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Findings from WFP's Global SSTC Initiative with MARA 2021

A Review of Results and Experiences

March 2022

Foreword

This annual report aims to provide an overview of the United Nations World Food Programme's (WFP) growing achievements of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Field Pilot Initiative, first results of the SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund projects in 2021, as well as efforts to strengthen institutional capacity for the pilot coordination, management and visibility, with thanks to the contributions and technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) of the People's Republic of China since 2019.

Amidst the rising SSTC country demands for WFP's work as a broker and facilitator of knowledge and expertise exchanges, country capacity strengthening support and technology transfers among countries in the Global South, this report also provides a snapshot of WFP's work in brokering SSTC and mainstreaming it into WFP's mandate and major working areas at the country level.

In close collaboration with WFP Country Offices (COs) that host the SSTC field pilots in selected developing countries and the WFP Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Rural Transformation in China, this report was developed by the WFP Global SSTC Team, part of the Programme — Humanitarian and Development (PRO) Division based at WFP Headquarters in Rome, Italy.

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Introduction

Since 2019, the WFP Programme — Humanitarian and Development (PRO) Division, in collaboration with WFP China Centre of Excellence (CoE), has commenced the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) of China in supporting WFP's direct programmatic delivery through the WFP-MARA global SSTC Field Pilot Initiative.

With MARA's financial support, WFP formulated and launched field-oriented SSTC pilots originally in Ecuador, Kenya, the Republic of Congo and Sri Lanka since 2019 and subsequently in Peru since 2020. These pilot projects aimed at creating benefits for the most vulnerable people suffering from food insecurity and malnutrition by tapping into China's successful experience through deployment of knowledge and expertise at the country level, using a number of modalities, including policy dialogues, expert deployment, study visits and workshops/seminars, with an agile modality adaptation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the shift to virtual modalities - online training and webinars - as a result of border closures and restricted mobility in various countries.

The SSTC Field Pilot Initiative (see Annex 1) has become a key component of WFP's contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 in the host countries, supporting programmatic delivery within the framework of WFP's Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) in the field. This initiative also provided a space to expand UN Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs) and UN-wide operational collaboration on SSTC in the field, building on each agency's comparative advantages.

In 2020-2021, in response to rapidly growing SSTC requests from countries beyond the Field Pilots, WFP has launched the SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund Pilots (see Annex 1) that is designed to provide quick and flexible smaller-scale support to Country Offices (COs) to help respond to COVID-19 related challenges through

SSTC. This initiative successfully mobilized WFP internal funds together with WFP-MARA SSTC investment, and helped further expand geographic and thematic diversification while achieving more results and visibility globally.

WFP's government partners in developing countries highly appreciated MARA's support and stood behind these projects, which had generated real value and evidence of how SSTC can reach and change the lives of those most at risk of being left behind.

MARA's investment continually catalysed WFP's SSTC institutional strengthening in 2021. The dedicated global SSTC team in WFP HQ expanded its capacity of project coordination, management and communication with two additional members being Chinese nationals. PRO Division also invested in the SSTC staffing capacity in WFP China CoE in 2020 and 2021, in order to support the Chinese expertise mobilization and implementation of the Global SSTC Field Pilot Initiative from China's side.

In addition, to strengthen institutional capacity at the regional and country levels in support of the SSTC Field Pilots, WFP HQs and Regional Bureaux (RBx) conducted regional SSTC mappings and country-focused South-South reviews and other backstopping missions. The intention is to further consolidate and expand WFP's global SSTC structure in line with the growing scope of WFP's SSTC work and funding levels from China and other partners. PRO has also worked on the integration/mainstreaming of SSTC with WFP's work on capacitating and providing services, which becomes apparent with the progress of the next WFP Corporate Policy on SSTC.

Milestones and Achievements

In 2021, **SSTC has become a key pillar for WFP's work on "saving lives" and "changing lives"** for progress on zero hunger. Leveraging WFP's wide network at the deep field level with over 80 countries and in some of the world's most difficult places, WFP-brokered **33 SSTC pilots**¹ driven by the demands of our host governments (see annex 2), and generated benefits for the most vulnerable people at risk of and suffering from hunger and malnutrition in **28 countries** across the world.

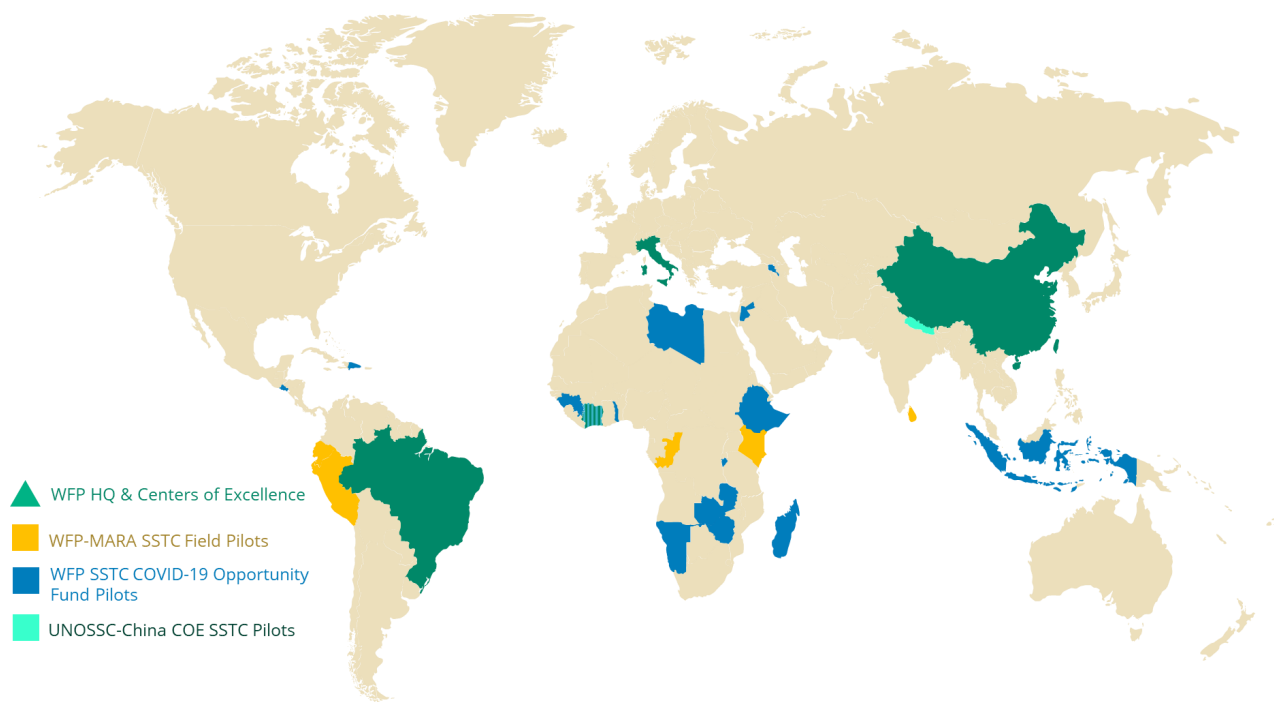


Figure 1: WFP Ongoing Global SSTC Pilots Map 2021

Through **WFP's global SSTC Initiative** with MARA, coordinated by WFP's global SSTC team in the PRO Division in collaboration with WFP China, WFP has strengthened China's engagement and visibility as a SSTC provider with **19 countries in the Global South**. The field projects contributed to strengthening national food systems in developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in those three continents in line with MARA's priorities. WFP's field pilot initiative helped to address food security and nutrition challenges for resilience building and food systems strengthening, also linked to the full spectrum of emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction, resilience building, school-based programmes, as well as social protection and safety nets, etc.

WFP's approach to **"smart field piloting"** is based on the following dual pilot "tracks":

- 1) **SSTC field pilots (longer-term projects)**, which promote the shift from "ad-hoc" SSTC exchanges to proper SSTC projects, and strengthen country capacities, resilience-building and national food systems, in line with the priorities of the host governments, MARA, WFP China CoE and WFP's CSPs. These projects aim to change the lives of vulnerable smallholders and their families in the field through a longer-term approach to country capacity strengthening.

¹ Including 5 WFP-MARA SSTC field pilots, 26 pilots of 2 waves of SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund, and 2 field pilots funded by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).

- 2) **South-South Opportunity Pilots (short-term projects)**, which enable host governments (with WFP's support) to respond to their capacity needs through SSTC exchanges in direct response to adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security and nutrition. These pilots aim to expand China and WFP's SSTC engagement with a larger number of host governments and raise the visibility of China as an SSTC provider.

WFP rolled out an independent evaluation of WFP's Policy on SSTC in 2021. The findings from the evaluation were approved in November 2021 by WFP's Executive Board. The evaluation resulted in a positive assessment for WFP and found that WFP, as a SSTC broker, is effective and has generated concrete and tangible results at the country level - despite the fact that WFP manages a much lower volume of resources and extra-budgetary contributions for SSTC brokerage than its sister agencies - FAO and IFAD. Hence, WFP has demonstrated good "value for money" when it comes to SSTC brokerage.

The evaluation also demonstrated that WFP's role in brokering SSTC has contributed to trust-building with developing countries, like the Dominican Republic, building on WFP's particular corporate strength and comprehensive approach to SSTC (from needs assessment to match-making, SSTC solutions transfer and country capacity strengthening support to help contextualize SSTC solutions in another country). WFP's effectiveness as a SSTC broker was further underscored by a report of *Mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation in the UN system* made by the German Development Institute (DIE)'s, highlighting that WFP was among the top six agencies in the whole UN system (alongside FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNIDO and UNDP) when it comes to mainstreaming SSTC.

WFP's SSTC Policy Evaluation highlighted the **strategic opportunities for WFP to further partner with FAO and IFAD on SSTC**, building on the existing RBA Directors' Dialogue on SSTC, and RBA SSTC network at the technical level. In 2022 - 2023, WFP will revise its corporate policy on SSTC. Mainstreaming SSTC across a wider range of thematic areas (both humanitarian and development settings) and further strengthening RBA collaboration on SSTC will be key elements of the revised policy.

Amid the continuously rising country demands for WFP-brokered SSTC, **WFP stepped up its commitment to brokering SSTC by co-financing the SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund** in 2021, and rolled out a Global SSTC Task Force, led by the Director of WFP's PRO Division. The Task Force serves as an internal WFP coordination mechanism on SSTC, bringing together all key decision-makers from WFP CoEs, RBx (as proxy's to COs), and HQ Divisions. In 2021, it has produced a set of six concrete deliverables and strategic decisions to consolidate and bring WFP's approach to brokering SSTC to the next level, clarifying roles and responsibilities for SSTC, and raising the visibility of SSTC as a key delivery mechanism in WFP to strengthen country systems.

All the outputs from WFP's SSTC Policy Evaluation and Global SSTC Task Force were endorsed by the **WFP second Global Meeting on SSTC** in November 2021, and agreed on three following-up actions in 2022: (1) Set up a revised WFP SSTC Task Force Process for 2022 in order to prepare the revision of WFP's SSTC Policy. (2) Develop a roadmap for the SSTC policy revision. (3) Further strengthen the dialogue among WFP's Centres of Excellence and across WFP's regions.

In 2021, **WFP also leveraged engagement with other diverse SSTC partners to expand the global SSTC partnership.** Just as an example, USD one million was mobilized by WFP's PRO Division, which is in the lead of WFP's global SSTC agenda, from the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Fund for a field pilot project in the Republic of Congo. The project complements WFP's existing field pilot with MARA, and seed funds from Brazil contribute to strengthening WFP's global SSTC function in Rome as well.

Milestones of WFP's Global SSTC with MARA in 2021



January - 1st WFP-MARA Consultation Meeting on SSTC Field Pilot Initiative

Set up WFP-MARA SSTC coordination and management mechanism, reviewed the previous results and approved the workplan in 2021. The meeting discussed MARA concerns and addressed the roles of WFP CoE for Rural Transformation in China (WFP China CoE) and the Permanent Representation of China to UN Agencies for Food and Agriculture (the China Mission) in Rome.



April - Launch of the SSTC Field Pilot Initiative Phase III

Based on requests from host governments, 5 concept notes were formulated by WFP and endorsed together with MARA to continue the SSTC support in Ecuador, Kenya, Peru, Republic of Congo and Sri Lanka.



May - Launch of the 2nd wave of SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund

The new round enabled the expansion of the geographic coverage of SSTC and responds to COVID-related SSTC demands from countries. Seven proposals were selected by a joint screening committee for funding through the MARA's grant.



May - 2nd RBAs Directors Meeting for SSTC

WFP PRO facilitated the second RBA Directors Meeting for SSTC on 21st May 2021. RBA Directors outlined key priorities for a new joint plan to identify, strengthen and innovate SSTC in the future, in particular addressing synergy RBAs' efforts in SSTC with MARA.



October - 2nd WFP-MARA Consultation Meeting on SSTC Field Pilot Initiative

Both sides reviewed the progress of WFP's and MARA's growing partnership on the Global SSTC Field Pilot Initiative in 2021, and agreed on follow-ups: 1) reflection of China as a key partner for SSTC in the upcoming revision of WFP's SSTC Policy, including the development of the WFP-China SSTC Programmatic Framework; 2) continued rollout of WFP's Global SSTC Field Pilots and SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund projects; 3) expanded evidence generation from WFP-MARA supported SSTC initiatives on the ground; and 4) continued mainstreaming SSTC into WFP's regular work including the gradual transition from the SSTC pilot stage to a proper SSTC programme.



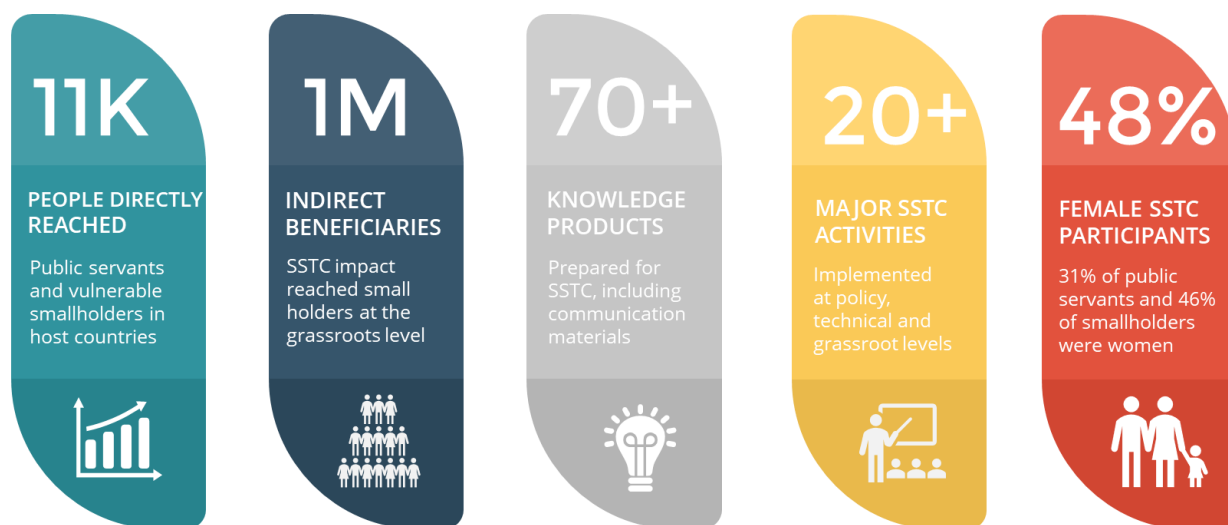
November - Meetings with the Permanent Representation of China

WFP global SSTC team facilitated senior-level meetings with the China Mission, reaffirming WFP's commitment to SSTC and strengthening partnership and cooperation with China.



Photo 1 and 2: Ms. Valerie N. Guarnieri and Mr. David Kaatrud meetings with H.E. GUANG Defu, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of China to UN Agencies for Food and Agriculture, on 10 and 3 Nov. 2021.

Key Achievements in 2021



Since 2019, WFP’s Global SSTC Initiative benefitted a total of **10,821 people** in the host countries. **Over one million** indirect beneficiaries were reached by the SSTC impact at the grassroots level, according to the Monitoring and Evaluation survey results (see annex 3: M&E Methodology).

The **five field pilot projects** in Ecuador, Kenya, Peru, Republic of Congo and Sri Lanka have reached **9,577 smallholder farmers** and **school children** at the grassroots level so far. **573 officials of 16 national institutions** ranging from central to local governments, research institutions and private sector actors, have engaged in the field pilots to date. While the **first wave of COVID-19 pilots in seven host countries** helped **117 civil servants and public sector staff** to enhance their capacities on policies and technical solutions, and reached **554 beneficiary smallholder farmers** to improve their livelihoods.

More than **70 knowledge products and over 20 SSTC activities** were consolidated so far, including policy exchange, workshops, communication materials (e.g., videos, brochures, articles, social media posts, see Annex 4) and documentation of project activities. Across the MARA-funded SSTC pilots in 2021, a total of **23 video courses** and **ten SSTC initiatives** were implemented at policy, technical and grassroots levels with support from the WFP China CoE (see annex 5).

Facilitated by the WFP China CoE, in 2021, WFP was expanding its partnership with leading Chinese institutions to provide solutions and expertise in support of the SSTC Field Pilot implementation. These Chinese Ministries and institutions included the Ministry of the Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS), National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration (NAFRA), Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS), China Development Research Foundation (CDRF), Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences (JAAS), Zhejiang University (ZJU), Hunan Agricultural University (HAU), Henan University of Technology (HAUT), Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University (NWFU), Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences (BAAFS), etc.



Findings of Performance 2021

Success Factors

- ◆ Aligning the field pilot projects' objectives with WFP's CSPs and priorities of MARA and host governments, through systematic consultations and joint workplans (e.g., WFP-China consultation meeting, stakeholders consultation with COs and host governments, etc.)
- ◆ Embedding SSTC projects in ongoing WFP activities in collaboration with national partners, which enabled a catalytical use of seed funding to pilot and/or scale-up transformative models (e.g., Farmers Service Centre model in Kenya and rice-duck integrated farming model in Ecuador).
- ◆ Actively pursuing opportunities to engage with a variety of national actors ranging from the private sector (e.g., Kenya and Sri Lanka) to local government (e.g. Kenya, Ecuador and RoC) and academia (e.g. Ecuador, Kenya and Peru).
- ◆ Leveraging evidence-generation activities in collaboration with research institutions to inform public policy decision-making processes (e.g., Peru, Kenya and Ecuador).
- ◆ Using a diverse set of SSTC in-person and virtual modalities (e.g., online policy dialogue, technical workshops, training, in-field demonstrations, virtual study tour, transfer of equipment) across policy, technical and grassroots levels in line with project objectives and national partners' preferences.
- ◆ Flexibility in the implementation timeline, which allowed for adapting to host governments' and SSTC partners' needs and changing operating contexts (e.g., change in host government, COVID-related restrictions resulting in implementation delays).
- ◆ Timely guidance and backstopping support from the PRO SSTC team to overcome challenges and ensure smooth coordination among different project stakeholders.
- ◆ Experience of COs and RBx in facilitating SSTC projects or initiatives (e.g. RBP, RBJ and RBD, host COs).
- ◆ WFP's solid reputation on food security and nutrition-related programming and trusted relationship with national partners coupled with WFP's deep field presence, which was enabled effective coordination with community-level actors and understanding of context-specific issues.
- ◆ Existing fruitful collaboration with the other two RBAs, as well as other UN agencies in country (e.g., Peru and Ecuador).
- ◆ WFP has invested dedicated SSTC team and Chinese personnel capacity both in WFP HQs (PRO Division) and in the WFP China CoE. This ensures that the Field Pilot activities with Chinese expertise can align to WFP China CoE's priorities and work plan, and enhance China's visibility as a major SSTC partner in WFP.

Challenges

While WFP's Global SSTC Field Pilot Initiative prospers and matures, there are a number of challenges that have been identified and are being dealt with, in order to pave the way for further growth.

- ◆ Due to the COVID-19 challenges in host countries such as national lockdown or meeting and travel restrictions, some training activities based on videos produced by WFP China CoE have been postponed that resulting in adopting more virtual SSTC modalities and a delivery delay in the filed pilots' phase II. The elaboration timeline of virtual training materials needed to be improved to meet deadlines and expectations of the national counterparts.
- ◆ As the field pilot initiative further grows, there will be room to further expand the partnership with the WFP China CoE in order to prioritize more of China's agricultural development solutions and expertise and promote further mainstreaming of China's SSTC solutions into WFP's programme of SSTC work. WFP has invested Chinese personnel capacity both in WFP HQ (PRO Division) and in the WFP China CoE, to ensure that the Field Pilot activities with Chinese expertise can align to WFP China CoE's priorities and work plan, and enhance China's visibility as a SSTC partner.
- ◆ In line with MARA's annual donations to SSTC, WFP is using a yearly-basis grant management approach, rather than the project management approach, for the Global SSTC Initiative so far. Multi-year contributions would not only enable the shift from grant management to a more sophisticated project management model, but also promote a longer-term planning horizon for the field pilots, which is in line with the time and prospects for positive results from capacity strengthening initiatives in the field.
- ◆ Language barrier and additional costs for translation/interpretation. Since some of the workshops were for national counterparts, the materials should be translated into the official languages of host countries (even local languages for famers), which increased both time and financial costs.

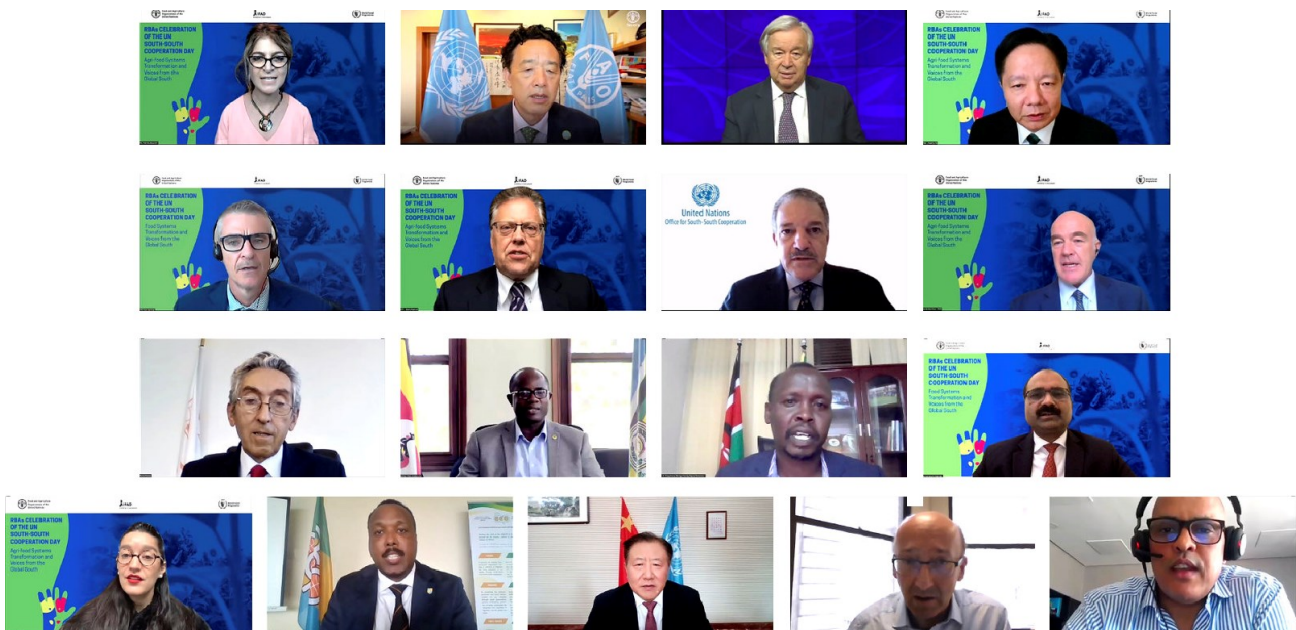


Photo 3: WFP participated in the RBA UN SSC Day Event 2021.

Lessons learned

The following lessons have been identified during a review of the experiences with WFP's SSTC Global Field Pilots over the past three years:

- ◆ Leveraging a flexible and tailored combination of in-person and virtual SSTC modalities is key to adapting to COVID-19 related travel restrictions while preserving close interaction among project stakeholders.
- ◆ Early engagement of, and joint planning with, host government counterparts and China's SSTC providers are essential to minimize challenges related to the time differences and enable smooth implementation.
- ◆ The pilots period needs to be proportionate to the pilots' expected results and time to enable proper engagement of the SSTC partner and preparation of SSTC activities. Multi-year projects with more flexible time horizons for implementation have yielded the best prospects for longer-term success in-country capacity strengthening and generation of benefits for vulnerable populations in the field.
- ◆ Engagement could be advanced at an early stage through consultations with all stakeholders. Regular meetings with COs and host government partners should be held to build a consultation mechanism to jointly discuss/review the project's progress or to revise the action plan if necessary., This continuous communication will help to enhance project ownership by host gov partners and strengthen mutual understanding.
- ◆ Visibility of the pilots and advocacy for SSTC could be further emphasized. Best practices and successful country cases can be collected and showcased for wider visibility and impact.
- ◆ Knowledge management in association with project implementation/progress should be encouraged to allow concrete knowledge products to be derived from the project. Particularly in view of COVID-19 restrictions (e.g., travel restrictions) so that more people could benefit from the technology/ knowledge/skills.
- ◆ A summary workshop/meeting can be arranged among all COs/RBx of the pilots, so that colleagues could exchange experience and be inspired by each other via peer learning. It would be also a nice approach to enhance the capacity of the SSTC team/focal points at regional and/or country levels.



WFP-MARA SSTC Field Pilot Profiles

KENYA	Improving the Transformation Segment of the Food System in Kenya's Arid and Semi-arid Lands through Market-based, Cost-efficient and Scalable Solutions for Smallholders in Kenya.
Objective	To strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers and local government officials to use improved practices and more cost-efficient technologies for supply chain management, food processing (milling and fortification), post-harvest handling and loss reduction technologies and practices.
Implementing partners	10 county governments (Isiolo, Samburu, Garissa, Tana River, Marsabit, Wajir, Makeni, Baringo, Turkana, Mandera).

Thematic Areas	SSTC Modalities	Beneficiaries								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Value Chain Development for Smallholder Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Post-harvest Loss Management and Food Systems <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resilience <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative Poverty Alleviation Initiative, including rural e-commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Policy dialogue and workshops/ seminars/ webinars <input type="checkbox"/> Online/ offline training courses <input type="checkbox"/> Study tours to China (virtual or in person) <input type="checkbox"/> Expertise deployment/ exchange visit 	<table border="1"> <caption>Beneficiaries Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOT</td> <td>4,399</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>2,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>2,299</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	TOT	4,399	Men	2,100	Women	2,299
Category	Count									
TOT	4,399									
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Kenya, a lower-middle-income economy, is transforming rapidly. Food security is amongst the government's priorities. However, social and economic inequalities persist and more than one-third of Kenyans live below the poverty line with a high prevalence of malnutrition and stunting, especially in children. Agriculture remains the main economic driver, although 80 percent of the land is either arid or semi-arid. The most severe living conditions exist in the arid north, which is underdeveloped, drought-prone and affected by frequent tribal conflicts.

2) In 2021, the project also sought to set up a model of a Farmer Service Centre (FSC). The goal was to provide effective services to vulnerable smallholder farmers (e.g., aggregation hubs, adequate information on market opportunities, etc). **Seven FSCs** engaged in various value chains and provided extension services to farmers. One FSC in Baringo was selected as a facilitator to train farmers on good agricultural practices in crop production.

In line with host-government demand for SSTC, addressing Kenya's capacity gaps, the key project deliverables in 2021 were:

1) A **three-module e-learning course** on cost-effective preservation, storage and processing technologies. Focused on fresh food (vegetables and fruits) and grains (sorghum, maize, pulses) targeting smallholders and county officials. The course was developed by experts from China's National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration (NAFRA) with support from the WFP China CoE.



The FSCs received a start-up support package including training courses and basic infrastructure and equipment. Chinese experts from Zhejiang University provided recommendations on how to enhance the FSC model drawing on China's experience in agriculture services and cooperatives. The recommendations, along with the outcomes from learning events and exhibitions to disseminate the FSCs approach, will inform the FSC scale-up strategy to an additional 10 arid and semi-arid counties.

The Kenya pilot reached **135 local government staff** and **4,264 farmers** (52% were women) with a total of **4,399 beneficiaries**.

This SSTC initiative provides a successful example of how SSTC can be instrumental to promote capacity strengthening and partnership building at the grassroots level by engaging a variety of local food system stakeholders ranging from decentralized government authorities to smallholder farmer associations, private sector actors and other UN agencies (i.e., FAO and IFAD).

Opportunities for expanding and consolidating the project results include leveraging SSTC to promote youth engagement in agribusiness, including through digitalized agriculture under the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) Initiative, in line with the priorities set by Kenya's Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (2019-2029).



Photo 4: Sensitization of the Marsabit County Government Officers (Fisheries, Livestock, Agriculture, Trade & environment) on FSC model in Kenya.

SRI LANKA	Strengthening the Resilience and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Smallholder Farmers to Climate-related Risks in Sri Lanka.
Objective	To equip smallholder farmers, government officials and local private companies with relevant knowledge, skills, and technologies to increase productivity, improve harvest and post-harvest management through mechanization and enhance access to markets.
Implementing partners	Ministry of Agriculture of Sri Lanka, WFP-Partnership Secretariat in Sri Lanka.

Thematic Areas	SSTC Modalities	Beneficiaries								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Value Chain Development for Smallholder Farmers ❑ Post-harvest Loss Management and Food Systems ❑ Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resilience ❑ Innovative Poverty Alleviation Initiative, including rural e-commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Policy dialogue and workshops/ seminars/ webinars ❑ Online/ offline training courses ❑ Study tours to China (virtual or in person) ❑ Expertise deployment/ exchange visit 	<table border="1"> <caption>Beneficiary Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOT</td> <td>544</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>421</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>123</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	TOT	544	Men	421	Women	123
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TOT	544									
Men	421									
Women	123									

Sri Lanka is ranked in sixth place among the ten most affected countries by extreme weather events. In the dry zones of Sri Lanka, recurrent droughts and sudden rains result in major losses for smallholder farmers that are largely dependent on their rice and maize production. This combined with challenges in post-harvest management puts the vulnerable communities at risk of food insecurity and acute malnutrition. Hence, there is a need to enhance knowledge through SSTC with China in agricultural practices to increase productivity, lessen the risks of climate change and related extreme weather events impact.

The results achieved in 2021 were:

- 1) A **five-module e-learning course** on transforming smallholder farming into profitable agri-businesses. The course was designed and delivered by the Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences (JAAS)'s experts to central and local government officials and farmer leaders with support from the WFP China CoE;

- 2) **Two grain dryers** and a **maize combined harvester** were handed over to the targeted farmer organizations; and
- 3) **In-field demonstrations** were conducted for farmers, government officials and local private companies on the use of agricultural machinery and their benefits.

In total, the project benefitted **544 people** (23% women), of those **144 being national institutions' staff** (central and local governments, as well as research centres) and **400 smallholder farmers**.

The technology transfer from China was made possible through an effective combination of online training, in-field demonstrations and adequate agriculture machinery. As a result, the farmers engaged in project activities were able to reduce post-harvest losses, production costs and labour days as well as women's and children's workload. Furthermore, farmers increased their income as they were able to sell their better-quality produce for higher prices.



Photo 5: SSTC Field training in Sri Lanka

Farmer organizations increased their capacity to play their role as aggregators by providing services to their members (e.g., use of grain dryers and combined harvester). This successful performance contributed to increasing farmers' awareness of the benefits of farmers' organizations and the need to further strengthen them. The SSTC project was very successful in combining the focus on capacity strengthening at the grassroots level with institutional capacity strengthening to support the host government's strategies for agriculture mechanization while enhancing the collaboration with local private sector actors.

Looking ahead, national partners consider SSTC engagement with China key to scale up local value chain development initiatives. Strengthening local food systems' sustainability and resilience is a host government's high priority, which has gained further prominence due to increasing global food prices and vulnerability to global/regional supply chains

exacerbated by the pandemic. SSTC can be instrumental to provide long-term high-quality technical assistance to support the implementation of Sri Lanka's National Policy Framework Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour (2020-2025) aiming at modernizing agriculture and increasing land productivity.



Photo 6: Online Training of Trainers Event on 25th November 2021 in Colombo, Sri Lanka

REPUBLIC OF CONGO	Strengthening the Capacity of Smallholder Farmers to Supply Fortified Cassava Products to Local Markets in the Republic of Congo
Objective	To enhance smallholder farmers' capacity on cassava processing techniques and connect SSTC-supported smallholder farmers to market through school feeding. The project sought also to strengthen local government's capacity to enhance the local cassava value chain and provide effective extension services to smallholder farmers.
Implementing partners	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Congo

Thematic Areas	SSTC Modalities	Beneficiaries								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Value Chain Development for Smallholder Farmers □ Post-harvest Loss Management and Food Systems □ Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resilience □ Innovative Poverty Alleviation Initiative, including rural e-commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Policy dialogue and workshops/ seminars/ webinars □ Online/ offline training courses □ Study tours to China (virtual or in person) □ Expertise deployment/ exchange visit 	<table border="1"> <caption>Beneficiaries Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOT</td> <td>3,807</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>1,965</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>1,842</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	TOT	3,807	Men	1,965	Women	1,842
Category	Number									
TOT	3,807									
Men	1,965									
Women	1,842									

In the tropics, cassava is the third-largest carbohydrate food after rice and corn, and is also the preferred staple food in the Republic of Congo and Central Africa. According to the World Bank, Congo is the world's fourth-largest consumer of cassava, with an annual market value of approximately US\$174 million.

Cassava is the daily staple food of 90% of the country's population. Congo is also one of the world's largest producers of cassava. 98% of the farmers in the country are engaged in cassava cultivation. Therefore, cassava processing has been identified as the Congolese government's priority development strategy for its national development plan of 2018-2022.

WFP Congo found that, as a locally produced agricultural crop, cassava is drought-tolerant and capable of growing on marginal soil. In the past, some direct beneficiaries who received rice assistance sold it on the local market and purchased cassava in return.

Therefore, WFP's programmes to improve food security in Congo include: increasing agricultural land-use efficiency, increasing production and

productivity, strengthening industrial processing of cassava, and exploring fortification of cassava flour, to address malnutrition. Cassava, as a local crop, has a much shorter supply chain which enables WFP to respond quickly in times of emergencies.

WFP Congo innovates the concept of "food assistance" by advocating to introduce cassava flour in the WFP food basket. WFP Congo not only aims to deliver food assistance for emergencies but also focuses on strengthening the capacity of smallholders in cassava cultivation and facilitating the industrial cassava flour value chain.

These projects are designed to help Congo's transition from receiving food assistance to developing a more sustainable and autonomous food system.

SSTC aims to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers in Congo in cassava cultivation and processing. It is the key to helping local smallholder farmers connect with the WFP's school feeding programme and facilitating local procurement for food assistance.

The Republic of Congo is a food-deficit country producing only 30% of national food needs and 2% of arable land cultivated. Cassava is the main production and staple food, but the production and processing are artisanal. The Government, therefore, requested WFP's SSTC pilot support to fill the gap regarding capacity strengthening on production and processing techniques, appropriate seed leans, equipment, etc.

Key results in 2021 included:

- 1) **140 processors** (65% women) from **14 local farming groups** and **14 local government officials** trained on cassava processing techniques by experts from the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS) in collaboration with the local Agricultural Technologies Demonstration Centre (CDTA);
- 2) **28 cassava processing machines** distributed to **14 farming groups**;
- 3) **3,653 children** from **five schools** in Mindouli district benefitted from the WFP's Home-Grow School-Feeding programme and had access to locally produced food including cassava-based products.

The project builds on complementarities and synergies with the joint RBA SSTC project aiming at strengthening the local cassava value chain. WFP is collaborating with FAO and IFAD to jointly strengthen the development of the local cassava value chain in the Congo. WFP is also actively exploring inclusive partnerships. Funded through **the China-IFAD SSTC Facility Fund**, the RBAs and a Chinese private company in Congo are working together to explore the fortification of industrial cassava flour, and link the fortified cassava flour to WFP's school feeding programme.

The small cassava producer group in Loudima received training on cassava production during the rainy season. The fresh cassava produced by these small farmers will be used by the private company as part of the raw material for the production of fortified cassava flour.

In addition, on July 5, 2021, WFP and CATAS have signed a memorandum of understanding on strengthening SSTC. The two parties will further explore the development of the value chains of cassava, banana and other tropical crops. Activities such as talent exchange, expert deployment, training, technical cooperation and field demonstrations will be carried out.

The positive results of this pilot helped showcase the concrete benefits of investing in smallholder farmers' active engagement in local value chains such as cassava. Building on the interest generated by the project, WFP Congo is planning to set up a "**Cassava Club**" to facilitate peer learning on this subject.

SSTC with MARA in RoC had a great catalytical effect as it contributed to mobilizing additional partners within the region in collaboration with WFP CoE in Cote d'Ivoire, as well as additional funding from triangular partners such as the EU and Canada and UN multilateral funds (namely, the IBSA Fund) to support country-led efforts in advancing sustainable and inclusive food systems.



Photo 7: Bikounou Action group testing new cassava processing equipment (grinder), in Ntembele, Yamba district, Department of Bouenza, RoC

PERU	Promotion of Home-Grown School Feeding in Public Education to Expand Market Options for Vulnerable Smallholder Farmers and Enhance Nutrition for School-aged Children in Peru.
Objective	To strengthen the host government's capacity to design and implement public policies promoting public food procurement from smallholders.
Implementing partners	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation of Peru.

Thematic Areas	SSTC Modalities	Beneficiaries								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Value Chain Development for Smallholder Farmers □ Post-harvest Loss Management and Food Systems □ Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resilience □ Innovative Poverty Alleviation Initiative, including rural e-commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Policy dialogue and workshops/ seminars/ webinars □ Online/ offline training courses □ Study tours to China (virtual or in person) □ Expertise deployment/ exchange visit 	<table border="1"> <caption>Beneficiaries Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOT</td> <td>87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	TOT	87	Men	50	Women	37
Category	Count									
TOT	87									
Men	50									
Women	37									

In Peru, there are around 996,209 small and medium producers nationwide and around 30.8% of farmers are women. In general, smallholder agriculture is characterized by low productivity and limited access to credit, technical assistance and land titles, as well as high vulnerability to climate shocks. All these challenges are being further exacerbated by the far-reaching impacts of the unfolding COVID-19 pandemic, which deepen smallholders' vulnerability, pushing them further beyond the poverty line. WFP's SSTC pilot provided additional support to learn from the expertise of China.

The project's key deliverables in 2021 were:

- 1) **A policy paper** was developed to inform the national public policy (**Law N° 31071**) on smallholders' inclusion in institutional food procurement. The paper provides a comprehensive analysis of smallholder farming in Peru building on the peer learning with China and countries from the region;
- 2) **A roadmap to guide the effective law implementation**, including recommended adjustments for the public budget;

- 3) **Five studies** to generate evidence on the challenges and opportunities for smallholders farmers' access to public markets, including school feeding programs; and
- 4) **A policy-level webinar** and a technical workshop were organized to discuss the five studies' findings and facilitate knowledge sharing with China and other countries from the region.

In total, **87 government officials** (43% women) from three different ministries (Agriculture, Social Development and Production) were directly engaged in the project activities.

In terms of indirect beneficiaries, the project's results will have a concrete impact on the lives of almost **one million smallholder farmers** (30% women) in Peru who will benefit from the new policy promoting their access to institutional markets.



The Peru project provides a very successful example of how SSTC can drive change at the policy level by supporting evidence-based decision-making processes, incentivizing national resource allocation for smallholders, and shaping the policy agenda towards food security and nutrition outcomes.

As a follow-up to this project, WFP is planning to leverage the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme to test the new policy implementation in targeted districts (e.g., Ayacucho) in close coordination with FAO and IFAD. The next phase of SSTC with China requires expertise and continued support to address the capacity gaps on farmer organization enhancement (associativity) and fresh food safety focusing on clearing, packaging, transport and storage stages.



Photo 8: Smallholder women vegetable producers in Ayacucho, Peru

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Programa Mundial de Alimentos


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Invertir en la población rural

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"Durante este ciclo de eventos, conocimos estudios sobre las necesidades, barreras y oportunidades para articular a los productores locales con las compras públicas, y el mapeo de experiencias a nivel global, regional y nacional.

Además, destacaron los intercambios sostenidos con Ecuador, Honduras, China, y Brasil, que serán clave para elaborar recomendaciones útiles para una hoja de ruta que facilite la implementación de la política pública en Perú."

Tania Goossens
Representante del Programa Mundial de Alimentos en el Perú




Programa Mundial de Alimentos


Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego


Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social


Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura


Invertir en la población rural

ECUADOR	Strengthening Central and Local Government Capacity in Support of Gender-transformative Public Policies to Increase Productivity and Access to Markets of Smallholder Farmers.									
Objective	To strengthen sustainable food production and marketing systems, and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity, diversify crops, especially rice, and linkages with the market following a gender-transformative approach.									
Implementing partners	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, National Institute of Agricultural Research, Smallholder Farmer Associations and local governments in Ecuador.									
Thematic Areas	SSTC Modalities	Beneficiaries								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Value Chain Development for Smallholder Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Post-harvest Loss Management and Food Systems <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resilience <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative Poverty Alleviation Initiative, including rural e-commerce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Policy dialogue and workshops/ seminars/ webinars <input type="checkbox"/> Online/ offline training courses <input type="checkbox"/> Study tours to China (virtual or in person) <input type="checkbox"/> Expertise deployment/ exchange visit 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOT</td> <td>1,313</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>697</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>616</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Beneficiaries	TOT	1,313	Men	697	Women	616
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Rice is the most extensive crop in Ecuador, occupying more than a third of the country's production areas.

The SSTC pilot has focused on supporting smallholder farmers of the peasant family agriculture, particularly women, who contribute 60% of food production at the national level. This has been achieved through introducing a rice-duck modality as a sustainable agri-food system that contributes to improving food security and productivity, diversifying plots and sources of income.

Building on the previous phases, activities in 2021 focused on two areas: i) consolidating the implementation of the rice-duck integrated farming system to improve smallholders' food security and productivity while diversifying their sources of income; and ii) supporting the implementation of the recently adopted National Agricultural Strategy for Rural Women (ENAMR).

In 2021 the key deliverables were:

- 1) **An 11-module e-learning course** on the integrated rice-duck farming system developed in collaboration with the Hunan University from China;
- 2) **Ten new rice-duck plots** were implemented in **five provinces** (Guayas, Loja, Manabí, El Oro and Los Ríos), including **two pilots** self-managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; two online training courses (technical and grassroots) and two webinars on mainstreaming gender-transformative perspectives in rural development policies and extension services developed in collaboration with FAO and UN Women to support the implementation of the ENAMR.

The project benefitted **1,120 smallholder farmers** (49% women) and **193 national institutions' officials** from central and local government as well as a research centre and local universities.

Building on results from previous phases, the project successfully contributed to i) implementing the ENAMR by promoting peer learning on successful gender-sensitive practices at policy/technical/grassroots levels with China and other countries from the region; ii) deepening the partnership with local government, national research institutions and UN agencies (FAO, IFAD, WFP) in a gender transformative approach to national rural development policies, and additionally the support of WFP with interventions to improve the livelihoods of smallholders farmers; iii) establishing a sustainable rice-duck integrated farming model applied to the Ecuadorian context through a successful Training of Trainers approach coupled with in-field demonstrations.

Driven by a clear demand by national government counterparts, WFP will explore opportunities to further scale up the sustainable "rice-duck" model to other regions of the country in collaboration with local partners, including FAO.



Photo 8: Vice Minister of Rural Development of Ecuador visited the integrated rice-duck cultivation project site on 31 August 2021.

FORTALECIMIENTO DE CAPACIDADES EN APOYO A LAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS TRANSFORMADORAS DE GÉNERO PARA AUMENTAR LA PRODUCTIVIDAD Y EL ACCESO A LOS MERCADOS DE LOS PEQUEÑOS AGRICULTORES

“Uno de los objetivos como WFP en Ecuador se orienta al apoyo a pequeñas y pequeños agricultores, en especial a las mujeres, para que puedan acceder a mercados alternativos, y así aumenten sus ingresos familiares, mejoren su productividad y también su nutrición. Estas acciones se están desarrollando con SSTC y apoyo del MARA de la República Popular China”.

Matteo Perrone
Representante WFP Ecuador



WFP SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund

In the context of challenges presented by the global COVID-19 pandemic and following the letter of the Chinese President Xi Jinping to the UN RBAs, which encouraged agencies to intensify their response to the pandemic, in 2020 WFP PRO Division launched the **WFP SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund**. This Fund's contribution was from MARA and WFP's internal sources, including multilateral contributions from other donors and Programme Support and Administrative Budget (PSA) funds.

The Fund has been designed as a dedicated facility to support WFP COs in their engagement with host governments to quickly respond to the effects of the pandemic on food security and nutrition. It expanded the geographic and thematic scope of WFP's work on SSTC, WFP COs' engagement with China, and therewith leverages visibility for China as SSTC provider and partner in the COVID-19 response.

Experiences from the First Wave Pilots

The **first Call for Proposals** was launched in 2020 and **seven proposals** from **Ethiopia, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Jordan, Namibia, Togo** and **Zimbabwe** were funded by MARA, and WFP used its own internal resources to co-sponsor **two pilots**.

Several of the recipient COs combined their rapid SSTC responses with relevant Chinese expertise mobilized locally (such as in Zimbabwe), or with the support of WFP China CoE (in Ethiopia), which proved to be an effective and beneficial collaboration model.

Initial results from the M&E survey reflected the first wave COVID-19 pilots helped **117 civil servants and public sector staff** to enhance their capacities on policies and technical solutions, and reached **554 beneficiary smallholder farmers**, to improve their food and nutrition status, as well as their livelihoods, which have emerged with the COVID-19 pandemic. These COVID-19 pilots also resulted in **8 SSTC activities** and **6 knowledge products** in 2021.

Here is a snapshot of some of the projects that were being implemented in 2021:



Photo 9: Training of Trainers on e-commerce in Mount Darwin district, Zimbabwe.

Ethiopia

WFP Ethiopia provides substantial support to refugees and internally displaced people with transfers of cereals, pulses, fortified blended foods and vegetable oil. However, in this food basket sorghum is not part of their regular diet.

To address this challenge, the Ethiopian Agency for Returnee and Refugee Affairs and WFP decided to develop a new product - sorghum-based fortified noodle or pasta made with sorghum/wheat flour blends. WFP Ethiopia explored solutions from China with the WFP China CoE to develop the new product, to address the micronutrient deficiency and sorghum acceptability.

This initiative allowed Chinese experts from the academic and private sectors to share China's experience related to sorghum processing and explore the feasibility of scaling-up production of multigrain noodles locally and creating conditions for the provision of processed noodles to beneficiaries.



Zimbabwe

Since the onset of COVID-19, Zimbabweans have faced movement restrictions that limited smallholder farmers' access to markets. To mitigate that, WFP sourced seed funding from the SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund to broker SSTC with China and enable the use of an e-commerce platform, known as "eMkambo". The platform generates and processes information along agricultural value chains, linking smallholder farmers to markets.

WFP partnered with the Government of Zimbabwe, Knowledge Transfer Africa (KTA) and the Chinese Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centre (CATDC) to enhance smallholders' access to markets in view of COVID-19 (e.g., travel restrictions, lockdown).

As a key deliverable, 31 food system stakeholders received "Training of Trainers" in e-commerce from the China Agricultural University and 500 smallholder farmers in



Dominican Republic

WFP supported the Government of the Dominican Republic (GDR) to learn from the experience of countries in the region (Colombia, Peru and Mexico) on how to adapt key national social protection programmes to respond to the challenges in view of COVID-19. A total of 39 government officials (49% women) from eight DR national institutions attended four workshops. These were organized by GDR and WFP in collaboration with the World Bank, EU and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Lessons learned were shared in three bilateral meetings on i) the restructuring of the Social Protection System (SPS) in view of COVID-19 (Mexico); ii) registration and cohesive operation of government databases (Peru); and iii) mechanisms to address the needs of the population excluded from SPS (Colombia).

Nine institutions ranging from national cooperation Agencies to line ministries from the three partner countries engaged in the discussions. A high-level webinar was held to present the results of the technical exchanges and define a way forward. Two key deliverables were produced 1) a dossier of Good Practices identified during the process and 2) a roadmap of priority areas for future collaboration among the four countries.

Togo

Through the facilitation of WFP's Centre Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), WFP mobilized technical assistance from the region to help Togo identify and integrate new food and nutrition security indicators into the national monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

A total of 25 officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development of Togo participated in the exchange. As a result, the Government of Togo was able to upgrade its national food security and nutrition reporting mechanism to inform COVID-19 national response plans and the Cadre Harmonisé report.²

The results and lessons learned from the project have been documented by CERFAM in the "Review after Action" report, which will help countries in the region facing similar challenges to learn from the experience in Togo.

This pilot also facilitated an exchange between Togo, Tunisia and Benin to inform the design of an innovative urban school feeding project to be implemented by the municipality of Lomé Golfe 3 with support from WFP Togo. The exchange involved 8 staff from the municipality, technical officials from Tunisia's Ministry of Education and WFP staff from the three COs in Togo, Tunisia and Benin.



Namibia

This SSTC pilot addressed the need of the Namibia Government to update the evidence base to adapt the national Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) to the challenges of COVID-19.

A market assessment was conducted in four HGSFP piloting regions (Ohangwena, Kunene, Hardap and Zambezi) to collect updated information on market prices, availability of food commodities and access to nutritious food by school children and surrounding communities.

WFP facilitated technical assistance from the Kenyan Ministry of Education to the Namibian Ministry of Education, Art and Culture. A peer review of the market assessment including a discussion on the research methodology and pathways to inform the decision-making process was conducted. The findings of the market assessment, including the recommendations from the Government of Kenya,



² The Cadre Harmonisé is a unifying tool that helps to produce relevant, consensual, rigorous, and transparent analyses of current and projected food and nutrition situations in the Sahel and West Africa. It is an initiative led by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) with support from ECOWAS, UEMOA, United Nations agencies (FAO, WFP and UNICEF), as well as NGOs.

Indonesia

This pilot aimed at supporting the Government of Indonesia to improve the nutrition status of primary school children through enhanced school-based interventions.

The project focused on enhancing nutrition education for school children and their family and school environment by improving synergies between the existing national school-based health programme (UKS) and the Family Hope (PKH) conditional cash transfer social protection programme. As part of the project a number of technical and policy exchanges with other developing countries were facilitated with a wide range of Indonesia's government institutions.

Following the exchange, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (MoECRT) developed the "Balanced Diet and Healthy School Canteen Guidelines for primary school". In addition, two policy papers on (i) enhancing UKS and (ii) building synergies between UKS and PKH were produced. These papers will inform WFP's technical assistance to government stakeholders on school nutrition over the next 5 years.



Jordan

WFP-facilitated a technical virtual exchange between the Governments of Jordan and Indonesia focusing on Drought Risk Management and the Indonesian experience in employing WFP's corporate tools to serve the different authorities' role in drought impact analysis and response.

The webinar brought together 19 Jordan's national institutions' officials, including line ministries and a research centre as well as 12 representatives of international organizations.

Leveraging on the momentum built after the webinar with Indonesia, WFP will explore the possibility to facilitate more South-South exchanges between Jordan's national actors and other countries with good track records in drought risk management to share experiences in this area.

In the long-term, WFP could support the establishment of a knowledge hub and a technical practitioner network for a systematic and more sustainable exchange of information and the latest innovation on drought risk management.



Progress of the Second Wave Pilots

The experience of the first wave of WFP SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund pilots has spurred interest and visibility of China's role as a SSTC partner with host governments and WFP COs. Based on this positive experience and the lessons learned of the first wave, in 2021 WFP PRO opened the **second Call for Proposals** and decided to **co-sponsor 11 pilots** through WFP's own internal resources.

Applications were this time divided into: 1) proposals relevant for MARA funding, in line with MARA's SSTC thematic and geographic priorities; and 2) proposals relevant for WFP internal funding, with a focus on promoting the mainstreaming of SSTC across the full range of areas under WFP's mandate on saving and changing lives (e.g., school feeding, social protection, value chain and supply chain, etc.). WFP received a record number of applications for the Fund (in total 35 applications). Following the review of a joint screening committee (including MARA in Beijing, China Mission in Rome, WFP Global SSTC team and China CoE), the following **seven pilots** have been prioritized for MARA's funding, and will complete the implementation until May 2022:

- 1) **Digital agriculture (e-commerce):** Burundi; El-Salvador; Zambia;
- 2) **Value chain development:** Guinea; Madagascar;
- 3) **Climate resilience and innovation:** Armenia; Libya.

Added values and key findings

Added Values

- ◆ South-South exchanges and initiatives through the fund ensured strong recognition and visibility for the provider country associated with the COVID-19 response and mitigation.
- ◆ The fund's applications and activities included most vulnerable people on the ground and intended to generate concrete/tangible results in a short timeframe.
- ◆ The fund's business and operational model enabled China to build on the benefits of multilateral assistance responding to needs quickly and effectively, combining resources with other partners of WFP.
- ◆ Expanded the CO's reach by quickly diversifying the geographic and thematic boundaries of WFP-MARA SSTC initiatives in a short period.
- ◆ The fund's activities increased opportunities for Chinese expertise to respond to COVID-19 related challenges in the Global South through WFP's role as a SSTC facilitator.
- ◆ Enabled WFP COs and China to test innovative solutions and new modalities of engaging in WFP-facilitated SSTC.

Key Findings

- ◆ WFP adopted an agile/flexible approach to ensure that funding for SSTC quickly reached COs/host governments with pressing needs during the pandemic.
- ◆ The needs emerging for WFP support through SSTC during the pandemic were higher than the funding available (35 WFP COs worldwide applied in 2021).
- ◆ Travel restrictions contributed to a rise in intraregional collaboration in SSTC, and virtual modalities were widely adopted as alternatives for traditional ways, which was fundamental for business continuity.
- ◆ The size of grants allocated through the fund impacted implementation modalities. Small-scale grants enabled COs to achieve rapid results ensuring adequate room for Chinese expertise, engagement, visibility and effectiveness of the MARA's support.
- ◆ Effective coordination with the China CoE and COs ensured a smooth implementation, but still had challenges in fragmentation of focus areas and results monitoring from the field.

The way forward: Mainstreaming

Through WFP's 2022 Action Plan for SSTC, WFP is making a dedicated effort to advance the below three points to strengthen SSTC capability development, project management, and coordination with internal and external partners, more generally.

1. Strategic alignment of the projects with host government needs, donor priorities and WFP's new strategic direction

In line with WFP's principles for SSTC, WFP's SSTC projects are guided and driven by the needs and priorities of WFP's host governments (e.g., via official letters).

In view of WFP's new Strategic Plan, upcoming Corporate Results Framework, the second generation of CSPs and recommendations from WFP's SSTC Policy Evaluation, there is also a need to review the projects and take those into account for the design of future phases.

2. Evidence-based approach to inform WFP's SSTC growth strategy for the Global SSTC Field Pilot Initiative

In the past 3 years, there were significant results for rapid geographic and thematic expansion from ad-hoc SSTC exchanges to programmatic SSTC in the field. Comments from China suggested WFP considers developing "master plans" for the most successful field pilot countries, in order to avoid fragmented budget allocation and a continuation of small-scale activities.

To inform the prioritization of the most promising pilot countries in 2022, and future "master plans" for those, WFP is building on the findings from CO consultations, as well as the findings from the SSTC M&E review for WFP field pilots (see Annex 3), which has informed the findings of this report. The M&E review has provided evidence on figures, lessons learned, success factors and challenges from the rollout of field pilots.

3. Aligning WFP's SSTC Growth Strategy with the trend of rising country demand for WFP-China brokered SSTC

In view of the rising trend of country demand for WFP-China brokered SSTC, which found expression of 50% of WFP COs applying to WFP's SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund in 2021 alone, WFP plans to take the following points into consideration to further develop its SSTC Growth Strategy:

- 1) Development of flagship and "benchmark" projects to inform "models" and guidance for effective WFP-China brokered SSTC projects.
- 2) Regional focus strategies to achieve larger impact by building on the synergy of WFP's regional SSTC mappings (developed for Southern, Eastern and Western Africa), findings from over 17 WFP country-focused South-South reviews so far, and the capacities of WFP's CoEs and regional SSTC focal points. East Africa and West Africa can form a starting point for such an approach, in line with Forum on China-Africa Cooperation priorities and strategies.
- 3) Consolidation of a WFP-MARA SSTC Programme Framework to jointly agree and consolidate thematic priorities and modalities for global cooperation on SSTC. Such a framework would not only serve as a "strategic roadmap" for WFP's global programmatic work with China on SSTC, but also provide key entry points to further expand visibility for China as a SSTC leader in partnership with WFP.

Annex

Annex 1: Ongoing WFP-MARA SSTC Pilots in 2021

WFP-MARA SSTC Field Pilots funded by MARA 2020-2021

No	Recipient Countries	Pilot Title
1	Kenya	Improving the Transformation Segment of The Food System in Kenya's Arid and Semi-arid Lands through Market-based, Cost-efficient and Scalable Solutions for Smallholders in Kenya
2	Sri Lanka	Strengthening the Resilience and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Smallholder Farmers to Climate-related Risks in Sri Lanka
3	the Republic of Congo	Strengthening the Capacity of Smallholder Farmers to Supply Fortified Cassava Products to Local Markets in the Republic of Congo
4	Peru	Promotion of Home-grown School Feeding in Public Education to Expand Market Options for Vulnerable Smallholder Farmers and Enhance Nutrition for School-aged Children in Peru
5	Ecuador	Strengthening Central and Local Government Capacity in Support of Gender-transformative Public Policies to Increase Productivity and Access to Markets of Smallholder Farmers

SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund Pilots funded by MARA 2020

No	Recipient Countries	Thematic Focus and Activities
1	Ethiopia	Nutrition; development of a fortified noodles value chain
2	Zimbabwe	Smallholder farming; facilitation of the access to e-commerce platform
3	Jordan	Disaster Risk Reduction; technical assistance to risk monitoring platform
4	Indonesia	School feeding; workshop to develop a National School Feeding Strategy
5	Dominican Republic	Social Protection; webinars on adaption of social protection
6	Namibia	School Feeding; market assessment to adapt national School Feeding to COVID-19
7	Togo	Food Security; analysis to determine impact of COVID-19 on national food security

SSTC COVID-19 Opportunity Fund Pilots funded by MARA 2021

No	Recipient Countries	Pilot Title
1	Burundi	Support Rural digitalization of sustainable agricultural value chains in Burundi
2	El Salvador	Feasibility assessment for the development of a national e-commerce platform of
3	Zambia	Enhancing Smallholder Access to Markets through the Digital Maano Virtual Farmers.
4	Guinea	Advancing postharvest loss reduction and rice value chain
5	Madagascar	Inclusive cassava value chain development for community resilience and women empowerment
6	Armenia	Strengthen community level capacity for investment in food production for small holder farmers and enhance food security for those smallholder farmers through increasing their productivity, and profitability.
7	Libya	South-South Cooperation on Climate Change during COVID era in Libya

Annex 2: Government Request Letters for SSTC Field Pilots

1. Letter from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Ecuador

MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERÍA

Oficio Nro. MAG-SUBAFC-2021-0047-O

Quito, 16 de abril de 2021

Asunto: Carta de interés MAG

Señor
Mario Touchette
PROGRAMA MUNDIAL DE ALIMENTOS
En su Despacho

De mi consideración:

Desde el 2019 como Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG) somos parte del proyecto de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular liderada conjuntamente entre el Programa Mundial de Alimentos en Ecuador y el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG). Durante este tiempo, hemos contado con valiosos aportes técnicos y económicos para cumplir acciones dentro del componente de Mujeres Rural así como con el Manejo del Sistema Integrado de Arroz (arroz-pato); fortaleciendo así acciones de la Subsecretaría de Agricultura Familiar Campesina del MAG.

Dentro de las acciones establecidas de manera conjunta con WFP para la segunda fase (2020) de este proyecto, alcanzamos la aprobación de la Estrategia Nacional Agropecuaria para Mujeres Rurales (ENAMR), se conformaron comunidades de aprendizaje y dentro de estas se implementaron parcelas demostrativas de arroz-pato, generando una articulación con más entidades gubernamentales como el Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIAP) y Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (GAD).

Por lo que consideramos que aún es necesario un trabajo conjunto para la difusión y territorialización de la ENAMR al igual que la institucionalización del modelo arroz-pato para llegar a más pequeños y pequeñas productoras rurales de la agricultura familiar campesina, mejorando su seguridad alimentaria y fortaleciendo sus medios de vida.

Con sentimientos de distinguida consideración.

Atentamente,



Firmado electrónicamente por:

**WILMA
ODILA**

Lcda. Wilma Odila Suárez
SUBSECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA FAMILIAR Y CAMPESINA.

Copia:

Señora Economista
Carmen Cecilia Galárza Andrade
Oficial de Programa
PROGRAMA MUNDIAL DE ALIMENTOS PMA

Señora Ingeniera
Adriana Arboleda Henao
PROGRAMA MUNDIAL DE ALIMENTOS PMA



2. Letter from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Republic of Congo

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE,
DE L'ELEVAGE ET DE LA PECHE

**DIRECTION GENERALE
DEL'AGRICULTURE**

N° 0401 /MAEP/DGA-CSS *chy*

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
Unité * Travail * Progrès

Brazzaville, le 25 JUIN 2021

Le Directeur Général

A

Monsieur le Directeur Général
de l'Agriculture du Ministère de
l'Agriculture et des Affaires Rurales
(MARA)

BEIJING

République Populaire de CHINE

Objet : Proposition de projet de « Renforcement des capacités des petits agriculteurs à fournir des produits de manioc enrichis et à réduire les pertes post-récolte de banane en République du Congo »

Cher Directeur Général,

Sur instruction de Monsieur le Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement de la République du Congo salue le Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Affaires Rurales de la République Populaire de Chine (MARA) pour ses initiatives de financement des projets du secteur agricole. Le Gouvernement de la République du Congo est honoré de soumettre sa proposition de projet au MARA pour financement. Ce projet sera mis en œuvre par le Programme Alimentaire Mondiale (PAM).

A cet effet, conformément à la note conceptuelle, formellement soumise pour la demande de financement, il est raisonnable de mettre en œuvre ledit projet dans les limites du budget et du calendrier proposés.

Dans la mise en œuvre du projet, le PAM sera appuyé par les structures techniques spécialisées et déconcentrées de la Direction Générale de l'Agriculture.

Ce projet, qui s'inscrit dans le cadre du développement de la coopération sud-sud est une initiative qui offrira aux petits agriculteurs du Congo une opportunité d'apprentissage stratégique et contribuera assurément au 3^{ème} axe du Plan National de Développement (PND) 2018-2022, dans lequel, le développement du secteur agricole est considéré comme l'un des piliers de la diversification de l'économie nationale et l'amélioration de la qualité de vie de sa population.

Dans l'espoir que la présente proposition retiendra votre attention,

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Général, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



Paul Raphaël ONGOUALA

3. Letter from the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation of Peru

MIDIS



PERÚ Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusion Social

SECRETARIA GENERAL

DEPESIA GENERAL DE COORDINACION Y ASUNTOS INTERNACIONALES

MIDIS MINISTERIO DE DESARROLLO E INCLUSION SOCIAL
CALLE DE LA REPUBLICA 3101 SAN ISIDRO, LIMA
CALLE DE LA REPUBLICA 3101 SAN ISIDRO, LIMA
CALLE DE LA REPUBLICA 3101 SAN ISIDRO, LIMA
CALLE DE LA REPUBLICA 3101 SAN ISIDRO, LIMA
CALLE DE LA REPUBLICA 3101 SAN ISIDRO, LIMA

"Decenio de la Igualdad de Oportunidades para Mujeres y Hombres"
"Año del Bicentenario del Perú 200 años de Independencia"

Lima, 13 de Enero del 2021

CARTA N° D000003-2021-MIDIS-OGCAI

Lima,

CARTA N° 00 - 2021-MIDIS/SG/OGCAI

Señora
TANIA GOOSSENS
Representante en el Perú
Programa Mundial de Alimentos de las Naciones Unidas
Calle Las Moreras 145
San Isidro. -

Asunto: Participación y respaldo a la propuesta de Proyecto de Cooperación Sur-Sur "Promoviendo la participación de los pequeños y medianos agricultores en las compras públicas para mejorar la nutrición de los niños en edad escolar en el Perú".

Ref: Carta N° 001-WFP-2021

De mi consideración:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted con relación a la propuesta de Proyecto de Cooperación Sur-Sur Triangular (CSST) "Promoviendo la participación de los pequeños y medianos agricultores en las compras públicas para mejorar la nutrición de los niños en edad escolar en el Perú" que vienen implementando desde junio de 2020 con fondos del Gobierno de China y en articulación con la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y Agricultura (FAO) y el Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA).

Al respecto, debemos manifestarle nuestro apoyo al proyecto, mencionando que son de especial interés de esta institución, los temas que se desarrollarán en el mismo referidas a¹:

- Generación de evidencia sobre los beneficios y desafíos que enfrentan los pequeños y medianos agricultores para acceder al mercado de las compras públicas como el programa de alimentación escolar Qali Warma.

¹ MEMORANDO N° 261-2020-MIDIS/VMPS



PERÚ

Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social

SECRETARÍA GENERAL

OFICINA GENERAL DE COOPERACIÓN Y ASUNTOS INTERNACIONALES

"Decenio de la Igualdad de Oportunidades para Mujeres y Hombres"
"Año del Bicentenario del Perú: 200 años de Independencia"

aprovechando las experiencias exitosas de otros países de la región LAC y China.

- Fortalecimiento de capacidades institucionales y técnicas para crear mercados confiables para los pequeños y medianos agricultores y así reducir la malnutrición de los estudiantes en edad escolar a través de buenas prácticas de otros países de la región LAC y China.

En ese sentido, es nuestro deseo precisar que el Sector, se encuentra participando activamente en el desarrollo de las actividades del referido proyecto, que contribuirá a cerrar las brechas de acceso a servicios públicos universales de calidad y de acceso a las oportunidades que permita el crecimiento económico.

Atentamente,

MIDIS
Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social
Calle Jirón de la Unión 1111
00100 Lima, Perú
Teléfono: +51 1 2031 10 0000
Correo: midis@midis.gob.pe

Carlos Jesús Vilela Del Carpio
Jefe de la Oficina General de Cooperación y Asuntos Internacionales



Lima,

CARTA N° 002 -2021-MINAGRI-DVPSDA

Señora

TANIA GOOSSENS

Representante Programa Mundial de Alimentos de las Naciones Unidas en el Perú

wfp.lima@wfp.org

Calle La Moreras N° 145

San Isidro.-

Asunto : Respaldo del MIDAGRI a la implementación del proyecto de Cooperación Sur-Sur Triangular "Promoviendo la participación de los pequeños y medianos agricultores en las compras públicas para mejorar la nutrición de los niños en edad escolar en el Perú"

Referencia : Carta 297-WFP-2020

De mi mayor consideración;

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a usted para saludarla cordialmente y con relación al documento de la referencia, agradecerle por compartir con el Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego – MIDAGRI el proyecto de Cooperación Sur-Sur Triangular "Promoviendo la participación de los pequeños y medianos agricultores en las compras públicas para mejorar la nutrición de los niños en edad escolar en el Perú"

Al respecto, el MIDAGRI expresa su pleno respaldo a la implementación del referido proyecto, porque el mismo contribuirá al fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas orientadas a promover la participación de los pequeños y medianos agricultores en las compras públicas el Perú y generará el diálogo con otros actores involucrados.

Sin otro particular, es propicia la oportunidad para expresarle mi distinguida consideración.

Atentamente,

María Isabel Remy Simatovic
Viceministra de Políticas y Supervisión del Desarrollo Agrario
MINISTERIO DE DESARROLLO AGRARIO Y RIEGO

AIDDA/JRC/rmb.

CUT: 36620-2020

4. Letter from the Country Government of Wajir of the Republic of Kenya

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WAJIR



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

P. O. Box 321-70200 Wajir

2nd April 2021

The
Head of Field Office
WFP Wajir

RE: REQUEST FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN POST-HARVEST LOSSES MANAGEMENT

Post-harvest losses have been a thorny issue in Wajir County with adverse effects in household level food security. Every year, post-harvest losses of between 30 to 50% are experienced due to both knowledge and infrastructural gaps which includes;

- i. Lack of basic knowledge in post-harvest handling of both cereals and horticultural produce,
- ii. Lack of appropriate storage structures especially for cereals. A case in point is Korondille where farmers store their sorghum in underground silos where its prone to rotting and other forms of contamination making it unsuitable for human consumption,
- iii. Lack of cold storage stores and preservation knowledge for horticultural produce,
- iv. Poor road infrastructure limiting access to markets. This prolongs the period the farm products are with the farmers increasing chances of spoilage.

In line with the sustainable food systems programme objective of bridging the food gap at household level and building resilience, it would be prudent to invest more in this key area of post-harvest losses.

In view of the above described situation, the County Government of Wajir is making an appeal to your able office for appropriate interventions

Regards

Kamwenji Simon
Sustainable Food Systems Programme
Coordinator
Wajir County

CC

CECM Agriculture
CCO Agriculture
County Director of Agriculture

Annex 3: M&E Methodology and Result Survey Template

The M&E exercise was conducted between December 2021 and February 2022. WFP’s global SSTC team in PRO coordinated the roll-out of the exercise with relevant COs, from the preparation of the M&E methodology in line with the revised WFP Strategic Plan and emerging Corporate Results Framework (including WFP’s SSTC indicators) to the analysis and synthesis of findings. The findings in this report were also reviewed by WFP COs and WFP China.

The main features of the evaluation methodology were: (i) retrospective construction of a theory of change underlying WFP’s work on SSTC drawing from the policy, in collaboration with COs that are hosting the SSTC field pilots; (ii) a full SSTC log-frame and result matrix; (iii) extensive reviews of internal and external documents and relevant literature and datasets such as existing reporting against the SSTC indicator in the WFP corporate results framework; (iv) remote desk reviews “plus” of five country offices for data clearing; (v); and (vii) compilation of lesson learned and recommendations for the next step of WFP-MARA SSTC in the field.

Survey Template Capturing experiences and results from WFP’s Field Pilot Initiative on South-South Cooperation in 2021

PRO-T/SSTC

1. Country demand and capacity gaps (150 words max per question)

Please briefly describe the **country demand** and **capacity gaps** which were addressed through the pilot?

To which **CSP outcome/activity** (and – if applicable – to which national priority/programme/strategy for SDG 2) did the project contribute?

Please provide a brief description of the **activities and key results** achieved in 2021. (300 words max)

Who benefitted from the pilot activities in 2021?

2. Overview of results

Institutions (e.g. government, academia, think tank, private sector)	Nr. of Women (staff) involved	Nr. of Men (staff) involved	Total
e.g. Ministry of Agriculture			
e.g. Food Technology Research Institute			
Total			

Beneficiaries (grassroots level)	Nr. of Women	Nr. of Men	Total
<i>e.g. Smallholder farmers</i>			
<i>e.g. food processors, local artisans, school staff</i>			
Total			

Type of South-South activities	Level (policy, technical, grassroots)	Was this activity supported by any other international partners (beyond WFP)?
<i>e.g. Online training/virtual study visit on rice farming techniques for government officials</i>	<i>Technical</i>	<i>e.g. FAO; WB; Intl. NGO</i>
<i>e.g. Webinar with senior government officials on women participation in rural development policies</i>	<i>Policy</i>	
<i>e.g. Transfer of equipment (tractors)</i>	<i>Grassroot</i>	

c. **Which partners in “SSC provider countries”** (e.g. government institution, private sector partner, or research institution) have supported this project in 2021?

Partner	Type	Provider country
<i>e.g. National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration (NAFRA)</i>	<i>Government institution</i>	<i>China</i>

d. Please list any **visual or knowledge products** (e.g. article, video, photos, good practice brochure, etc.) that were developed in 2021 related to the pilot. Please kindly share those with the PRO-T/SSTC team.

Knowledge Product	Thematic Area	Link if available
<i>e.g. Dossier of national good practices</i>	<i>Social protection</i>	
<i>e.g. Video training courses; photos</i>	<i>Smallholder access to markets</i>	

3. Experience with the pilot (100 words max for each question)

What **factors** have positively contributed to achieving the project’s results in 2021?

What **challenges or risks** did the project face during implementation? Please share your suggestions/ recommendations to address those.

What **opportunities** and **options for scaling up** do you see for this project going forward?

Annex 4: SSTC Field Activities and Visibility Products in 2021

1. SSTC Field Activities 2021

No	Host Country	Type of South-South activities	Level (policy, technical, grassroots)	Was this activity supported by any other international partners (beyond WFP)?
1	Kenya	Online training/ webinar on China Cooperatives and FSC model	Technical	MARA – Dr. Q Liang, An associate professor on Agricultural Economics & Management at School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University
2	Kenya	Learning event to established FSCs by government officials and potential donors	Technical	
3	Sri Lanka	Training of Trainers with the use of videos for government officials and farmers leaders (2 numbers)	Policy	Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences (JAAS), China
4	Sri Lanka	Training of Trainers with the use of videos for government officials and farmers leaders (3 numbers)	Technical	Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences (JAAS), China
5	Sri Lanka	Transfer of machineries (Grain dryers, maize combined harvester)	Grassroot	No
6	Rep. of Congo	Training	Technical	CERFAM
7	Peru	A research study based on existing secondary data in the country: i) "Current nutritional status of schoolchildren in public schools and the quality of the school canteen menus, ii) "Analysis of the main challenges and needs to link smallholder farmers to institutional markets in Peru", and iii) Analysis of supply and demand for the conceptualization of a family farming brand as a mechanism to promote public procurement in Peru"	Technical	MIDAGRI, MIDIS, WFP, FAO and IFAD
8	Peru	Webinar "Connecting family farming with public procurements" organized on 22 April 2021.	Policy	MIDAGRI, MIDIS, WFP Country Office, WFP RBP, WFP HQ, FAO Country Office and IFAD Country Office
9	Peru	Virtual Tour "Linking family farming with public procurement in Peru and Brazil"	Policy	MIDAGRI, MIDIS, WFP Country Office, WFP RBP, WFP HQ, CoE WFP Brazil, FAO Country Office and IFAD Country Office
10	Peru	Workshop " Family farming and public procurement in Peru, China, Ecuador and Honduras" organized on 29 April 2021.	Policy	MIDAGRI, MIDIS, WFP Country Office, WFP RBP, WFP HQ, WFP China, WFP Ecuador, WFP Honduras, FAO Country Office and IFAD Country Office
11	Peru	Systematization of the previous experience that linked smallholder farmers to the National School Feeding Programme Qali Warma	Technical	MIDAGRI, MIDIS, WFP Country Office, FAO Country Office and IFAD Country Office
12	Peru	Policy Note for Strengthening the Coordination of Small Producers with Public Purchases	Policy	MIDAGRI, MIDIS, WFP Country Office, FAO Country Office and IFAD Country Office
13	Ecuador	Design and execution of the online gender course: "Family agriculture, technical assistance and rural women with a gender and rights approach" with the participation of 60 MAG technicians.	Technical	FAO, ONU Mujeres

14	Ecuador	Webinar with the participation of an expert from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) of the People's Republic of China, a Chilean expert from the Latin American Foundation for Social Innovation - FLIS and an Ecuadorian entrepreneurial leader from Loja, who highlighted the importance of generating policies focused on women for rural development and the impact of differentiated policies for women; in reference to the National Agricultural Strategy for Rural Women (ENAMR) developed in 2020 with support from SSTC.	Policy / Technical	FAO, MARA, FLIS
15	Ecuador	Webinar with the participation of Latin American and Ecuadorian experts and leaders, who highlighted the importance of supporting articulated policies for rural women and working together to ensure their participation at the territorial and national level; in reference to the National Agricultural Strategy for Rural Women (ENAMR) developed in 2020 with support from SSTC.	Policy	FAO, Guatemala Country Office, UN Women, Observatorio de las Dinámicas Socioambientales de la Amazonía-Brasil
16	Ecuador	Virtual Course on "Family Farming: Technical Assistance and Rural Women with a Gender and Rights Approach", with the participation of 80 smallholder farmers.	Grassroots	FAO
17	Ecuador	Development of 10 radio microprograms for non-violent conflict management in Spanish and Kichwa, and their formatting.	Grassroots	Government of Canada
18	Ecuador	Delivery of inputs for rice-duck demonstration plots and orchards.	Grassroots	
19	Ecuador	Implementation of 8 new demonstration plots of Integrated Rice Systems Management (Rice-Duck). Complemented with the creation of learning communities (training spaces 11 productive, associative, marketing modules) with each group of smallholder farmers in the plots.	Technical / Grassroots	
20	Ecuador	Development of 11 videos with Chinese experts for training with national and local government teams (Two of them are complete - part 1 and part 2, the remaining 9 will be adjusted in 2022 for use).	Technical	Hunan University, CoE China

2. Visibility SSTC products from the Field Pilots

No	Host Country	Knowledge Product	Thematic Area	Link if available
1	Kenya	Video training courses	Post-Harvest Managed & Milling	
2	Kenya	Exhibits at World Food Day	Farmer Service Center	https://youtu.be/YkHDxpeK2RQ
3	Kenya	Webinar	Rural services for smallholders: Farmer Service Center Model; Cooperatives in China	https://twitter.com/WFP_Kenya/status/1446743713384914945/photo/1
4	Kenya	Study	Post-Harvest Loss: Qualitative findings on barriers to adoption of PHL practices and technologies	
5	Kenya	Strategy	Communications Strategy for Reducing Post-Harvest Losses in Kenya	
6	Kenya	Booklet	PHL: Harvesting and Storage of Cereals, Pulses and Fresh Produce	
7	Kenya	Photos	Various activities	
8	Sri Lanka	Video for Training of Trainers	Development of market opportunities and linkages	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DrSuZnESDzAgwba2u3NQj9Qf7kLazp3v?usp=sharing
9	Sri Lanka	Video for Training of Trainers	The evolution and development trend of social services in agriculture	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DrSuZnESDzAgwba2u3NQj9Qf7kLazp3v?usp=sharing
10	Sri Lanka	Video for Training of Trainers	Solution of whole Process mechanization for Rice	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DrSuZnESDzAgwba2u3NQj9Qf7kLazp3v?usp=sharing
11	Sri Lanka	Video for Training of Trainers	Solution of whole process mechanization for maize	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DrSuZnESDzAgwba2u3NQj9Qf7kLazp3v?usp=sharing
12	Sri Lanka	Video for Training of Trainers	Rice quality assurance from field to table	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DrSuZnESDzAgwba2u3NQj9Qf7kLazp3v?usp=sharing
13	Sri Lanka	Video on the SSTC pilot project prepared by WFP Sri Lanka	Achievement and results of the pilot project	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fb1mQI4Xqv9pgQoiY5lYcEhZ_yo_wt8lc/view?usp=sharing Facebook: WFP Sri Lanka - Posts Facebook Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/tv/CP-XlFsgFwR/ Twitter https://twitter.com/WFPsriLanka/status/1403290797588549633

14	Sri Lanka	Farmer stories		WFP Sri Lanka - Posts Facebook (story 1) WFP Sri Lanka - Posts Facebook (story 2) https://www.instagram.com/p/COXHdVsrOhr/ https://twitter.com/WFPSriLanka/status/1387633140877828096 https://twitter.com/WFPSriLanka/status/1388747113073283074
15	Sri Lanka	Handing over ceremonies of agro-machineries		https://www.instagram.com/p/COKuKVmAPQ7/ https://twitter.com/WFPSriLanka/status/1386993662635102211
16	Rep. of Congo		Information Management	
17	Rep. of Congo		Good practice video	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3-7CXfyIZMI
18	Rep. of Congo		Good practice brochure	https://reliefweb.int/report/world/cerfam-good-practices-achieve-zero-hunger-africa
19	Peru	Current nutritional status of schoolchildren in public schools and the quality of the school canteen menus	School feeding programme	
20	Peru	Analysis of the main challenges and needs to link smallholder farmers to institutional markets in Peru	Smallholder access to markets	
21	Peru	Analysis of supply and demand for the conceptualization of a family farming brand as a mechanism to promote public procurement in Peru	Smallholder 's brand	
22	Peru	A mapping of successful experiences of school feeding programmes that promote public food procurement from smallholder farmers in countries with similar realities in the region	School feeding programmes HGSF	
23	Peru	Systematization of the previous experience that linked smallholder farmers to the National School Feeding Programme Qali Warma	School feeding programme HGSF	
24	Peru	Policy paper of State of the art of family farming in Peru, with an integrated analysis nurtured by the exchanges and experiences compiled as part of this project, and a roadmap to guide the effective implementation of the law including recommended adjustments for the public budget.	Smallholder access to markets	
25	Ecuador	Life history of beneficiaries	Life history of women farmers in charge of a rice-duck demonstration plot	https://es.wfp.org/historias/arroz-pato-ecuatorianas-lideran-la-innovacion-agricola-en-el-sector-arrocero

26	Ecuador	Rice-duck model guide documents	Draft rice-duck model guide/handbook	https://wfp.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/CSS/EhRlua-SNipOIQiXIS6M3nYBiWwHqHOGiDL8UYuZzZUgkQ?e=glgTwq
27	Ecuador	Rice-duck demonstration plots	Results of rice-duck demonstration plots supported by MAG and INIAP	https://www.agricultura.gob.ec/autoridades-verifican-produccion-de-nuevas-variedades-de-arroz-cultivado-conjuntamente-con-patos/
28	Ecuador	Article Webinar	Exchange of experiences in public policies in relation to the ENAMR developed in Ecuador 2020	https://www.agricultura.gob.ec/mag-promueve-la-inclusion-del-enfoque-de-genero-en-la-asistencia-tecnica-y-extension-rural-para-la-agricultura-familiar-campesina/
29	Ecuador	Article Webinar	Women's policies, expert participation China	https://www.agricultura.gob.ec/mag-inicia-construccion-de-la-agenda-de-articulacion-para-implementar-la-estrategia-nacional-agropecuaria-para-mujeres-rurales/
30	Ecuador	Twitter (January)	Demonstration plot in the province of El Oro	https://twitter.com/wfp_es/status/1347120884121808897?s=21
31	Ecuador	Twitter (February)	Rice-duck plot with MAG and local government	https://twitter.com/agriculturaman/status/1423284019878268930?s=21
32	Ecuador	Twitter (February)	Delivery of ducks for rice-duck demonstration plot	https://twitter.com/agriculturals/status/1359660721093640192?s=21
33	Ecuador	Twitter (February)	A rice-duck parallels	https://twitter.com/agriculturaman/status/1366837351708778498?s=21
34	Ecuador	Twitter (March)	Duck and rice control MAG teams	https://twitter.com/agriculturals/status/1371933946045468685?s=21
35	Ecuador	Twitter (April)	Follow-up of rice-duck demonstration plots	https://twitter.com/agriculturals/status/1379519586194894854?s=24
36	Ecuador	Twitter (April)	Rice-duck model as a support to rural women	https://twitter.com/agriculturastae/status/1380623913491832836?s=21
37	Ecuador	Twitter (April)	Model implemented with the local government of the province of El Oro	https://twitter.com/agriculturaec/status/1380278599735984128?s=21
38	Ecuador	Twitter (June)	Promoting sustainable rice-duck models	https://twitter.com/agriculturaec/status/1402995615504637961?s=21
39	Ecuador	Twitter (June)	Benefits of the rice-duck model	https://twitter.com/tanllyvera/status/1408176657198952455?s=21
40	Ecuador	Twitter (August)	Support for smallholder farmers highlighting the rice-duck mode	https://twitter.com/wfp_ecuador/status/1432813213842817026?s=21
41	Ecuador	Twitter (August)	Plot implementation	https://twitter.com/agriculturaman/status/1423284019878268930?s=21
42	Ecuador	Twitter (August)	Plot implementation with support of local governments - Loja	https://twitter.com/primereporte/status/1431006035964174337?s=21 https://twitter.com/prefecturaaloja/status/1428132627320655873?s=21
43	Ecuador	Twitter (October)	Authorities discuss rice-duck model	https://twitter.com/agriculturaec/status/1448051963925569538?s=21
44	Ecuador	Twitter (October)	Rice-duck plots	https://twitter.com/wfp_es/status/1452983377968119808?s=21
45	Ecuador	Twitter (November)	Rice-duck experience exchange with Costa Rica	https://twitter.com/wfp_ecuador/status/1458157174086111232?s=21

Annex 5: Virtual Courses and SSTC activities supported by the WFP China CoE

1. Video courses for SSTC field projects provided by the WFP China COE

No.	Kenya SSTC Pilot	Expert	Title	Tech. Partners	Delivery Time
1	China's Experience in Post-harvest Food Loss Reduction	Mr. Zhang Chengzhi	Senior Engineer	National Food and Strategic Reserve Administration of China (NAFRA)	2021
2	China's Systematic Action on Food Loss Reduction and Policy Support				
3	Technology, Equipment and Culture of Food Saving and Loss Reduction				
4	The Food Safety Standard and Regulations in China	Ms. Wang Lirong	Senior Engineer		
5	China's Experience in Fortified Flour	Mr. Yao Lei	Senior Engineer		

No.	Sri Lanka SSTC Pilot	Expert	Title	Institute	Delivery Time
6	Rice Quality Assurance from Field to Table	Mr. Zhang Yadong	Researcher	Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Science (JAAS)	November 2021
7	China's Experience on Development of Market Opportunities and Linkage	Mr. Shen Guiyin	Researcher		
8	The Evolution and Development Trend of Social Services in Agriculture	Mr. Zhu Fanglin	Researcher		
9	Solution of Whole Process Mechanization for Rice	Ms. Lv Xiaolan	Researcher		
10	Solution of Whole Process Mechanization for Maize				

No.	Ecuador SSTC Pilot	Expert	Title	Institute	Delivery Time
11	New ecological weeding technology - full-process mechanized no-tillage straw crushing and returning to field cultivation	Mr. Huang Huang	Professor	Hunan Agriculture University (HAU)	2022
12	New technology of value-added rice field - three-dimensional ecological planting and breeding of rice, fish and chicken				
13	New technology of increasing nitrogen in paddy field - Astragalus				
14	Organic fertilizer production technology - organic fertilizer production process				
15	Rice fully mechanized production technology	Mr. Wang Xuehua	Professor		
16	The concept, function and characteristics of multi-cropping	Mr. Fu Zhiqiang	Professor		
17	The basis for the determination of the "rice +" planting model and the main model of Hunan				
18	Multifunctional development of planting patterns and construction of green and efficient planting patterns				
19	Rice cultivation and management under the rice-fish model	Mr. Chen Can	Associate Professor		
20	Key technologies of rice-fish and rice-shrimp models				
21	Establishment and management of agricultural product traceability system	Mr. Fu Zhiqiang	Associate Professor		

No.	Peru SSTC Pilot	Expert	Title	Institute	Time of Delivery
22	China's Food & Nutrition Development Status and Improvement Strategies	Mr. Tang Zhenchuang	Associate Researcher	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China (MARA)	April 2021

No.	Republic of Congo SSTC Pilot	Expert	Title	Institute	Time of Delivery
23	Cassava Value Chain Development	Mr. Chen Songbi	Researcher	Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS)	March 2021

2. Video courses for SSTC field projects provided by the WFP China COE

No	Country and Theme	Knowledge Exchange	Expert	Title	Time of Delivery
1	Ethiopia: Online workshop on Wheat-Sorghum multigrain Noodle	China's noodle industry and production of multigrain noodle	Mr. ZHAO Renyong	Professor and Dean of College of Food Science and Engineering, Henan University of Technology; Secretary General, Chinese Cereals and Oils Association, NAFRA	September 2021
		Formula and nutrition of multigrain noodle	Mr. LUAN Guangzhong	Associate professor, College of Food Science and Engineering, Northwest A&F University	September 2021
		Handicraft of multigrain noodle production	Mr. ZHAO Chengli	Deputy Secretary General National Grain Industry Science and Technology Innovation (Binzhou) Union, and Senior engineer, Director of R&D Center of Binzhou Zhongyu Food Co., Ltd.	September 2021
2	Guinea: Online workshop on Reducing Post-Harvest Rice Loss and Advancing Rice Value Chain	Rice Packaging Damage Reduction Technology	Ms. XU Xuemeng	Associate Professor, College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Henan University of Technology	February 25, 2022
		Rice Loss Reduction in Rice Mill	Mr. XIE Jian	Chief engineer of China Grain Scientific Research & Design Institution	February 25, 2022
3	Armenia: Online workshop on PV Project	Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation and Designing	Mr. XU Jinghui	Associate professor, College of Water Conservancy and Architectural Engineering, Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University	March 22, 2022
4	El-Salvador: Online workshop on E-commerce for smallholder farmers	The Practice of E-commerce in Rural China	Mr. GENG Xianhui	Professor, Vice Dean of College of Economics and Management, Nanjing Agriculture University	March 30, 2022
5	Libya: Online workshop on Hydroponic technics	Hydroponic Technology for Vegetable Cultivation	Ms. LIU Wei	Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Science	April 9, 2022 (tentative)
6	Zambia: Online workshop on Manno Application	Smallholder Farmers Gain Market Access via Information Service	Mr. TANG Haibo	Inspur Group Co., Ltd.	April 13, 2022 (tentative)

No	Country and Theme	Knowledge Exchange	Expert	Title	Time of Delivery
7	Madagascar: Online workshop on Cassava Value Chain	Technology of Cassava Processing	Mr. CHEN Songbi	Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Science	April 20, 2022 (tentative)
8	Burundi: Online workshop on Agriculture Data Room	Support Rural digitalization of sustainable agricultural value chains	Mr. WANG Yingkuan	Institute of Agricultural Engineering information, MARA	May 9, 2022 (tentative)
9	Gambia: Revitalising the value chains and market access for smallholder farmers	Revitalising value chains and Poverty Reduction	Ms. ZHAO Chen	China Development Research Foundation	March, 2022
10	Chad: Online workshop on social protection and Social Security amid Covid-19	Social protection and social assistance with its linkages to COVID-19 responses	Mr. DENG Weiwei	Principal Staff Member, Business Management Center of Social Insurance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security	March 22, 2022
		Social Registration and Social Security	Mr. HE Yabin		

Acronyms

BAAFS	Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences
CAAS	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
CAAS	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
CATAS	Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences
CDRF	China Development Research Foundation
CDTA	Agricultural Technologies Demonstration Centre
CERFAM	WFP Regional Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition
COE	WFP Centre of Excellence
COs	WFP Country Office
CSP	WFP's Country Strategic Plan
DIE	German Development Institute
ENAMR	National Agricultural Strategy for Rural Women
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSC	Farmer Service Centre
FtMA	Farm to Market Alliance
HAU	Hunan Agricultural University of China
HAUT	Henan University of Technology
IBSA Fund	UN India-Brazil-South Africa Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JAAS	Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences of China
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Ecuador
MARA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) of the People's Republic of China
MIDAGRI	Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation of Peru
MIDIS	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion of Peru
MOHRSS	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security
NAFRA	National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration of China
NAFRA	National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration
NWAFU	Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University
PRO	WFP Programme — Humanitarian and Development Division
PSA	Programme Support and Administrative Budget
RBA	UN Rome-Based Agencies
RBx	Regional Bureaux
RoC	Republic of Congo
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSC	South-South Cooperation
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
UNOSSC	The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
ZJU	Zhejiang University of China

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