



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

China

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2022

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Overview

WFP China continued to implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2017-2021) which was extended to June 30, 2022 before WFP China's new Country Strategic Plan (2022-2025) became effective on July 1, 2022. WFP's engagement in China under CSP(2017-2021), which is covered by this report, focused on five strategic outcomes: (1) helping China implement, extend and improve national nutrition programmes; (2) Improving the livelihoods and food security of smallholder farmers; (3) enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers to shocks; (4) Supporting other developing countries in enhancing food security and nutrition through South-South Cooperation(SSC); (5) enhancing food security and nutrition in developing countries by increased private-sector resource and public-private partnership.

WFP continued to support Chinese Government's commitment to reducing malnutrition among children through the implementation of four pilot projects of preschool nutrition improvement program in the rural areas of Hunan, Guangxi, Gansu and Sichuan Province. These pilot projects aim to demonstrate the value of extending national school meals program to early childhood stage for nutrition improvement and rural human capital development. Approximately 7,000 preschool children (3,000 female, 4,000 male) received about 600,000 nutritious meals in 61 preschools in the four provinces.

In line with China's rural revitalization strategy, WFP supported smallholder farmers to increase their production capacity of nutritious and high-quality agricultural products and promote the establishment of the nutrition sensitive value chain to improve smallholder farmers' nutritional status, increase their income, and enhance their resilience to climate change. WFP continued these endeavors through three pilot projects, namely the Kiwi Value Chain Development Project in Anhui province, the Zinc-enriched Potato Project in Gansu Province, and the Holistic Agricultural Risk Management Project in Jilin Province. Approximately 8,000 smallholder farmers (female 3,000, male 5,000) benefited from these projects.

WFP China, functioning as the Centre of Excellence for Rural Transformation (China COE), shares valuable experiences and expertise in poverty alleviation, food security and nutrition improvement among developing countries in the context of South-South and triangular Cooperation (SSTC) through policy dialogue, technical training, deployment of experts, policy research and other activities based on demand-driven approach and country needs analysis. The policy dialogues and technical exchange seminars reached about 500 people from more than 40 developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The WFP-China South-South Cooperation Knowledge Sharing Platform launched in 2022 serves as a digitalized SSC knowledge management tool contributing to the capacity building activities. In the context of WFP-MARA Global South-South and Triangular Cooperation field initiative, China COE provided technical support to 16 country level projects to improve productivity and food security in the developing countries by tapping into China's Zero Hunger solutions. These SSTC projects benefited around 1 million people, including smallholders and government officials.

WFP China strengthened its partnerships with government agencies in China in supporting other developing countries to improve food security and nutrition through international humanitarian assistance. WFP China further enhanced mutual understanding with China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) and China International Center for Technical Exchanges (CICETE) and received increased confidence on WFP as a trusted partner on food security as well as international development cooperation. In the first half of 2022, WFP received USD 3 million contribution from CIDCA, which enabled WFP to provide humanitarian assistance to 170,160 people in Burkina Faso and better responding to crisis and emergencies. WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) for a wide range of recipients with scaled up funding support as well as to facilitate SSTC.

WFP China continued to establish itself as a partner of choice to encourage private sector, charitable foundations, and individual donors to support WFP's efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger. In 2022, WFP worked closely with established private partners including Teck Resources, Cargill, General Mills, Alibaba, Tencent, Meituan, etc. while exploring new partnership with leading Chinese companies to leverage more resources in support of WFP's programs. WFP China also explored innovative collaboration opportunities with charitable foundations in China to leverage their big base of private partners as well as High-Net-Worth Individual (HNWI) in contributing to WFP's programs. In the first half of 2022, WFP China raised approximately USD 442,000 from the public through online fundraising platforms for WFP's School feeding programmes in China, Laos and Cambodia.

Context and operations



China continued to make important steps towards the achievement of SDG 2, producing more than 686 million tons of grains and improving the food security of its population in 2022[1]. However, China still faces multiple challenges in food security and prevention of a mass return to poverty in rural China. First, smallholder farmers, who produce about 80 percent of the food in China and among whom 60 percent are women, are still among the most vulnerable groups due to their modest income, the limited access to technology and financial support, insufficient ability to connect with large markets and lacking the empowerment and capacity to cope with risks. Second, there are growing environmental constraints on agricultural production. Climate change has begun to significantly impact agriculture development and farmers' livelihood. Third, the income gap between rural and urban households is still large. The annual per capita disposable income of rural households in China was approximately USD 2,718, roughly 40 percent of the income of urban households[2]. Guiding policy documents issued by the Chinese government in 2022, including the Fourteenth Five-Year-Plan to Advance Agricultural and Rural Modernization (2021-2025) and the "No. 1 central document" and, call for a continuous comprehensive promotion of rural revitalization to ensure stable and increasing agricultural production, growing incomes for farmers and improving rural ecological environment[3].

Nutrition among the Chinese population continued to improve, including both child wasting and stunting. The prevalence of stunting dropped to 4.8 percent (boys 5.4, girls 4.2) and wasting remained below 2.0 percent (boys 2.0, girls 2.0) among young children under six years old[4]. Average life expectancy increased to 78.2 years in 2021 from 77.93 years in 2020[5], with women's average life expectancy exceeding 80 years[6]. However, China's populations are facing the challenge of the coexistence of overweight/obesity and micronutrient deficiency due to unbalanced dietary structure and insufficient nutrient intake which are particularly worse for low-income rural population. 34.3 percent of Chinese residents above eighteen years old (urban 34.4, rural 34.3) are overweight, and 16.4 percentage (urban 17.5, rural 15.3) are obese, and the overweight and obesity rates of children under 6 have reached 6.8 percent (boys 8.0, girls 5.4) and 3.6 percent (boys 4.2, girls 2.7) respectively[4]. More than 50 percent of rural residents' nutrients intake did not meet the diet standard, with the risk of unbalanced diet contributing to nutrition-related chronic diseases[7]. The Chinese National Nutrition Plan of Action (2017-2030) highlights the urgency to act by 2030 to further decrease the prevalence rate of anemia to <10 percent in key populations, encompassing children under the age of five and pregnant women; further narrow the difference in height between urban and rural students; effectively control the rising trend of student obesity; increase the penetration rate of nutrition knowledge by 10 percent on the basis of 2020; slow down significantly residents' growing prevalence of overweight and obesity.

China continues to play an increasingly influential role as a development actor and provider of international development cooperation. China aims to further strengthen international cooperation and South-South cooperation with a focus on post-pandemic recovery, and expand cooperation in such areas as public health, climate change, biological diversity, and agriculture.

In China, WFP continued to support China's rural revitalization and global food security improvement in line with the Government's Fourteenth Five-year Plan, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for China for 2021-2025 in 2022. WFP worked closely with the Chinese government to reduce the malnutrition rates among children in targeted underdeveloped rural areas by extending national nutrition programmes to remote rural communities and implementing nutrition-sensitive programmes more effectively. WFP endeavored to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers by promoting climate-resilient, sustainable, and nutrition-sensitive food systems, establishing more efficient, inclusive, and safer food value chains and building resilience against shocks and stress for enhanced food and nutrition security. Given China's increasing role for international development cooperation, WFP strengthened partnership with the Chinese government and private sector to extend technical and financial support to other developing countries in their efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 on Zero Hunger. China Center of Excellence continued its dedication to promote South-South Cooperation by transferring knowledges and best practices on food security, nutrition improvement and poverty reduction to other developing countries.

Risk Management

China experienced a sporadic resurgence of COVID-19 pandemic in 2022 which has posed great challenges to WFP China Office in its endeavors to keep the projects on track and achieve the expected progress in 2022. Targeted measures were taken to withstand the impacts of COVID-19 and ensure all stakeholders stay motivated through hybrid modes of project management, effective communication through diverse communication platforms, staying proactive and creating contingency plans to mitigate the potential risk of lockdowns. The unprecedented challenges COVID-19 brought to the Chinese economy posed potential risk to the funding resources of the CSP in 2022. Funding shortfalls have been mitigated through proactive engagement with the public and private sector partners.

Partnerships

WFP China has strengthened its partnership and explored innovative engagement models with Chinese government agencies and private sectors to enhance their technical and financial support to WFP's food security and nutrition targets.

WFP has developed comprehensive and robust partnerships with government agencies in China, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) as the window ministry and the major partners of China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) and China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), providing support to other developing countries to achieve food security and nutrition improvement through food assistance projects and WFP-facilitated SSTC initiatives.

WFP's priority partner in China is the MARA as the window Ministry for all activities in China. As a follow up to the 2016 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), MARA has been providing critical support and coordination to WFP's operations in China as the lead funding partner and strategic coordinator for the China CSP, as well as a strategic and technical partner for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) on smallholder value chain capacity development and poverty reduction. WFP's another priority partner in China is the CIDCA, and, by extension, the CICETE, a subsidiary to the Ministry of Commerce, which takes the role of oversight agency for the implementation of the CIDCA-funded emergency food assistance projects of WFP in Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Congo, Liberia, Benin, and Timor-Leste from 2021 to 2022.

In the first half of 2022, WFP received USD 3 million contribution from CIDCA which enabled WFP to provide humanitarian assistance to Burkina Faso and better responding to crisis and emergencies. WFP is proactively working with CIDCA to secure additional contributions for food assistance through WFP operations, as well as for development cooperation through CIDCA's contributions to assist nutrition-sensitive school feeding and food system resilience for climate vulnerable communities.

In 2022, WFP China continued to strengthen established partnerships with the private sector, charitable foundations, and online fundraising platforms in China to enhance the support for the food-insecure populations. WFP provided stewardship for its established partners that have been supporting WFP's programs, including Teck Resources, Cargill, General Mills, Alibaba Group, Meituan and Tencent. WFP shared regular updates on programme progress with these partners and made sure that they can meet with the beneficiaries and the communities, to understand the impact and changes the programmes they support have brought about. WFP also extended the partnership with China Foundation for Rural Development (CFRD), formerly known as China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, for five more years to 2027 to ensure that WFP can raise funds legally from the public in China to support WFP's programs. WFP explored new collaboration opportunities with foundations and private sector partners, including cash contribution agreement renewal with CFRD and potential new partnership agreements with Zhi-ming Group, Nissan China, Beijing Yuan-meng Foundation, China Warmth Project Foundation, Kang-xing Foundation and Peace-land Foundation.

In the first half of 2022, WFP raised USD 442,000 through our fundraising pages on Tencent platform for school feeding programmes in Laos and Cambodia, as well as the preschool nutrition improvement programme in China. With the increasing potential of online giving in China in the rapid rise of social media and the corresponding fundraising platforms, market research is under preparation in order to develop a differentiated and appropriate individual giving strategy for WFP China. The strategy will outline WFP China's online fundraising needs, positioning and donor profiling, choose right platforms and approaches, develop corresponding fundraising operation plan with our communications strategy, identify key operational timelines, and create relevant risk management plan for the coming three years.

CSP Financial Overview

30th June 2022 marked the end of the CSP (2017-2021) (after Budget Revision), which began in March 2017 and had been 55 percent funded against the annual Needs Based Plan (NBP). Strategic Outcome 1 on nutrition was 58 percent funded against the cumulative NBP. The expenditures during the first half of 2022 accounted for 100 percent of the resourced amounts. Strategic Outcome 2 on smallholder farmers was 63 percent funded against the cumulative NBP, and the expenditures during the first-half year of 2022 accounted for 100 percent of the resourced amounts. Strategic Outcome 3 on resilience was 20 percent funded against cumulative NBP, and the expenditure during the first half of 2022 was not applicable due to the programme adjustment. Strategic Outcome 4 on South-South Cooperation was 44 percent funded against the cumulative NBP. This Strategic Outcome constituted three activities (Activities 4, 5 and 6), and the expenditures during the first half of 2022 accounted for 100 percent of the resourced amounts. Strategic Outcome 5 on partnerships was 76 percent funded according to the cumulative NBP. This Strategic Outcome constituted two activities (Activities 7 and 8), and the expenditures during the first half of 2022 accounted for 100 percent of the resourced amounts.

The Implementation Plan for the first half of 2022 was 57.30 percent funded. Strategic Outcome 1 was 55.74 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 2 was 67.75 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 3 was 100 percent funded; Strategic Outcome 4 was 92.89 percent funded; and Strategic Outcome 5 was 60.68 percent funded according to the Current Implementation Plan. Since CSP (2017-2021) only consisted of the first half year of 2022, the overall contributions were not able to be fully demonstrated, either from Public Sector contributions-the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs or from Private Sector contributions.

Of available resources in the first half year of 2022, 100 percent was directed multilateral contributions. There were no contributions from Internal Project Lending and the Immediate Response Account.

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

The unspent resource had transferred from CSP I (2017-June 2022) to CSP II (July 2022-2025) since July 2022, with a total amount of USD 5,552,032.00.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 1,064,977	 1,064,978	 593,599	 593,599
SO01: Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020	 1,064,977	 1,064,978	 593,599	 593,599
Activity 01: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.	 1,064,977	 1,064,978	 593,599	 593,599
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	 1,130,493	 1,130,494	 765,855	 765,855
SO02: Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced	 1,130,493	 1,130,494	 765,855	 765,855
Activity 02: Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains	 1,130,493	 1,130,494	 765,855	 765,855
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	 0	 0	 0	 0

SO03: Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round	0	0	0	0
Activity 03: Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	507,350	507,352	471,286	471,286
SO04: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030	507,350	507,352	471,286	471,286
Activity 04: Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	192,362	192,363	116,988	116,988
Activity 05: Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	314,988	314,989	354,297	354,297
Activity 06: Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers	0	0	0	0
SR 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment	284,832	284,833	172,830	172,830
SO05: Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted “poverty counties” and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships	284,832	284,833	172,830	172,830

Activity 07: Development and formalization of partnerships	 201,661	 201,662	 140,427	 140,427
Activity 08: Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	 83,170	 83,171	 32,402	 32,402
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 0	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 2,987,654	 2,987,657	 2,003,572	 2,003,572
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 323,899	 171,206	 176,598	 176,598
Total Direct Costs	 3,311,553	 3,158,863	 2,180,170	 2,180,170
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 215,250	 205,326	 -252,535	 -252,535
Grand Total	 3,526,804	 3,364,189	 1,927,634	 1,927,634

Programme performance

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



7,000 children received nutritious meals



600 smallholder farmers benefited from home-grown school feeding supply chain



12,000 people benefited from Social and Behavior Change Communication Activities



Food valued more than **USD 160,000** purchased from smallholder farmers through home-grown school feeding value chain



420 people engaged in institutional capacity-strengthening initiatives



5 institutional capacity-strengthening initiatives; **7** institutional capacity-strengthening tools or products

In China, the government-run school feeding programmes mainly include the national "Student Milk Programme" and the "Rural Compulsory Education Student Nutrition Improvement Programme" in poverty-stricken areas, which aim to improve the health level of students and provide nutritious food and food education for school children. Both of the two programmes do not cover preschool children. In view of this policy gap and evident rural urban disparity in children's nutrition and health development, WFP's entry point in China is to set up a few pilot projects in selected less developed counties with the aim of demonstrating the value of extending national school meals programme to early childhood stage to link up the lifecycle nutrition improvement and investing in rural human capital development.

WFP continued to partner with local government in the implementation of the four pilot projects of preschool nutrition improvement programme in 2022 in the rural areas of Hunan, Guangxi, Gansu and Sichuan Province which were phased in starting from 2018. The theory of change to achieve the strategic outcome entails four dimensions of activities including providing nutritious school meals to the preschool children, improving kitchen environment, promoting nutrition knowledge and behavior change, linking school meals with local agriculture production.

All resources for the preschool nutrition programme are from private sectors and individual donations from public fundraising platforms. The full commitment of the resource partners in philanthropy allows WFP to provide adequate funding support in the identified project areas to carry out the capacity strengthening activities.

Nutritious school meals to preschool children

In the first half of 2022, with WFP's support, approximately 7,000 preschool children, including 3,000 girls, received about 600,000 nutritious meals in 61 preschools in the five counties of the four provinces. Seasonal menus were introduced in all project schools. Context-specific volume recipes in accordance with the national nutrition standards were developed. The selection of food materials for the recipes took into consideration of localization, nutritiousness, ease of cooking and cost. In particular in **Hunan project**, a recipe library was built, from which kindergartens could choose recipes each week without repetition and meet the minimum requirement of 25 kinds of food. Children's food diversity increased from 14 to 29.

Digital technology was applied in **Sichuan project** where a school meal monitoring system was developed to intelligently supervise the use of WFP funds and meals supply through five modules: food in and out of the warehouse, school attendance management, children's meal statistics, diet cost accounting, and project fund audit.

Food and Nutrition Education and Advocacy

WFP emphasizes very much the importance of food and nutrition education in early childhood to foster a healthy lifestyle. WFP encouraged its government counterpart and implementing partners to initiate 124 sessions of Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities reaching approximately 12,000 people (female 7,000, male 5,000), including children, schoolteachers, and caregivers. The number of activities and the population involved reached the peak in 2022 over the CSP period. More activities were initiated proactively at kindergarten level. Schoolteachers are empowered and capacitated to deliver nutrition education and messages, reflecting the increase in nutrition awareness at grassroot level and the effectiveness of the nutrition education efforts over the past three years.

These activities took different forms of promoting seasonal menus, food classes, online videos dissemination, counselling through social media. The subjects of nutrition messaging varied from wise choice of snacks, nutrition balance, healthy diet, to learning to read food labels, etc.

On the occasion of the national nutrition week during 15-21 May and the 5.20 China Student Nutrition Day, all WFP projects organized various thematic activities to raise public awareness on children's nutrition. University students majoring in food and nutrition education walked into the rural kindergartens to teach nutrition and health. Children were guided to observe how vegetables transform from seed to food table and were encouraged to participate in vegetable planting activities in the school gardens. Other edutainment activities focusing on nutrition themes include food making, scene play, dance, fashion show, painting, clay production, etc.

In both **Sichuan** and **Gansu** project, lectures and online training were provided by renowned experts on the interpretation and application of dietary guidelines for preschool children, balanced meals, good eating habit, food hygiene, etc. The coverage of influence widely reached children, their parents, teachers and cooking staff.

In **Guangxi and Sichuan**, project management offices explored approaches to inform, educate, nudge and influence the parents through diversified family activities, gourmet cooking and sharing activity. Their in-depth participation and parent-child interaction helped to extend nutrition education from kindergarten to families. Operational skills and hands-on practice were integrated in nutrition education to combine theories and practical learning.

Linking smallholder farmers with schools

Under the four WFP pilot projects, 350 smallholder farmers, with a majority from low-income families, participated in the home-grown school feeding supply chain to supply food stuff to the preschools, which amounts to 170,000 kg of food in the value of USD 160,000 in the first half of 2022. Altogether 600 farmers (370 female, 230 male) received project support either through the provision of production materials including seeds, organic fertilizers, or technical training. Approximately 400 farmers reported increased income through the sales of products to schools or increased job opportunities.

In **Hunan**, support to smallholders was needs-based and production plans were drawn up for farmers in advance based on the needs of school meals requirement. Farmers were incentivized to plant nutritious local crops and adopt traditional organic and pollution-free planting practices. The schools gave priority to the purchase from those low-income families. With the organic connection between different stakeholders, an efficient supply chain model was formed. The proportion of food sourced from smallholders increased from 35 percent in last semester to 50 percent this semester which brought direct income increase to the farmer households to USD 470 on average.

In **Gansu** and **Guangxi**, with the supply-side support from WFP project, the smallholder farmers and the cooperatives received technical trainings on green production, food safety and quality, which helped them enhance the production capacity and ensure higher standard of food quality, benefiting the sustainable and green development of the local cooperatives in the long run. In **Guangxi**, the share of food procured from the local cooperatives in total school meals expenditures maintained above 30 percent, meeting the project target. Through the aggregation of the local cooperatives, the smallholder farmers gained better access to the market, not only to schools.

Partnerships

WFP relies on professional support from the local universities and Civil Society Organizations to deliver nutrition education. Project Management Offices (PMOs) are incentivized to establish wide networks to enhance the technical capacity of the project management. These multi-disciplinary professional teams are local-based, familiar with the context, speaking the local dialect, and close to the beneficiaries. They develop seasonal school menus, produce dietary assessment reports, make short videos, provide psychological counselling, and provide ToT training to schoolteachers.

WFP supported the partner Amway Charity Foundation to organize the capacity strengthening training in June targeted to the schoolteachers who received the in-kind contribution of Nutrition and Health Education Corner from Amway. Altogether 240 teachers and PMO staff from WFP project participated in the training and two of the kindergartens were selected to present their best practices at the sharing session of the training.

Lessons learned and next steps

With WFP support, experience from Hunan project was shared at the South-South Cooperation (SSC) webinar on Nutrition and School Feeding organized by the WFP China Center of Excellence on 30 June, aiming to share the experiences of China and other developing countries in improving child nutrition through school meals and other innovative approaches, to further promote the exchange and sharing of experiences through South-South cooperation.

There is a slight decrease in the number of children receiving school meals due to some of the kindergartens' closure affected by COVID-19. The number of on-site capacity strengthening and SBCC activities also fell for the same reason. However, the projects were managed to reach more beneficiaries through the utilization of wide-reaching online platforms and social media as alternative ways to deliver online capacity strengthening meetings or nutrition advocacy and education activities, which ensured the project stay on course in the face of epidemic challenges.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 02: Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced



6,800 smallholder farmers
supported



1,000 people benefited from Social
Behavior Change Communication



1,400 1,400 smallholder farmers
received on-site **technical trainings**

With the core principle of Leaving No One Behind, WFP China's entry point in smallholder farmers aims to provide capacity strengthening to the national stakeholders who support smallholder farmers and their aggregations through a food system approach in which smallholder farmers could benefit from and contribute to a better, more sustainable, more nutritious, more inclusive, and efficient food system.

WFP's support to smallholder farmers under outcome 2 in 2022 was through the implementation of two pilot projects continued from previous years, namely the kiwi value chain development project in Anhui province and the zinc-enriched potato project in Gansu province. In the first half of 2022, WFP China supported 6,800 smallholder farmers, including 2,800 women, in the two project areas either through technical trainings or provision of physical assets.

The Jinzhai Kiwi Value Chain Project

The Jinzhai Kiwi Value Chain Project is one of the first cooperation projects launched after WFP resumed its domestic programme in China in 2017. After four years of joint implementation between WFP and the Chinese government in line with the common pursuit of supporting smallholder farmers' income and production, the project came to its completion in May 2022 with fruitful results in reducing poverty in the targeted areas, improving smallholders' livelihood, and enhancing value addition capacity of kiwifruit industry.

At the project closing meeting that both WFP and the local government partners were present, the key achievements of the project over the four years were clearly presented which include strong leadership at various levels of government, enhanced organization of smallholder farmers through better cooperative governance; high-quality organic kiwi orchard; pro-poor benefit-sharing mechanism, strengthened women empowerment in kiwi value chain development, etc.

The challenge was also flagged. The prolonged dry spell during summer in 2022 severely affected the growth of kiwifruit in the key season hence this year witnessed a bad harvest, though it was the fourth year of the orchard which had been expected to be the full bearing year. The extreme weather shock was a devastating blow resulting in crop failure.

Gansu Zinc-enriched Potato Project

Under the Gansu Zinc-enriched Potato Project, a 4-year project launched in 2019, WFP continued to promote smallholder farmers' production capacity of nutritious and high-quality zinc-enriched potatoes and the establishment of the nutrition sensitive value chain to improve farmers' nutritional status, increase their income and enhance their resilience to climate change in the project areas in Gansu province.

Smallholder farmers' capacity of producing zinc-enriched potatoes and reducing post-harvest loss were greatly increased with the technical support of this project. In 2022, approximately 3,000 smallholder farmer households, including 2500 women and 3800 men were supported to produce zinc-enriched potatoes at the scale of 2 mu per household in the project areas with the total zinc-enriched potato planting areas reached 6,300 mu. After more than two years of effort, the project has established the cultivation system of zinc-enriched potatoes in rain-fed and irrigated areas and supported smallholder farmers to master the production techniques. In the first half of 2022, on-site technical trainings on skills of zinc-enriched potato production were provided to 1,400 (female 550, male 850) smallholder farmers. Approximately 1,000 (female 300, male 700) smallholder farmers were trained on post-harvest storage and fresh-keeping methods. Additionally, two short videos were produced and disseminated to farmers to demonstrate the construction and function of the new type of potato storage facilities with the post-harvest loss about 6 percent lower than traditional practice.

A nutrition-sensitive social behavior change communication (SBCC) campaign has been integrated into this project to improve smallholder farmers' knowledge on nutrition and health. The project provided training to 550 smallholder

farmers and 500 primary school students on the importance of zinc to health and children’s development, balanced diet, micronutrients, and hidden hunger.

Lessons learned and next steps

Though WFP support to the kiwi project has come to an end, there are more actions in the plan of the local government and the cooperative for the next steps. While commending the achievements of the project which were the result of all stakeholders’ contribution and efforts, WFP raised some comments for the future sustainable development of the kiwi value chain, including extending the kiwi value chain with processing and product diversification; stepping up effort in brand building of high-quality product; capacity strengthening of cooperative governance, and last but not the least, applying risk management lens and enhancing food system resilience to better address shocks and stressors.

The outbreak of COVID-19 in the project area constituted a main challenge to the implementation of the Zinc-enriched Potato Project in 2022. The quarantine and lockdown measures have caused some delay of the on-site trainings and awareness campaigns to farmers. The counter measure that has been taken is to utilize online platforms and social media as alternative ways to conduct training and knowledge sharing with smallholder farmers when on-site training and other campaign activities cannot be conducted due to COVID-19, Although the number of on-site activities conducted was decreased due to the impact of COVID-19, the project was able to reach more farmers through the utilization of online platforms.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains	3

Strategic outcome 03: Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round



930 smallholder farmers covered by revenue protection insurance



650 hectares of corn land covered by revenue protection insurance



USD 160,000 insurance premium with USD 2.9 million sum insured



100 smallholder farmers trained on agricultural risk management

Climate change impacts and fluctuations of the prices of agricultural products in domestic and international markets increase the significance of agricultural insurance as a tool to manage risks. WFP continued to support government efforts to reduce and mitigate agricultural risks and improve the resilience of targeted farmers to withstand and respond to shocks through the implementation of the pilot project on holistic approach to agricultural risk management in Songyuan City of Jilin province.

This project takes the initiative to explore an agriculture revenue protection insurance modality and promote the technology of fertigation aiming at increasing agricultural insurance coverage, strengthening smallholder farmers' resilience against both natural and market risks, stabilizing their income from grain production and improving their livelihood through the implementation of four integrated activities: 1) formulate and pilot revenue protection insurance bundled with options contracts for smallholder farmers; 2) support smallholder farmers to adopt fertigation technology; 3) provide training to smallholder farmers on sustainable agricultural practices and knowledge of agricultural risk management; 4) formulate policy recommendations based on experiences from this project to promote the improvement of China's agricultural risk management system. In 2022, in total, 930 smallholder farmers, including 380 women, in the project area were supported by this project.

Pilot revenue protection insurance bundled with options contracts for smallholder farmers

WFP provided better protection to smallholder farmers with the revenue protection insurance against loss of revenue caused by low yield, low price, or the combination of both due to natural and market risks, which fills in the gap of agricultural insurance in Jilin province. The bundling with options contract aims to provide a reinsurance mechanism to transfer insurers' risks to the futures market.

WFP led a taskforce composed of experts from private sector partners and government counterparts on the development of the product of revenue protection insurance bundled with options contract. The prototype product was successfully designed after a series of workshops and in-depth discussions, taking into consideration China's agricultural insurance policies, the new trends and characteristics of agricultural risks, the experiences of WFP on holistic agricultural risk management and resilience building for smallholder farmers both in China and at the global level, the past and ongoing initiatives of the private sector partners as well as the findings from the feasibility study. The product was refined after extensive consultations with multi-stakeholders, including experts and representatives from academia, local government agencies, insurance companies and futures companies and farmer representatives.

The piloting of this insurance product was officially rolled out in the project area from May to October 2022, which provided revenue protection for 350 smallholder farmer households and 650 hectares of corn land in the project area with totally USD 160,000 insurance premium and USD 2.9 million sum insured.

Training to smallholder farmers on sustainable agricultural practices and knowledge of agricultural risk management

Farmer's awareness and capability of risk management were enhanced with the support of this project. In the first half of 2022, in total 100 smallholder farmers, including 24 women, in the project area participated in the training on the application of fertigation technology for efficient use of fertilizer and water in corn production and the knowledge on

agricultural risk management with the instrument of agricultural insurance. A flyer with detailed introduction of the product was developed and disseminated to farmers in the project area to increase farmers' awareness of the insurance product piloted.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Under the project M&E framework, a baseline survey was conducted in the project area to understand the status of smallholder farmers' production and sales of corn, their knowledge on fertigation, their attitude towards agricultural risk management and agricultural insurance, the types of agricultural insurance they purchased and the payouts they received, etc. The data generated from the baseline survey will serve as benchmark to gauge the outcome of the project interventions.

Partnership:

With the increasingly complex agricultural risks in China, the agricultural insurance system led by public-private insurance arrangements in China has evolved and expanded rapidly. Chinese government and commercial insurance companies share responsibility for insurance design, insurance loss determination, claims, performance assessment and supervision of agricultural insurance projects. Taking this arrangement into consideration, WFP established close cooperation with government counterparts, the commercial insurance company as well as the futures company to ensure their active involvement in the exploration of the agriculture revenue protection insurance modality and pave the way for formulating targeted policy recommendations based on experiences from this project to promote the improvement of China's agricultural risk management system.

Lessons learned and next step

The main challenge encountered is the outbreak of COVID-19 in the project area. The quarantine and lockdown measures have caused the disruption of the supply chain for fertigation facilities and the prolonged delay of the application of the fertigation technology. It also caused some delays of the on-site training and awareness campaigns for farmers. The implementation plan for fertigation has been modified to include measures to be taken to mitigate the potential risk of COVID-19. Moreover, utilization of online platforms and social media to conduct training and knowledge sharing with smallholder farmers has been adopted when on-site training and other campaign activities cannot be conducted due to COVID-19.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems	3

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



China Center of Excellence held policy dialogues and technical exchange seminars reached about **500 people** from more than **40 developing countries**.



China Center of Excellence provided technical support to **16 country level projects** with around **1 million people** benefited from these projects.

WFP China, functioning as the Centre of Excellence for Rural Transformation (China COE), dedicated in 2022 to share China's good experiences and expertise in poverty alleviation, food security and nutrition improvement with other developing countries by facilitating policy dialogue and research, technical training, and field level engagement based on demand-driven approach and country needs analysis.

Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition

To promote policy dialogue between important stakeholders and seek insights and pathways for the development of digital South-South Cooperation, China COE organized a hybrid Seminar on Digital South-South Cooperation and Online Operation of the WFP-China South-South Cooperation Knowledge Sharing Platform partnering with China International Communications Group (CICG) in April. This seminar brought together more than 100 representatives to explore feasible ways of promoting digital innovation and transformation related to South-South cooperation and boosting inclusive and sustainable digital economic cooperation with developing countries.

Since reducing disaster risk, protecting, and enhancing livelihoods are prioritized by many developing countries to ensure food and nutrition security, an online Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management was held in May. Experts from National Disaster Reduction Center of China (NDRCC), Civil Protection Authority of Timor-Leste and China Agricultural University shared knowledge and experience on disaster risk reduction and emergency management from perspectives of policy mechanism and post-recovery to reduce smallholders' loss. Around 40 participants from 13 developing countries joined the seminar.

Share knowledge and expertise through training, technology transfer and online exchange platform

To improve the capacity of agricultural technicians and practitioners in developing countries for national self-development, China COE works together with technical partners, mainly including specialized government agencies, academies and universities, to convene knowledge and expertise sharing events at the institutional level through online workshop, seminar, and webinar.

To enhance climate change resilience and adaptation, an online Seminar on Juncao Technology Application for Climate Adaptation was co-organised by China COE, Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), China National Engineering Research Center of Juncao Technology (Juncao Center) and National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC) in April. The environmentally friendly Juncao technology consists of the cultivation of a kind of grass that can be used as a substrate for mushroom production, feed for animals, windbreaks. The seminar presented the applications and benefits of this technology, including reducing soil erosion and enhancing climate change adaptation. A total of 79 representatives from 18 countries joined this workshop.

To build the capacity of developing countries on preparing for, assessing and responding to flood disaster to ensure food security, an online Workshop on Flood Response - Henan Case, was held by China COE and NDRCC in May. Experts from NDRCC and Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Henan Province of China introduced flood risk monitoring, early warning, major floods loss assessment, and post-disaster farmland restoration and reconstruction. A total of 45 representatives from 10 countries joined this workshop.

To promote experience sharing on children's nutrition improvement, a Webinar on Nutrition and School Feeding was co-organised by China COE, CERFAM and WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil in June. The Webinar shared the valuable country experiences from China, Brazil, and Zambia on children nutrition improvement through school feeding, presented the WFP China's Pre-school Children Nutrition Improvement Programme, and introduced innovative approaches for digitalized and transformative school feeding programming in China and Armenia. Approximately 150 representatives from 17 countries participated in this webinar.

Responding to the rising demand for China's vetted knowledge in different areas, China COE launched the WFP-China South-South Cooperation Knowledge Sharing Platform, as a knowledge hub, to provide an enabling environment for partners to post demands, share solutions and connect with each other for food security, nutrition improvement, poverty reduction and rural transformation. The Platform includes also the WFP-China South-South Cooperation Cloud School, which features e-learning programmes that are tailored to the needs of participants of all levels. In 2022, the website has attracted approximately 13,000 visitors from 60 countries with a click rate of more than 1.5 million.

Support field level technical cooperation through in-country demonstration

China COE continued to facilitate South-South Cooperation (SSC) to enable a broader group of people in developing countries to tap into China's Zero Hunger solutions by implementing 16 SSC country-level projects. These include demand-driven Country Pilot Projects, Opportunity Fund Projects, and United Nation Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) Grant Projects. Amid the pandemic's menace, all technical support was delivered remotely.

Country Pilot Projects (CPP)

In the context of WFP-MARA Global South-South and triangular Cooperation Field Initiative, the China COE provided support to the country pilot projects in Kenya, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Republic of the Congo, Peru and Ghana to promote smallholder farmers' capacity strengthening, value chain development and pro-women rural development. A series of video courses on cassava and banana processing was developed by China COE under CPP in the Republic of the Congo in collaboration with Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences to support smallholders' capacity building on post-harvest loss management. To strengthen the capacities in food safety for fresh foods, a Workshop on Strengthening Food Safety in Fresh Product Supply Chains under the CPP in Peru was technically supported by China COE in June. Additionally, China CoE supported a project in Ethiopia by leveraging Chinese expertise to enhance the capacity of private sector and smallholders in climate change adaptation and resilience building.

Opportunity Fund Projects

To support host governments to respond to and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic through their national systems, Opportunity Fund projects were conducted in Guinea, Armenia, Burundi, Zambia, Madagascar, El-Salvador and Libya with technical support from China COE. In collaboration with technical partners from China, mainly academic institutions and universities, China COE leveraged China's expertise and experience through six workshops and video courses, in response to local learning needs for agricultural production, e-commerce, soilless cultivation, rice value chain, and solar water-saving irrigation which reached more than 5,000 beneficiaries.

UNOSSC Grant Projects

To strengthen local smallholder value chain development, China COE implemented the continued technical cooperation projects in Nepal and Côte d'Ivoire with the support from UNOSSC.

For the Sustainable Agriculture and Value Chain Development Project in Nepal, a series of 28-hour video training courses on vegetable cultivation and poultry raising techniques were shared with government counterparts in Nepal at the beginning of this year. The on-site technical training in March was participated by 40 persons including 14 women followed by an online exchange organized by China COE to address technical questions raised by local beneficiaries. Technical guidance on tomato and onion cultivation and chicken raising, as well as Recommendable Material Lists, were developed to support the on-site demonstration. A total of 430 beneficiaries were covered by this project.

For the China Africa Rice Value Chain Development Initiative Project in Côte d'Ivoire, a 4-day online training co-organised by China COE and CERFAM in February. A China-Africa Rice Value Chain Development Synergy is formed to build a regular exchange mechanism between researchers and stakeholders in China and Africa to enhance the partnership on rice value chain. A set of technical guidance in English and French on rice post-harvest loss management was developed. A total of 614 beneficiaries were covered by this project.

Partnerships

While strengthening the collaboration with existing strategic and technical partners, China COE continues to make efforts to partnership forging in 2022. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with China International Communications Group (CICG) in April for a long-term partnership on knowledge management. In the meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) continued providing solid support to China COE's work. Forging sustainable partnerships with a diverse range of actors in China to support developing countries' progress on SDG 2 lies at the core of China COE's SSC engagement.

Lessons learned and next step

Due to the continuous impact of COVID-19 pandemic, most of South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) events and activities were conducted online or remotely due to travel restrictions and assembly inconveniences. The transition has

made China COE adroit in virtual workshops and webinars and therefore dexterous in both on-site and online modalities. China COE will increase the use of hybrid SSC modalities to take full advantage of both virtual and in-person knowledge exchanges building on lessons learned over the past years.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	3
Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	1
Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers	3

Strategic outcome 05: Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted “poverty counties” and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP China continued its efforts in 2022 to ensure food security and nutrition in other developing countries was supported by Chinese public and private-sector resources. This entailed work to develop and formalize private sector partnerships in support of WFP’s operations, as well as activities to facilitate enhanced support from the government of China.

WFP China continued to work closely with all government partners in China in providing support to other developing countries to achieve food security and nutrition improvement through increased food assistance projects. WFP China further enhanced its communication and coordination with China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) and China International Center for Technical Exchanges (CICETE) and received increased understanding and confidence on WFP as a trusted partner on food security as well as international development cooperation. In the first half of 2022, WFP received USD 3 million contribution from CIDCA which enabled WFP to provide humanitarian assistance to approximately 170,000 people in Burkina Faso and better responding to crisis and emergencies.

WFP China also endeavored to strengthen the partnership and mutual understanding between WFP country offices and Chinese government through providing technical assistance to 13 countries (Burkina Faso, Laos, Togo, Timor-Leste, RoC, Liberia, Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Guinea, and Ethiopia) to better understand the requirements of Chinese government on project implementation and reporting. Meanwhile, the workshop on “how WFP deals with the negative impacts of COVID-19” was held aiming at enhancing the 43 participants from Chinese stakeholders including CIDCA, MARA, CICETE, local Chinese embassies, third-party evaluation companies, and peer UN agencies to better understand WFP’s global operations. Conversation with the government on debt swap continues.

In the private sector, WFP China worked with enterprises, charitable foundations, and Chinese online fundraising platforms to support WFP programmes.

WFP provided stewardship for established partners that have been supporting our programmes, including Teck Resources, Cargill, General Mills, Alibaba, Meituan and Tencent. WFP shared regular updates on programme progress and made sure that donors can meet with the beneficiaries and the communities, to understand the impact and changes the programmes they support have brought about. WFP succeeded to extend the partnership with China Foundation for Rural Development (CFRD), formerly known as China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, for five more years to 2027. By partnering with CFRD, WFP ensures that it can raise funds legally from the public, according to China’s Charity Law enacted in 2016, to support WFP programmes.

WFP is continuously exploring on innovative collaborations with charitable foundations in China, such as Beijing Yuan-meng Foundation, China Warmth Project Foundation, Kang-xing Charity Foundation, to leverage their donor base and reach to provide financial support to WFP programmes.

WFP also strived to work with various Chinese online platforms to raise funds from the public. Among the platforms, the longest we have worked with is Tencent Charity, the first and nowadays dominant online public fundraising platform in China hosting more than 10,000 active charitable organizations. Maintaining a close relationship with Tencent, WFP fundraising projects have received strong support from the platform. More and more individual givers learnt about WFP and its programmes through the platform and one of our anonymous givers has mobilized his/her friend circle to donate over 33,000 meals to WFP school feeding programmes. In the first half of 2022, WFP China has raised approximately USD 442,000 funds from the public through online fundraising platforms for WFP’s School feeding programmes in China, Laos and Cambodia.

Fundraising from individuals can deliver significant revenue and loyal donors as well as valuable unrestricted funds for WFP operations. WFP China is on the way to develop its individual giving strategy, to make the best use of domestic online fundraising platforms and at the same time remain flexible and aligning with national policy adjustments.

Lessons learned and next step

The government donors of China have huge potential to support WFP’s operations on both saving lives agenda and changing lives agenda. However, as an emerging donor, which is different from WFP’s traditional donors, the partnerships with the government donors in China requires further elaboration and explanation on WFP’s operations and how WFP organize its programmes and budgets. WFP will continue its effort to provide an understanding of the organization’s rules and regulations, and operating procedures. In addition, field missions will be arranged to provide an exposure to operations and impact

COVID-19 pandemic has severely affected the economy and society of China and led to general difficulties and revenue reduction in the private sector. While the support from private sector to WFP’s program was facing uncertainty and

volatility, the support from individual giving through Chinese online fundraising platforms has remained stable over the past years of the pandemic. In 2022, WFP shifted its focus to strengthening its presence in the individual giving market and started to conduct strategic planning for Individual giving in China, to maintain its existing advantages and further develop the potential of this market.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Development and formalization of partnerships	1
Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	4

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

China ranked 48th out of 191 countries on the UNDP's Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the Human Development Report 2021/2022 which is 9 position lower than that in 2019[1]. Among the GII components, 78.3 percent of women aged 25 and older had completed secondary education, while the counterpart statistic for men was 85.4 percent. Women's labor power participation rate was 61.6 percent (compared to 74.3 percent for men), and women held 24.9 percent of seats in the National People's Congress. The annual income of rural women was about USD 2,587, compared to about USD 5,212 for rural men and about USD 7,375 for urban women[2]. To promote gender equality, China passed the amendment to the Women's Rights and Interests Protection Law in 2022 which will come into force from 1 January 2023 and aims to provide stronger protection for women in various aspects including political rights, personal rights, education, employment and social security, marriage and family rights, etc. and to eliminate all kinds of discrimination against women.

WFP China seeks to mainstream gender throughout the Country Strategic Plan and proactively advance gender equality and women's empowerment with a gender-transformative approach, focusing on promoting women's economic empowerment and enhancing women's equitable access to information and resources to achieve food security and nutrition.

Gender-disaggregated data has been systematically collected as a key building block for WFP in understanding, identifying, and responding to the gender inequality in the project areas in China. WFP provided technical capacity development opportunities for rural women with series of on-site trainings to improve their knowledge and skills in the production of nutritious agricultural product, sustainable agricultural practice, reduction of post-harvest loss, agricultural risk management and nutrition improvement. Moreover, Wechat groups were set up for women to conveniently obtain knowledge on nutrition and health through social media platform. These targeted measures enhanced women's access to knowledge and information and promoted women's adoption of agricultural technical skills. The preschool nutrition improvement project combines home-grown school feeding which calls for direct purchase of food materials from the local smallholder farmers with focus on women-led households to increase their income and improve their livelihood. Women's participation rate of the technical trainings under the preschool nutrition improvement project reached 77 percent.

Gender equality was well promoted through South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) by WFP China. All SSTC activities strongly encouraged active participation by women representatives. Stories and cases of female smallholders, rural women entrepreneurs, and women-led cooperatives in developing countries have been shared in different SSTC activities to showcase women's leading role in food security and rural development. The country pilot project in Ecuador, a SSC project with China focusing on rice production and crop diversification, strengthened the role of rural women in the formulation of public policy on family farming. The China-Africa Rice Value Development Project in Côte d'Ivoire greatly involved women farmers in the implementation with 97 percent of the beneficiaries being women.

WFP China's staff comprised of more than 75 percent women in 2022.

Environment

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

China's agricultural sector has grown rapidly in recent decades, contributing to poverty reduction and food security. However, the intensive use of natural resources and agrochemical inputs has increased environmental and ecological fragility, worsened land degradation, and contributed to the carbon footprint from agriculture. In response to the environmental challenges, China endeavors to promote green and climate smart agriculture development while strengthening farmland protection, reducing pesticide and fertilizer application, and enhancing the climate resilience of agroecosystems to ensure food security and boost high-quality development of agriculture. China also prioritizes climate change monitoring, early warning system, disaster prevention and mitigation, risk management, and investments in a climate-resilient future to foster the establishment of a sustainable food system.

WFP China has supported smallholder farmers to increase their resilience to climate change and minimize the impact of agriculture on the environment. Under the kiwi project in Anhui and the zinc-enriched potato project in Gansu, WFP engaged experts to enhance drought-resistance, water-saving, flood-resistance, post-harvest management, and other elements of climate smart technology in sustainable agricultural development. Soil samples in the project areas in Gansu province were collected and tested on the zinc content and other important micronutrients annually to monitor the impacts of zinc fertilizer application on soil. Moreover, the plastic mulch used by smallholder farmers has significantly reduced the negative impact of drought in production of zinc-enrich potatoes. The mulch used by farmers in the project areas were all collected after the harvest season for recycling to reduce the pollution of the plastic mulch on the farming land.

WFP Centre of Excellence for Rural Transformation in China (China COE) underscored activities and actions against environmental challenges and climate change in 2022. The environmentally friendly technologies and experience such as solar-powered granary management, disaster risk reduction and emergency management and green post-harvest loss management were further explored and shared through South-South Cooperation. The Seminar on Juncao Technology Application for Climate Adaptation was held to share China's experience on Juncao technology with participants from 18 countries on responding to climate change for ecological restoration while supporting smallholders for livelihood improvement through mushroom cultivation or livestock production. An online Workshop on Flood Response - Henan Case was held to share the experience of Henan province in China with participants from 10 countries on responding to flood disasters. These activities helped promoting the adoption of targeted good practices and increasing the resilience of the developing countries facing climate change challenges.

WFP China COE aligns with WFP global actions against climate change, including the knowledge partnership enhancement in this regard. For the collaboration on increasing climate change resilience, efforts are made to identify and partner with key strategic and technical partners in China to support South-South Cooperation initiatives against climate change, with experience sharing and exchange on climate change adaptation between China and other developing countries that could contribute to the development of Global South.

Data Notes

Context and Operations


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Progress towards gender equality

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Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture												
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)						
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect		
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall		Year	Unit	Female	Male		Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			2.5	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	7,007	8,516	15,523	13,342	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			4.7	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	3,428	3,721	7,149	12,325	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	3,579	4,795	8,374		
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	2,520	3,780	6,300		

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		3		

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	1	2018	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	10	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%			Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	3,590,566	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	696,078,470	2020	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	2,003,572	

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	194	416	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10	5	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	10	7	
E*: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	3,900	5,040	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	4,750	7,285	
F: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	600	635	
N*: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE)	Number	9,000	7,149	

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Programmes - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	4	=4	=4	4	4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Value and volume - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	289,745.27	≥160,000	≥160,000	162,163.13	289,745.27		WFP programme monitoring

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	200.25	≥160	≥160	169.37	200.25		WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 02: Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced							- Root Causes		
Output Results									
Activity 02: Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains									
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
C: Better organization of targeted farmers throughout the value chain									
Smallholder agricultural market support activities									
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			Individual	16	24		
C: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers									
Smallholder agricultural market support activities									
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided			unit	3	1		
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed			unit	10	10		
D: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers									
Smallholder agricultural market support activities									
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure		D.1.29: Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained			Ha	20	20		
E*: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers									
Smallholder agricultural market support activities									
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches		E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)			Number	300	649		
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches		E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)			Number	200	368		
F: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers									
Smallholder agricultural market support activities									
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained		F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP			Individual	4,200	6,811		

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Programmes - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	2	=2	=2	2	2		WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 03: Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round							- Resilience Building	
Output Results								
Activity 03: Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Government policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction and mitigation informed by WFP technical advice and demonstration projects								
Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided			unit	3	5	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed			unit	4	4	
C: Increased capacity to implement disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies among targeted populations								
Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			Individual	50	51	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Programmes - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	=1	=1	1	1		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	350	132	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	1	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	9	
Activity 05: Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,600	1,229	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	4	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	77	32	
Activity 06: Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Targeted participants in the farmer leaders' programme have increased knowledge and leadership capacity and receive support in becoming productive smallholders					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	316	360	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	9	9	

C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	9	20
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Strategic Outcome 05: Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted “poverty counties” and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships			- Root Causes	
Output Results				
Activity 07: Development and formalization of partnerships				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
K: Existing partnerships between the private sector and the Government strengthened and new partnerships established				
Other				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	4	4

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Development and formalization of partnerships								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Partnership - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Other								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	6	=7	=7	7	7		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 08: Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Partnership - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Other								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	2	=2	=2	2	2		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/PMO

Children benefitting from the Preschool Nutrition Improvement Project in Xiangxi, Hunan Province of China are drawing pictures to express their thanks.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

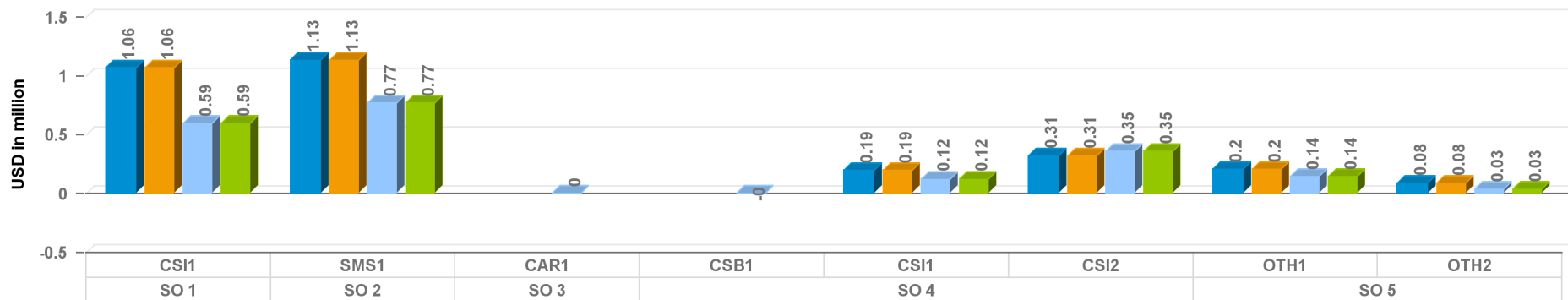
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020
SO 2	Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced
SO 3	Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round
SO 4	Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030
SO 5	Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted "poverty counties" and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems
CSB1	Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers
CSI1	Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.
CSI1	Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues
CSI2	Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms
OTH1	Development and formalization of partnerships
OTH2	Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government
SMS1	Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020	Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.	1,064,978	1,064,978	593,600	593,600
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,064,978	1,064,978	593,600	593,600
3	Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced	Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains	1,130,493	1,130,494	765,855	765,855
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,130,493	1,130,494	765,855	765,855
4	Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round	Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)					0	

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030	Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	192,362	192,363	116,989	116,989
		Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	314,988	314,989	354,298	354,298
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			507,350	507,352	471,287	471,287
7	Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted "poverty counties" and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships	Development and formalization of partnerships	201,662	201,662	140,428	140,428
		Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	83,171	83,171	32,402	32,402
Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)			284,833	284,833	172,830	172,830
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,987,654	2,987,657	2,003,572	2,003,572

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Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		323,899	171,206	176,598	176,598
	Total Direct Costs		3,311,553	3,158,863	2,180,170	2,180,170
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		215,251	205,326	-252,536	-252,536
	Grand Total		3,526,804	3,364,189	1,927,635	1,927,635

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

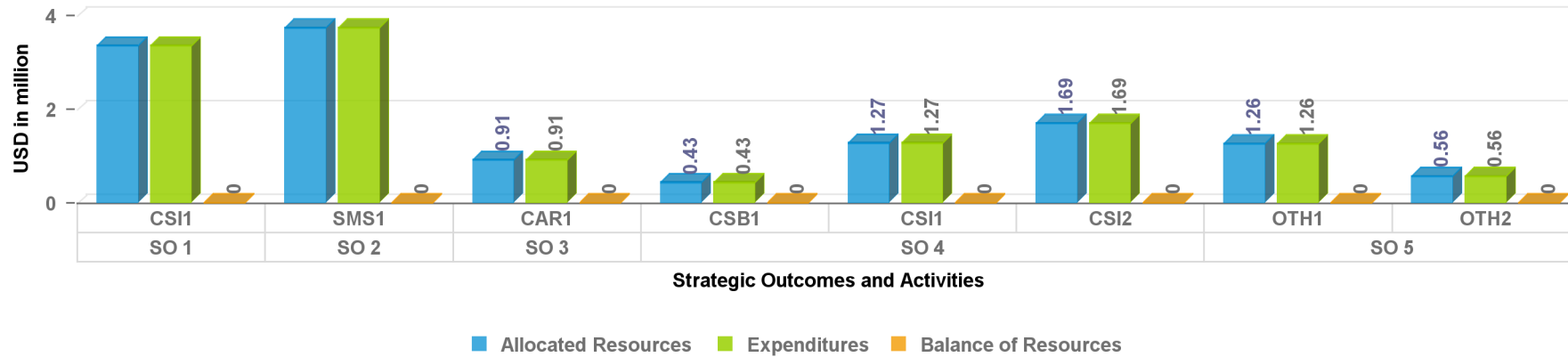
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 30 November 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020
SO 2	Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced
SO 3	Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round
SO 4	Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030
SO 5	Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted "poverty counties" and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems
CSB1	Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers
CSI1	Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.
CSI1	Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues
CSI2	Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms
OTH1	Development and formalization of partnerships
OTH2	Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government
SMS1	Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 30 November 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Malnutrition rates among children in targeted "poverty counties" reduced in line with national norms by 2020	Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.	5,809,834	3,348,331	0	3,348,331	3,348,331	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,809,834	3,348,331	0	3,348,331	3,348,331	0
3	Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced	Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains	5,875,349	3,727,605	0	3,727,605	3,727,605	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,875,349	3,727,605	0	3,727,605	3,727,605	0

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Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 30 November 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round	Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems	4,510,269	909,446	0	909,446	909,446	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,510,269	909,446	0	909,446	909,446	0

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Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 30 November 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030	Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers	2,698,788	430,613	0	430,613	430,613	0
		Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	3,726,998	1,692,453	0	1,692,453	1,692,453	0
		Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	1,361,162	1,271,723	0	1,271,723	1,271,723	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			7,786,948	3,394,789	0	3,394,789	3,394,789	0

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Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 30 November 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
7	Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted "poverty counties" and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships	Development and formalization of partnerships	1,504,246	1,258,080	0	1,258,080	1,258,080	0
		Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	889,949	564,353	0	564,353	564,353	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)			2,394,195	1,822,432	0	1,822,432	1,822,432	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			26,376,595	13,202,602	0	13,202,602	13,202,602	0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,265,579	2,137,602	0	2,137,602	2,137,602	0
Total Direct Costs			32,642,174	15,340,204	0	15,340,204	15,340,204	0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,138,782	888,261		888,261	888,261	0
Grand Total			34,780,956	16,228,464	0	16,228,464	16,228,464	0

This CPB has been operationally and financially closed. This donor financial report is final.



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures