

SAVING
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China

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, WFP China expanded the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan for 2017-2021 (CSP) and made significant progress in partnership-building, south-south cooperation, and domestic pilot programming. With the support and collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), significant progress was made on four of the Strategic Outcomes of the CSP, with discussions ongoing regarding collaboration in the fifth. In 2019, WFP focused communication around the 40th anniversary of WFP-China Cooperation to further raise WFP's profile and increase public awareness and participation in achieving zero hunger.

In pursuit of reduced malnutrition among children in selected poverty counties, WFP expanded its pre-school nutrition programme to include kindergartens and pre-schools in both Hunan and Guangxi, reaching more than 4,500 children with school meals and generating evidence for the positive outcomes of well-designed pre-school nutrition programmes. WFP also continued work to enhance the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in rural areas, launching a project on zinc-rich potatoes in addition to the previously-launched project in support of kiwi farmers; 6,600 poor small household farmer farmers benefit directly from these interventions.

The WFP China Centre of Excellence worked to enhance South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) with China through 2019. A Seminar on Sharing China's Food Security Policy and Experience in Beijing was organized at which the Report on China's Food Security Policy Evolution and Practice was launched. In December, at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation on Agriculture, WFP China worked with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to co-organize a seminar on Value Chain Development and E-commerce, at which the South-South Knowledge Sharing Platform was launched as a knowledge management tool to share Chinese experience in agriculture, rural development, disaster risk reduction and nutrition security. In 2019, the Centre of Excellence also stepped up its role in brokering operational SSTC pilot projects. Using a USD 1 million contribution from MARA, WFP operationalized a first wave of such projects in Ecuador, Kenya, Sri Lanka and the Republic of Congo. The pilots were rolled out jointly with Rome-Based Agencies partners on the ground.

WFP's work to enhance partnerships and leverage resources for food security and nutrition also progressed during 2019. WFP was able to raise USD 22.9 million in contributions from the China International Development Cooperation Agency for food assistance in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, Lesotho, Dominican Republic, Yemen and Republic of Congo. Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs contributed USD 7.6 million for programmes in China, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Lesotho and East Timor, as well as for the Immediate Response Account and the Junior Professional Officer programme. Work to leverage the resources of the private sector also bore fruit, with more than USD 5.2 million raised in China during 2019, including more than USD 900,000 raised from individuals through the Meituan and Tencent platforms to support nutrition in China and Cambodia. Also, WFP and Alibaba together launched the "Hunger Map LIVE", a ground-breaking global hunger monitoring system that uses artificial intelligence, machine learning and data analytics to predict and track the magnitude and severity of hunger in over 90 countries in close to real-time.

WFP's work in 2019 contributed to Sustainable Development Goal 2 through addressing malnutrition and food security while seeking to enhance food systems. WFP also contributed to Sustainable Goal 17 through resource mobilization, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and policy support.

Context and Operations

In recent decades, China has achieved unprecedented success in development and poverty reduction. China's Human Development Index increased from 0.5 in 1990 to 0.75 in 2017 and is now higher than the world average. In the same period, life expectancy at birth has increased from 69.3 to 76.4, indicating significant health improvements. China has lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty and has set a target of ending extreme poverty by 2020. The Gender Inequality Index also reflects significant improvement in China between 2000 and 2013. The prevalence of undernourishment declined from 15.9 percent in 2002-2004 to 8.8 percent in 2015-2017.

Nonetheless, this means that more than 100 million people remain in a condition of undernourishment. At the same time, China has seen a substantial and increasing problem of obesity and overweight, especially in cities. The rural landscape is dominated by more than 200 million smallholder farmers, who produce most of the food consumed nationally and manage 95 percent of the cultivated land. China is named by the Institute of Economics and Peace as one of the top nine countries facing the risk of climate hazards.

Based on a memorandum of understanding signed in March 2016, the World Food Programme (WFP) works with the Chinese Government to reduce poverty in targeted counties, enhance the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers, and improve the capacity of communities in areas vulnerable to disasters to withstand and respond to climate shocks. This is in line with government plans and priorities, including the 13th Five Year Plan (2016-2020).

Given China's increasing role as a donor for international development and its outstanding experience in reducing poverty, WFP is also working with the Government to share best practices and extend support to developing countries in their efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 on Zero Hunger. WFP hosts a Centre of Excellence in China devoted to promoting South-South cooperation to achieve Zero Hunger.

In line with the Government's priorities, WFP developed the China Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021, which focuses interventions to achieve five Strategic Outcomes.

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

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

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.

Strategic Outcome 4 – Assistance provided to enhance food security and nutrition in select developing countries in line with their prioritized targets under Sustainable Development Goal 2 by 2030.

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.

CSP financial overview

By the end of 2019, the China Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021, which began in March 2017, had been 82 percent funded against the Needs Based Plan so far. Strategic Outcome 1 was 61 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 2 was 63 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 3 was 17 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 4 was 42 percent funded; and Strategic Outcome 5 was 128 percent funded according to the Needs Based Plan.

The Implementation Plan for 2019 was 129 percent funded. Outcome 1 was 134 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 2 was 117 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 3 was 104 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 4 was 90 percent funded; and Strategic Outcome 5 was 124 percent funded according to the Current Implementation Plan.

Of available resources in 2019, two thirds were flexible funding and one third consisted of directed multilateral contributions. There were no contributions from Internal Project Lending, the Immediate Response Account, or inter-agency funding mechanisms.

For the China Country Strategic Plan, WFP mobilised resources through strong partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, which makes a regular annual contribution, and with the private sector in China. This work is ongoing to ensure funding for the programme of work developed between WFP and the Government of China.

A budget revision was made in 2019 to allow for additional investment in partnerships activities under Strategic Outcome 5.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,251,365	\$514,375	\$988,239	\$372,302

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP China worked to enhance national capacity to identify, target and assist nutritionally vulnerable populations by providing capacity development and technical support. This pursued the Chinese Government’s target of reducing the stunting rate for children under 5 years old, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 2 on achieving Zero Hunger. WFP’s work to reduce malnutrition among children in targeted “poverty counties” began with a pre-school nutrition project in Hunan launched in 2018. WFP launched a second pre-school nutrition project in Guangxi in 2019. These projects are supported and endorsed by the local government.

Whilst China has made progress in reducing malnutrition, challenges remain in poor rural areas. Recognizing the importance of child nutrition, the Government has a nationwide school meal programme for primary and secondary school children and provides micronutrient supplement to children aged 6-24 months. However, there is no national nutrition programme in China targeting pre-school children.

Through the Hunan and Guangxi pilot preschool nutrition projects, WFP worked to demonstrate that investing in school meals for preschool children is a vehicle for China to reach its nutrition targets. The programme aims to improve the nutritional status of children in the project areas, mobilize government and other complementary resources, and promote policy innovation through evidence-based experience. The two projects targeted 3-5-year-old preschool children with healthy and nutritious school lunches, combining food and nutrition education, and fostering direct procurement from local smallholder farmers as an effort of poverty alleviation.

In Hunan, during 2019, the project provided year-long hot lunches to 2,552 children in 29 kindergartens and preschools. Those assisted included 1,995 boys and 1,645 girls. 91 percent of the beneficiaries are children from low-income families or left-behind children. The outcomes of the assistance in Hunan will be measured in the End Line Study planned in 2020, following a Baseline Survey completed in 2019. In Guangxi, where the project launched officially in November 2019, school meals were provided starting from December 2019 to 2,006 children in 22 kindergartens and preschools. Those assisted included 1,083 boys and 923 girls and 85 percent of the beneficiaries are children from low-income families or left-behind children. The outcomes of the assistance in Guangxi will be measured in the End Line Study planned in 2022.

To enhance nutrition understanding in the targeted communities, WFP and the Institute of Food and Nutrition Development (IFND) organized nutrition training workshops for kindergarten principals, teachers, cooking staff and parents, including practical knowledge on menu design and food diversification. Some teacher representatives also shared their good practices on linking smallholder procurement, dietary diversification, and nutrition messaging. Five project management staff and 89 teachers attended these trainings.

In turn, school teachers started to act as agents of change to deliver nutrition messages in the local community. 156 second-level community-based messaging sessions were organized by the school teachers who had received the first level training from IFND reaching out to 3,237 parents and grandparents. Some kindergartens initiated school garden activities to bring children to the school backyard or neighboring smallholder farmers’ farms for food and nutrition education. In parallel with the classroom training, online messaging was conducted through interactive online knowledge sharing. Ninety nutrition knowledge posters were distributed and posted, and a set of seasonal school menu was designed and recommended for the schools to take up. The project also contributed to improved hygiene conditions in kitchens, providing equipment including cooking stoves, and refrigerators to ensure higher food quality and standards and avoid disease and infection.

Fifty-nine smallholder farmers including 52 women-headed households have directly participated in the school meal programme through signing procurement contracts since the project was launched. Forty-three different types of vegetables, fruits and other food materials valued at USD 26,972 were directly purchased from these smallholder farmers. This translated into USD 453 in additional income per farm household on average, a 51 percent increase compared to the year of 2018. The locally-sourced food greatly diversified the food basket of the children who seldom ate fresh vegetables or fruits in their school meals previously. Direct purchase from smallholder farmers accounts for 17.6 percent of the total school meals costs. To support this aspect of the project, six technical training sessions for farmers were organized, benefiting 41 households (or 135 person times). 65.2 percent of the participants were women.

In addition to the successful launch of the Hunan project, WFP launched a second pre-school nutrition project in Guangxi in November 2019. Guangxi University and Jingxi Maternal and Child Health Hospital were commissioned to carry out the baseline survey and nutrition and health tracking and monitoring. The baseline survey was conducted in

November with a sample of 372 children of different age groups. Heights and weights of children were measured, peripheral blood samples were collected for detection of haemoglobin level and trace-element, and the children were also tested for cognitive level. Analysis began on differences between age groups and gender groups, the relationship between the children's development and trace elements, and the correlation between children's development and cognitive level.

WFP continued its cooperation with the China Development Research Foundation (CDRF) to introduce the sunshine school meal digital monitoring platform to the Guangxi project. In late November, programme staff of CDRF trained the principals of the 22 kindergartens on how to upload data to the platform using either PCs or smartphones. All of them began to upload meal data and photos to the platform on daily basis starting from December. CDRF provides monthly monitoring reports to WFP and the local project management authorities. An investigation of the needs for the kitchen equipment in 22 kindergartens in the project area was conducted and all kindergartens submitted needs plan for equipment and facilities.

According to the criteria set by WFP, a total of 35 smallholder farmer households were selected to participate in the food supply for the preschools through two Farmers' Cooperatives. The Vegetable Cooperative has organized the members to start growing lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes and green beans. The Chicken Cooperative engaged five smallholder farm households to raise laying hens and provided them with job employment.

Innovation and partnership are central to WFPs nutrition and poverty reduction work in China. Extensive collaboration with knowledge partners, research institutes and academia helped WFP to formulate the programme, while an innovative partnership with the business sector and advocacy community helped WFP to leverage resources and better engage with the public and deliver messages with new tools and wider impact.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas	3

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,251,365	\$514,375	\$1,224,531	\$1,105,399

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP China worked to enhance income-generating capacity among targeted farmers and improve smallholder farmer's organisation within the value chain, providing capacity development and technical assistance. This contributed to the goals of the Chinese Government's Five-Year Plan 2016-2020. WFP's work to support smallholder farmers began with a kiwi value chain development project in Anhui launched in May 2018. WFP launched a zinc-enriched potato project in Gansu in 2019.

The kiwi value chain project supports poor households to actively participate in the kiwi value chain with the goal of increasing the income of poor households. To enhance the organisation of the farmers, the project established a Jinzhai Tianyuan Kiwi Planting Cooperative in 2019 with 150 poor households all as cooperative members. Members were brought together in May to discuss the management of the cooperative. The cooperative undertook technical guidance and training, coordinated agricultural activities, and elected a supervisory board of eight members of poor households, of which six were women. In August, the cooperative hired an agronomist to provide technical guidance to the farmer members.

In 2019, a demonstration orchard of 300 mu (equivalent to 20 hectares) was established through land transfer. Organic fertilisers, ridge building, and ditch digging in a scientific way, the project improved the infrastructure and ecological environment of the production base and enhanced the base's ability to resist natural disasters. Training and on-site demonstration was provided to more than 300 farmer participants on kiwi production, storage, disease control, and e-commerce. Particular efforts were made to empower women. To build a pro-poor environment and enhance the development capacity of the value chain, the pro-poor cooperative was integrated into the standardized management of Jinzhai County Kiwi Consortium; standardized control was implemented on seeds, production processes, and marketing; and links were developed with e-commerce platforms. The demonstration orchard, while serving as a



training base, also provides job opportunity for 48 local smallholder farmers generating additional income of CNY 1800 per month on average. Farmers also earn land rental fee at CNY 600/year from land transfer.

In addition to the continued progress of the Anhui project, a project was launched in September to promote the growing of zinc-rich potatoes by smallholder farmers as a sustainable approach to improving the livelihoods of farmers and addressing zinc deficiency among local populations in the poverty-stricken areas in China. An inception workshop and baseline study took place in 2019, to enable the monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of the projects upon the completion of the End Line Study. The project aims to establish innovative and green cultivation systems for zinc-rich potatoes; support more than 3,000 small-holder farmers to produce zinc-rich potatoes; increase awareness of nutrition and hidden hunger; and improve branding and marketing of zinc-rich potatoes.

WFP provided technical and financial support on these projects to enhance the income-generating capacity of targeted farmers taking nutrition-sensitive value chain approach, and giving due attention to enhance smallholder farmers resilience for sustainable food system. In these efforts, WFP collaborates and aligns closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and its networks in the provincial and grassroots level government counterparts. The innovative and inclusive pro-poor benefit-sharing and farmer aggregation mechanism in the kiwi project is working to link the smallholder farmers with modern agriculture and enjoy the value addition.

Innovation and partnership are central to WFP's nutrition and poverty reduction work in China. Extensive collaboration with knowledge partners, research institutes and academia including the National Agriculture Technology and Extension Center, International Potato Center, Food and Nutrition Development Institute at the national level and many more at the provincial level helped WFP to better formulate the programme and implementation plan. Innovative partnership with the business sector and advocacy community helped WFP to leverage resources and better engage with the public and deliver messages with new tools and wider impact. These initiatives are central to enable innovative approaches to be tested and if proven successful, scaled to other countries. The Anhui project also serves as the beginning of WFP's partnership with Alibaba, which led to the signing of a global corporate partnership between the two entities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains	3

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,132,473	\$461,260	\$288,811	\$95,720

WFP China did not conduct any activities under Strategic Outcome 3 in 2019. Expenditures reported under SO3 represent a portion of WFP China's overall senior management costs and local programme staff costs.

Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,486,217	\$663,971	\$784,791	\$670,097

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP China worked to enhance the capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations through South-South Cooperation. WFP's Centre of Excellence in China continued its work to promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), so that other countries can learn from China's experiences. It facilitated policy dialogue, technical training, expert deployment, policy research, capacity strengthening and other activities pursuant not only to SDG 2, but also SDG 17 on partnerships. The WFP China Centre of Excellence facilitated these activities

leveraging partnerships in China to address identified needs in other developing countries.

This entailed three Activities: providing governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues; knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms; and fostering leadership for a new generation of smallholder farmers.

In March, the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA +40) was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. WFP China organised a side event on collaboration between China and WFP on fostering farmers' leadership for enhanced resilience through South-South Cooperation.

In April, the Centre of Excellence organized a Seminar on Sharing China's Food Security Policy and Experience in Beijing with the attendance of the Vice Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as well as representatives from African and Latin American countries. The seminar included the launch of the Report on China's Food Security Policy Evolution and Practice, which elaborates on China's policy support and development experience, policy review, and case studies from provincial and local perspectives for food security and rural development.

In May, the Centre of Excellence worked with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific – Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization to organize a training workshop on Sustainable Mechanization for Smallholder Farmers in Asia and Africa. The event was attended by participants from Niger, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, and Timor Leste.

In June, at the Grain Trade Conference, WFP and China's National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration (NAFRA) entered into strategic partnership by signing a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen South-South Cooperation and share China's experience in food security, especially on post-harvest loss management, food storage, warehouse management, quality control of food system and e-platform for grain trade.

In September, the Centre of Excellence welcomed a delegation from Ecuador to China to participate in a training course on integrated rice farming. In November, the Centre of Excellence joined CERFAM to co-organize a workshop on Post-Harvest Loss Management in Cote d'Ivoire, which was joined by key Chinese partners from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), NAFRA and private sector.

In October, WFP China and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) committed to a new partnership focusing on youth and cities. The two parties agreed to collaborate under the framework of the Youth4South Programme and the South-South and triangular cooperation Silk Road Cities Project. UNOSSC and WFP China will support capacity development of youth, smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs, and facilitate the transfer of affordable and applicable technologies to developing countries.

WFP China, along with FAO, IFAD, and IPRCC, World Bank and Asia Development Bank supported the International Poverty Reduction Center of China (IPRCC) to develop the Global Solicitation for Good Practice and Best Solutions for Poverty Reduction, which was jointly released at the China Poverty Reduction International Forum in October.

On the sidelines of the Forum in China-Africa Cooperation on Agriculture in December, WFP China worked with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to co-organize a seminar on Value Chain Development and E-commerce, attended by representatives of numerous African countries, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. The event showed the Rome-Based Agencies' collaborative endeavor for Africa's food security improvement through South-South Cooperation.

During the aforementioned event, the South-South Knowledge Sharing Platform was launched as a knowledge management tool to share Chinese experience in agriculture, rural development, disaster risk reduction and nutrition security. Also in December, WFP facilitated a training on Strengthening Resilience to Climate-Related Shocks targeting Sri Lanka.

With a first financial contribution of 1 million USD from MARA in 2019, in coordination with WFP's Programme Division and FAO, WFP China co-facilitated the design and roll-out of four South-South cooperation pilot projects in the field: Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Republic of Congo and Kenya. The projects reflect an important shift from ad-hoc SSTC exchanges towards operationalizing SSTC initiatives in the field. They provided excellent opportunity for WFP COs to learn how to take on the role of SSTC brokers/enablers (beyond being implementers) and helped to generate evidence on the value of WFP and RBA-facilitated SSTC projects in the field. The projects, focused on strengthening resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the four countries, were driven by government demand and built on WFP-FAO collaboration in the roll-out. Each pilot leverages China's successful experience in reducing poverty and hunger through diverse SSTC modalities (e.g. farmer-to farmer exchange, in-field training, advocacy, investment promotion).

Just as an example, in the case of the project in Ecuador, a farmers-to-farmers exchange visit for Ecuadorian rice farmers (member of farmers' organizations) and technical staff from the Ministry of Agriculture to China was organized in September 2019. Through hands-on in-field demonstrations and peer learning sessions organized by the Hunan Agricultural University the participants were equipped with new skills and practices on rice cultivation. Under

the same project, a series of 12 roundtables with 744 rural women were organized in Ecuador in 2019 in close collaboration with FAO, in order to strengthen the role of rural women for the design of rural development policies in Ecuador, with support from Peru and Guatemala.

By organizing five WFP side events with China, Argentina and the Rome-Based Agencies at BAPA+40, WFP managed to position itself well in front of donors and G77+China partners as a broker of SSTC initiatives. This helped to raise awareness of WFP's role in strengthen the resilience of developing countries against hunger and malnutrition and to create benefits for the most vulnerable people through WFP-brokered SSTC initiatives.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	0
Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	0

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$583,682	\$82,061	\$426,540	\$290,977

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP China worked during 2019 to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted “poverty counties” and selected developing countries was supported by Chinese public and private-sector resources. This entailed work to develop and formalise private sector partnerships in support of WFP's operations, as well as activities to facilitate enhanced support from the Chinese Government.

WFP China has worked extensively during 2019 with the recently-established China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), which manages the USD 3 billion South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund. WFP China has also worked closely with the Ministry of Commerce's subsidiary China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), which is charged with implementing SSSCAF projects. This work included the facilitation of a high-level visit by CICETE to WFP Headquarters in Rome and WFP operations in South Sudan. Owing to this extensive partnership building, WFP remained the recipient of the largest share of Chinese multilateral funding among all UN agencies in China in 2019, receiving USD 22.9 million from CIDCA for operations in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, Dominican Republic, Yemen, Republic of Congo, and Lesotho. WFP China continued work to mobilise SSSCAF funding for development projects, having four proposals shortlisted by CICETE for potential contributions of USD 2 million each.

WFP also succeeded in mobilizing USD 7.6 million from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) for programmes in China, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Lesotho and East Timor, as well as for the Immediate Response Account and the Junior Professional Officer programme. WFP's close relationship with MARA also included cooperation on all WFP's domestic projects and south-south cooperation. During 2019, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Emergency Management to collaborate on emergency preparedness and response. WFP also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Strategic Food Reserve Authority to collaborate on post-harvest loss management. Work began in 2019 to sign similar agreements with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment as well as with CIDCA.

WFP China also made significant progress in leveraging the resources and expertise of the Chinese private sector for zero hunger. Following extensive collaboration, WFP and Alibaba launched the “Hunger Map LIVE” at the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September. The tool is a groundbreaking global hunger monitoring system that uses artificial intelligence, machine learning and data analytics to predict and track the magnitude and severity of hunger in over 90 countries in close to real-time. The map aims to monitor the status of global hunger and help enhance the efficiency of operations to support efforts towards the goal of ending world hunger by 2030.

WFP also succeeded in raising more than USD 5.2 million from the private sector in China during 2019. This included more than USD 900,000 raised from individuals through the Meituan and Tencent platforms to support nutrition in China and Cambodia. It also includes contributions from Teck, General Mills, Xiangnian, and DSM, as well as an in-kind contribution from Alibaba valued at almost USD 1 million. This is a demonstration of WFP China's success in partnering



with the private sector to leverage technical resources as well as financial contributions

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	1
Development and formalization of partnerships	1

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

China ranked 39th in the 2018 UN's Gender Inequality Index; the fourth best ranked country in Asia. Women contribute 41 percent of China's GDP (as of 2017), according to Deloitte China. WFP seeks to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the eight Activities under the five Strategic Outcomes of the Country Strategic Plan.

In its programmes within China under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2, and 3, WFP adopted a gender-transformative approach to mitigate gender disparities in decision-making rights and income. WFP seeks to empower women by increasing their participation in decision-making through strengthening institutional channels and providing technical capacity development opportunities.

Under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, Project Leading Groups (PLGs) are in place to ensure gender equality at project management level; these emphasise 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.

WFP facilitated the establishment of women skill training and demonstration site based on a local family farm run by a women farmer in Jinzhai, Anhui Province. The family farm serves as a platform to undertake training and demonstration for WFP-supported beneficiary farmers, mostly women farmers. The initiative reinforced WFP's gender-transformation in this project.

To better empower women and enhance their job skills, the Jinzhai project management collaborated closely with Jinzhai County Women Federation to organize four sessions of women skill competition and tournament in different stages of kiwi cultivation, along with 4 technical training sessions for women with overall 210 female participants. These kind of initiatives greatly improved women's self-recognition and family status by strengthening their development capacity.

With the support of Jinzhai County Women Federation, the Secretary-General of Anhui Provincial Women and Children Development Foundation was invited to the project villages to provide training and counselling on women income-generating skills and women's rights protection. This type of information sharing and open dialogue exposed the rural women with new information and knowledge.

All South-South Cooperation activities strongly encourage more and active participation by woman representatives. Women-led approaches including women's farmer cooperatives, gender friendly technologies, such as horticulture, weaving business, energy-saving technologies, smart warehouse management, as well as e-commerce are well promoted through South-South Cooperation by WFP China.

Environment

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

China ranks 120th out of 180 countries in the Environmental Performance Index. It ranks highly for ecosystem vitality, fisheries, and climate and energy. However, China ranks 167th for environmental health, mostly owing to issues with air quality. Against a background of climate change, China has experienced frequent natural disasters that have seriously affected grain production in recent decades, demonstrating that developing different strategies for disaster prevention and mitigation programs in the major grain producing areas are critical and important to China's food security. The Government of the People's Republic of China has identified improving the quality of arable land and protecting the environment as a priority in its approach to Food Security according to a 2019 paper published by the State Council Information Office.

WFP China worked in 2019 to build a strong partnership with the Ministry of Emergency Management of the People's Republic of China, signing a Memorandum of Understanding in April to collaborate towards strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity, including through joint work on data and technology, assets and capabilities, human resources, knowledge management and transfer, and cooperation on international humanitarian activities. WFP has taken forward the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Emergency Management's National Disaster Reduction Centre of China.

WFP invested in smallholder farmers while equipping them with the skills and resources needed to minimize the impact of agriculture on the environment. Experts shared innovative solutions, experiences and knowledge on how to build resilient and high-quality kiwi orchards to better withstand drought and floods in Anhui. WFP began a project to introduce drought-resistant potato varieties along with water-saving cultivation systems in Gansu where agriculture is stressed by climate related factors. WFP also extended best practices to demonstrate how to recycle mulching from the field to minimize the impact of agriculture on the environment. Farmers were taught how to scientifically build potato storage systems to reduce post-harvest losses. WFP promoted climate-resilient agriculture techniques that



contributes to sustainable rural poverty reduction and supported smallholder farmers to mitigate the effects of climate change.

WFP China also organized training on Strengthening the Resilience to Climate-Related Shocks under the Sri Lanka project, in which farmer leaders, government officers, regional agricultural authorities, expert from research institutions and WFP Sri Lanka participated, focusing on technology and experience in post-harvest management, farmer's market access and rural e-commerce. On 18-20 December, WFP China, the United Nations Office of South-South Cooperation and UNDP Nepal Office co-organized a visit to Yuxi Yunnan province for Nepalese agricultural officials to share Yuxi's experience of solar driven irrigation systems and how the system optimized local cropping structures by making possible the planting of high value-added but water-consuming crops, such as peas and medical herbs, in the drought-prone area and achieved a remarkable increase in farmers' income.



Benefiting Farmers

Chen Tinghui and Dai Huaxiang live in Xiaoxi, Yongshun County. Their daughter is a divorced single mother, raising her daughter alone by working in another city. Her daughter is left behind to be cared for by Chen and Dai. The couple was a registered poor household before 2017, and the responsibility of caring for their granddaughter brought extra challenges. WFP's preschool nutrition improvement pilot project launched in 2018. The project includes the selection of farmers to provide food for the school meals. The couple was chosen and awarded with a direct contract, under which they provide self-produced rice, vegetables and rapeseed oil for the school meals at the Boya Kindergarten in Xiaoxi, Yongshun County. During a WFP field visit, Dai said: *"We are really grateful to the school nutrition project. It has reduced our burden and we don't worry about selling our crops anymore!"*

Shi Tingcui is a 67-year-old Tujia woman. Her husband died of illness when their youngest child was nine. Since then, she has raised three children alone. Life has been difficult for her and her family. Fortunately, Shi has become a contracted producer of the school nutrition project, supplying the kindergarten with fresh rice, vegetables and rapeseed oil. Furthermore, she was employed by the kindergarten as a cook. This gives her stable income every month. To cook nutritious, safe and delicious meals for the children, as well as her own grandson attending the Boya kindergarten, Shi had learnt about balanced diet from the school teachers. Nowadays, Shi carries her home-grown vegetables directly to the kindergarten every day and cook lunches for the children. She is very satisfied cooking for her grandson and the kids, and the same time making money to support her family.

Data notes

Strategic outcome 01

More information on the gender and age marker can be found here:

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

Strategic outcome 04

Output and Outcome data is not reported for Strategic Outcome 4 as all available indicators refer to "national" capacities, which are not the target of collaboration with China on South-South and Triangular Cooperation.


Strategic outcome 05

Agreements signed under SO5 are either contribution agreements or Memoranda of understanding without specific outputs, and are not associated with implementation activities.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere										
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	%			3.1	Number of people living below the national poverty line reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their access to basic needs.	Number	5,311	5,982	11,293	
Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.	%			67.4	Number of people reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve access to or the quality of social protection floors or systems	Number	5,311	5,982	11,293	51

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	5,311	5,982	11,293	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			8.7	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	5,311	5,982	11,293	51
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			8.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	735	2,854	3,589	

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	3,234	3,501	6,735	
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SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)		
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	12	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	1	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	11	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%		Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	7,100,000	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	980,440,470	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	2,534,494.85	

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020		- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes				
Activity 01	Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas							
Output C	Delivery of national nutrition programmes informed by global best practices and experiences							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	11	11		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
National Programmes; China								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 01: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		2	=2	2	
Number of National Programmes; China								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								

	Act 01: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2		=2	2
Value of Sales; China							
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems							
Value (USD)	Act 01: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	0		=17582	17582
			Male	0		=9390	9390
			Overall	0		=26972	26972

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	- Root Causes						
Activity 02	Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers							
Output C	Better organization of targeted farmers throughout the value chain							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual		40		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	40			
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	3		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							

	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Number of National Programmes; China								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 02: Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1		=2	2	

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	- Root Causes						
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Partners; China								
Effectiveness, coherence and results of partnerships (as per qualitative review)								
	Act 08: Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall			=10	9	
Partnership; China								
Effectiveness, coherence and results of partnerships (as per qualitative review)								
	Act 07: Development and formalization of partnerships	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	10		=15	13	
Partnerships Index (new)								
	Act 07: Development and formalization of partnerships	Other	Overall	0		=8	8	
	Act 08: Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	Other	Overall	0		=5	5	

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Preschool children in Xiangxi, Hunan.

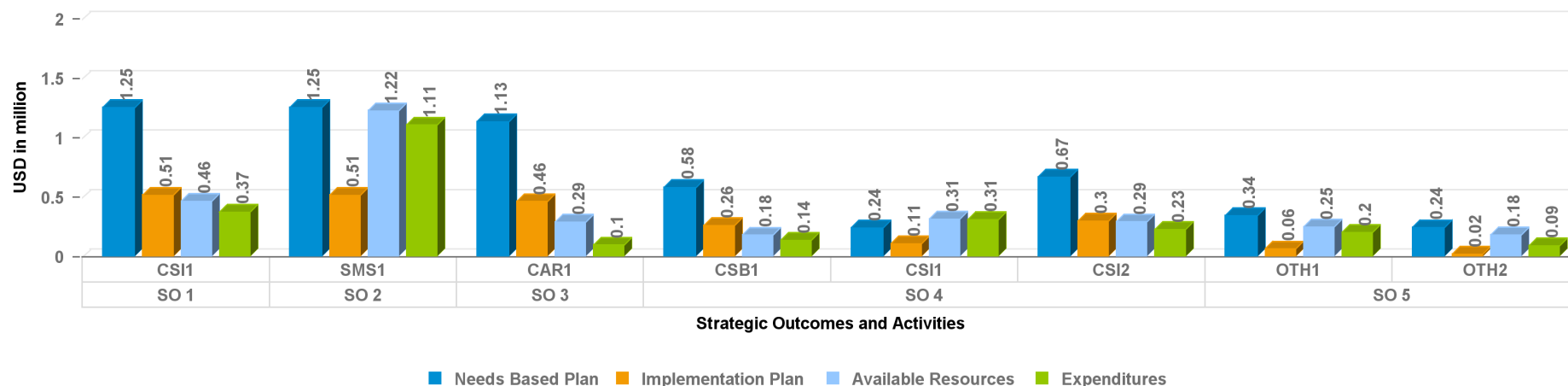
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/china>

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020
SO 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
SO 3	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
SO 4	Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030
SO 5	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
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems
CSB1	Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers
CSI1	Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.
CSI1	Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues
CSI2	Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms
OTH1	Development and formalization of partnerships
OTH2	Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government
SMS1	Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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.	1,251,365	514,375	462,717	372,302
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	525,522	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,251,365	514,375	988,239	372,302
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	1,251,365	514,375	1,224,531	1,105,399
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,251,365	514,375	1,224,531	1,105,399
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	1,132,473	461,260	288,811	95,720
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,132,473	461,260	288,811	95,720

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China Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	579,433	258,863	178,633	135,298
		Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	239,219	106,872	314,567	309,014
		Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	667,565	298,236	291,591	225,785
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,486,217	663,971	784,791	670,097
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	341,774	63,338	246,684	201,311
		Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	241,908	18,723	179,856	89,666
Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)			583,683	82,061	426,539	290,977

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China Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,058,978	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,058,978	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,705,103	2,236,042	8,771,890	2,534,495
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,308,032	360,000	594,341	401,769
Total Direct Costs			7,013,134	2,596,042	9,366,230	2,936,264
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			455,854	168,743	322,198	322,198
Grand Total			7,468,988	2,764,785	9,688,428	3,258,462



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

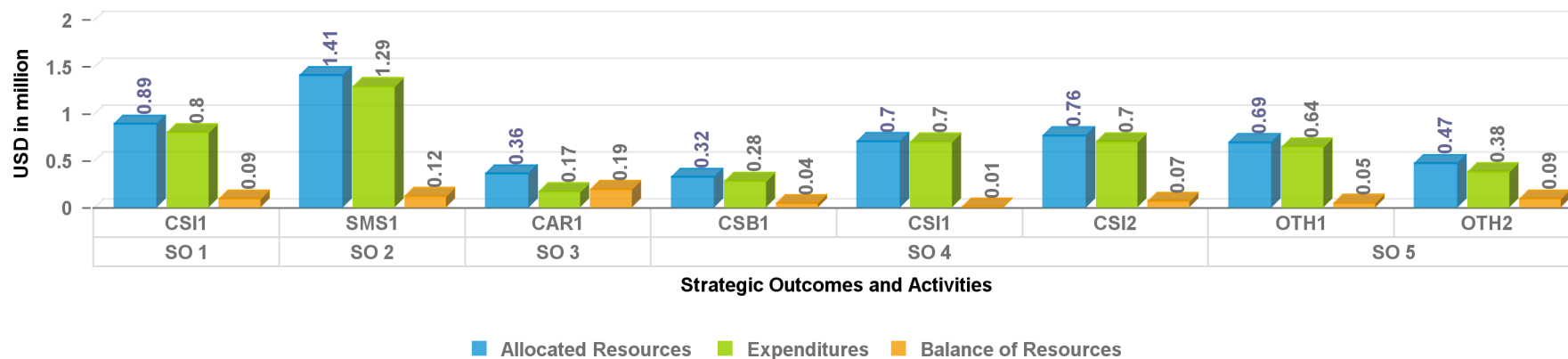
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020
SO 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
SO 3	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
SO 4	Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030
SO 5	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
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems
CSB1	Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers
CSI1	Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.
CSI1	Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues
CSI2	Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms
OTH1	Development and formalization of partnerships
OTH2	Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government
SMS1	Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	2,229,790	888,419	0	888,419	798,003	90,415
		Non Activity Specific	0	525,522	0	525,522	0	525,522
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,229,790	1,413,941	0	1,413,941	798,003	615,937
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	2,229,790	1,406,232	0	1,406,232	1,287,100	119,132
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,229,790	1,406,232	0	1,406,232	1,287,100	119,132

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	2,112,714	359,977	0	359,977	166,886	193,092
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,112,714	359,977	0	359,977	166,886	193,092
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	1,500,022	322,165	0	322,165	278,830	43,335
		Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	648,050	703,354	0	703,354	697,801	5,553
		Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	2,064,544	764,403	0	764,403	698,597	65,806
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,212,615	1,789,922	0	1,789,922	1,675,228	114,694

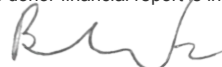
Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	588,414	690,371	0	690,371	644,998	45,373
		Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	316,947	468,629	0	468,629	378,440	90,189
Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)			905,362	1,159,001	0	1,159,001	1,023,438	135,562
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,058,978	0	5,058,978	0	5,058,978
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,058,978	0	5,058,978	0	5,058,978
Total Direct Operational Cost			11,690,270	11,188,050	0	11,188,050	4,950,655	6,237,395
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,315,315	1,302,444	0	1,302,444	1,109,873	192,571
Total Direct Costs			15,005,586	12,490,494	0	12,490,494	6,060,528	6,429,966
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			992,404	752,819		752,819	752,819	0
Grand Total			15,997,990	13,243,313	0	13,243,313	6,813,347	6,429,966

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures