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# China

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2022

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# Overview

WFP China's engagement continues to be guided by the China Country Strategic Plan (CSP), underpinned by three pillars: 1) Domestic Program to support China's rural revitalisation, 2) South-South Cooperation, under the brand of Centre of Excellence for Rural Transformation, for global food security and development, 3) Partnership, seeking support from both public and private sectors, aiming to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. In addition, WFP China has enhanced coordination with the Humanitarian Response Depot to respond to emergencies and the global fight against COVID-19.

Throughout 2021, WFP China continued the development of the upcoming Country Strategic Plan. The new CSP is in full alignment with the newly released WFP corporate Strategic Plan and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in China for future engagement.

WFP China continued to work with the government in targeted counties and in order to support national capacity to identify, target and assist nutritionally vulnerable population through pilot projects in Hunan, Guangxi, Anhui and Gansu provinces by providing capacity development and technical support. One more pilot was expanded to Sichuan province in 2021, making the fourth pilot of WFP's preschool children nutrition improvement programme. The programme has reached 9,508 preschool children (male 5,071, female 4,437) in the five counties of the four provinces. An agricultural insurance pilot was launched in Jilin province.

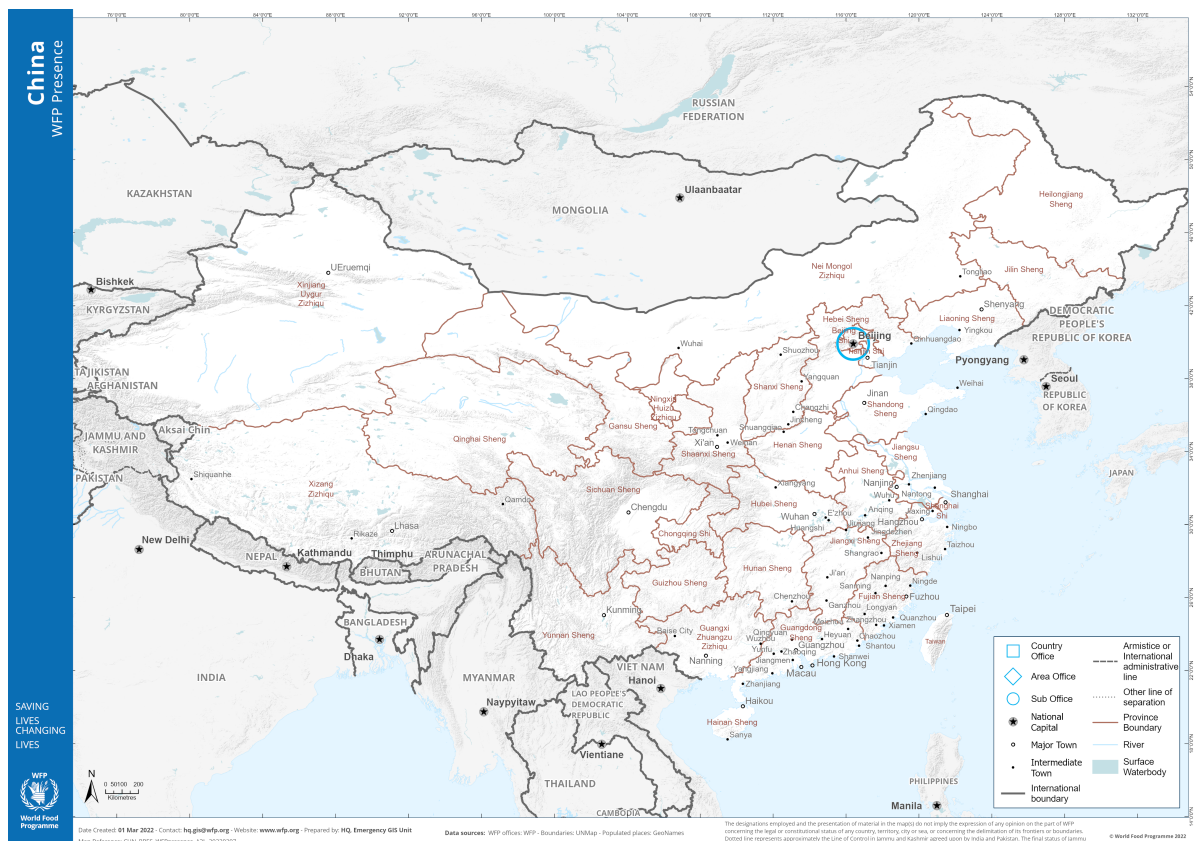
As a Centre of Excellence for Rural Transformation (China COE), WFP China aims to share China's experience and expertise in poverty alleviation, food security and nutrition improvement, in collaboration with Chinese government and other partners, to provide efficient support for other developing countries. In 2021, China COE organised 12 seminars and webinars on e-commerce, post-harvest loss management, disaster risk reduction, climate change response among other themes with Chinese ministries and technical partners. Rice, cassava and Juncao technology application have become the three new initiatives for China COE's South-South Cooperation engagement. In 2021, South-South Cooperation activities reached out to 3,669 people from 77 countries. These were supplemented with field demonstrations for technical cooperation at country level in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

WFP China continued to work closely with all government partners in China in providing support to other developing countries to achieve food security and nutrition improvement through increased food assistance projects and beneficiaries. WFP China worked extensively in 2021 with the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) to continue raising funds for food assistance responding to emergencies across the world: eight countries received contributions. WFP also succeeded in mobilising contributions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) for WFP HQ, China Office, and other WFP Country Offices and operations.

WFP China continued to establish itself as a partner of choice to encourage private sector, local NGOs and individual donors to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG2 on Zero Hunger in China. WFP China kept strengthening collaboration to enhance synergy with peer agencies of the Rome-based agencies (RBA), UNOSSC and ESCAP-CSAM. WFP China's efforts contributed to UN mission, ensuring all people, including women and girls, have equal access to healthy food and prosperous life.

WFP China has been working extensively with MARA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other members of the inter-ministerial taskforce coordinated by MARA, providing critical support to global COVID-19 response and other humanitarian response through the Global Humanitarian Response Hub (GHRH) in Guangzhou, China. The GHRH received cash and in-kind contributions from the government of China in 2021.

# Context and operations



In early 2021, China announced that the country had eradicated absolute poverty, through its commitment to and progress towards poverty eradication in all forms and dimensions.

Henceforth, China's efforts focused on consolidating poverty alleviation achievements and initiating a dovetailing drive of rural rejuvenation. The National Administration for Rural Revitalisation was inaugurated, which was to see to the transition of the country's policy priority from poverty alleviation to comprehensive promotion of rural prosperity.

According to China's National Bureau of Statistics, the income disparity was widening in China, reflecting in the increasing concentration of wealth, the widening gap between urban and rural areas, and the imbalance of regional development. Per capita disposable income of urban residents in China stood at USD7,488 in 2021, and that of rural residents was USD2,986, about 40 percent of the urban figure. A similar gap occurred between the more developed coastal regions and inland provinces.

China continued to report a 2.5-percent low rate for prevalence of undernutrition, dropping from 7.0 percent in 2006, according to the *State of Food Security in the World (SOFI) Report 2021*, reflecting China's efforts to end hunger in coherence with that for nutrition improvement. According to statistics published by China's National Health Commission in May 2021, the overweight and obesity rate among adults in China was more than 50 percent, while that among children aged 6 to 17 was 19 percent and children under six 10.4 percent.

In China, WFP sought to ensure its work aligned with China's 14th Five Year Plan (2021-2025). WFP continued to strengthen cooperation with the Chinese government to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers and to improve community capacity in disaster-prone areas responding to climate shocks. Given China's increasing role for international development and leveraging its experience in rural revitalisation, WFP continued to work with the Chinese government to share best practices and extend support to other developing countries in their efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 on Zero Hunger. China COE continued its dedication to promoting South-South Cooperation to end hunger globally.

## ACR Operations

Through 2021, WFP's activities were guided by the existing China CSP, 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.

WFP China is developing a new CSP that will build focus on the continued and targeted cooperation with China on food security, nutrition improvement and poverty reduction.

### COVID-19 Response

For the second year of global COVID-19 pandemic, China continued with its stringent COVID-19 control measures, which sought to limit the impact of the pandemic while facilitating a normal economic and social life for the population. As of the end of 2021, China administered some 2.84 billion COVID-19 vaccine doses to its people. China provided via various means support for other countries to combat the pandemic, including two billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines offered to the world in addition to other forms of supplies and materials.

For the year 2021, WFP China shifted its activities online, particularly those for South-South Cooperation, due to pandemic restrictions. WFP China has delivered tailored virtual workshops and webinars for various stakeholders and will continue to leverage diverse platforms in the future. WFP worked with China to set up the Global Humanitarian Response Hub (GHRH), to support the global COVID-19 emergency response for the international community, including the UN, national governments and other humanitarian partners. WFP and China worked together to provide support to Timor-Leste for women's nutrition improvement and COVID-19 vaccine transportation.

## Risk Management

In the final year of the China CSP (2017-2021), WFP China remained alert to strategic, operational, fiduciary, and financial risks and maintained a Risk Register identifying necessary and possible mitigation actions. Underfunding for CSP continued to be a risk.

However, financial insufficiency was mitigated by regular contributions from China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Among the strategic risks to the CSP, there was a potential shortage of in-house expertise for some pragmatic areas. It was compensated by strong and consistent oversight and support from HQ, Regional Bureau in Bangkok and WFP China's technical partners. Also, a risk of understaffing was met by newly recruited hands, including one programme policy officer, one program consultant and another five assistants for office support and program management.

# Partnerships

WFP's priority partner in China is the MARA as the window Ministry for all activities in China. As a follow up to the 2016 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), MARA has been providing critical support and coordination to WFP operations in China. MARA is the lead funding partner and strategic coordinator for the China CSP, as well as a strategic and technical partner for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) on smallholder value chain capacity development and poverty reduction. MARA coordinates the inter-ministerial taskforce to support the establishment of the UNHRD in China.

Another priority partner in China is the CIDCA, and, by extension, the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), a subsidiary to the Ministry of Commerce, which takes the role of oversight agency for the implementation of the CIDCA-funded projects beyond China. CIDCA, established in 2018, has provided USD16 million to WFP in 2021 to fund emergency food assistance in Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Congo, Liberia, Benin, and Timor-Leste.

WFP China continued to establish itself as a partner of choice to encourage private sector, local NGOs and individual donors to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG2 on Zero Hunger in China. Together with each partner, we developed a strategic partnership that creates synergy between our interests and goals, exchanging valuable expertise to generate impact that shifts private sector and local NGOs one step closer to Zero Hunger. WFP also leveraged various platforms in China to work with individual donors and provide them a platform to contribute to Zero Hunger. In 2021 WFP China successfully raised USD3.5 million from both private sector and individual donors. This included about USD1.4 million from Cargill and China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA) and more than USD2.1 million raised from individual Donors through the Meituan and Tencent platforms to support nutrition in China, Cambodia and Laos.

Expanded partnership strengthened China COE's engagement in South-South Cooperation (SSC). Working closely with MARA, China COE has enabled a strong investment in SSC. Through 2021, the number of partnerships with government agencies grew, including that with the Ministry of Environment and Ecology (MEE), National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC), and the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS), along with many other Chinese academic partners including Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University (NWFU), Nanjing Agricultural University (NAU), Henan University of Technology (HAUT), Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University (FAFU), and AliResearch as well as other private sectors to strengthen cooperation while seeking more systematic solutions and experience from China. China COE continued to strengthen the partnership with FAO and IFAD on SSTC for ground-level country initiatives.



# CSP Financial Overview

At the end of 2021, the China CSP had been 70 percent funded against the Needs Based Plan, since it began in 2017. Strategic Outcome 1 on nutrition was 83 percent funded, Strategic Outcome 2 on smallholder farmers was 80 percent funded, Strategic Outcome 3 on resilience was 20 percent funded, Strategic Outcome 4 on South-South Cooperation was 56 percent funded, and Strategic Outcome 5 on partnerships was 96 percent funded, according to the Needs Based Plan.













The Implementation Plan for 2021 was 100 percent funded, thanks to contributions from MARA and private sector.

A budget revision was made in 2021 to extend current CSP to another six months until 30 June 2022, with a total increased amount of USD3,526,804.

## 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	1,259,696.0	1,059,991.0	2,487,988.0	1,303,186.0
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	1,259,696.0	331,354.0	2,046,963.0	1,220,990.0
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	1,140,988.0	0.0	96,795.0	96,795.0
04: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030	1,550,068.0	499,772.0	1,933,464.0	799,152.0
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	608,424.0	292,589.0	700,819.0	332,421.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	3,841,174.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	<b>5,818,872.0</b>	<b>2,183,706.0</b>	<b>11,107,203.0</b>	<b>3,752,544.0</b>
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,392,612.0	93,087.0	794,557.0	476,758.0



<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 7,211,484.0	 2,276,793.0	 11,901,760.0	 4,229,302.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 468,746.0	 147,992.0	 261,495.0	 261,495.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 7,680,229.0	 2,424,784.0	 12,163,255.0	 4,490,796.0

# Programme performance

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



**9,508 children** supported (4,437 female, 5,071 male)



**604 smallholder farmers** supported (318 female, 286 male)



**17,391 persons** benefited from SBCC (7,800 male; 9,591 female)



**200,248 kg** of food valued more than **USD 0.29 million** purchased from smallholder farmers



**388 people** engaged in institutional capacity-strengthening initiatives



**22** institutional capacity-strengthening **initiatives**; **31** institutional capacity-strengthening **tools or products**

WFP China continued to work with the government in targeted counties and enhance national capacity to identify, target and assist nutritionally vulnerable children through pilots in Hunan, Guangxi and Gansu provinces in the previous years by providing capacity development and technical support. One more pilot in Sichuan Province in 2021 made one of the four pilots of WFP preschool nutrition improvement programme. The programme reached 9,508 preschool children (male 5,071, female 4,437) in 5 counties in 4 provinces.

The modality of school meals provision in different localities varies upon different cultural and nutrition needs but at standard cost of allowance, i.e. USD0.6 per school day per child. Local governments have more authorities in determining school meal modality. The projects aim to raise awareness about healthy diets and lifestyle at early stages of childhood. Most kindergartens were able to provide quality meals based on recommended menus with diversified food.

### Dynamic Forms of Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)

To strengthen the sub-national institutional capacity, more decentralized SBCC activities were initiated with the technical support and engagement from provincial institutions empowered by WFP. In every semester, at least one SBCC session was organized for each project. The food and nutrition education activities took diverse forms as online trainings, PTAs, take-home letters to caregivers with nutrition message. Nutrition messages emphasize the importance of caregivers' role, and focus on awareness of dietary diversity, fresh, balanced and nutritional diets. Based on dietary habits, caregivers were guided on healthy cooking at home.

Noting the emerging overweight or over-nutrition, nutrition messaging helps nurture children's attitude and behaviour change towards saving food, healthy eating and physical exercise. The SBCC sessions help introduce, amongst the schoolteachers and parents, the important documents like Chinese Citizens' Dietary Guideline, and China Child Nutrition and Health Report 2020, to interpret the findings and recommendations. The schoolteachers were sensitized their role in creating enabling environment at schools.

The implementer in Guangxi project - Guangxi Nutrition Society (GNS)- launched an I am a little nutritionist thematic activity, where children were guided to design and choose balanced meals. GNS also delivered a training session on nutrition knowledge, communication skills and practical operational guidance targeted cooking staff and food suppliers. Nutrition messaging materials including desk calendar and posters were distributed widely which helped increase both the project visibility and public awareness of children's nutrition and the importance of nutrition at home.

WFP China advocates for a complementary and integrated health and nutrition package. Building on the success of the Phase I, the Phase II of Hunan project put more focus on psychological interventions for the left-behind children, where 80 percent of children's parents migrated to cities for better jobs. Preschool education is the key period of children's social-emotional development. As noted in the impact evaluation of the Phase I of Hunan project, data revealed significant difference in social-emotional development between left-behind children and their peers. Likewise in Gansu project, where most of the children are left-behind, professional experts were invited to kindergartens to interact with caregivers and share skills on childcare and communication.

### **Targeted Nutrition Monitoring and Intervention**

In 2021, continued efforts were made to provide targeted support to severely malnourished children. In Guangxi project, household surveys and health check were undertaken to understand these children's dietary habits at home and the nutrition knowledge level of their caregivers. The nutrition experts further made recommendations to caregivers' about improving children's nutrition intake. Following this, a nutrition and health file was established for each malnourished child to provide personalized nutrition guidance and counselling. A personalized nutrition intervention guide was developed by GNS. The series of actions from setting personal files, home visits to the development of the guide etc. were to document the root causes of malnutrition and provide targeted and personalized nutrition intervention.

### **Partnership Building**

WFP China continued to leverage resources from partners to amplify the nutrition outcome for beneficiary children. The partnership between WFP China and Amway Charity Foundation was enhanced in 2021 where Amway provided complementary health and nutrition education programme to kindergartens in the same areas of WFP intervention. The in-kind contribution about USD0.2 million contributed to the localized nutrition education endeavour. Apart from the resources mobilized, WFP China supported Amway in delivering capacity strengthening sessions to preschool teachers, transferring nutrition knowledge and skills.

As a capacity strengthening effort, WFP joined the 2021 National School Feeding Program Conference by the Chinese Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). National stakeholders of local government agencies, schools, CDC experts, and civil organizations benefited from WFP's insights on global school feeding programmes.

### **Increased Smallholder Support and Engagement**

The modalities of school meal programme in different provinces varying, different supply chains are adopted according to local context. In Hunan province, more decentralized supply chain is adopted. Individual smallholders supply food directly to the nearby kindergartens. In 2021, 119 smallholders (including 87 women) provided a total of 37,440 kg of food (about USD60,275.25) to schools, making 30 percent of the total food purchased and reaching an all-time high since the project started in 2018.

In Guangxi, Gansu and Sichuan projects, more centralized supply chains are adopted through aggregators. In 2021, through the pro-poor farmer cooperative and food companies, the smallholders supplied local-produced vegetables, eggs and rice of 162,807 kg to schools with total value of USD231,763.06. Apart from supplying food directly to schools, the aggregators helped increase smallholders' market access to sell surplus agricultural produce, which improved livelihood and prevented them from slipping back to poverty. Job creation through school meal programme helped stabilize income sources for low-income families. Under the school meal programme, smallholders were provided with various inputs including organic fertilizers, vegetable seeds, plastic film as well as regular training and technical extension services, benefiting 1,090 smallholders, 452 of whom were women.

### **Evidence Generation, Experience Sharing, and Policy Advocacy**

WFP China carried out an Impact Evaluation for its first pilot in Hunan project (Phase I) with the end-line survey from 14 to 28 May. The results and findings were presented at the Child Nutrition Policy Advocacy Workshop on 11 October. It provided valuable learning experience for further scaling up and evidence essential for policy advocacy.

To build national institutional capacity through SDG localization, WFP China gradually empowered the sub-national institutions for nutrition monitoring and evaluation through local academies and institutions. The baseline report for Gansu project was completed. The baseline surveys for Phase II of Hunan project and Sichuan project have been completed and the analysis reports are underway.

WFP China builds the platform for peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing. Activities included a Capacity Strengthening workshop on 23 March on Theory of Change (ToC) application in child nutrition projects. Project management staff from all projects were invited. WFP introduced key concepts of ToC and the application in impact study to generate evidence and impacts. The Project Management Offices (PMO) were invited to the Innovation Partnerships Seminar by WFP China on July 8th to share experience.

The milestone this year was the organization of the Child Nutrition Policy Advocacy Workshop on 11 October, aiming to build a practice to policy feedback loop. National stakeholders from government agencies, academies, private sectors and grassroots implementers participated in the dialogue to explore innovative practices of early nutrition intervention for rural children from cross-sectoral perspectives of agriculture, food, nutrition, health and education. The event promoted policy advocacy for early child development with evidence-based research and built a platform for communication and learning amongst stakeholders and partners.

WFP China joined the effort of China Development Research Foundation (CDRF) to co-organize the International Symposium for the 10th anniversary of the Nutrition Improvement Plan to commemorate the achievements of the national school meal programme. WFP China was rewarded, amongst the leading partners, the School Nutrition Improvement Initiative programme.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas	4

## 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



**4,050 kg** agricultural product valued around **USD 8,341** sold by smallholder farmers



**4,214 smallholder farmers** supported (1,685 female; 2,529 male)



**1,190 people** benefit from SBCC (590 female; 600 male)

WFP China continued the work to enhance income-generating capacity among targeted low-income farmers, and improve smallholder farmer's organization along the value chain, providing capacity development and technical assistance. This contributed to the goals of the Chinese Government's 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025). 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 2021, WFP China supported 4,214 smallholder farmers in both Anhui and Gansu project areas.

### Kiwi Value Chain Project

The effect of demonstration and driving force of the pro-poor kiwi production base has been enhanced throughout this year. The 300 mu of kiwi orchard has been developed to a first-class standardized demonstration site, attracting many visits and peer learning tours from other places in the country. Especially since the field visit by State Leader Mr. Hu Chunhua to the project site last year, government officials at various levels paid even more attention to the implementation of this project and gave high visibility to the project, doubling efforts in government matching fund.

In 2021 sustainable agriculture development practice including the fertigation system were introduced in the kiwi orchard which substantially improved the water and fertilizer efficiency. WFP continued to facilitate technical guidance on the kiwi value chain management from heat and drought resistance techniques, fertilization, harvesting techniques, etc. to enhance the smallholder self-development capacity. A total of 5,150 kg of kiwifruits were harvested this year, and an estimated 4,050 kg of kiwifruits were marketed through WFP-supported aggregator with an estimated sales value of USD 9,496.68, benefiting 150 smallholder households.

WFP China supported local stakeholders to strengthen value chain development with focus on branding and market promotion, with the aim of increasing profit for the smallholder farmers through kiwifruit sales. A partnership with a consulting firm was established to improve the branding, price setting, broaden the marketing channel, and promote the Jinzhai kiwifruits. In 2021, the branding design for the kiwifruit products was finalized for standardized marketing and selling, and efforts was put in advertisement in the public. Jinzhai kiwifruit was also selected by the Anhui Government as a best-known regional public brand for green food.

WFP China brokered knowledge and expertise transfer to strengthen stakeholders' capacity within their operating environments. Through study tour to Xiangxi region, the PMO and cooperative management gained knowledge of kiwi value chain development through peer learning. By participating in a series of cooperative governance and empowerment training workshops organized by MARA, the Chair of the cooperative learned solid cooperative management skills. The Tianyuan Kiwi Production Specialized Cooperative, the pro-poor farmer organization supported by WFP and the key entity to lead and drive smallholder farmers, was certified by the Anhui Government as provincial demonstration cooperative in September. With WFP's support, the PMO produced a five-minute promotional video for project visibility and was invited by WFP to showcase the highlights of the project in front of national stakeholders at WFP China Office mid-year retreat.

WFP China supported the PMO in advocating for recognition of institutional mandate through documentation and demonstration of project experiences. With WFP's facilitation, the PMO successfully applied for the 2nd Global Poverty Reduction Best Practice jointly organized by International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC), China Internet Information Center (CIIC), World Bank (WB), FAO, IFAD, WFP, and Asian Development Bank, in which Jinzhai project was awarded amongst the best practice. This also demonstrated the evidence generated by Domestic Programme can be well fed into WFP's SSC knowledge sharing efforts.

### Gansu Zinc-rich Potato Project

Before the production season in 2021, the Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences screened samples of 25 varieties from the potato harvested in 2020 and recommended 6 varieties with high zinc content to smallholder farmers for the 2021 production season. 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. More field experiments were conducted in 2021 based on the results achieved in 2020. Smallholder farmers' production of zinc-rich potatoes has been being supported by the results of these field experiments.

WFP China supported 1,850 smallholder farmer households to plant zinc-rich potatoes at the scale of 2 mu per household. The production inputs were provided to beneficiary farmers in April, including seed potatoes, fertilisers, pesticides and plastic mulching. WFP also supported project partners to provide technical assistance to beneficiary smallholder farmers. A total of 22 interactive on-site technical trainings and hands-on coaching were conducted on knowledge and skills for zinc-rich potato production, reaching around 3,752 smallholder farmers (female 586, male 3166). Twenty mu demonstration plots have also been set up for farmers to observe and learn.

In the context of 2021 Food Systems Summit, food waste and food loss has been placed on high agenda for the Chinese government. WFP China has been working with the Government towards sustainable food systems transformation. In this pilot project, WFP supported project partner to construct household-level potato storage facilities to address post-harvest loss. The operation of the two storage facilities constructed in 2020 for demonstration in Anding District were assessed for their utilities in 2021. In addition, five facilities were constructed in 2021. A construction manual for the storage facility was developed to guide smallholder farmers to build the storage on their own. On-site training was provided to 1,680 beneficiary smallholder farmers to enhance their practical capabilities to reduce post-harvest loss.

WFP China leveraged its partnership resources to support the nutrition-sensitive value chain development of zinc-rich potatoes. WFP China organised a study tour for the key implementing agencies to Enshi Prefecture of Hubei province which is famous for its selenium-rich potatoes industry and has accumulated rich experiences in breeding, producing, processing, brand building and marketing of selenium-rich potatoes. WFP China partnered with Tongji University to support the IP design including logo, slogan and packaging of zinc-rich potatoes as an integrated part of the brand building and marketing strategy. WFP China has been exploring the collaboration with Meituan Select, China's leading e-commerce platform for services, to support the marketing of zinc-rich potatoes through the e-commerce platform of Meituan Select.

WFP China supported project partners to conduct SBCC activities to increase awareness about zinc deficiency, the importance of balanced diet to the health of the population and the development of children. On-site nutrition-sensitive trainings were provided to 530 local farmers (female 240, male 290) and 660 school children (350 girls and 310 boys). A series of short videos on health and nutrition were widely disseminated through social media, other online platforms, and local TV station for public nutrition awareness building in the project areas and at the national level with the number of viewers reaching more than 100,000 people.

WFP China supported Teck Resources to complete evidence gathering exercise, and to submit Gansu Project case study to Collection of Excellent Poverty Alleviation Cases by Foreign Companies in China, an initiative led by CFPA in support of the national poverty reduction campaign. The case study was selected as one of the top 45 cases and was exhibited at the 9th China Charity Fair.

## 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

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP China supported government efforts to reduce and mitigate agricultural risks and improve the resilience of targeted populations to withstand and respond to shocks.

China's agricultural development faces increasingly complex risks. In addition to the more frequent natural disasters of drought, hail, flood, pests, and diseases, fluctuations of the prices of agricultural products in domestic and international markets as well as the emerging risks, such as COVID-19 pandemic, have increasingly prominent impacts on agricultural production and farmers' livelihood in recent years.

Considering the new trends and characteristics of agricultural risks in China and building on WFP's experiences on disaster risk reduction and resilience building, WFP China launched a 4-year pilot project on holistic approach to agricultural risk management in Songyuan, Jilin province. This is also one of the management responses to the CSP Evaluation which recommended WFP China should sharpen collaboration in the area of disaster risk reduction and resilience building. The objectives of this pilot project are to enhance smallholder farmers' resilience against climate-related disasters and market risks with a holistic risk management approach, improve their livelihood and promote sustainable agriculture development.

This project aims to benefit about 5,000 farmers directly and 15,000 farmers indirectly through the implementation of four inter-linked activities: 1) support smallholder farmers in the project area to adopt fertigation technology to increase the utilization efficiency of water and fertilizer, alleviate constraints of water scarcity and drought on agricultural production, enhance the capacity of disaster prevention and mitigation, improve the production capacity of arable land and promote the adoption of sustainable agricultural practice; 2) formulate and pilot revenue protection insurance bundled with options contracts for smallholder farmers to increase agricultural insurance coverage for smallholder farmers, enhance their resilience to climate-related disasters and market risks and stabilise their income from grain production; 3) provide trainings to smallholder farmers on sustainable agricultural practices and on knowledge of agricultural risk management; 4) formulate policy recommendations based on experiences from this project to promote the improvement of China's agricultural risk management system.

WFP China has been leading a taskforce composed of the insurer and the futures company to design and formulate the revenue protection insurance bundled with options contracts product, which is to be piloted in the project areas in 2022. This close collaboration between WFP and the private sector partners on this effort was built on WFP's experiences on agricultural risk management and resilience building for smallholder farmers both in China and at global level, and take stock from the past and ongoing initiatives of the private sector partners. A feasibility study has been conducted under the guidance of WFP. The results of the feasibility study and the key components of the revenue protection insurance bundled with options contracts product is being discussed through a series of taskforce workshops to pave the way for the detailed product design in December. A prototype product would be finalised by the end of December 2021 followed by extensive consultation with broader stakeholders for refinement of this project. Being fully aware that the most favourable clients of financial institutes is large-scale farmers and farmers cooperatives for the sake of low transaction cost and sizable profit, WFP China has paid due attention to this challenge as early as in the formulation of the Project Implementation Plan. Targeting smallholder farmers as beneficiaries is integrated in the whole implementation plan. Moreover, WFP China has provided explicit guidance to the taskforce to ensure that the product is targeted to smallholder farmers and tailored to their needs.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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



China COE held **12 workshops and webinars** on various topics in collaboration with governmental and technical partners



South-South Cooperation exchanges reached **3,669 people** from **77 countries**

In light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, many of the SSC activities by China COE were delivered remotely. This entailed three activities: providing governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition, knowledge sharing through seminars, virtual tours and online platform, and fostering leadership for a new generation of smallholder farmers.

In 2021, China COE held 12 workshops and webinars on various topics in collaboration with governmental and technical partners. These exchanges reached 3,669 people from 77 countries. China COE also actively supported technical demonstrations at country level in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

### **Activity 4: Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues**

Under Activity 4, China COE enhances the capacities of policy-level stakeholders to identify, target and assist food-insecure populations through SSC. Continuous efforts were taken to reinforce policy support for food and nutrition security, and poverty reduction. China COE continued to strengthen SSC advocacy for wider visibility to forge partnerships with China and WFP global network.

#### **Policy Support**

In June, the Seminar on China-Africa Rice Value Chain Enhancement was organised by China COE and UNOSSC, and supported by CICETE, China-African Development Fund (CADFund) and CERFAM. The seminar drew 118 participants on site and another 114 people online, representing 25 countries. The seminar served as a platform for experts and practitioners of the rice sector to enhance the China-Africa rice value chain.

The Seminar on SSC Roadmap of Tropical Agriculture was jointly organised by China COE and CATAS in July and attended by over 80 people on site or online. The MOU between WFP and CATAS would mark a new chapter for China COE in support of smallholders and rural transformation in tropical regions.

#### **Food Systems Transformation**

WFP, along with FAO, IFAD and ESCAP-CSAM hosted a webinar in July on Reducing Food Loss and Waste in China: Towards sustainable food systems transformation. The webinar presented experiences from China's domestic accomplishments as well as international practices. This joint RBA event contributed to the UN Food Systems Summit in 2021.

#### **Research and Thematic Study**

China COE developed a thematic study report, depicting China's grain storage and national reserve system. Another thematic study was developed jointly with AliResearch, think tank of Alibaba Group, highlighting the contribution from e-commerce to rural development in western China. Both reports responded to the concerned topics of SSC activities and pilot projects, and would be used as SSC knowledge resources.

#### **Partnership Forging**

The solid partnership with MARA keeps fuelling China COE's engagement for SSC at policy, institutional and grass-root levels. Booming partnership was seen with government agencies such as MEE, NCSC and CATAS, along with academic partners including NWFU, NAU, HAUT, FAFU, and AliResearch as well as the private sector for systematic solutions and experience.

The collaboration with CERFAM and UNOSSC fortified China COE's support to Africa. *SOFI Report 2021* was jointly launched by RBAs. The RBAs jointly organised policy dialogue to enhance food systems transformation. The RBAs joined hands and worked along with IPRCC, CIIC, WB, and Asia Development Bank to disseminate China's experience on rural poverty reduction and innovative development patterns. The RBAs are working together for digital technology to

empower rural transformation, aiming to promote digitalised approaches to benefit more developing countries.

## **SSC Advocacy**

WFP China attended a series of events throughout 2021 to call for concerted efforts from all stakeholders for Zero Hunger. These events were Silk Road Forum for Food Security Roundtable, Poverty Reduction Forum, China-ASEAN Poverty Reduction Seminar, Public-Private Partnership Forum for Tropical Agricultural Cooperation, International Food Waste and Lost Reduction Forum, and BOAO Forum of Economic and Social Security, among others. China COE's participation helped strengthen WFP's position as a trusted SSTC broker for SDG2 and consolidated the ties with a wide range of national government partners.

### **Activity 5: Knowledge-sharing through study-tours, training technology transfer and online exchange platforms.**

Under Activity 5, China COE focuses on sharing China's experience with other developing countries by facilitating capacity-building and knowledge sharing at the institutional level. With the technical support from partners, China COE organised eight webinars, online workshops and virtual seminars, attracting over 1,000 government officials, technicians, entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers from other developing countries. China COE underscores the importance of knowledge management, deeming that digitalised tools and emerging technologies will be increasingly prevailing against the pandemic and beyond.

#### **Training and Capacity Building**

In May, in collaboration with the National Disaster Reduction Center of China (NDRCC), China COE held the Webinar on Early Warning System for Better Preparedness. Upon the demand assessment, the webinar shared China's knowledge and experience in early warning response and analysis tools for risk assessment. Over 110 participants from 15 countries attended the webinar.

In June, China COE and CERFAM joined CATAS in organising the online Seminar on Cassava Production and Processing Technology for African Countries. The 18-day seminar shared experience and promoted China's technologies of cassava cultivation and processing to support the cassava value chain development in Africa through online courses, virtual tours and case studies. Qualified participants received certificates jointly endorsed by the organisers.

In August, China COE organised a virtual Workshop on Comprehensive Application of Juncao Technology with the technical support from the National Engineering Research Center of Juncao Technology. The event showcased the technology with field cases. In October, China COE and the Centre co-organised a Virtual Tour on the Yellow River Juncao Ecological Security Barrier, with cooperation from the UNDESA, presenting Juncao Technology's impact on ecological restoration.

In October, China COE collaborated with HAUT and CERFAM to hold a Seminar on Innovation and Practice of Post-harvest Loss Management with support from National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration (NAFRA). Experts from NAFRA, HAUT, Beijing University of Technology and Ghana Commodity Exchange shared their professional views on grain processing, food storage and ICT application in post-harvest loss management. It was a hybrid activity participated on site and online by more than 200 people from 44 countries.

China COE facilitated a webinar to support WFP Ghana to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets and financial services through an e-trading platform. China COE supported CATAS in organising a virtual Workshop on Tropical Agricultural Development for African Countries, and a virtual Seminar on Green Development and Poverty Alleviation of Tropical Agriculture for African Countries, respectively in October and December. More than 100 participants from 12 countries attended these activities.

#### **SSC Knowledge Management**

A South-South Cooperation Knowledge Sharing Platform was technically supported by the Agricultural Information Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in 2021. The platform provides an institutional space to boost peer-to-peer learning and exchange.

In 2021, China COE took efforts to revamp the platform with the technical support from CIIC, and will create a Cloud School to be embedded in the platform to provide comprehensive and tailor-made courses to people seeking knowledge and solutions from China.

### **Activity 6 Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers**

Under Activity 6, China COE continued to support, including through digital modalities, the implementation of Country Pilot Projects (CPP) in Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Republic of Congo and Peru as well as projects financed by the South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund with HQ SSTC Global Unit. China COE reached out to help countries to respond to existing challenges as well as those aggravated by the pandemic, with the successive funding and technical support from MARA, following the success of CPP's previous waves.

## Country Pilot Projects

In collaboration with WFP Global SSTC team, China COE continued to play a strategic role in mobilising and sourcing expertise from China's national partners to implement the second and third waves of SSTC pilot projects in Sri Lanka, Kenya, Republic of Congo, Peru and Ecuador.

With facilitation from China COE, WFP Sri Lanka managed to present an online Training of Trainers workshop with the remote support from Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences. In addition to video courses channelled by China COE, Kenya country project featured knowledge and skill enhancement for storage and processing of fresh food and grain among smallholders, as well as expertise to manage farmer service centres based on experience from China. China COE facilitated WFP Ecuador via video training courses for capacity development for smallholder farmers including rural women. China COE worked with WFP Peru to help smallholder farmers' inclusion in institutional market and facilitated local smallholders' linkage with school feeding programmes. Supported by CATAS, WFP Republic of Congo kept strengthening smallholders' capacity to supply fortified cassava products with China's technology.

## South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund projects

China COE facilitated the implementation of pilot projects funded through the South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund. In particular, China COE supported WFP Ethiopia on sorghum-wheat flour noodle production, nutrition improvement and to explore the feasibility of up-scale production of blended noodle locally.

China COE is contributing to WFP Armenia's effort at solar technology-based poverty reduction. Chinese expertise from NWAUFU is helping Armenian engineers to seek localized solution for energy use and increase local capacities through remote coaching.

Furthermore, China COE provided support to prepare for the roll-out of projects approved in 2021: Burundi, El Salvador, Guinea, Madagascar, Libya and Zambia. Last, China COE engaged with WFP Chad to provide the host government with expert support from China in social protection and with the WFP Gambia for expertise on revitalising value chain and market access for smallholders.

## UNOSSC Grant Projects

In collaboration with UNOSSC, China COE launched technical cooperation projects in Nepal and Côte d'Ivoire.

China COE worked with the Foreign Economic Cooperation Center of MARA for the Sustainable Agriculture and Value Chain Development Project Pilot Initiative in Nepal. The project aims to enhance the smallholders' capacity in horticultural and poultry production for agriculture value chain development. Some 27 video training courses were developed to address vegetable cultivation and poultry raising.

China COE joined hands with CERFAM to help Côte d'Ivoire learn from Chinese policies, strategies, technologies and know-how to develop its rice value chain. Both technical and policy-level exchange would help Ivorian stakeholders promote the national food security.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	3
Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	3
Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers	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 in 2021 to ensure food security and nutrition in other 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 coordinated with CIDCA through 2021. Established in 2018, CIDCA manages the USD3 billion funding pool of China’s foreign assistance named the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF). WFP China also works closely with the Ministry of Commerce’s subsidiary CICETE. This work included continued efforts to mobilise SSCAF funding for development projects besides the humanitarian projects funded by CIDCA, as well as ensuring reporting on the implementation of activities supported through CIDCA funding. WFP received USD16 million from CIDCA for operations in Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Congo, Liberia, Benin, and Timor-Leste, and made significant progress in negotiations for several other country operations to receive funding allocations from CIDCA’s pipeline project pool for its 2022 budget.

WFP also succeeded in mobilising more than USD6.3 million from MARA for programmes in China and Pakistan; the SSTC pilot projects including projects funded through the South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund, the Strategic Partnership Division, as well as for the Purchase for Progress programme and the Immediate Response Account. MARA also provided and coordinated funding support for the GHRH in Guangzhou, China, including USD3.8 million in cash contribution and USD2 million in-kind contribution. The annual contribution for the UNHRD in China is still under negotiation and will play a key role in supporting the operations of the UNHRD in China.

Some WFP Country Offices also received direct contributions from local Chinese embassies both in cash and in kind, including those in Burundi and Guinea Bissau.

WFP China made significant progress in leveraging the resources and expertise of private sector and local NGOs for Zero Hunger. In compliance with the Charity Law launched in 2016, in addition to CFPA, China Children and Teenagers Fund, WFP established partnership with China Charities Aid Foundation for Children to ensure the legitimacy of WFP’s fundraising activities in China. WFP China successfully raised USD3.5 million from both private sector and individual donors in 2021. This included about USD1.3 million from Cargill and CFPA and more than USD2.2 million raised from individual Donors through the Meituan and Tencent platforms to support nutrition in China, Cambodia and Laos.

WFP and Cargill, the largest American company providing food, agriculture, financial and industrial products and services globally, entered into partnership in May 2021 with a commitment of USD1 million from Cargill to WFP China for a three-year project the Holistic Agriculture Risk Management Project in Songyuan, Jilin province, to reduce and mitigate the risks that maize farmers face and help them achieve food security while enhancing resilience at the community level.

WFP’s cooperation with CFPA, one of the largest NGOs in poverty alleviation area, upgraded this year with a contribution of around USD0.32 million for the Preschool Nutrition Improvement Project in Gansu. CFPA is a partner that has been working with WFP China for 10 years in fundraising and public advocacy and has been acting as WFP’s pass-through organisation in China since 2011. In 2020, CFPA proposed for a deeper cooperation in the preschool nutrition project.

Meituan, the largest online on-demand delivery platform, launched a fundraising function dedicated to WFP preschool nutrition improvement project in China on one of their platforms, Dianping, since last December. In 2021, through this interactive function, WFP has successfully raised over USD15 million, expanding the current programme to Sichuan province. Accumulatively, 2.6 million nutritious meals have been provided by Meituan Dianping to preschool children in Hunan, Guangxi, Gansu and Sichuan provinces.

Tencent Foundation, the first national non-public fundraising foundation on the internet in China, operating China’s largest online donation platform, has been working together with WFP on online public fundraising since 2011. With CFPA’s support, in 2021, WFP China raised in total USD601,311 from the Chinese general public for the first three quarters through the platform, to support WFP’s school feeding programmes in Laos and Cambodia, as well as the Preschool Nutrition Improvement Programme in China.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Development and formalization of partnerships	4
Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	3

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In the Global Gender Gap Index 2021, China ranks in 107th in 153 countries and economies. According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2021 of the World Economic Forum, wage and income gaps between women and men have been reduced from 2020. However, large gaps remain in terms of labour force participation as well as in terms of senior roles, where only 11.4 percent of board members and 16.7 percent of senior managers are women. There are also limited presence of women in leadership positions with only 24.9 percent of national lawmakers are women.

WFP China seeks to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the CSP and works to empower women by increasing their participation in decision-making.

Under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, sex-disaggregated data is reported regularly on beneficiaries. Targeted technical and on-farm trainings were provided to women to enhance their knowledge and skills in production. In 2021, the Women Representative Committee under Jinzhai kiwi project continued to function as an instrument of promoting gender equality. Lectures were organised for female smallholders to offer knowledges of rural legal issues, agriculture subsidies, and rural finance. Female farmer leaders shared with smallholders their stories and experiences in improving livelihood. An agricultural production skill enhancement activity was conducted to help female smallholders develop their technical capacity. These targeted trainings increased women's awareness of their equal rights to land and other productive resources within the household and the community, enhanced women's access to knowledge and information about rural financial services and promoted women's adoption of agricultural technical skills. Moreover, the preschool nutrition improvement program combines home-grown school feeding which calls for direct purchase of food materials from the local smallholder farmers with focus on women-led households to increase their income and improve their livelihood.

SSC activities strongly encouraged participation by women representatives. Targeted support to women, including women's farmer cooperatives, women's access to and adoption of agricultural technologies, were well promoted through SSC by China COE. The SSC country pilot project in Ecuador coordinated by China COE paid extra attention to women empowerment. Female participants exceeded 12 percent in SSC engagement.

WFP China undertook gender analysis with the tool of Gender and Age Marker during the design and formulation of China CSP (2022-2025) to ensure proper gender perspective. Furthermore, 15 percent of the project costs under the new CSP will be dedicated to the projects with Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment considerations by 2025.

WFP China actively participated in the joint activities of UN Gender Theme Group (UNGTG) of UNCT in 2021 and provided input to the annual UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard Assessment on UNSDCF. As the supporting agency, WFP also participated in the taskforce initiatives of UNGTG on strategizing with National Bureau of Statistics to strengthen gender disaggregated data in China and on promoting policy dialogue with relevant government agencies on the Outline of Women's Development in China (2021-2030).

WFP China's staff comprised of 79 percent women throughout 2021. Women constitute 89 percent of the management group members.

# Environment

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

With its global impact, climate change is affecting us all. China has committed to a peak of carbon emissions before 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality before 2060. In agricultural sector, sustainable agricultural development by transforming agricultural growth models has been promoted, and the Chinese government has made every effort to develop and promote new technologies for prevention and adaptation of agrometeorological disasters to secure food security.

A strategic partnership with MEE was forged upon an MOU on SSC for climate change. WFP strengthened partnership with the Ministry of Emergency Management to enhance collaboration on disaster preparedness and emergency response. In collaboration with NDRCC, China COE organised a webinar on Disaster Risk Reduction for Better Preparedness in May 2021. The webinar shared China's knowledge and experience in aspect of early warning response and risk assessment, as well as WFP early warning practices. The cooperation between NDRCC and China COE on improving environment protection to respond disasters has been strengthened.


Juncao technology is a useful technology identified by China COE in responding to climate change for ecological restoration while supporting smallholders for livelihood improvement through mushroom cultivation or livestock production. This technology has been promoted in 106 countries with appreciable impact on rural poverty reduction as well as environmental rehabilitation. A technical workshop was organised by China COE in September, followed by a live show of virtual tour along the Yellow River Corridor to showcase the ecological effect of the technology application. These activities helped increase understanding of the Juncao technology in developing countries facing climate change challenges. China COE has been approached by a few country offices to explore the possibility of Juncao technology pilot. Effort was paid to link National Juncao Center and MEE for ecological restoration and smallholders' livelihood improvement.


WFP China's domestic activities helped 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 China engaged experts to enhance drought-resistance, water-saving, flood-resistance, post-harvest management, and other elements of sustainable rural poverty reduction. Soil samples in the project areas in Gansu province were collected and tested on the zinc content and other important micronutrients annually to monitor the impacts of zinc fertiliser application on soil. Moreover, the plastic mulch used by smallholder farmers has significantly reduced the negative impact of drought in production of zinc-enrich potatoes and smallholder farmers' ability was enhanced to withstand the adverse impacts of climate change.



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <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 undernourishment	%			8.7	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	6,440	7,886	14,326	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			8.1	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	2,003	2,815	4,818	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	4,437	5,071	9,508	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
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		4		
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		26		

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\$	5,055,200	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	980,440	2017	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	3,420,123	

## 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	388	388	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	22	22	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	31	31	
E*: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	7,800	7,800	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	9,591	9,591	
F: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	604	604	
N*: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	unit	2	2	
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS)	Number	9,508	9,508	

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Programmes - <b>Location:</b> China - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	2		=4	4			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Value and volume - <b>Location:</b> China - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Female	0					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		≥280,000	289,745.27		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Female	0					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		≥200	200.25		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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Better organization of targeted farmers throughout the value chain					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	32	32	
C: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	7	7	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	19	19	
D: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.29: Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained	Ha	20	20	
E*: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	600	600	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	590	590	
F: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	4,214	4,214	

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Programmes - <b>Location:</b> China - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	2		=2	2			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> value and volume - <b>Location:</b> China - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0		=8,288.77	8,288.77			WFP programme monitoring

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	=4.05	4.05						WFP programme monitoring
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<b>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</b>								<b>- Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>									
<b>Activity 03: Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems</b>									
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
C: Government policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction and mitigation informed by WFP technical advice and demonstration projects									
Climate adaptation and risk management activities									
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided			unit	7	7		
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)		C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed			unit	8	8		
C: Increased capacity to implement disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies among targeted populations									
Climate adaptation and risk management activities									
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			individual	47	47		

<b>Outcome Results</b>									
<b>Activity 03: Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems</b>									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source	
<b>Target Group:</b> Programmes - <b>Location:</b> China - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0		=1	1				WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,162	1,162	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	4	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2	
Activity 05: Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,066	1,066	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	11	11	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	87	87	
Activity 06: Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Targeted participants in the farmer leaders' programme have increased knowledge and leadership capacity and receive support in becoming productive smallholders					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,441	1,441	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	88	88	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	113	113	



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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	44	44
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Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Development and formalization of partnerships								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Partnership - <b>Location:</b> China - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	7		=7	7			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 08: Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Partnership - <b>Location:</b> China - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	2		=2	2			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP China

Smallholder farmers benefit from Zinc-enriched Potato Project in Linxia County of Gansu Province.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info  
Sixi Qu  
wfp.china@wfp.org

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

# Financial Section

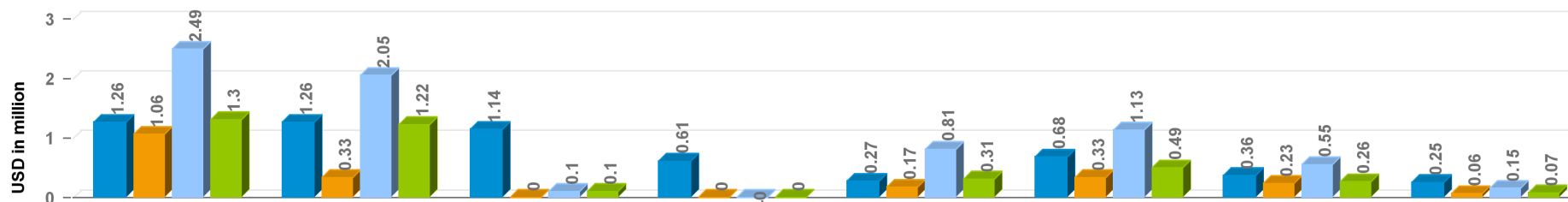
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5
CSI1	SMS1	CAR1	CSB1	OTH1
			CSI1	OTH2
			CSI2	

#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	1,259,696	1,059,991	2,487,988	1,303,186
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,259,696</b>	<b>1,059,991</b>	<b>2,487,988</b>	<b>1,303,186</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	1,259,696	331,354	2,046,963	1,220,990
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,259,696</b>	<b>331,354</b>	<b>2,046,963</b>	<b>1,220,990</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	1,140,988	0	96,795	96,795
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,140,988</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,795</b>	<b>96,795</b>

# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	606,378	0	0	0
		Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	267,794	168,296	805,690	305,518
		Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	675,896	331,476	1,127,774	493,634
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,550,068</b>	<b>499,772</b>	<b>1,933,464</b>	<b>799,152</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	362,454	231,830	547,165	260,445
		Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	245,970	60,759	153,654	71,975
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)</b>			<b>608,424</b>	<b>292,589</b>	<b>700,819</b>	<b>332,421</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,841,174	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,841,174</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>5,818,871</b>	<b>2,183,705</b>	<b>11,107,203</b>	<b>3,752,543</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,392,612</b>	<b>93,087</b>	<b>794,557</b>	<b>476,758</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>7,211,483</b>	<b>2,276,792</b>	<b>11,901,760</b>	<b>4,229,301</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>468,746</b>	<b>147,992</b>	<b>261,495</b>	<b>261,495</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>7,680,229</b>	<b>2,424,784</b>	<b>12,163,255</b>	<b>4,490,796</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
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

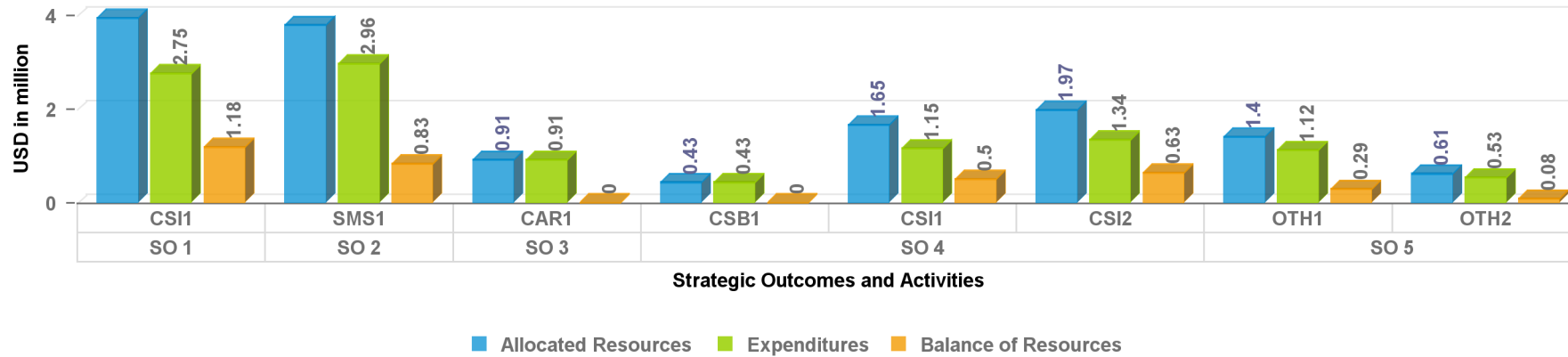


# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	4,744,856	3,939,534	0	3,939,534	2,754,732	1,184,803
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>4,744,856</b>	<b>3,939,534</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,939,534</b>	<b>2,754,732</b>	<b>1,184,803</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	4,744,856	3,787,722	0	3,787,722	2,961,749	825,973
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>4,744,856</b>	<b>3,787,722</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,787,722</b>	<b>2,961,749</b>	<b>825,973</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	4,510,269	909,446	0	909,446	909,446	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>4,510,269</b>	<b>909,446</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>909,446</b>	<b>909,446</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030	Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers	2,698,788	430,613	0	430,613	430,613	0
		Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	3,412,010	1,972,295	0	1,972,295	1,338,156	634,140
		Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	1,168,800	1,654,905	0	1,654,905	1,154,734	500,172
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>7,279,598</b>	<b>4,057,814</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,057,814</b>	<b>2,923,502</b>	<b>1,134,311</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	1,302,584	1,404,371	0	1,404,371	1,117,652	286,720
		Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	806,778	613,629	0	613,629	531,950	81,679
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)</b>			<b>2,109,363</b>	<b>2,018,001</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,018,001</b>	<b>1,649,602</b>	<b>368,399</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,841,174	0	3,841,174	0	3,841,174
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,841,174</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,841,174</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,841,174</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>23,388,941</b>	<b>18,553,690</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,553,690</b>	<b>11,199,030</b>	<b>7,354,660</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,941,680</b>	<b>2,278,803</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,278,803</b>	<b>1,961,003</b>	<b>317,800</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>29,330,621</b>	<b>20,832,493</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,832,493</b>	<b>13,160,034</b>	<b>7,672,459</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,923,531</b>	<b>1,140,796</b>		<b>1,140,796</b>	<b>1,140,796</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>31,254,152</b>	<b>21,973,289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,973,289</b>	<b>14,300,830</b>	<b>7,672,459</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
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