmers and the food based schemes of the Government such as ICDS, MDM and TPDS. With increasing realisation of the importance of Nutri-farms for India's nutrition future, scaling up of both commercial and smallholder production of nutritious food is both likely and necessary. This intervention will also support WFP's resolve to improve malnutrition through a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach. WFP will undertake an assessment to ensure supply chain management and its operationalization. Field experience from the operationalisation of these linkages will also contribute to WFP's advocacy and input into the scheme.

73. Through partnerships with FAO, WFP will support the linkage between the produce of the small holding farmers in one district in Odisha or Madhya Pradesh within the framework of the UNDAF for later advocacy with the Government of India.

Strategic Outcome 3: The Government's system for food security analysis, monitoring performance against agreed targets and undertaking needs-based research is made more effective

- ***WFP Strategic Priority 3: Support establishment of an effective system of food and nutrition security analysis, research and monitoring performance towards Zero Hunger***

74. Strategic Priority 3 will focus on institutionalizing food security analysis and production of food security data and atlases as tools for systematizing monitoring and benchmarking the impact of the National Food Security Act. This focus will consist of support on the collection and processing of qualitative and quantitative data at the national, state and district level and involve a variety of partners such as local body institutions (panchayati raj), the private sector, NGOs and self-help groups.

Activities

75. With the planned expenditure of over US\$ 20 billion by the Government of India to implement the National Food Security Act, evaluation of the impacts of the programme need to be done in a systematic manner using

a standardized framework. The Government of India introduced outcome budgeting during the 11th Five Year Plan in which the outcomes of programmes are measured through departmental reports that are often not supported by independent evaluations. The Planning and Evaluation Office of the Planning Commission conducts evaluation of individual safety nets periodically but, given the multi-dimensional nature of food and nutrition security, it is necessary to benchmark key indicators to understand the overall impact of the food based safety-net programme and gauge the status of their progression towards comprehensive international frameworks such as the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Sustainable Development Goals.

76. Food security and vulnerability analysis and assessment is one of the strongest tools developed by WFP over the years. WFP has used these tools to publish National and State level food security analyses in rural and urban areas in India. WFP has also developed State level Food Security Atlases with districts as the unit of analysis, an effort appreciated by the members of the Indian Parliament and the highest level of policy making.

77. WFP will collaborate with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, state planning boards or Departments of Planning/Statistics to integrate and train a food security analysis and monitoring unit within the current institutional structures in partnership with experts to provide systematic monitoring of food security programming and analyse and produce food security atlases at periodic intervals. These analyses will be used to benchmark the impacts of the National Food Security Act at various points in time. WFP will support preparation of the first sets of monitoring reports and atlases for rural and urban areas at the national level, with states as the unit of analysis. WFP will partner with research institutes such as the MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, which has been collaborating with WFP in developing national atlases on food insecurity.

78. Availability of data remains a serious challenge for meaningful analysis of food

security at the sub-state level, i.e. within districts and blocks. WFP will collaborate with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and the National Institute of Family Health and Welfare to generate data on food and nutrition related indicators at the district and state levels. State and District level analysis will be conducted and used to benchmark the impact of food security at the lower levels of disaggregation.

79. Pilots will be undertaken in the focus states during the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan to support establishment of state and district level food security monitoring and analysis units within the apex planning bodies of the states.

Strategic Outcome 4: The contribution of the Government of India to global food and nutrition security is enhanced through increased knowledge sharing and South-South Cooperation

- **WFP Strategic Priority 4: Support establishment of a Centre of Excellence**

in partnership with the Government of India to serve as a knowledge platform based on India-specific best practices

80. Strategic Priority IV will focus on supporting the Government of India to share India's success stories and best practices in food and nutrition security with other countries through the establishment of a Centre of Excellence. The Centre will also serve as a facilitator for partnerships with the private sector, external actors, and cooperation with country governments on a South-South or trilateral basis.

Activities

81. Indian agriculture has undergone rapid transformation in the past two decades. Globalization and market liberalisation have opened up new avenues for agricultural modernisation, which has also triggered various technological and institutional innovations. India now consistently produces around 250 million tonnes of food grains—enough to sustain its enormous population in terms of caloric intake. This growth in agricultural production has assured



Photo: WFP/Aditya Anya

farm producers and enabled the Government to enact far-reaching food welfare policies such as the National Food Security Act and its constituent programmes.

82. India, through its extensive experience with implementing large social welfare schemes at various scales, has immense potential to share its learnings across the globe. Major areas covered under these schemes include poverty alleviation, employment and livelihood generation, food and nutrition security, education, health, water and sanitation. The sheer size of the population in India, with its complex social structures and demographic diversity, has forced India to innovate, reform and refine its policies and programmes to achieve success in aiding the millions living in poverty and hunger. Its collective experience in addressing social welfare issues at an unprecedented scale leaves much for the world to learn from. India's experience has indeed culminated in its recent initiative to move from a welfare approach in food assistance to a rights based approach through the NFSA, further demonstrating the commitment of the Government of India to address food and nutrition insecurity.

83. India's progress in Information Technology is also well known. The Unique Identification Authority of India was set-up by the Planning Commission to offer the hundreds of millions of poor and marginalized people in India without birth records or any official documentation, a window of opportunity to break out of the cycle of poverty and exclusion. The UIDAI has opened a tremendous opportunity to improve the targeting and efficiency of service delivery. Interventions like Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and e-commerce are being piloted across the country in various areas of social development. While the registration under UIDAI is voluntary, its potential to improve service delivery by leveraging it with WFP's global experience on cash and vouchers is large.

84. WFP will partner with the Government of India to establish a Centre of Excellence for food and nutrition security that will also act as a hub to develop innovative models, assessment and documentation of local and global best practice solutions, cross learning and sharing between and within countries to achieve Zero Hunger.



Photo: WFP/Isheeta Sumra



Photo: WFP/Aditya Arya

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Approach

85. Research, analysis, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation and creation of a knowledge base for cross-learning initiatives in food and nutrition security will be integrated into all programmatic activities of the Country Strategic Plan. WFP will work under the umbrella of the Zero Hunger Challenge and national policies and will provide support at the state and national level to the development of Zero Hunger plans. A Zero Hunger plan is a comprehensive, integrated and inter-sectoral roadmap that lays out a dual-track (short term “humanitarian” and long term “development”) approach to making significant progress toward achieving food security and eliminating malnutrition, in line with the goals of the five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge and the emerging Sustainable Development Goals. Where a national plan for reaching Zero Hunger exists, state Zero Hunger plans will contribute directly to its achievement and follow its direction and vision.

86. The selection of geographic priorities takes into account states that are representative of the wide variety of social,

economic, political, resource-based and governance contexts that characterise a large and diverse country such as India. This diversity necessitates the selection of heterogeneous categories of states to pilot and upscale innovative solutions for strengthening the efficiency and effectiveness of the food based safety net system.

87. Some of the other considerations that have been used for prioritization include current existence of WFP operations, cost effectiveness in terms of logistics, and willingness of the state governments to collaborate on the prioritized activities. An important overall consensus emerging from internal and external consultation and consistent with the Mid Term Evaluation recommendation is to try and focus on more interventions at fewer locations.

Partnerships

88. WFP’s approach towards partnerships both at the global and country level follow the most recent iteration of its Corporate Partnership Strategy (2014-2017), which is based on the thesis that “We deliver better



Photo: WFP/Aditya Arya

together". The implementation of the India Country Strategic Plan requires wide-ranging partnership and collaborative efforts. WFP will continue working with the various Government ministries and departments, Planning Commissions/boards, the Unique Identification Authority of India, the National Informatics Centre, NGOs and the private sector to ensure that components are implemented in a coordinated manner based on the expertise and capacity of various stakeholders involved.

89. Collaboration with UN agencies will be optimised during the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan in line with the WFP Strategic Results Framework and the UNDAF. Building on the existing close cooperation and WFP's Unique Value Proposition, WFP will form strategic partnerships with development partners, particularly FAO, on activities related to Nutri-farm/smallholder farmers and food security analysis. WFP will also work in collaboration with UNWOMEN, UNFPA and UNICEF for advocacy on issues related to food and nutrition security of women and children. Relationships with other development partners, such as the Micronutrient Initiative, GAIN International, the Clinton Foundation, MS Swaminathan Research Foundation and other research agencies will be further expanded.

90. Collaboration with UN agencies is strong. A Performance Framework has been developed to support management, performance

measurement, accountability, learning and advocacy, in addition to ensuring alignment with the UN Development Action Framework in India. A monitoring and evaluation matrix with outputs and outcomes has been developed and reflected in the Annex. Annual Work Plans for each component will be developed jointly with concerned ministries and UN partners. WFP hosts the IFAD Country Presence Unit and Global Support Services in its Country Office since early 2000.

91. The Government of India shall designate the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture as the channel of coordination between the Government and WFP in respect of policy matters relating to WFP's Country Strategic Plan.

- Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4 will be led by the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs/ Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), with collaboration with other ministries as needed.
- Strategic Outcome 2 will be led by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.
- Strategic Outcome 3 will be led by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning.

Table 1: Government Partnership Matrix

Strategic Priority	Nodal Ministry	Cooperating Partners	Project States
Strategic Priority 1: Support state governments to build scalable implementation approach that enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of the National Food Security Act	Ministry of Food & Consumer Affairs /Department of Food & Public Distribution	UIDAI, NIC, Ministry of Women and Child Development	Odisha, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh with scale-up possibilities in multiple states
Strategic Priority 2: Support governments to integrate the nutritional enhancement and mainstreaming into the safety-net reforms.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs,	Odisha, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh with scale-up possibilities in multiple states
Strategic Priority 3: Support establishment of an effective system of food and nutrition security analysis, research and monitoring performance towards Zero Hunger.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Planning Commission/ boards, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Health, Food, Agriculture	Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala and national level
Strategic Priority 4: Support establishment of a Centre of Excellence in partnership with the Government of India to serve as a knowledge platform based on India-specific best practices.	Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs/ Department of Food and Public Distribution	Ministry of Agriculture/ Women and Child Development	National level

Gender

92. Gender will be mainstreamed in all the programme components to address inequalities in food distribution and consumption and public and private sector partnerships strengthened to implement programme activities. In WFP's development of food analysis and monitoring systems with the government, the importance of gender disaggregation will be emphasised such that gender-specific data can be used systematically to develop gender-sensitive

policies as well as direct interventions and programmes aiming to improve the status and condition of women and girls. WFP will contribute to UN's overall work towards gender equality through participation in UNDAF joint efforts.

Modalities of Assistance

93. n/a – WFP's India Country Strategic Plan 2015-2018 will not include any activities wherein WFP acts as an administrator or provider of transfer modalities.



Photo: WFP/Aditya Arya

PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

94. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan will be undertaken in line with the WFP Corporate Strategic Plan Strategic Results Framework (SRF), the UNDAF results matrix and the M&E plan annexed herein. The design of this Country Strategic Plan and its results matrix takes into account the expected Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets relating to WFP's work, ensuring both implicit and explicit alignment with international frameworks. WFP, through its commitment to the emerging Sustainable Development Goals, will, at an appropriate point within the period of this Country Strategic Plan, adapt its results framework to better reflect its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals once they are finalised. In this light, WFP will also advocate for the integration of SDG targets and indicators into

the monitoring and evaluation systems of the Government of India at national and state levels. The Government and WFP will be responsible for ensuring regular monitoring and evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan, with the view to ensuring efficient utilisation of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress and results of projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilisation as articulated in the Annual Work Plan.

95. Reporting systems will be established for the periodic flow of data on inputs and outputs of various components of the project that will form the basis for management action, corporate reports and dissemination



of project information to Government and donors. Monitoring reports produced will form the basis for the annual Country Programme Advisory Committee (CPAC) reviews. The CPAC and Sub-committees are defined in para 6 to 9 of the agreement.

96. WFP will undertake baseline and follow-up surveys, internal impact assessments and external mid-term and end-of-project evaluations to assess the extent to which the programme outcomes are achieved and facilitate mid-course corrections. It will ensure that the programme is focused on national priorities and achievements and lessons learned are recognised, issues and challenges are addressed and best practices are acknowledged. Joint monitoring will be undertaken in cooperation with partners, donors and the rest of the UN system. For purposes of harmonisation, the basis for evaluation will be indicators in the Corporate Strategic Results Framework, the India UNDAF and the India Country Strategic Plan.

97. WFP may undertake, with the cooperation of the Government and as appropriate in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, management review or technical review missions in order to assist in monitoring the progress of the Country Strategic Plan activity streams and, as necessary, advise on ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Country Strategic Plan component implementation.



Photo: WFP/Isheeta Sumra



RISK MANAGEMENT

98. WFP's relationship with the Government of India is long-standing and WFP has served as an important humanitarian and development partner throughout India's recent history. Importantly, WFP has developed deep collaborative partnerships with relevant ministries, commissions, and government agencies that reflect mutual respect and mutual recognition of the importance of the partnership, both at the central and the state level. The Government of India has consistently commissioned and facilitated WFP's food aid and food assistance programming in-country and continues to expand the partnership through increased trilateral cooperation, with WFP as a global partner.

99. The main risk to the achievement of the Strategic Objectives laid out within the Country Strategic Plan is the challenging funding environment. The Government of India's demand for budgetary support has steeply declined, resulting in a significant lowering of Overseas Development Assistance. Most bilateral donors have been asked by the Government of India to conclude their bilateral programmes. This development has limited funding from traditional donors and implies that funding for the CSP has to come from the Government of India and the Indian private sector. There is a need to assess the potential of mobilizing resources from the private sector and development appropriate mechanisms and tools, which is being done in collaboration with the Boston Consulting Group.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNTRY OFFICE

100. The Country Office team will be augmented to support the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan. WFP's role

will include oversight and advisory support while implementation is carried through state governments and local partners.



Photo: WFP/Aditya Arya

RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

101. The total estimated plan for the Country Strategic Plan (2015-18) is US\$25,503,889. The plan outlay takes into account studies, assessments, and implementation support in three states and their subsequent scale-up. The activity and year-wise budget is detailed out in table 2.

102. The Plan will be funded from three major sources: (i) contributions from Central and State Government, (ii) private sector funding and discretionary funds with embassies, and (iii) complementary funding from trusts and foundations.

103. In view of the burgeoning private sector and corporate social responsibility being a mandate under Company Act (2013), the Country Office will engage the private sector to contribute to the India Country Strategic Plan.

104. WFP will establish a Trust Fund to receive funds from the Government and private sector in India for implementation of the Country Strategic Plan. As recommended by the Mid Term Evaluation, all activities will have scale-up strategies built-in to ensure longer-term commitments by the National and State Government to take over pilot interventions.

Table 2: Total Yearwise CSP Budget (US\$)

Activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Strategic Priority 1					
Support TPDS reforms through technological solutions and improved service delivery systems	1,509,591	1,783,608	2,894,849	3,195,769	9,383,817
Improving nutrition in TPDS through research/study and piloting of Innovative Solution for upscale	1,042,582	787,935	801,729	1,010,323	3,642,569
Piloting the use of electronic vouchers for public distribution system in the urban Delhi	60,302	214,077	526,347	303,902	1,104,627
Subtotal	2,612,475	2,785,620	4,222,925	4,509,994	14,131,013
Strategic Priority 2					
Support to improve the Food Supply Chain of the Integrated Child Development Services.	182,205	573,064	884,426	732,278	2,371,973
Study of ICDS THR for first 1,000 days Initiatives and Advocate for Models for Piloting	387,740	310,249	218,445	264,314	1,180,749
Reducing micro-nutrient deficiencies through fortification initiatives	405,114	359,939	53,347	-	818,401
Support for enhanced linkages between nutrition and health	48,166	28,824	-	-	76,248
Development and Piloting of a model to link nutri-farm to supply chain of ICDS	177,342	81,824	138,755	27,355	425,275
Subtotal	1,200,567	1,353,900	1,294,973	1,023,947	4,872,646

Activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Strategic Priority 3					
Support to institutionalise food security system as a tool for benchmarking the impact of NFSA on food and nutrition security outcomes.	489,101	1,177,257	868,344	558,860	3,093,562
Strategic Priority 4					
Support to establish a centre of excellence for innovations, documentation and sharing of food security initiatives and advocacy	418,083	1,051,026	835,183	1,102,376	3,406,667
Total	4,720,226	6,367,062	7,221,425	7,195,177	25,503,889



Photo: WFP/Aditya Anya

ANNEXES

ANNEX I-A

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN (US\$) – based on current CP budget template

	Strategic Priority 1	Strategic Priority 2	Strategic Priority 3	Strategic Priority 4	Total
Total Food Transfer (mt)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Food Transfer (US\$)	-	-	-	-	-
External transport					-
LTSH					-
ODOC Food					-
Food and Related Costs⁷					-
C&V transfers (US\$)	-	-	-	-	-
C&V Related Costs					-
Cash and Voucher and Related Costs					-
Capacity Augmentation	8,655,882	3,023,902	1,981,849	2,034,413	15,696,045
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>					15,696,045
Direct Support Costs (see Annex 1-B)					8,826,925
Total Direct Strategic Plan Costs					24,522,970
Indirect Support Costs (4.0 percent) ⁸					980,919
TOTAL WFP COSTS					25,503,889

⁷ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁸ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$) – based on current CP template

WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff ⁹	4,374,458
General service staff ¹⁰	1,723,799
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	6,098,257
Recurring and Other	1,430,280
Capital Equipment	-
Security	371,220
Travel and transportation	792,968
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹¹	134,200
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	8,826,925

⁹ Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

¹⁰ Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX II

SUMMARY OF RESULTS RESOURCES FRAMEWORK OF INDIA CSP

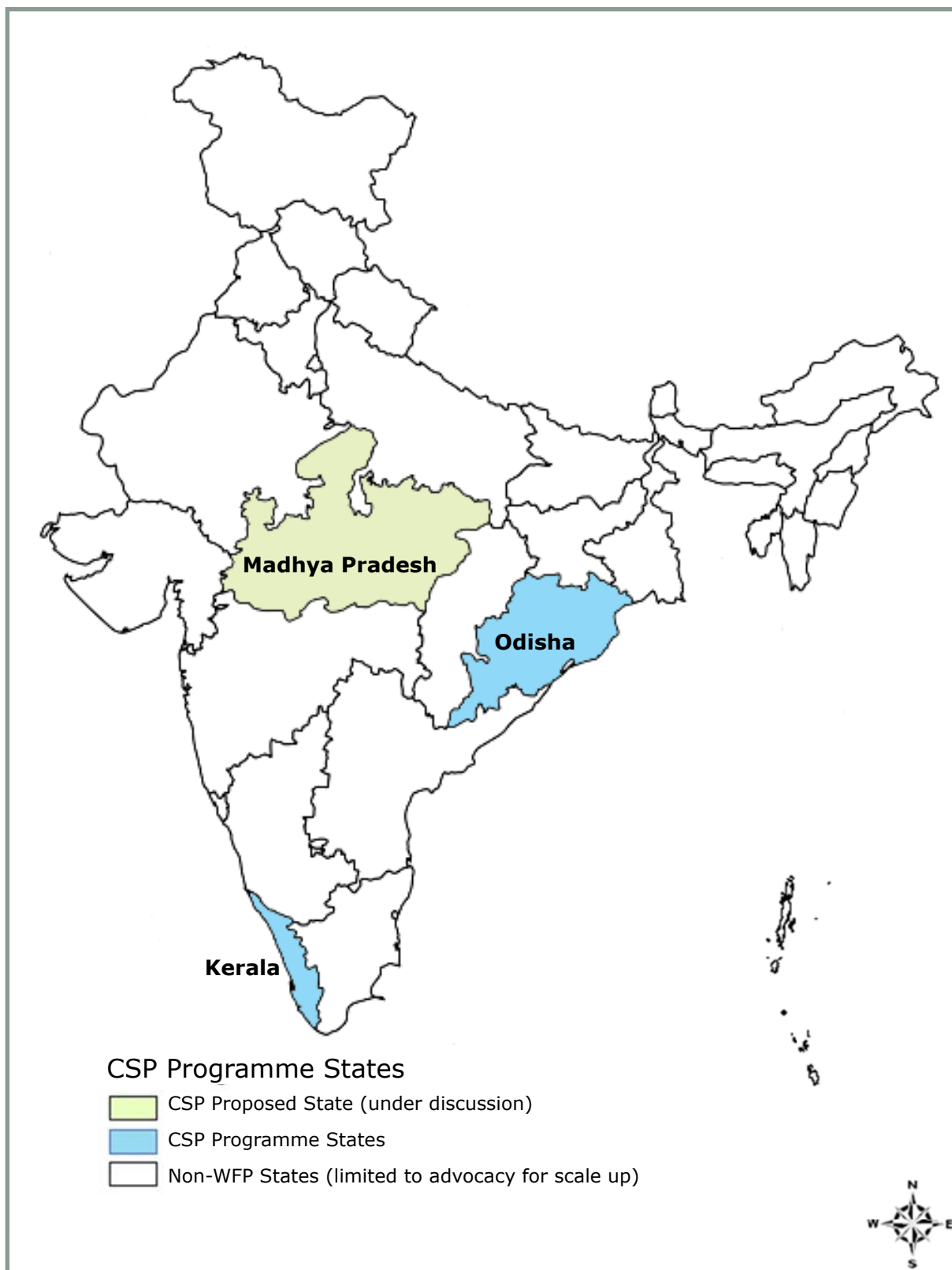
Goal/Impact (draft) SDG Goal 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
SDG 2 Target #1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
SDG 2 Target #2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
Strategic Outcome #1	<i>The efficiency of food based national safety-nets is improved to support the efforts of the Government of India to deliver the Zero Hunger and National Food Security Act targets</i>
WFP India Strategic Priority #1	Support state governments to build scalable implementation approach that enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of the National Food Security Act
Outputs	<p>1.1 TPDS ration distributed to the right beneficiaries in right quantity and quality in the WFP supported states.(percent reduction in inclusion and exclusion errors; percent beneficiaries satisfied with TPDS performance)</p> <p>1.2 Enhanced nutritional contents of food safety-net schemes under NFSA (percent beneficiaries covered under enhanced food basket in the operational area)</p> <p>1.3 An operational model for e-vouchers developed and implemented (percent of TPDS beneficiaries using e-vouchers consistently for ration for a period of 3 months)</p>
Strategic Outcome #2	<i>The food baskets of national safety nets are improved to enhance their nutritional impact.</i>
WFP India Strategic Priority #2	Support governments to integrate the nutritional enhancement and mainstreaming into the safety-net reforms.



Outputs	<p>2.1 Improved efficiency of ICDS supply chain (percent reduction in days of pipeline breaks)</p> <p>2.2 THR under ICDS is studied for its relevance for the first 1000 days and models recommended for piloting (#. of districts covered through age appropriate THR for the first 1000 days)</p> <p>2.3 Reduction in anaemia among school children through fortification initiatives (percent reduction in anaemia among the children consuming fortified food; percent of districts covered under fortification initiatives)</p> <p>2.4 A model developed for piloting the linking of small farm holders to the supply chain of ICDS (A workable model implemented in a pilot state as a part of UNDAF initiative with FAO)</p> <p>2.5. Advocacy for linking health, nutrition and agriculture</p>
Strategic Outcome #3	<i>The Government’s system for food security analysis, monitoring performance against agreed targets and undertaking needs-based research is made more effective</i>
WFP India Strategic Priority #3	Support establishment of an effective system of food and nutrition security analysis, research and monitoring performance towards Zero Hunger
Outputs	3.1 Improved availability of information to track the progress of NFSA (Number of states with institutional system of food and nutrition security analysis.)
Strategic Outcome #4	<i>The contribution of the Government of India to global food and nutrition security is enhanced through increased knowledge sharing and South-South Cooperation</i>
WFP India Strategic Priority #4	Support establishment of a Centre of Excellence in partnership with the Government of India to serve as a knowledge platform based on India-specific best practices.
Outputs	4.1 Establish Centre of Excellence (No. of knowledge sharing events organized)

ANNEX III

PROPOSED CSP STATES: WFP INDIA (BEYOND 2014)



Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

ANNEX IV

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2

Proposed Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

Targets:

- 2.1. by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round;
 - 2.2. by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons;
 - 2.3. by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment;
 - 2.4. by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality; and
 - 2.5. by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed.
-
- 2.a. increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries;
 - 2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round;
 - 2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility;¹²

¹² United Nations Open Working Group, Proposed SDGs – Outcome Document for Approval. New York. July, 2014.

ANNEX V

STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION IN INDIA

UN Agencies	
UNFPA in India	UNFPA is helping India in supporting the strategy endorsed by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which emphasised the inseparability of population and development and focused on meeting individuals' needs rather than demographic targets.
Focus	Empowering women and expanding access to education, health services and employment opportunities.
Relationship with WFP	Members of UNDAF, with several intra-UN interactions and informal exchange of ideas
IFAD in India	India is IFAD's largest borrower, as well as one of its main contributors. Working in close partnership with the Government of India and other donors, IFAD funds projects for rural development, tribal development, women's empowerment, natural resource management and rural finance. Since 1979 the organization has financed 25 programmes and projects, approving loans for a total of approximately US\$797.3 million.
Focus	The new Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP), 2010-2015 focus on: promoting inclusive growth; doubling the growth rate of the agriculture sector; fighting rural poverty by enhancing rural employment and livelihood opportunities; increasing access to agricultural technologies and natural resources; increasing access to financial services and value chains; sharing knowledge and learning on poverty reduction and nutritional security, with particular focus on tribal communities, smallholder farming households, landless people, women and unemployed youth.
Relationship with WFP	WFP is a partner in the livelihood program of IFAD. (which comprises 3 out of the 12 activities of IFAD)
UNAIDS India	The aims to advance global progress in achieving country set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and to halt and reverse the spread of HIV and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development goals by 2015.
Focus	UNAIDS strategy goals by 2015: Sexual transmission of HIV reduced by half <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical transmission of HIV eliminated, and AIDS-related maternal mortality reduced by half; All new HIV infections prevented among people who use drugs; Universal access to antiretroviral therapy for PLHIV ; TB deaths among people living with HIV reduced by half; PLHIV and households affected by HIV are addressed in all national social protection strategies and have access to essential care and support; Countries with punitive laws and practices around HIV transmission, sex work, drug use or homosexuality that block effective responses reduced by half; HIV-related restrictions on eliminated in half of the countries that have such restrictions; HIV-specific needs of women and girls are addressed in at least half of all national HIV responses; Zero tolerance for gender-based violence

Relationship with WFP	WFP one of the co-sponsors of UNAIDS and responsible largely for nutritional support to HIV patients and affected households
World Bank in India	The overarching objective of the World Bank Group's India - Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the period FY2013-17 is to support poverty reduction and shared prosperity in India.
Focus	That objective is closely aligned with the vision for development outlined in the country's 12th Five-Year Plan (FY2013-17), which calls for 'faster, sustainable, and more inclusive growth' focusing on poverty reduction, group equality, regional balance, empowerment, environmental management, and employment. It foresees annual GDP growth of 8.2 percent, with all states growing faster than they did under the eleventh plan. It envisions a reduction of the poverty rate by 10 percentage points, building on the generation of 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and an increase in the average schooling of the population to seven years. The plan also targets the elimination of gender and social gaps in schooling, a decline in the infant mortality, and a gradual improvement of the ratio of girls to boys.
Relationship with WFP	No programmatic interventions or interactions. Have had recent preliminary discussions around WFP becoming a member of SAFNSI (South Asian Food and Nutrition Security Initiative)
USAID in India	The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) acknowledges India's growing economy, rising geopolitical status, and remaining development challenges, while simultaneously building on USAID's comparative advantage and long relationship with the country of India.
Focus	The CDCS reflects a total recasting of the USAID-India relationship from a traditional donor-recipient relationship to a peer-to-peer partnership for addressing Indian and global development challenges. Given India's growing financial and human resources, USAID's comparative advantage is not its dollars; it is as a convener, accelerator, and broker. USAID can leverage a range of resources – partnerships, skills, expertise, and technologies – to identify, test, and scale innovations that sustainably advance economic development in India; and that have strong potential for development impact in other countries.
Relationship with WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier provided food to WFP for food aid programmes • Direct contribution to WFP HQ from USAID, for further distribution to different countries • Association on several projects e.g. maternal health in Rajasthan, fortified food for Afghanistan girls • Participate in WFP workshops e.g. SO5 workshop in 2010, also provide comments on 5 year plans • "No idea about TPDS or about any funding from USAID to WFP" • "We have no technical contribution towards the VAM atlases... we are called for launches in different states and we go"
UNICEF in India	UNICEF has been working in India since 1949. The largest UN organisation in the country.

Focus	UNICEF is fully committed to working with the Government of India to ensure that each child born in this vast and complex country gets the best start in life, thrives and develops to his or her full potential.
Relationship with WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both WFP and UNICEF share a common platform on the UNAIDS forum, and partnered for framing NACO guidelines on nutrition for HIV patients (>18 years by WFP, 0-18 years UNICEF) • Also involved in organizing several workshops for legislators across the country
FAO in India	FAO plays a catalytic role in India in five thematic areas: technical assistance and capacity building; piloting innovative approaches in critical areas; multilateral collaborations on trans-boundary problems; harnessing Indian expertise for other developing countries; and, as a policy advocate and a neutral adviser and broker. Cross-cutting issues such as Gender and Climate Change are also addressed.
Relationship with WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both agencies do not interact much as their roles are quite different • Online solutions exchange (query forum) hosted by FAO, WFP not very active on it • Since WFP and FAO have common resource pools (w.r.t funding and talent), "not useful to have a competitive approach, should have a collaborative approach towards this" • Unhappy about WFP publishing VAM atlases – "an opportunity to collaborate which could also use FAO's internal reports was wasted owing to WFP's haste in publishing the VAM atlases"
Other Stakeholders	
Focus of Micronutrient Initiative	<p>MI currently has the following focus areas and related activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child survival (60 percent focus) : Vitamin A supplements, zinc and ORS • Child development (30 percent focus) : DFS1 , iron and folic acid • Women's health (10 percent focus) : DFS, iron and folic acid, some wheat flour fortification • Have recently undergone a strategic exercise to define priorities, and thus fortification is not on the agenda right now. Much of their priorities are also defined by CDA, which is their principal donor • Want to focus on "small, but big bang for the buck" activities
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MI is working to achieve the following priority objectives: • Increase biannual administration of Vitamin A syrup to all children 9-59 months in priority states. • Expand zinc supplementation along with Low Osmolarity (LO) Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) for the treatment of childhood diarrhoea in priority states. • Improve production, monitoring and consumption of iodized salt and provide technical support to salt producers.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce and promote the use of double fortified salt (DFS), fortified with iodine and iron, especially through programs that target the most vulnerable. • Expand iron and folic acid (IFA) programs for preschool children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women.
Relationship with WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a very good relationship with WFP and experience has been very positive, in India and abroad • Collaborated with WFP on salt iodisation in Rajasthan as both a donor and a recipient of funds. The experience with the implementing NGO, CECODECON was very bad, but do not blame WFP for it • WFP also a core member of the IFFN, which is housed within MI and is a joint effort involving WHO, NIN, GAIN, UNICEF and Industry Associations
Focus Areas for GAIN	<p>Gain (Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition) was established 7 years ago with the following mandates-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food Fortification - Infant and Child Nutrition - Salt iodization - Business Alliance: A global forum for sharing knowledge - Monitoring food related schemes
Relationship between WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP is always one of the top choices for GAIN (GAIN is accountable to its Headquarters and hence it prefers to partner with reputed organizations of UN such as WFP). Globally the main partnership projects are rice fortification and micro nutrient powder • GAIN is mainly involved in three projects with WFP- AIDS project (0.2mn \$), ICDS in Gujarat and wheat fortification (0.89 mn \$, to be started in Rajasthan)
AusAID in India	<p>Australian assistance being channeled through the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). Australia provides grants in the form of technical assistance and equipment supply as necessary for the implementation of Development cooperation Projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AusAID used to provide ~ \$ 20 mn to India till 2004. • In 2004 the BJP government decided to only take funding from the top six donors (above \$ 25 mn). During 2004, AusAID decided to phase down its support rather than ramping it up • Now the new congress government is more supportive towards the donor agencies (although the rule about top 6 donors has not been officially scrapped) • AusAID is now again actively involved in advocacy, funding selected projects and so on
Priority	<p>The priority sectors for Australian assistance are Health, Education and Water and Sanitation Sectors in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and in the North East region only.</p>

<p>Areas for active WFP engagement</p>	<p>Energy Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy resources • Low carbon path • Improving energy utilization efficiency <p>Climate change issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resources rapidly depleting, dropping ground water level • Severe damage in the Ganga basin and the Hmalayan region • Resource management activities <p>Reducing post-harvest losses to address the food security (very strong consideration for AusAID)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage issues- A project on solar coolants for preserving food in underway • "More food is waster in India in storages than is even produced in the UK" <p>Improving post disaster access to food and developing adaptation strategies Nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAIFRON- AusAID's research network for nutrition • Pulses need to be promoted along with food grains to address the malnutrition issues
<p>DFID - Role of WFP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "In India everyone works in silos". WFP can improve the co-ordination across different players • In addition to the three A dimensions there is also the fourth dimension of volatility that needs to be taken into account. (Volatility in terms of prices, production etc) • WFP can well document the learnings from the large schemes in India which can be useful for the third world countries in Africa • WFP should start developing the atlas for awareness about hunger and malnutrition along with its current use for identifying focus areas • WFP can think about developing the public private partnerships (although this can be a controversial area with the latest Nestle case) • WFP should take up the leadership role in India • WFP should work towards more co-ordination between UN family members, overlap is inevitable but the agencies should work together to find a solution



NGOs

MSSRF Focus Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus areas for MSSRF are mainly Research and Implementation • They do a lot of work in biotechnology, salt resistant paddy crops, conservation of biodiversity, coastal system and eco technology.
Relationship between WFP and MSSRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP is the major donor for MSSRF • MSSRF has been associated with WFP in the preparation of the atlases. In the first rural atlas, WFP was involved in atlas writing, however since then WFP has only funded MSSRF for the research work and all the expertise and design team etc in the atlas and reports preparation are from MSSRF • WFP is also involved in a project in the Koraput district along with MSSRF. In this project WFP primarily acts as a donor (The funding for this project is quite small)
IHD Focus Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IHD is only involved in research and monitoring and not in implementing projects. • The focus areas for IHD are food security, livelihood, labour, education and employment • IHD wants to specifically work on strengthening the PDS scheme
Partnership with WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IHD had done a joint seminar with WFP on food security and child development in 2003 • IHD mainly partners with WFP in the preparation of the state level atlases. Atlases for 8 states have been published so far and the atlas for a ninth state will soon be published • These atlases are focused on rural areas and are created from secondary level data. The analysis in the atlases is at the district level. • The methodology applied for the analysis is similar for all of the atlases, however it is time consuming and requires a staff of 2-3 dedicated employees of IHD • The methodology to be used in making the atlas is decided after a lot of deliberation in the TAG meetings which are attended by WFP, IHD and were chaired by Prof. Abhijit Sen <p>The original scheduled timelines of 2-3 months per atlas were largely delayed and finally it took around 8 months per atlas. As a result the sanctioned budget of Rs. 25 L by WFP proved highly insufficient for IHD ("The budget should have been at least 1 crore for the 9 atlases prepared")</p>

ANNEX VI

KEY SOCIOECONOMIC, EDUCATION AND MALNUTRITION INDICATORS

Indicator	Value	Source
GENERAL		
Human Development Index Rank:	135 (out of 187)	Human Development Report, 2014
Global Hunger Index:	55 (out of 78)	Global Hunger Index, 2014
ECONOMY		
Gross Domestic Product (PPP US\$)	US\$ 4.749 trillion	World Development Report, 2014
Per Capita GDP (PPP US\$)	US\$ 3,840	World Development Report, 2014
Inflation (WPI based inflation – Base Year 2004-05 = 100)		Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, July.2014
All Commodities:	5.2 percent	
Food articles:	8.4 percent	
Cereals:	4.5 percent	
DEMOGRAPHY		
Population	1.24 billion	World Development Report, 2014
Decadal Growth Rate in Population	17.64 percent	Government of India, Census (2011) published by Registrar General of India
Population Density	416 per square km	World Development Report, 2014
Population Composition (by Male/Female) in Total Population		Government of India, Census (2011) published by Registrar General of India
Male:	51.5 percent	
Female:	48.5 percent	
Population Composition (by Rural/Urban) in Total Population		
Rural:	69 percent	
Urban:	31 percent	
Sex Ratio in the total population (females per 1000 males)	940	Government of India, Sample Registration System (SRS-2011) published by Registrar General of India
Sex Ratio among children below the age of 6 years (girls per 1000 boys)	914	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	44	
Child Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	59	Government of India, Sample Registration System (SRS-2011) published by Registrar General of India
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,00,000 live births)	212	
Life Expectancy at Birth	66	World Development Report, 2013

POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY		
Proportion of population living on less than US\$1.25 per day	32.7 percent	World Development Report, 2014
Proportion of population below national poverty line (consuming less than 2400 calories in rural areas, and 2100 calories in urban areas)	29.5 percent	Government of India, Poverty Estimates for 2011-12 by Rangarajan Committee constituted by Planning Commission of India
Percentage of undernourished population (people consuming below the minimum level of dietary energy requirement)	15.2 percent	FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI-2014)
In rural India, share of household income spent on food	57 percent	Government of India, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) – Quinquennial Round on Consumer Expenditure (2009-10)
Food grains production in 2013-14 (Advance Estimate)	261 million tons	Government of India, State of Indian Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India
MALNUTRITION		
Percent under-5 children who are stunted	48 percent	National Family Health Survey NFHS-3 (2005-06) Government of India
Percent under-5 children who are underweight	42.5 percent	
Percent under-5 children who are wasted	19.8 percent	
Percentage of babies born with a low birth weight (<2.5kg)	21.5 percent	
Percentage of women (15-49 years) with low BMI<18.5	35.6 percent	National Family Health Survey NFHS-3 (2005-06) Government of India
Prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6-59 months old (Haemoglobin <11g/dL)	69.5 percent	
Prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49 (Haemoglobin <12g/dL)	55.3 percent	
Prevalence of anaemia among men aged 15-49 (Haemoglobin <13g/dL)	24.2 percent	
Percentage of households using adequate iodised salt	51 percent	
EDUCATION AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES		
Literacy Rates:		Government of India, Census (2011) published by Registrar General of India
Persons	74.0 percent	
Males	82.1 percent	
Females	65.5 percent	

Primary (net) enrolment rate	98 percent	State of the World's Children, 2013
Percentage of schools with drinking water facility:	94.4 percent	Government of India, District Information System on Education (DISE: 2011-12)
Percentage of schools with separate toilets for girls:	84.5 percent	
Percentage of households with access to improved source of drinking water:	92 percent	World Development Report , 2013
Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities:	34 percent	





Front and back cover photos: WFP/Aditya Arya



World Food Programme

2 Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar,
New Delhi 110 057
Tel.: +91 11 46554000
Website: www.wfp.org
E-mail: wfp.newdelhi@wfp.org