



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP China Country Brief August 2018



Operational Context

China attained all of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) ahead of the 2015 target, including reducing the number of hungry people by more than half. Since the initiation of reforms in 1978, China has lifted more than 800 million people out of poverty. Despite this impressive progress, China faces challenges in reducing residual poverty, inequality and malnutrition. There are still 30.5 million people in China living below the national poverty line. The Chinese government has set the ambitious goals of eliminating absolute poverty and substantially reducing relative poverty in China by 2020 and reducing stunting levels in children under 5 to 7%.

WFP has been present in China since 1979. Following the phase out of operations in 2005, WFP maintained a liaison office in Beijing until 2016. Recognising China's expertise in ending hunger and poverty, WFP and China entered a new era of partnership in 2016, including the establishment of the WFP China Centre of Excellence. In March 2017, the WFP China Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021 was launched. This 5-year plan focusses on three interrelated pillars: sharing China's expertise through South-South and Triangular Cooperation; Innovative small-scale demonstration projects inside China; and Resource Mobilization.



Population: **1.3 billion**

2015 Human Development Index: **90 out of 188**

Income Level: **Upper middle income**

Stunting: **8.1% of children under the age of 5**

In Numbers

Two domestic projects designed and operational

One Symposium on Demand-driven on South-South Cooperation, **38** project proposals from **25** countries received.

Seven SSC activities of policy dialogue, capacity building and technical study tours involving **68** participants from **22** countries.

USD 73.6 million raised from the Government of China in 2017; **USD 6.8 million** raised from Chinese private sector and public in 2017

Operational Updates

- Two domestic projects have begun, signalling WFP's renaissance in China's field operations after more than a decade. The domestic capacity strengthening activities will be implemented through small-scale, innovative pilot projects that will provide evidence-based lessons and experience for further scale-up and government take-up.
- The 2017 Symposium on Demand-driven South-South Cooperation worked towards ensuring that WFP China's South-South Cooperation initiatives are driven by the demand from developing countries. WFP China identified four thematic areas and three levels of modalities for South-South Cooperation. A SSC Needs Analysis Report was developed to serve as a planning tool for the work of the COE in 2018 and beyond. WFP China successfully organized 7 South-South Cooperation activities, including policy dialogues, capacity building and technical study tours involving 68 participants representing government institutions, academia and relevant agencies from 22 countries across Africa and Asia.
- WFP China continues its function as a resource mobilization partner with the Chinese government and the private sector. Intensified strategic partnerships greatly contributed to the progress made in achieving strategic outcomes, with resource mobilization from both the Government and the private sector hitting record highs in 2017.
- Increased high-level exchanges between WFP and the Government (8 high-level visits from WFP senior management to China), including a new Memorandum of Understanding on the Junior Professional Officer programme, highlight the importance of a deepened mutual understanding and enhanced partnership to achieve zero hunger. WFP, in 2017, was the UN agency receiving the largest portion of Chinese funding – the result of our strong implementation capacity, global network, and deep field presence.

Contact info: Han Jiang (Han.Jiang@wfp.org)

Country Director: Sixi Qu

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/china

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
29,136,414	4,510,210	2,594,549

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition.

Strategic Outcome 1: Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020.

Focus area: Root causes.

Activities:

- Activity 1: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition.

Strategic Outcome 2: Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced.

Focus area: Root causes.

Activities:

- Activity 2: Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains.

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable.

Strategic Outcome 3: Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round.

Focus area: Resilience-building.

Activities:

- Activity 3: Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks –supply chain interventions asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems.

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs.

Strategic Outcome 4: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG2 targets by 2030.

Focus area: Root causes.

Activities:

- Activity 4: Provide government with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues.
- Activity 5: Knowledge-sharing through study-tours training technology transfer and online exchange platforms.
- Activity 6: Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers.

Strategic Result 7: Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment.

Strategic Outcome 5: Work to enhance food security and nutrition in targeted “poverty counties” and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private-sector resources and public-private partnerships

Focus area: Root Causes.

Activities:

- Activity 7: Development and formalization of partnerships.
- Activity 8: Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government.

Monitoring

- The China office participated in the pilot M&E framework for the Corporate Results Framework (CRF). The South-South Cooperation (SSC) team has been working closely with the HQ SSC unit to establish indicators for SSC activities.
- Monitoring missions have taken place across project areas in order to identify specific needs. Systems and tools, including reporting templates and monitoring indicators, have been developed and put into practice to capture the progress and impact of activities.
- Innovative use of big data technology in monitoring the preschool nutrition improvement project has been applied through the cooperation with China Development Research Foundation.
- IFPRI was commissioned by WFP China to do the impact evaluation on the Pre-school Nutrition Project. The field mission of the evaluation team has been completed which tested and verified the evaluation framework and methodologies.

Challenges

- Due to funding shortfalls, activities under Strategic Outcome 3 have not yet begun.

Partnerships

- Partnerships are fundamental for all three pillars of the China CSP. New partnerships with research and academic institutions, for example, are bringing additional technical support into WFP’s programme. Innovative partnerships with the private sectors are also under development.
- WFP China has been participating in UN Theme Groups, particularly in with respect to RBA collaboration and the Group on Agriculture and Food Security, which WFP leads. WFP and FAO submitted a proposal to the DOCO Innovation Fund to develop a new project. Further, China RBA team jointly submitted an application for the 2018 RBA award of excellence.

Donors

China’s Ministry of Commerce, China’s Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, AliExpress, Mastercard, Royal DSM, and the Chinese public through Tencent online fundraising platforms.