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# China

## Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP China responded to the COVID-19 crisis by making important adjustments to ensure continuity in the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan for 2017-2021 (CSP). By doing so, it 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, and discussions began on the design of the new 2022-2025 Country Strategic Plan.

In response to the COVID-19 crisis around the world, WFP worked extensively with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Chinese private sector to launch a temporary logistics hub in China to support the global supply chain for medical and other critical items. This work, led by the Supply Chain Division in WFP's Rome Headquarters, enabled more than 80 percent of the global cargo of the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot system to be processed in China, making a major contribution to the COVID-19 response in dozens of countries.

In support of the Chinese Government's commitment to reducing malnutrition among children, WFP worked to expand its pre-school nutrition programme to include kindergartens and pre-schools in Gansu, while continuing the previously-established work in Hunan and Guangxi, which reached more than 4,000 children with school meals and generated 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, with a focus on women, reaching key milestones in the projects on zinc-rich potatoes and on support to kiwi farmers.

The WFP China Centre of Excellence worked to enhance South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) with China through 2020. Responding to the restrictions on travel and mobility caused by the COVID-19 crisis, the Centre of Excellence pivoted most of its activities to the online modality and hosted webinars with a range of technical partners on Climate Smart Mechanization for Dryland Agriculture, Global Partnership for Poverty Reduction, e-commerce, post-harvest loss management, disaster risk reduction, and good practice and knowledge exchange initiatives; the webinars drew hundreds of participants from dozens of countries around the world. The Centre of Excellence also continued its work developing a South-South Knowledge Sharing Platform and supported the implementation of pilot projects in Ecuador, Peru, Kenya, Sri Lanka, and the Republic of Congo, in collaboration with the Rome-Based Agencies. Knowledge shared on poverty reduction included China's women's cooperatives development, rural women's entrepreneurship via e-commerce and women's role in climate change adaptation, while the pilot projects, such as in Ecuador, sought to strengthen women's capacity to influence rural development policy making.

WFP China has worked extensively during 2020 with the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) to continue raising funds for food assistance to respond to emergencies around the world. WFP also succeeded in mobilizing contributions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) for programmes in China, East Timor and Somalia as well as for SSTC pilot projects in Ecuador, Peru, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Republic of Congo, as well as projects funded through the South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund. During 2020, WFP continued collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Management on emergency preparedness and response, with the National Strategic Food Reserve Authority on post-harvest loss management, and with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment towards a Memorandum of Understanding for intensified future cooperation.

WFP China also made significant progress in leveraging the resources and expertise of the Chinese private sector for zero hunger. Continued promotion of public fundraising through the Tencent, Weibo, and Meituan platforms raised around USD 550,000 for domestic projects, while work progressed on launching online funding campaigns through Dianping and the AliBaba GoodsForGood platform. WFP also signed agreements with Kuaishou, General Mills, and secured a contribution of personal protective items from the China Foundation for Peace and Development for Ethiopia, Tanzania and the Republic of Congo.



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response

In the last four decades, China's economic and social achievements have been remarkable. It is the only country to have moved from the low human development group in 1990 to the high development group, reflecting broad-based improvements in income, health and education. Between 1980 and 2020, China's gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an average of more than 9 percent per year, and its per capita gross national income increased from USD 312 in 1980 to USD 10,262 in 2019. In 2020, Chinese officials announced that the country had achieved President Xi Jinping's goal of eliminating extreme poverty. Nonetheless, China faces challenges in reducing residual poverty and inequality. There are significant income disparities among provinces and between urban and rural areas, with the Gini coefficient rising from 29.11 in 1981 to 46.5 in 2019.

The National Bureau of Statistics estimated that the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line declined to 0.6 percent by 2019, with poverty, hunger and malnutrition largely concentrated in specific populations in remote and rural mountainous areas. Average life expectancy increased from 67.8 years in 1981 to 76.3 years in 2015 – 79.43 years for women and 73.64 for men. China's Gender Inequality Index in 2018 was 0.163, ranking it 39th of 189 countries. In 2018, the percentage of women in the labour force was 43.7.

The prevalence of undernutrition reported in the State of Food Security in the World 2020 report is less than 2.5 percent for China. China's focus in its efforts to end hunger has been building and maintaining a sustainable agricultural sector. The country reports that it has reached ahead of schedule its 2020 targets of holding the rate of stunting in children under 5 years of age below 7 percent and underweight rate below 5 percent. The rate of stunting in children under 6 years of age in rural areas has reduced from 11.3 percent in 2015 to 5.8 percent in 2020. Differences still remain in children's nutrition status between rural and urban reflecting internal development gaps. There has also been a significant increase in overnutrition with 28.1 percent of adults overweight and 5.2 percent obese. Chronic diseases are increasingly prevalent, with diabetes affecting 9.7 percent of the population, with the figure higher among urban residents.

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.

## COVID-19 Response

China was the first country to report cases of COVID-19 to the World Health Organization. The Chinese Government implemented measures including a full lockdown of the city of Wuhan and extensive restrictions on movements. International travel was substantially reduced. Schools and workplaces were closed in February and significant damage to the Chinese economy was expected. Cases rose quickly through February and into March, before reaching a peak and subsequently reducing to zero cases for an extended period, according to official figures (excluding those identified from international arrivals). During the epidemic period, WFP provided assistance to the Government of China in March in the form of medical equipment including an extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) equipment and non-invasive ventilators (NIV) and contributed to efforts, led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, to understand the impact of the pandemic on people in China; a summary report was subsequently published on the United Nations in China website. WFP China implemented remote working in line with the agreed practice across UN agencies and distributed personal protective equipment for staff and dependents.

Following the reduction of COVID-19 incidence to sporadic small outbreaks, life slowly returned to normal in China in the second half of 2020, albeit with continued heightened vigilance and efforts to reduce potential outbreaks. WFP China was able to move some aspects of its work online during the epidemic and continued with similar modalities through the year. Later in 2020, WFP China worked extensively with the Chinese Government to mobilise resources for other countries, including by setting up a temporary logistics hub, which processed more than 80 percent of the UN Humanitarian Response Depot load in 2020. Work was undertaken to plan the establishment of a long-term logistics hub in China. Additionally, WFP China sought to mobilize funding from the Chinese Government for programmes in countries still facing the impacts of COVID-19 directly.

## Risk Management

Throughout the CSP, WFP China monitors strategic, operational, fiduciary, and financial risks and maintains a Risk Register identifying necessary and possible mitigation actions. There is a risk that the CSP is underfunded. However, the regular contribution from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, along with strong engagement with the private sector, will mitigate this risk. Also, significant financial reserves have been amassed during the 2017-2021 CSP which can be allocated to the 2022-2025 CSP and reduce the risk of underfunding to negligible. There are minimal security risks in China, which is deemed at Security Level 1. Among the strategic risks to the CSP is a potential shortage of technical expertise in some key programme areas within WFP; this is mitigated by strong and consistent oversight and support from HQ and possible the Regional Bureau in Bangkok on an adhoc basis. Also, a risk of high staff turnover has been met by an HR Review undertaken in August 2020 and follow-up plans to implement its recommendations. Internal audit of WFP China's operations and implementation of necessary adjustments ensures that any fiduciary risks are reduced.

# Partnerships

WFP China's priority partner is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) as the "window Ministry" for all activities in China. This is established by the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2016 which establishes how WFP can support MARA in its domestic and international strategic goals. The partnership with MARA is built on the common aspiration to test nutrition and poverty reduction solutions in China and to share Chinese expertise with other developing countries through WFP-facilitated SSTC by engaging a wide range of national stakeholders, including government agencies and academic institutions (e.g. Hunan Agriculture University, Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration and Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences).

The partnership also benefits from a long history of collaboration, including through the 1980s when WFP's programmes supporting food security and reducing poverty in China were the largest in the world, as well as through the successful pilot projects reported under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, and the collaboration through the WFP China Centre of Excellence to share experiences from China with the world. Engagement with MARA is aligned with the UNSDCF which captures China's ambitions for its own development and for its role globally.. Under the Memorandum of Understanding, MARA is committed to a regular contribution to WFP which covers the running costs of WFP China among other activities. The contribution has averaged around USD 7.5 million per year in the three years to 2020.

Another priority partner in China is the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), and, by extension, the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), a subsidiary of the Ministry of Commerce which takes the role of "implementing agency" for CIDCA-funded projects outside China. CIDCA, established in 2018, provided USD 4 million to WFP in 2020 to fund emergency food assistance in Ethiopia and Guinea. WFP is working to mobilize increased funding from CIDCA in future.

Other significant partners within the Government of China include the Ministry of Emergency Management and the National Strategic Food Reserves Administration, with which WFP already has signed Memoranda of Understanding to collaborate on sharing expertise internationally. WFP is working to establish a similar arrangement with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. WFP China has also worked closely with other UN agencies, including, for example, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanisation on knowledge-sharing exercises under Strategic Outcome 4.

In the private sector, WFP China has prioritized partnerships with major online platforms Tencent and Alibaba, as well as several other Chinese companies. Alibaba is a strategic corporate partnership for WFP. These partnerships are built on common goals to contribute to SDG2 and leverage WFP's existing programme structure along with the financial and technical resources of the companies in question. WFP works through local foundations to raise funds from individuals.

# CSP Financial Overview

By the end of 2020, the China Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021, which began in March 2017, had been 70 percent funded against the Needs Based Plan. Strategic Outcome 1 on nutrition was 48 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 2 on smallholder farmers was 85 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 3 on resilience was 28 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 4 on South-South Cooperation was 45 percent funded; and Strategic Outcome 5 on partnerships was 92 percent funded according to the Needs Based Plan.



















The Implementation Plan for 2020 was 145 percent funded. Strategic Outcome 1 was 146 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 2 was 194 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 3 was 267 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 4 was 86 percent funded; and Strategic Outcome 5 was 96 percent funded according to the Current Implementation Plan. This results from the receipt of contributions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs at the end of each year.

Of available resources in 2020, 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 2020 to allow for WFP to assist the Chinese Government during the COVID-19 outbreak under Strategic Outcome 3.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020	 1,255,370	 601,825	 886,857	 653,542
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	 1,255,370	 856,513	 1,669,132	 453,659
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	 1,256,566	 291,375	 778,091	 645,764
04: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030	 1,516,914	 1,048,548	 904,693	 449,121
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	 595,577	 375,934	 360,562	 293,743
Total:	 5,879,797	 3,174,195	 4,599,335	 2,495,829

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.



# Programme Performance

## **Strategic outcome 01: Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020**

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 and prepared a third in Gansu during 2020. 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.

The Hunan, Guangxi, and Gansu pilot preschool nutrition projects can 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 projects target 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.

As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak in China in early 2020, schools were closed across China. In response, WFP China adjusted its engagement and food and nutrition training with school partners to online platforms to disseminate the message about healthy eating behaviour and diet diversity habit to enhance nutrition competence in the day of COVID-19. WFP China also supported schools as they prepared to re-open following widespread closures, including participation in a “back-to-school first meal” campaign. Once schools reopened following the successful containment of COVID-19 in China, the activities supported under Strategic Outcome 1 provided nutritious lunches to more than 4,062 schoolchildren. Up to 27.5 percent of the procurement for these school meals was from 122 smallholder farmers, enhancing their market access and creating 11 job opportunities. In June 2020, an agreement was signed with Mengniu, a private sector partner, for a contribution of initial 430,000 cases of milk as complimentary nutrition benefiting around 2,000 children in Guangxi project area and the commitment is for three implementation years.

In August, WFP China supported a nutrition capacity strengthening activity in Xiangxi targeting preschool teachers and chefs to enhance their nutrition knowledge and hands-on operational skills. The interactive, competitive and action-oriented format stimulated the trainees’ interest and fostered peer learning and cross-fertilization. With the technical assistance from the Institute of Food and Nutrition Development of MARA, an analysis report was made to gauge the impact of Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities amongst the schoolteachers. The analysis report identified a noticeable improvement in schoolteachers’ knowledge on nutrition and health after the SBCC intervention. The report also presented findings regarding school menus and institutional constraints and provides policy advice.

Following the baseline survey of the Guangxi project, WFP China supported Guangxi Nutrition Society in developing a targeting strategy for children identified as severely malnourished with specific nutrition assistance. The partnership with Guangxi Nutrition Society also created the basis for comprehensive SBCC interventions including nutrition education, menu design and dietary guidance, and production of communication materials on healthy eating.

Through fostering partnership between Amway Charity Foundation and Guangxi local government, WFP was able to mobilize additional resources from Amway to complement the nutrition and health education component in WFP’s preschool nutrition improvement project in Guangxi. The contribution from Amway include pro-bono nutrition education resources, capacity strengthening to the schoolteachers on child nutrition, and health education provided to the kindergartens.

In July, WFP China began consultations with the Chinese Government towards establishing the third pilot preschool nutrition project in Linxia County of Gansu Province. To extract experience and lessons from other ongoing sister pilot projects in Xiangxi and Guangxi provinces, WFP China facilitated a study tour in October for the Gansu project management staff at the provincial and county level to visit the two project sites in Xiangxi and Guangxi. Preparatory work for the new project went smoothly with strong collaboration and ownership from the Gansu government counterpart. WFP supported the government, with the technical support from Lanzhou University, to complete the



baseline survey in November. After the implementation plan was finalized after extensive consultation and WFP onsite checking, the official signing ceremony with the Government for the implementation of the project was successfully conducted in December kicking off a new phase for the next three years.

As part of continued effort of policy advocacy, WFP China submitted a letter of proposal to the Ministry of Education on the newly issued Preschool Education Law to advocate for preschool nutrition improvement and extending the national nutrition programme to children of 3-5 years. Communication and advocacy efforts at the local project management level have been strengthened using different social media tools and platforms. This disseminates nutrition and health messages, raises public awareness and enhances project visibility and advocacy for government policy support.

Scalability is an important consideration for WFP's programmes in China. With the experience and lessons gathered, the programme coverage is gradually expanding along with the visibility of WFP. Through these pilots, different context-based modalities are tested for efficiency and efficacy. Knowledge management is an important element in the projects aiming at documenting lessons and generating evidence, thereby strengthening the capacity of the project management staff.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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**

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP China worked to enhance income-generating capacity among targeted farmers (those identified as registered poverty-stricken farm households including men and women) and improve smallholder farmer's organization 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 and expanded in 2019 with the launch of a zinc-enriched potato project in Gansu. In 2020, WFP China supported smallholder farmers in both Anhui and Gansu project areas to resume production and recover from COVID-19 including guidance on catching up spring production season with provision of production materials including seedlings, pesticides, fertilizers.

In Jinzhai, Anhui, implementation of the kiwi project initiated in 2018 continued through 2020. WFP supported the local stakeholders to finalize a sustainable financing model based on community-based contributions through which all 150 targeted smallholder households (511 smallholder farmers) become shareholders of the pro-poor farmers cooperative; those households receive an annual bonus starting from 2020, in addition to other income sources including the land transfer fee and remuneration from working on the kiwi planting base. WFP and the local authorities organized smallholder capacity strengthening activities for smallholder kiwi farmers, including eight season-long field trainings benefiting 353 farmers, of whom more than two-thirds were women; and two women's technical skill enhancement activities.

WFP supported the key management staff of the Cooperative to participate in a nationwide training in December with the aim of strengthening the cooperative governance. WFP also supported the establishment of a Women Representative Committee. To enhance the self-development of rural women, the Women Representative Committee selected from amongst the local community an outstanding individual women farmer as a role model from whom others could learn. Job skill training and legal advice were provided and a "Saving the Food" campaign advocated responsible consumption. Infrastructure interventions for the kiwi supply chain were completed, including cold storage, grading and packaging, and the main body of the ripening facility. Also, the first 100 mu of kiwi trees was insured against disasters with government funding and started to bear kiwi fruit for the first year. A heavy and prolonged rainstorm impacted southern China in July 2020. Anhui province was one of the most affected provinces, and the kiwi industry in Jinzhai county was severely harmed. Thanks to the science-based management of the kiwi orchard under WFP supported project, the kiwi planting base demonstrated notable resistance against the disaster comparing to other fields.

On 12 June, Chinese Vice Premier Hu Chunhua visited the kiwi planting base of Kiwi Smallholder Farmers Value Chain Project and expressed appreciation for the project's impact on poverty alleviation and farmers livelihood creation. This high-level recognition of WFP's contribution in supporting China to achieve its poverty reduction objectives is an opportunity to strengthen WFP's partnership with the Chinese Government. WFP supported the PMO's effort in documenting successful experience of the kiwi project as a case study submitted for the 2nd Global Poverty Reduction Best Practice Solicitation jointly initiated and organized by WFP, FAO, IFAD, World Bank, ADB and China IPRCC.

In Gansu, the Baseline Report was finalized and shared with key partners in May 2020, providing findings to inform project decision-making. WFP supported 850 smallholder farmers to plant zinc-enriched potatoes at the scale of 2 mu per household. The production materials were provided to beneficiary farmers in April, including seed potatoes, fertilizers, pesticides and plastic mulching. WFP also supported project partners to provide technical assistance to beneficiary smallholder farmers on the production of zinc-rich potato. Before the production season in 2020, the Potato Research Institute of Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences screened the existing potato varieties in Gansu Province and recommended the varieties with high zinc content to smallholder farmers for the production this year. Project partners also provided three on-site technical trainings on the production of zinc-enriched potatoes before and during the production season reaching around 850 beneficiary smallholder farmers. The sessions aimed at enhancing beneficiaries' knowledge and skills for zinc-enriched potato production through interactive, participatory training and hands-on coaching. Five mu demonstration plots have also been set up for farmers to observe and learn. To further increase the knowledge and skills of the zinc-rich potato production to smallholder farmers, WFP supported the production of a short video on the efficient application of zinc fertilizer by NATESC, which was later disseminated to smallholder farmers through social media, like Kuaishou, WeChat and other platforms.

WFP supported project partners to conduct experiments on optimal technical systems for efficient utilization of zinc fertilizer in rain-fed, irrigation farming systems and four different agro-ecological zones in Gansu province. Further tests will be conducted in 2021. To map out zinc content in soil before project interventions to establish baseline for the project, the collection of baseline soil samples in 41 townships and the test of the nutrition and zinc content of soil samples was completed. To reduce storage losses of zinc-rich potato, WFP supported project partner to construct



demonstration potato storage facilities at the household level in the project area. The construction of two demonstration potato storage facilities was completed. The potato storage facility is designed in line with local climate conditions and landform. On-site training has also been provided to the 850 beneficiary farmers on post-harvest storage.

WFP invited the team from Youth Bang of IFENG.com and Tongji University worked to provide support to the project management office on the development of the brand building and marketing of zinc-enriched potato. The expert team of Tongji University developed the primary marketing strategy. WFP supported project partners to conduct SBCC activities to increase the awareness about zinc deficiency, the importance of balanced diet to the health of the population and the development of children in the project area. On-site nutrition education training was provided to 850 beneficiary farmers and school children in the project areas. A nutrition education cartoon series containing three episodes were produced targeting rural farmers, including Zinc and Health, Balanced Diet and School Children's Health and Chinese Balanced Diet Pagoda. The short cartoon videos are disseminated through social media and other platforms in 2020 for public nutrition education in the project areas and at the national level. The videos are in both Mandarin and Dongxiang ethnic minority language to ensure convenience in comprehending the content for the Dongxiang ethnic minority audiences who account for 90 percent of the population in the project area of Dongxiang County.

WFP invited the donor of the Gansu project, the CEO of Teck China, to visit the project site in August to understand project progress and impact. WFP China also participated in the 2020 China Potato Conference held in Dingxi City of Gansu Province from 25-28 September, presenting the potato storage facility designed by the Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences for smallholder farmers and the nutrition education cartoon videos produced by Lanzhou University. 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 Centre, International Potato Centre, Food and Nutrition Development Institute at the national level and many more at the provincial level helped WFP in implementing the Anhui and Gansu projects in 2020. Innovative partnership with the business sector and advocacy community helped WFP to leverage resources, engage with the public and deliver messages with new tools and wider impact. These initiatives enable innovative approaches to be tested and scaled to other countries.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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**

As in previous years, WFP China did not conduct project activities under Strategic Outcome 3 in 2020 as there has not been any request from the Chinese Government for specific collaboration in this area. However, during the onset of the COVID-19 crisis in China, WFP made a budget revision under Strategic Outcome 3 to enable the provision of lifesaving medical equipment worth USD 500,000 to help China's frontline hospitals in Hubei. To support the Government in the treatment of severe cases of COVID-19, WFP provided extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) equipment and non-invasive ventilators (NIV). At the same time, the heads of the UN Rome-based Agencies - the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP - issued a statement to express solidarity with China and pledge support.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems	3

## **Strategic outcome 04: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030**

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 to SDG 2 and 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. WFP China's South-South Cooperation aims at demand-driven actions and country-led initiatives through a systematic, three-dimensional approach (policy-technical-community).

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. Much of the activity planned for the beginning of 2020 was delayed by the outbreak of COVID-19 and subsequently re-designed to be delivered remotely using online tools. In 2020, WFP China Centre of Excellence organized 13 webinars reaching more than 1700 participants from over 40 developing countries.

In June and July, WFP China organized a webinar on E-commerce for Rural Value Chain Development with technical support from the China Association of Trade in Services (CATIS). The objective was to introduce China's policy system on agricultural informatization and digital countryside development strategy, share China's policy implementation and practices on agricultural informatization support, farmer training and information services and showcase China's practices in rural e-commerce. Around 680 participants from dozens of developing countries joined the four weekly episodes, at which presenters included WFP Strategic Partnerships Division, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Fudan University, AliResearch.

In August, working with the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration, WFP China delivered a webinar on Post-Harvest Loss Management attended by more than 650 participants from about 70 developing countries. The webinar focused on COVID-19 coping strategies in relation to food systems; warehouse management; and trade, market and financial strategies for food security. WFP China also collaborated with the WFP Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) to support East African countries in Post-harvest Loss and Food System Management. In September, a webinar on Disaster Risk Reduction was organised with the Ministry of Emergency Management and focused on strategic disaster risk mitigation and emergency response and digital risk surveillance. More than 150 participants from 18 countries joined the webinar.

September also saw the co-organization with CERFAM of a webinar on Good Practices in enhancing the fight against hunger and malnutrition with more than 100 participants from 38 countries, and a webinar on Climate Smart Mechanization for Dryland Agriculture in Central Asian Countries with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization and Yangling Agricultural Hi-tech Demonstration Zone Admin Committee. More than 110 participants from 17 Central Asian and other countries and agencies joined the discussion which aimed to promote a better understanding of climate smart mechanization technologies and field practices in Central Asian countries; provide a platform for knowledge and information sharing on climate smart mechanization amongst Central Asian countries; and explore opportunities for collaboration among partners on climate smart mechanization technologies and field practices to promote technology transfer, trade and investment.

In the context of the MARA-funded SSTC pilot project in the Republic of Congo, WFP China and CERFAM, in collaboration with the SSTC Global Team in WFP HQ, supported the organization of the Workshop "Exchanges and Learning on Processing and Improving Cassava Value Chain. The event, attended by over 70 participants, provided the opportunity to share China's experience and technology in innovative cassava value chain and expertise from China Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS), as well as identify new partnership opportunities for scaling up SSTC in the region.

In November, WFP China held a South-South Cooperation Review and Strategy Analysis Meeting with participation from the Ministry of Emergency Management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and other strategic and technical partners. The group reviewed the work of the WFP China Centre of Excellence since 2016 and assessed the evolving country needs to develop a roadmap for future engagement in South-South Cooperation. Key themes discussed at the meeting included Value Chain Development, Innovative Poverty Reduction, Post-Harvest Loss Management, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Climate Change. Solutions were discussed and an SSC Review and Strategy Analysis Report was

developed to guide SSC engagement of WFP China and to prepare for the 2022-2025 China CSP.

WFP China also continued to provide support, including through digital modalities, to the South-South and Triangular Cooperation team in WFP HQ in the implementation of pilot projects in Ecuador, Peru, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Republic of Congo, as well as projects funded through the South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund. Following the successful completion of the pilot projects' first wave in April 2020, the second wave began in June 2020 with additional funding and technical support from MARA. WFP China has also supported the SSTC team in HQ in establishing the WFP COVID-19 SSTC Opportunity Fund using MARA's contribution to help countries respond to the challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Throughout 2020, WFP China continued to develop the South-South Knowledge Sharing Platform that had been launched in December 2019, updating contents including policies, experts, stories, and activity information along with the implementing partner Agricultural Information Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	3
Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers	3
Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	3

## 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

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP China worked during 2020 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 2020 with the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), which was established in 2018 and manages the USD 3 billion South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF). WFP China also works closely with the Ministry of Commerce’s subsidiary China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE). This work included continued efforts to mobilise SSCAF funding for development projects, having four proposals shortlisted by CICETE for potential contributions of USD 2 million each. Owing to this extensive partnership building, WFP received USD 4 million from CIDCA for operations in Ethiopia and Guinea, and made significant progress in negotiations for several other country operations to receive funding allocations from CIDCA’s 2020 budget to be confirmed in early 2021.

WFP also succeeded in mobilizing USD 7.6 million from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) for programmes in China, East Timor and Somalia; the SSTC pilot projects in Ecuador, Peru, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Republic of Congo, and projects funded through the South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund; as well as for the Purchase for Progress programme and the COVID-19 Special Account. WFP’s close relationship with MARA also included cooperation on all WFP’s domestic projects and south-south cooperation. During 2020, WFP continued collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Management on emergency preparedness and response, with the National Strategic Food Reserve Authority on post-harvest loss management, and with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment towards a Memorandum of Understanding for intensified future cooperation.

WFP China also made significant progress in leveraging the resources and expertise of the Chinese private sector for zero hunger. Continued promotion of public fundraising through the Tencent, Weibo, and Meituan platforms raised around USD 550,000 for domestic projects, while work progressed on launching online funding campaigns through Dianping and the AliBaba GoodsForGood platform. WFP also signed an agreement with Kuaishou for a contribution of USD 77,935 to nutrition projects in China, confirmed an additional cash contribution of USD 350,000 from General Mills, and secured a contribution of personal protective equipment from the China Foundation for Peace and Development for Ethiopia, Tanzania and the Republic of Congo. An agreement was also signed with Phoenix New Media and negotiations continued with a wide range of further possible partners from the private sector and high net worth individuals.

In response to the COVID-19 crisis around the world, WFP worked extensively with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Chinese private sector to launch a temporary logistics hub in China to support the global supply chain for medical and other critical items. This work, led by the Supply Chain Division in WFP’s Rome Headquarters, enabled more than 80 percent of the global cargo of the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot system to be processed in China, making a major contribution to the COVID-19 response in dozens of countries.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	3
Development and formalization of partnerships	4



# Cross-cutting Results

## **Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**

In the Global Gender Gap Index 2020, China ranks in 106th place. The country has closed two-thirds of its gender gap, but many countries have moved closer to parity, causing China to slip from 63rd position in 2006 to today's rank. According to the World Economic Forum, women hold only two ministerial positions and make up only one-quarter of the National People's Congress membership (as of 2018). Leadership positions in the economy also see a ratio of one woman for every five men. China has virtually closed the educational gender gap, with both sexes achieving universal literacy. Available figures show that the share of women attending tertiary education is larger than the share of men. China also has a skewed sex ratio at birth (885 girls per 1,000 boys).

WFP seeks to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the Country Strategic Plan, adopting a gender-transformative approach to mitigate gender disparities. WFP works to empower women by increasing their participation in decision-making through strengthening institutional channels and providing technical capacity development opportunities, including technical and on-farm trainings provided to the women to enhance their knowledge and skills in production and value chain management.

Under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, gender-disaggregated data is reported regularly on beneficiaries and 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 troubleshooting. During 2020, a Women Representative Committee was established for the Jinzhai kiwi project; job skill training and legal advice was provided, and a campaign was organized to advocate responsible consumption. The preschool nutrition improvement project combines home-grown school feeding which calls for direct purchase of food materials from the local smallholder farmers with focus on women farmers.

All South-South Cooperation activities strongly encourage active participation by women representatives and the participation rate by gender is monitored. 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.

WFP China participated in the UN Gender Theme Group and provided inputs to the Gender Profile Report of China on gender equity for rural women under the goal of rural revitalization. WFP China supported two task teams: (1) Policy dialogue with relevant government agencies to inform the development of 10th Plan on women and children; (2) Strategize with National Bureau of Statistics to strengthen sex and age disaggregation of data related to COVID 19 and other priority areas.

WFP China's staff comprised of more than seventy percent women throughout 2020.

## **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 in 2020. It has moved up the ranking for environmental health from 167th to 97th and ranks highly for fisheries. China has taken steps to dismantle coal-fired power plants, reduce overall emission levels and cut particulate-matter emission rates. China collects an environment tax to fund its environmental policies and is trying to attract more green investment. The Chinese Government has also announced that reducing pollution is an important strategic goal. 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.

WFP China continued work in 2020 to build its partnership with the Ministry of Emergency Management (MEM) of the People's Republic of China having signed a Memorandum of Understanding in April 2019 to collaborate towards strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity. WFP has taken forward the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Emergency Management's National Disaster Reduction Centre of China. WFP China collaborated with the National Disaster Reduction Centre of China with the support from the Ministry of Emergency Management on a webinar on Disaster Risk Reduction Management in September 2020; reaching more than 150 participants from 18 countries joint the virtual meeting. This webinar shares knowledge and good practice of disaster risk reduction and emergency response management at policy and technical levels.

WFP China continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), working towards the formalisation of a Memorandum of Understanding as a formal basis for this partnership in coming years. MEE is the successor of the former Ministry of Environmental Protection; its remit includes climate policy and water-related policy.

WFP's domestic activities help smallholder farmers to minimize the impact of agriculture on the environment. Under the kiwi project in Anhui and the zinc-rich potato project in Gansu, WFP engages experts enhance drought-resistance, water-saving, flood-resistance, post-harvest management, and other elements of sustainable rural poverty reduction.

Along with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition and the United Nations Office of South-South Cooperation, WFP China organized a webinar on Post-Harvest Loss Management in collaboration with the National Strategic Food Reserve Administration, seeking to strengthen South-South Cooperation on storage management. The webinar took place in August and reached more than 600 participants from 40 countries.

# Data Notes

## Strategic outcome 01

C.4: Hunan Project Management Office: 6 people + Guangxi Project Management Office: 5 people.

C.5: Online nutrition training by CDC and CDRF (1 time) + nutrition training by Amway (1 time) + nutrition training by Guangxi Nutrition Society (4 times) + M&E; Presentation during study tour delivered by WFP + Study tour between PMOs facilitated by WFP + Offline SBCC training by IFND in Hunan (1 time).

C.6: IFND Report Guangxi Project Baseline; Nutrition Monitoring Report by Guangxi University; Nutrition Education Plan by Guangxi Nutrition Society; Implementation Plan for the pipeline Gansu Preschool Nutrition Project; Situation Analysis for the pipeline Gansu Preschool Nutrition Project.

Further 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 02

C.4 Anhui Project Management Office: 6 persons + Gansu Project Management Office: 36 persons;

C.5 Anhui Project: Symposium for Cooperative Women Representatives; Women's capacity development activities (2 times); farmer leader participated in the National High-Quality Development training of Farmer Cooperatives; technical capacity development training 8 times; Gansu Project technical training for poor farmer households 4 times; nutrition education for poor farmer households 1 time; nutrition education training for local primary school students 1 time

C.6: Gansu Project: 4 nutrition education cartoons by Lanzhou University; SBCC materials of nutrition education; Education brochure for post-harvest storage; 2 storages; baseline report; case study for SSC platform; 3 nutrition education videos by NATESC; making and broadcast of potato planting technique programme (on Voice of Rural China of the Central People's broadcast station); Publication on the planting technology of zinc-rich potatoes in China Agricultural Technology Extension (journal); Mingbaizhi (factsheet) of potato planting technology distributed to poor farmer households; Anhui Project: TV News of Meishan Town TV station on the introduction of Anhui Project; Anhui Project as a case study for Global Poverty Reduction Best Practice

## Strategic outcome 04

As some of the SO4 activities are carried out directly by WFP China Office and not through partners, some of the actual indicator values cannot be directly reflected through the above "Strategic Outcome and Output Results" charts. The complete and detailed output values are as follows:

### 1. Activity 4.

C4. 1058 persons(SSC Review Meeting 89+Dryland Agricultural Training 115+E-commerce Webinar 205+DRR Webinar 150 +PHLM Webinar 499)

C5. 14 initiatives (Review Meeting+ Dryland Agricultural Training+ 4 modules E-commerce Webinar+2 modules DRR Webinar+ 3 modules PHLM Webinar+ Global Partnership for Poverty Reduction+ tripartite collaboration with ESCAP and Yangling+strategic partnership with CERFAM+strategic partnership with JAAS )

C6. 37 tools/products(SSC Review and Strategy Analysis Report+E-commerce Webinar 7 ppt, 2 documentation, 4 videos+ DRR Webinar 6 ppts, documentation, 2 videos+PHLM Webinar 8 ppt, 1 documentation, 3 videos+ knowledge sharing platform+ Smart Technology against COVID 19 brochure)

### 2. Activity 5.

C4. 1025 persons(E-commerce Webinar 205+DRR Webinar 150 +PHLM Webinar 499+ Good Practice Webinar 93+ The Power of Rural E-commerce Webinar 78 )

C5. 11 initiatives (4 modules E-commerce Webinar+2 modules DRR Webinar+ 3 modules PHLM Webinar +Good Practice Webinar + The Power of Rural E-commerce Webinar+Knowledge sharing platform)

C6. 38 tools/products (E-commerce Webinar 7 ppt, 2 documentation, 4 videos+ DRR Webinar 6 ppts, documentation, 2 videos+PHLM Webinar 8 ppt, 1 documentation, 3 videos+ knowledge sharing platform+Good Practice Documentation+Kiwi Project solicitation+Potato Project Materials provided by DP)

### 3. Activity 6

C4. 326 persons (Ecuador 25, Sri Lanka 30, Kenya 35, Congo 73)

C5. 16 initiatives(Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Congo, Peru, 4 modules E-commerce Webinar+2 modules DRR Webinar+ 3 modules PHLM Webinar+congo webinar + knowledge sharing platform)

C6. 36 Tools/products(Ecuador 8 videos,8 ppts, Sri Lanka 5 videos,5 ppts, Kenya 10 ppts,)

## Strategic outcome 05

PINDEX for Activity 7: Baseline: 6 = 2 (Civil Society) + 2 (NGO) + 2 (Donors)


Target: 6 = 2 (Civil Society) + 2 (NGO) + 2 (Donors)

Follow up: 7 = 2 (Civil Society) + 3 (NGO) + 2 (Donors)

PINDEX for Activity 8: 2 (government)

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
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	2017	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	1,877	2,185	4,062	122

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
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	996	1,004	2,000	0
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			8.7	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,877	2,185	4,062	122
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	1,098	1,058	2,156	0



**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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	25	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		1 2018	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	30	
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\$	541,939.39	



# Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	11	11
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	10
	<b>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)</b>					
C: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	6

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Number of Projects; China;</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	2	=3	≥2	2			WFP programme monitoring

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		
Output Results							
Activity 02: Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>						
C: Better organization of targeted farmers throughout the value chain	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	42	42	
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>						
C: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	19	19	
	<b>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)</b>						
C: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	18	12	

Outcome Results									
Activity 02: Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Pilot Projects; China;</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	≥2	2			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Sales; China;</b>									



Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	464	≥11,400,000	=464	464			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0.45	≥5,147	=0.45	0.45			WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04 : Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030</b>	<b>- Root Causes</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 04: Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,058	1,292
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	11
	<b>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)</b>					
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	37	39

Activity 05: Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					

C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,025	1,203
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	11	8
	<b>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)</b>					
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	38	38

Activity 06: Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Targeted participants in the farmer leaders' programme have increased knowledge and leadership capacity and receive support in becoming productive smallholders	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	326	
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Targeted participants in the farmer leaders' programme have increased knowledge and leadership capacity and receive support in becoming productive smallholders	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	16	1
	<b>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)</b>					

C: Targeted participants in the farmer leaders' programme have increased knowledge and leadership capacity and receive support in becoming productive smallholders	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	36	
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## Outcome Results

### Activity 07: Development and formalization of partnerships

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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#### Partners; China;

Partnerships Index (new)	Other	<b>Overall</b>	6	≥7	≥6	7			WFP programme monitoring
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### Activity 08: Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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#### Partners; China;

Partnerships Index (new)	Other	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	≥2	2			WFP programme monitoring
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**World Food Programme**

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Cover page photo © WFP China

Beneficiaries of WFP China's pre-school nutrition improvement project.

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

# Financial Section

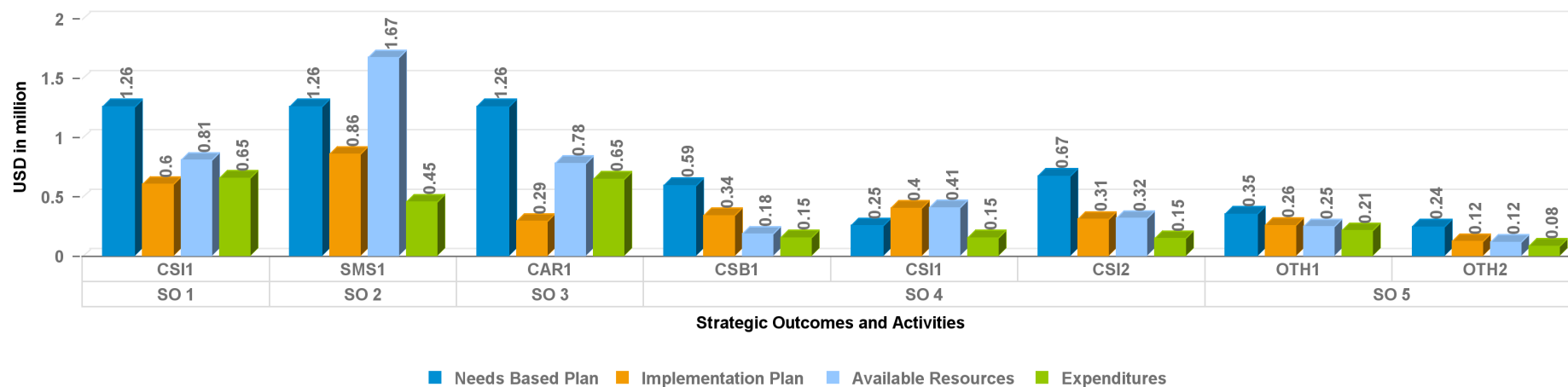
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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

# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	1,255,370	601,825	805,348	653,543
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	81,510	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,255,370</b>	<b>601,825</b>	<b>886,858</b>	<b>653,543</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	1,255,370	856,513	1,669,132	453,659
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,255,370</b>	<b>856,513</b>	<b>1,669,132</b>	<b>453,659</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	1,256,566	291,376	778,092	645,765
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,256,566</b>	<b>291,376</b>	<b>778,092</b>	<b>645,765</b>



# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	592,387	339,267	183,335	151,783
		Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	252,957	401,223	405,553	151,415
		Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	671,570	308,058	315,806	145,924
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,516,915</b>	<b>1,048,548</b>	<b>904,694</b>	<b>449,122</b>
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	351,716	255,664	245,373	212,208
		Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	243,861	120,270	115,189	81,535
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)</b>			<b>595,577</b>	<b>375,935</b>	<b>360,562</b>	<b>293,743</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,445,323	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,445,323</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>5,879,799</b>	<b>3,174,197</b>	<b>9,044,660</b>	<b>2,495,832</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,233,753</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>512,335</b>	<b>374,373</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>7,113,552</b>	<b>3,374,197</b>	<b>9,556,995</b>	<b>2,870,205</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>462,381</b>	<b>219,323</b>	<b>126,482</b>	<b>126,482</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>7,575,933</b>	<b>3,593,520</b>	<b>9,683,478</b>	<b>2,996,687</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

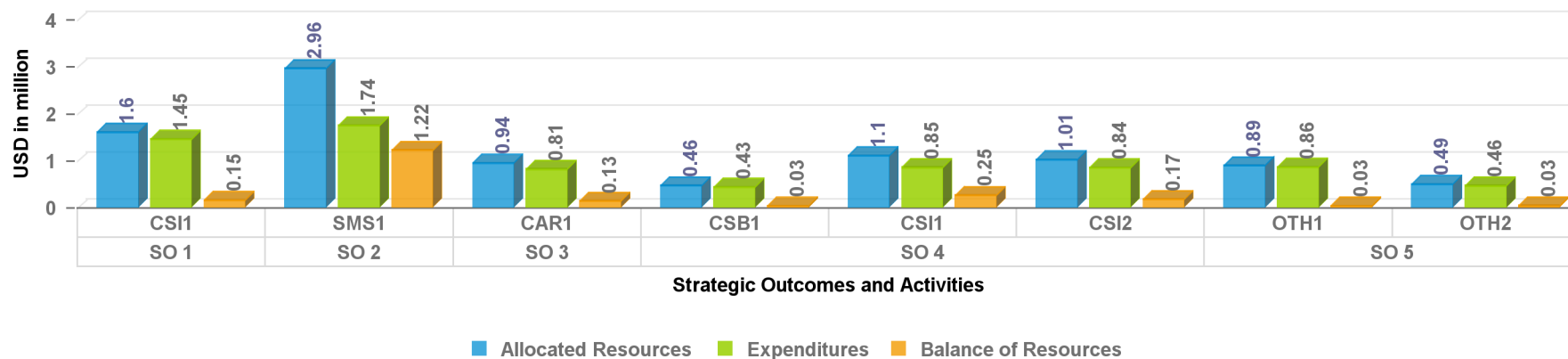
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	3,485,160	1,603,351	0	1,603,351	1,451,546	151,805
		Non Activity Specific	0	81,510	0	81,510	0	81,510
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,485,160</b>	<b>1,684,861</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,684,861</b>	<b>1,451,546</b>	<b>233,315</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	3,485,160	2,956,232	0	2,956,232	1,740,759	1,215,473
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>3,485,160</b>	<b>2,956,232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,956,232</b>	<b>1,740,759</b>	<b>1,215,473</b>

# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	3,369,281	944,977	0	944,977	812,651	132,327
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>3,369,281</b>	<b>944,977</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>944,977</b>	<b>812,651</b>	<b>132,327</b>
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	2,092,409	462,165	0	462,165	430,613	31,552
		Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	2,736,114	1,014,403	0	1,014,403	844,521	169,882
		Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	901,007	1,103,354	0	1,103,354	849,216	254,138
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,729,530</b>	<b>2,579,922</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,579,922</b>	<b>2,124,350</b>	<b>455,572</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	940,131	890,371	0	890,371	857,206	33,165
		Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	560,808	493,629	0	493,629	459,975	33,654
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)</b>			<b>1,500,939</b>	<b>1,384,001</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,384,001</b>	<b>1,317,181</b>	<b>66,819</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,445,323	0	4,445,323	0	4,445,323
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>4,445,323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,445,323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,445,323</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>17,570,070</b>	<b>13,995,316</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,995,316</b>	<b>7,446,487</b>	<b>6,548,829</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,549,069</b>	<b>1,622,208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,622,208</b>	<b>1,484,246</b>	<b>137,962</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>22,119,138</b>	<b>15,617,523</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,617,523</b>	<b>8,930,733</b>	<b>6,686,791</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,454,785</b>	<b>879,301</b>		<b>879,301</b>	<b>879,301</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>23,573,923</b>	<b>16,496,824</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,496,824</b>	<b>9,810,034</b>	<b>6,686,791</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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