

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



# China Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2021

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Summary . . . . .                                       | 3  |
| Context and Operations . . . . .                        | 4  |
| Programme Performance - Resources for Results . . . . . | 6  |
| Programme Performance . . . . .                         | 7  |
| Strategic Outcome 01 . . . . .                          | 7  |
| Strategic Outcome 02 . . . . .                          | 7  |
| Strategic Outcome 03 . . . . .                          | 8  |
| Strategic Outcome 04 . . . . .                          | 8  |
| Strategic Outcome 05 . . . . .                          | 9  |
| Cross-cutting Results . . . . .                         | 11 |
| Progress towards gender equality . . . . .              | 11 |
| Environment . . . . .                                   | 11 |
| Figures and Indicators . . . . .                        | 12 |
| Data Notes . . . . .                                    | 12 |
| Output Indicators . . . . .                             | 13 |
| Outcome Indicators . . . . .                            | 15 |
| Cross-cutting Indicators . . . . .                      | 16 |
| Progress towards gender equality . . . . .              | 16 |
| Environment . . . . .                                   | 16 |

# Summary

In 2018 the WFP China Office rolled out its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), increased staff, and deepened partnerships and communications. Since China and WFP signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2016 to strengthen their partnership for global hunger solutions, the WFP China Office has transformed from a small liaison office of six staff to 22 by the end of 2018. Of note are two visits to China in 2018 by the Executive Director, including his participation in the Ministerial Forum on South-South Cooperation in Agriculture, meetings with the Vice-Premier, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Vice-Chairman of the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) and the signing of a Letter of Intent with tech giant, Alibaba Group.

All three pillars of the CSP were fully rolled out in 2018. Two small-scale innovative pilot projects were launched inside China with support from the domestic programmes pillar (school feeding for pre-school children and support to smallholder kiwi farmers) and a further two are under development (Gansu zinc-rich potatoes and expansion of school feeding for pre-school children to Guangxi province).

The WFP China Centre of Excellence has also been highly active throughout the year. Five workshops, one seminar, and 30 events took place, including speaking slots at the COP24 in Poland, and at the South-South Expo in New York.

The Government of China underwent significant changes in 2018 as well. The establishment of the new CIDCA, the new Ministry of Emergency Management, and the expanded mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs are of particular significance to WFP. These changes, particularly the establishment of the new donor agency CIDCA, have meant that the government's contributions to UN agencies were more limited in 2018 than in 2017. Nonetheless, while funding from the Government of China to WFP in 2018 was USD 32.5 million lower than the record USD 73.6 million received in 2017, it is still higher than all other previous years - and WFP remains the largest recipient of Chinese funding among all UN agencies in China.

The WFP China Office also scaled up collaborations with the Chinese private sector in 2018, including signing a Letter of Intent with Alibaba Group to partner in a number of areas. New private partners, including Meituan.com (the largest on-demand delivery platform in the world) and Sunny Group, have joined efforts with WFP, and others, including General Mills and Teck Resources Ltd. have contributed to resource mobilization. In addition to these new developments, the WFP China Office has strengthened existing partnerships, for example, with Tencent for school meals in China and Cambodia.

Overall, the WFP China Office profile has increased significantly, promoting partnerships with stakeholders and spreading awareness of SDG 2 "Zero Hunger". Of note are the steady growth in followers on WFP's Chinese social

media accounts, further cooperation with celebrity partners, and increased coverage of WFP in the Chinese media.



# Context and Operations

For WFP China Office, 2018 marked a transformational year in its development trajectory, as outlined in the previous section. Following the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP and the Government of China in March 2016, and the launch of the China Country Strategic Plan (2017–2021) in March 2017, the WFP China Office has been integrating the various functions of a Country Office, a Liaison Office and a Center of Excellence.

The WFP China Office's operational progress resonates with China's concrete commitment to the SDGs and the government's growing efforts to shoulder global responsibilities, illustrated by Chinese President Xi Jinping emphasis on the importance of achieving the SDGs, including the commitment of USD 3 billion towards this end.

In line with this commitment, China established the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) in 2018 as a direct subordinate body of the State Council. The agency formulates strategic guidelines, plans and policies for foreign aid, coordinates and offers advice on major foreign aid issues, advances reforms in matters involving foreign aid, and identifies major programs and supervises and evaluates their implementation. Importantly, CIDCA can help avoid fragmentation in international aid work, strengthen its strategic planning and overall coordination, as well as reform and optimise China's foreign aid structures. Along with establishing a relationship with CIDCA, in 2018, WFP maintained close relations with the Ministry of Rural Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), the WFP China Office's window ministry.

China's first major policy announcement of 2018 came in February, when it revealed the annual agricultural work plan 'Document Number One' *CCP Central Committee and State Council Opinions on Implementing the Rural Revitalisation Strategy*, which reiterated the policy direction agreed upon at the Central Economic Work Conference and laid out a path to phased rural revitalisation with milestones in 2020, 2035 and 2050. Regarding WFP, the WFP China Office's operations focus on two key policy areas: school feeding for pre-school children and support to smallholder farmers across the value chain. The document identified the necessity of modernising agriculture by connecting smallholders to the value chain at post-harvest, and recognised poverty alleviation as the premise of rural revitalisation in the course of reaching the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner.

The rural population living under the national poverty line fell 83 percent, i.e. from 98.9 million to 16.6 million, between 2012 and 2018. The impoverishment rate also decreased from 10.2 percent to 1.7 percent during this six-year span, with 13.8 million people escaping poverty annually. In 2018, China raised the national poverty line to CNY 2,855 (approximately USD 425), a six percent increase from 2017. Despite these positive outcomes, China still faces challenges



in reducing residual poverty, inequality and malnutrition.

Given this background, China called on WFP to help combat poverty and hunger in their final stages. WFP can support the government to capture experiences in food security, nutrition improvement and poverty alleviation through its pilot operation, which can be subsequently shared with other countries. This could be achieved through policy dialogue, technical training and exchange, expert dispatch, policy research, and online exchange. A major focus, therefore, of WFP's work in China is to support the government's priority of eradicating extreme poverty by the end of 2020.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP and China's Ministry of Agriculture, the Government is committed to providing no less than USD 1.5 million per year to support WFP China Office's activities. WFP China Office received just over USD 2.4 million from the Ministry in 2018 for the implementation of the CSP. WFP China Office also received USD 40,000 in online donations from the Chinese public; however, all of these contributions were received during December 2018. Therefore, implementation across all the strategic outcomes did not reach 100 percent in 2018, with funding going towards South-South Cooperation and partnership building, as priorities.

With resource mobilization from both the Government of China and private sector for WFP's global operations as one of the key strategic outcomes of the CSP, the WFP China Office raised over USD 32.6 million from the government and USD 1.7 million from the Chinese private sector in support of WFP's operations around the world.

The WFP China Office also achieved significant results on the domestic programmes and the Centre of Excellence (COE) for South-South Cooperation pillars. CSP Activities 4, 5 and 6 were well implemented through the COE for South-South Cooperation; WFP has thus established a prominent platform for China to share its experiences to help other countries achieve Zero Hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The COE has demonstrated the great value of WFP in building strong capacities for developing countries by sharing knowledge at all levels. Moreover, the COE is in the process of systematizing its approach through the soon-to-be-established South-South Cooperation Knowledge Sharing Platform.

The WFP China Office gained significant support to implement the CSP Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 during 2018. WFP is the first UN agency to establish ministerial level communication with China's newly formed Ministry of Emergency Management, which oversees disaster risks reduction and resilience building. More concrete actions will be taken in 2019 including preparing and signing the MoU and exploring specific cooperation activities.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020

In line with China’s national development agenda and its targeted poverty alleviation programme, WFP China Office has developed a Preschool Nutrition Improvement Pilot Project in Xiangxi, Hunan Province. This school meals project targets pre-school children between the ages of 3 and 5 years for a nutritious warm school lunch each day. It also supports procurement from local smallholder farmers.

The Government provided 125,200 nutritious meals to 1,565 students with the assistance of WFP, which also carried out important nutrition education and training for teachers. The WFP China Office organized the first training in mid-July with the support of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Pre- and post-training questionnaires were collected to evaluate the baseline awareness level and needs for future education programs. The nutrition knowledge messaging has reached 43 teachers (10 male and 33 female). On top of the training sessions, 48 World Food Day posters and 142 Nutrition Knowledge Posters were distributed in the kindergartens connected to the project, potentially serving nutrition education purposes for children and parents. WFP also partnered with the Institute of Food and Nutrition Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (IFND, MARA) to conduct a further nutrition education program and campaign. WFP and IFND are working together to develop a nutrition education curriculum and innovative messaging tools, both online and offline, targeting the most vulnerable groups.

WFP also worked extensively with partners during the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes, to bring in concerted technical expertise and complementary resources to help achieve the project goals. WFP collaborated with the China Development Research Foundation (CDRF) to initiate the Preschool Nutrition Improvement Initiative. Through the Sunshine School Meal digital monitoring platform, big data and modern internet technology is being adopted to collect data on the implementation of daily nutritious meals in kindergartens, including food purchasing price, usage, nutrient composition and intake. This platform is also an effective transparency tool, sharing the project implementation with parents, teachers and donors. The CDRF provided WFP and local government authorities with four monthly reports based on daily data collection from pilot kindergartens. The reports enable schools to make adjustments to their procurement and meal-planning processes to provide the healthy meals at the lowest cost.

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is conducting a decentralized evaluation on this project. Since it is a pilot, the evidence-based

findings support the potential future scale-up and promote government policy uptake. The evaluation, including baseline and impact studies, measures changes to the preschool children’s nutrition status, as well as increases in smallholder farmers’ income. The inception report and the baseline survey have been completed. The data collected is being analysed, and a baseline report is being prepared that will enable any changes of key indicators to be recorded. Preliminary findings have been shared with all major stakeholders and external reference group members, and recommendations have been put forward for the next stages of implementation - including a focus on anaemia, diversifying the food menu, providing targeted nutrition education and messaging, and increasing support to smallholder farmers.

The Government of China has endorsed the potential scale-up of the project to Guangxi province, and implementation is expected to begin next year.

## Strategic Outcome 02

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

### Kiwi Smallholder Farmer Value Chain Project

WFP initiated the ‘Kiwi Smallholder Farmer Value Chain Project’ in Jinzhai County, Anhui Province to help smallholder farmers through developing the kiwi value chain. This project targets 150 smallholder farmers, most of whom are elderly and disabled, with limited development capacity. The project aims to establish a pro-poor, benefit-sharing mechanism that connects the smallholders to each other, both cooperative and aggregator, and aims to increase smallholders’ income by developing kiwi fruit production. Further, it tries to better connect them to the value chain and markets, as well as improve their access to public goods and services by formulating farmer organizations, such as cooperatives. In accordance with the planned project mechanism, an inclusive pro-poor cooperative was set up, 300 Mu (equivalent to 20 hectares) of land was transferred, and a standard kiwi plantation field was prepared on this land.

Another important component of the project is capacity enhancement for smallholders. Professors from Anhui Agriculture University held outdoor and indoor training sessions, including a training workshop on kiwi planting techniques and another on storage of agriculture products, benefiting more than 159 farmers (80 male and 79 female). Moreover, technical staff from the county agriculture department provided more than ten field training sessions, which enhanced the smallholders’ capacity to withstand natural disasters. This is achieved by improving their planting skills, helping them select resistant varieties and ensuring a scientific management model. More workshops are being



planned with the aim of empowering women.

With the official launching of the project in May 2018, and the first tranche of WFP funds transferred to the project in late August, the project is still in an early stage. Due to the seasonality of the kiwi planting, the kiwi seedling can only be planted in March 2019. Enhanced asset were not tangible in 2018.

### Zinc-enriched potato project

The zinc-enriched potato project aims to improve food and nutritional security by promoting zinc-rich agricultural products. The project is designed to increase the availability of zinc-rich potatoes in poor rural Gansu, where the prevalence of zinc deficiency is high. Furthermore, it aims to increase smallholder farmers' income – therefore helping break the cycle of poverty – by enhancing the ability to target the poorest smallholder farmers. The WFP China Office has worked with a number of institutions and academies to develop this project. For instance, WFP, Teck and the provincial government of Gansu signed a Letter of Intent at the Belt and Road (Dunhuang) International Forum for Agricultural Cooperation on 27 September, which gave visibility and momentum to the partnership and reflected the parties' good intentions to work together towards increasing food and nutrition security and contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2, Zero Hunger.

#### Strategic Outcome 03

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

Due to resource constraints, this activity was not pursued in 2018.

#### Strategic Outcome 04

Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030

The WFP China Office cooperates with the Government of China to share China's experience with other developing countries. It achieves this mainly by facilitating knowledge sharing at the institutional and grassroots levels. The WFP China Centre of Excellence had a fruitful year in 2018, which included the organization of five training workshops and one seminar in collaboration with Chinese partners, engaging 90 participants from 26 developing countries. A South-South Cooperation Knowledge Sharing platform has been under construction to showcase the successful experience of China's rural development and share pragmatic technologies that are affordable and applicable for smallholders

in other developing countries.

Together with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (ESCAP-CSAM) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, WFP China Office organized a training workshop 21-27 March on Harvesting and Post-Harvest Mechanization to support food security in Asia and Africa. The workshop involved a series of presentations and field trips aiming to promote sustainable agriculture and share China's knowledge and development experience in harvesting and post-harvest mechanization technologies. It succeeded in bringing together 13 delegates from 10 countries: Cambodia, Cameroon, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Supported by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China, the WFP China Office organized a training workshop on Value Chain Development for Smallholders through South-South Cooperation in Beijing, Zhejiang and Hainan provinces 29 July-7 August. Eleven participants from five countries participated in the workshop, including technical experts, management personnel for food authority, and leading farmers of grain associations from the governments of Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Cameroon and Senegal, as well as WFP personnel from these Country Offices.

With support from the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration of China, the WFP China Office organized a training workshop on National Grain Reserve and Food System Management, 17-26 August. Seventeen participants joined the workshop, including technical experts and management personnel for food authority from the governments of Niger, Tanzania, Egypt, Uganda, Senegal, as well as WFP officers from respective Country Offices and the Regional Bureau of Nairobi.

The WFP China Office co-organized a training workshop on Youth Leadership Program in the B&R; and South-South Agricultural Cooperation (Nurturing Young African Leaders in Agriculture) with the China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture, China Agricultural University in Beijing and Harbin, 27 August-2 September. This program was funded by the Government of China and supported by United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), which proved a favourable start for WFP-UNOSSC's pragmatic collaboration as a follow-up to the visit of the Special Envoy of South-South Cooperation of the UN Secretary-General.

The WFP China Centre of Excellence successfully organized a seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resilience, which included Early Warning System and Rapid Assessment, in Beijing, 22-23 October. Around 50 representatives, including 18 participants from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste; WFP's Regional Bureau for Asia and the



Pacific; Chinese government agencies; academia; and technical agencies attended the seminar. The seminar provided a comprehensive overview of China's institutes for disaster reduction and climate change resilience building, and was well-received. The event created opportunities for participants to exchange ideas and insights on policy consultancy, strengthen institutional capacities, and expand exposure to effective policy and models regarding disaster preparedness, disaster reduction, resilience building, early warning system and rapid assessment. It helped to establish entry points to forge linkages with Chinese providers of solutions as well as with the technical counterparts from other developing countries.

The WFP China Office organized a training workshop on Food Processing and Rice Fortification in Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Hunan Provinces in China, 28 October-3 November. Eighteen participants from six countries joined the workshop, including government representatives at institutional or technical levels from the countries that have raised South-South Cooperation needs in this area, namely Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste, as well as WFP officers from WFP's Nutrition Division, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, and respective Country Offices.

The WFP China Office also facilitated the Demonstration in Africa/Asia/Latin America by Africans/Asians/Latin Americans (DAA) project, which is a collaboration between the Government of China and other developing countries designed to foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers through technical cooperation and local demonstration country projects. The WFP China Office has made efforts to leverage China's South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) South-South and Triangular Cooperation Facility to support DAA country projects, such as in Zimbabwe, Senegal, Egypt and Kenya.

The WFP China Office also collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on a thematic study titled "China's Food Security Policy Evolution and Its Practice". The China Agricultural University was hired to carry out the research, and the WFP team worked closely with them on the study. The report is nearing completion.

The WFP China Office has maintained close collaboration with several Chinese Government agencies, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, State Food and Strategic Reserve Administration, Ministry of Emergency Management, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges of and Ministry of Commerce. The WFP China Office has also kept working communication and technical exchange with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Academy of South-South Cooperation of China Agricultural University, Beijing Normal University, Shanghai Normal University,

Nanjing Agricultural University, and Northwest Agricultural and Forestry University, to forge links with technical experts on food security and value chain development.

Following intensive discussions and official approval from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the parties developed the Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening South-South Cooperation for Food Security and Nutrition (CICETE), which is ready to be signed on an occasion agreed with the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration. The WFP China Office has conducted consultations with China International Trust Investment Corporation Construction (CITIC Construction) to align South-South Cooperation efforts in Southeast Asia and Africa. The Letter of Intent between WFP and CITIC Construction is ready for endorsement.

### **Strategic Outcome 05**

**Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted "poverty counties" and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships**

Strategic Outcome 5 comprises the third pillar of the WFP-China Memorandum of Understanding, and focuses on forging public-private partnerships in China in support of food security and nutrition targets.

To achieve the Strategic Outcome, the WFP China Office has been collecting, summarizing and sharing key information with WFP Country Offices worldwide on the newly established donor agency in China – the China International Development Cooperation Agency – and its priorities and funding modalities. The WFP Country Office also facilitated many high-level visits from Headquarters and Regional Bureaus to introduce WFP and discuss future cooperation with the donor agencies and technical cooperating partners.

WFP remained the largest recipient of Chinese multilateral funding among all UN agencies in China in 2018. WFP received USD 25 million from the China International Development Cooperation Agency for emergency food assistance across five countries in Africa.

For the regular development project funding under China's South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, WFP is the second largest organization whose applications were successfully shortlisted, totalling five projects and nearly USD 10 million. These funds should be approved in 2019.

WFP also received USD 7.5 million from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in support of the Immediate Response Account, China Country Strategic Plan, Junior Professional Officers, P4P programme, South-South Cooperation, and WFP Country Offices in Peru, Lesotho, Bolivia and other developing



countries. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs has doubled the Government Counterpart Cash Contributions to the WFP China Office with the amount of USD 144,030.

The Government of China is learning from WFP in the areas of food procurement, transportation and distribution, and gaining experiences on logistics for China's bilateral aid.

The WFP China Office also built strong partnerships with multiple government agencies in China, including the main counterpart, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs; the new donor agency, the China International Development Cooperation Agency; the foreign policy maker, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the newly established Ministry of Emergency Management, which oversees disaster risk reduction and resilience building. WFP is the first UN agency to have ministerial level meetings with the Ministry of Emergency Management.

Despite the intensive government reform and restructuring of China's foreign aid system, especially the China International Development Cooperation Agency, which was established in April 2018, WFP mobilized resources to support the operations of seven other Country Offices.

The WFP China Office has made great strides in creating and strengthening private partnerships, which proved to be essential in realizing the WFP mandate in China.

In terms of online fundraising, the WFP China Office has successfully organized campaigns with partners, including Tencent, Alibaba and Meituan. Approximately USD 1.1 million was raised through Tencent platforms for the Cambodia school meals project over the past year, while USD 60,000 was raised from 40,000 persons within the short span of three days on the occasion of World Food Day 2018. Negotiation is under way with Alibaba for online fundraising cooperation.

The WFP China Office continues to work with private donors and provide donor stewardship, such as through preparing reports, visibility materials, meetings and events. The WFP China Office successfully established new partnerships, including with Meituan (USD 250,000) and Sunny Group (USD 300,000). In collaboration with WFP USA, an agreement with General Mills (USD 472,500) was signed. DSM also contributed USD 8,000.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The WFP China Office mainstreams gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the activities in its Country Strategic Plan to deliver gender equitable results.

Under pillar 1, the WFP China Office adopted a gender-transformative approach to mitigate gender disparities in decision-making rights and income, two important embodiments of social justice and labour value. WFP seeks to empower women by increasing their participation in decision-making through strengthening institutional channels and providing technical capacity development opportunities. To ensure gender equality at project management level, Project Leading Groups (PLGs) in the activities under both SO1 and SO2 were established with an emphasis on the participation of women in decision-making. Selected women in the PLGs are responsible for the overall coordination of project implementation, reviewing and approving work plans, mobilizing resources for co-financing, monitoring project progress, and trouble-shooting.

Under SO1, WFP has also taken into consideration the care for the mothers of left-behind children and women's empowerment throughout SO1 activities, to ensure economic income of left-behind women so that they can better support their children in their growth and extend the long-term impact of the project. WFP has also sought to break structural barriers to women's education opportunities through school meal provision. Free, nutritional lunch provision serves as an incentive for parents to send children to school, reduces the pre-school age dropout rate, and improves children's school performance. Of the 1,559 children who received free, nutritional lunches in 2018, 691, i.e. 44.3 percent, are female.

Under SO2, in the project cooperative (Tianyuan), where most management roles in the region were previously occupied by women, now four out of nine members, i.e. 44.4 percent, on the Cooperative Management Committee are female. In addition, 52 females participated in the technical capacity development activities (two indoor sessions, ten field trainings), accounting for 46 percent of the total beneficiaries. Technical assistance creates a space for women to seek alternatives to their traditional gender role as unpaid caretakers, petty traders, or providers of non-technical labour.

## Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The WFP China Office and the National Centre of Disaster Risk Reduction of China (NDRCC), the central technical agency for disaster reduction and management, convened a Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resilience, including Early Warning Systems and Rapid Assessments, in Beijing on 22-23 October. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China also supported the event, which was attended by approximately 50 representatives, including 18 participants from the governments of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste; the WFP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific; Chinese government agencies; academia; and technical agencies. The Seminar, which received positive feedback, provided a comprehensive overview of China's institutes for disaster reduction and climate change resilience building, through a one-discussion and one-day field visit.

During the 24th session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP24) in Katowice, Poland on 12 December, the WFP China Office attended the High Level Forum on South-South Cooperation on Climate Change, which was jointly organized by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China and the UNOSSC in the China Pavilion. In the thematic discussion on Climate Action and Poverty Eradication, the WFP China Office highlighted its engagement on South-South Cooperation in addressing climate change challenges and its efforts in partnership building with the private sector in China.

Besides the South-South Cooperation activities at policy and institutional levels, the WFP China Office has been investing enormous efforts in formulating South-South Cooperation activity at grass root level by initiating "Demonstration by Asian in Asia" and "Demonstration by Africans in Africa" (DAA) with objective to promote young farmers leadership. Climate change is a focus of technical support from China. The WFP China Office anticipated to join the force to promote facilities connectivity through WFP's development projects as Food for Assets, and will explore further investment and trade opportunities by engaging more with Chinese enterprises for international development through South-South Cooperation for climate change. The WFP China Office has been working together with the WFP Kenya Office and WFP Zimbabwe Office to design DAA projects which are tailored at addressing climate related disasters in drought-prone areas in the countries. These initiatives should be launched in 2019 pending the availability of funding.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Michael Huggins  
Children

# Output Indicators

| Detailed Indicator   | Unit             | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>  |                  |              |              |            |
| Strategic Outcome 01: Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020   |                  |              |              |            |
| Output C: Delivery of national nutrition programmes informed by global best practices and experiences  |                  |              |              |            |
| Act 01. Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.   |                  |              |              |            |
| Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training  | individual       | 150.0        | 150.0        | 100.0      |
| Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)   | training session | 1.0          | 1.0          | 100.0      |
| Output C: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas   |                  |              |              |            |
| Act 01. Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.   |                  |              |              |            |
| Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)   | training session | -            | -            | 0.0        |
| <b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>  |                  |              |              |            |
| Strategic Outcome 02: 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 |                  |              |              |            |
| Output C: Better organization of targeted farmers throughout the value chain   |                  |              |              |            |
| Act 02. Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains   |                  |              |              |            |
| Number of planned targeted villages  | village          | 4.0          | 4.0          | 100.0      |
| Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA/NRM)  | training session | 12.0         | 12.0         | 100.0      |
| <b>Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs</b>  |                  |              |              |            |
| Strategic Outcome 04: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030                                 |                  |              |              |            |
| Output C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition.   |                  |              |              |            |
| Act 05. Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms   |                  |              |              |            |
| Number of guidance document developed and circulated   | item             | 1.0          | 1.0          | 100.0      |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided   | unit             | 1.0          | 1.0          | 100.0      |
| Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners   | report           | 1.0          | 1.0          | 100.0      |

| Detailed Indicator   | Unit             | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Number of training sessions/workshop organized                 | training session | 9.0          | 2.0          | 22.2       |
| Out-sourced model piloted in at least one region (no=0, yes=1) | activity         | -            | -            | 0.0        |

# Outcome Indicators

| Target / Location  | Modalities | Activities | Gender  | Base Value | Latest Follow Up | Year End Target | CSP End Target | Date/Source/Means of Collection  |
|--|------------|------------|---------|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| <b>Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition</b>   |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Strategic Outcome 01: Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020   |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 4 (National programme design and delivery)  |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Number of new or improved programmes to enhance food security and nutrition  | -          | -          | male    | -          | -                | -               | -              | Base Value: 2018.09, Joint survey, Baseline Survey<br>Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records<br>Year end Target: 2018.12         |
|  |            |            | female  | -          | -                | -               | -              |  |
|  |            |            | overall | 0          | 1                | =1              | -              |  |
| <b>Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>   |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Strategic Outcome 02: 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                                   |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base   |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Smallholder household's yearly income  | -          | -          | male    | -          | -                | -               | -              | Base Value: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey   |
|  |            |            | female  | -          | -                | -               | -              |  |
|  |            |            | overall | 33000.00   | -                | -               | -              |  |
| <b>Strategic Result 7 - Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment</b>  |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Strategic Outcome 05: Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted "poverty counties" and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Outcome Indicator: Effectiveness, coherence and results of partnerships (as per qualitative review)  |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| partnerships formed and maintained   | -          | -          | male    | -          | -                | -               | -              | Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records<br>Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records<br>Year end Target: 2018.12 |
|  |            |            | female  | -          | -                | -               | -              |  |
|  |            |            | overall | 8          | 10.00            | =10.00          | -              |  |

## Cross-cutting Indicators

| Target / Location   | Modalities | Activities | Gender  | Base Value | Latest Follow Up | Year End Target | CSP End Target | Date/Source/Means of Collection  |
|---|------------|------------|---------|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| Progress towards gender equality  |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population  |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Cooperative leadership  | -          | -          | male    | -          | -                | -               | -              | Base Value: 2018.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 |
|   |            |            | female  | -          | -                | -               | -              |  |
|   |            |            | overall | 0          | 44.40            | ≥30.00          | -              |  |
| Environment   |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment   |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified  |            |            |         |            |                  |                 |                |  |
| Number of seminars held   | -          | -          | male    | -          | -                | -               | -              | Base Value: 2018.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.10 |
|   |            |            | female  | -          | -                | -               | -              |  |
|   |            |            | overall | 1          | 1                | =1              | -              |  |

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

Caroline Legros (DCD)  
caroline.legros@wfp.org

### **Country director**

Sixi Qu

Cover page photo © WFP/Michael Huggins  
Children

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/china>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result  | Strategic Outcome  | Activity  | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures   | Balance of Resources |
|---|--|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 2   | Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020   | Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.  | 978,425          | 499,858                 | 0                      | 499,858             | 425,702        | 74,156               |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>                       |  |   | <b>978,425</b>   | <b>499,858</b>          | <b>0</b>               | <b>499,858</b>      | <b>425,702</b> | <b>74,156</b>        |
| 3   | 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                             | Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains  | 978,425          | 370,875                 | 0                      | 370,875             | 181,701        | 189,175              |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b> |  |   | <b>978,425</b>   | <b>370,875</b>          | <b>0</b>               | <b>370,875</b>      | <b>181,701</b> | <b>189,175</b>       |
| 4   | Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round | Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems | 980,242          | 82,608                  | 0                      | 82,608              | 71,166         | 11,442               |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>                           |  |   | <b>980,242</b>   | <b>82,608</b>           | <b>0</b>               | <b>82,608</b>       | <b>71,166</b>  | <b>11,442</b>        |

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result   | Strategic Outcome  | Activity   | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures     | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 5  | Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030 | Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers                                    | 920,589          | 208,165                 | 0                      | 208,165             | 143,532          | 64,633               |
|  |  | Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues    | 408,830          | 417,354                 | 0                      | 417,354             | 388,787          | 28,567               |
|  |  | Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms | 1,396,979        | 650,403                 | 0                      | 650,403             | 472,812          | 177,591              |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |  |  | <b>2,726,398</b> | <b>1,275,922</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>1,275,922</b>    | <b>1,005,131</b> | <b>270,791</b>       |

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result  | Strategic Outcome  | Activity   | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures     | Balance of Resources |
|---|--|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 7   | Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted "poverty counties" and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships | Development and formalization of partnerships                | 246,640          | 485,371                 | 0                      | 485,371             | 443,688          | 41,684               |
|   |  | Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government | 75,039           | 348,629                 | 0                      | 348,629             | 288,774          | 59,856               |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)</b> |  |  | <b>321,679</b>   | <b>834,001</b>          | <b>0</b>               | <b>834,001</b>      | <b>732,461</b>   | <b>101,539</b>       |
|   |  | Non Activity Specific  | 0                | 2,555,442               | 0                      | 2,555,442           | 0                | 2,555,442            |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>  |  |  | <b>0</b>         | <b>2,555,442</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>2,555,442</b>    | <b>0</b>         | <b>2,555,442</b>     |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>  |  |  | <b>5,985,167</b> | <b>5,618,706</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>5,618,706</b>    | <b>2,416,160</b> | <b>3,202,545</b>     |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>  |  |  | <b>2,007,284</b> | <b>909,758</b>          | <b>0</b>               | <b>909,758</b>      | <b>708,103</b>   | <b>201,655</b>       |
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>   |  |  | <b>7,992,451</b> | <b>6,528,464</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>6,528,464</b>    | <b>3,124,264</b> | <b>3,404,200</b>     |
| <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>  |  |  | <b>536,550</b>   | <b>430,621</b>          |                        | <b>430,621</b>      | <b>430,621</b>   | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  |  |  | <b>8,529,002</b> | <b>6,959,085</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>6,959,085</b>    | <b>3,554,885</b> | <b>3,404,200</b>     |

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result  | Strategic Outcome  | Activity  | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan* | Expenditures   |
|---|--|---|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 2   | Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020   | Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.  | 602,486          | 361,370              | 356,700        |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>                       |  |   | <b>602,486</b>   | <b>361,370</b>       | <b>356,700</b> |
| 3   | 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                             | Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains  | 602,486          | 361,370              | 158,141        |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b> |  |   | <b>602,486</b>   | <b>361,370</b>       | <b>158,141</b> |
| 4   | Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round | Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems | 603,511          | 361,959              | 49,762         |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>                           |  |   | <b>603,511</b>   | <b>361,959</b>       | <b>49,762</b>  |

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result   | Strategic Outcome  | Activity   | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan* | Expenditures   |
|--|--|--|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 5  | Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030 | Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers                                    | 567,438          | 278,326              | 102,405        |
|  |  | Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues    | 226,499          | 127,608              | 194,989        |
|  |  | Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms | 663,857          | 457,647              | 223,468        |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |  |  | <b>1,457,794</b> | <b>863,581</b>       | <b>520,862</b> |

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result  | Strategic Outcome  | Activity   | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan* | Expenditures     |
|---|--|--|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 7   | Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted "poverty counties" and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships | Development and formalization of partnerships                | 132,569          | 91,365               | 264,344          |
|   |  | Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government | 40,100           | 19,916               | 150,920          |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)</b> |  |  | <b>172,669</b>   | <b>111,281</b>       | <b>415,265</b>   |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>  |  |  | <b>3,438,945</b> | <b>2,059,562</b>     | <b>1,500,729</b> |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>  |  |  | <b>1,145,299</b> | <b>679,027</b>       | <b>283,490</b>   |
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>   |  |  | <b>4,584,244</b> | <b>2,738,589</b>     | <b>1,784,219</b> |
| <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>  |  |  | <b>297,976</b>   | <b>178,008</b>       | <b>143,002</b>   |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  |  |  | <b>4,882,220</b> | <b>2,916,597</b>     | <b>1,927,222</b> |

\*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018