



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

China

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	4
RISK MANAGEMENT	5
Partnerships	6
CSP Financial Overview	7
Programme performance	10
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	10
Cross-cutting results	13
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	13
ENVIRONMENT	14
Data Notes	15
Figures and Indicators	16
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	18

Overview

With the WFP Executive Board's approval in June 2022, WFP China's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2022-2025) became effective on July 1, 2022. Building upon the previous Country Strategic Plan (2017-2022), WFP's cooperation with China under the new CSP will focus on one strategic outcome: improving nutrition status and livelihoods of left-behind groups in rural areas of China in line with national targets by 2025. WFP will continue to foster partnerships with the Government and public and private sectors on financial and technical support to WFP's food security and nutrition targets. WFP China's engagement in China under the new CSP from July to December 2022 is covered by this report.

WFP continued to support Chinese Government's commitment to reducing malnutrition among children by implementing four pilot projects of preschool nutrition improvement program in 2022 in the rural areas of Hunan, Gansu, Guangxi 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. In the second half of 2022, with WFP's support, approximately 5,600 (female 2,700, male 2,900) preschool children received 320,000 nutritious meals in 57 preschools.

In line with China's rural revitalization strategy, WFP supported smallholder farmers in 2022 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 two pilot projects, namely the Zinc-enriched Potato Project in Gansu Province and the Holistic Agricultural Risk Management Project in Jilin Province. In the second half of 2022, approximately 7,500 (female 3,000, male 4,500) smallholder farmers benefited from these projects.

WFP strengthened the partnership with government agencies in China and continued obtaining their support to other developing countries to achieve food security and nutrition improvement through increased food assistance projects. WFP's partnership with the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) is further strengthened on food assistance responding to emergencies across the world. WFP also succeeded in mobilizing contributions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) for a wide range of recipients with scaling up the funding support to both South-South & Triangular Cooperation and China CSP. MARA also opened new dedicated support to WFP's School Based Programmes and maintained its firm commitment to flexible Immediate Response Account which has been playing crucial role supporting WFP's rapid response to food crisis.

WFP continued to explore the opportunities of developing potential partnerships and strengthening the existing partnerships with private sector, charitable foundations, and online fundraising platforms. In 2022, WFP kept working closely with our private sector 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. The Letter of Intent was signed with Cainiao, the logistic arm of Chinese tech giant, Alibaba to leverage its strengths in logistic solutions to help WFP achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. USD 600,000 was donated by Gates Foundation to support rice value chain development in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) with China. WFP 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. WFP China has been exploiting the potential of individual giving in China. In 2022, through WFP's fundraising pages on Tencent platform, approximately USD 1 million were raised to support WFP's preschool nutrition programmes in China, Laos, and Cambodia. With the continuous increase of individual giving over the last three years, WFP is developing its individual giving strategy in China for the next three years, to better position ourselves and properly leverage our resources in China, to gain more support from the public and increase WFP's visibility.

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]. The Government of China called for continuous comprehensive promotion of rural revitalization to ensure stable and increasing agricultural production, growing incomes for farmers and improving rural ecological environment, through the issuing of key policies[3].

Nutrition among the Chinese population continued to improve, with child wasting and stunting under control. 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 reached 78.2 years in 2021 which is up 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 34.2) are overweight, and 16.4 percent (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 and unbalanced diet induces a variety of 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 implement 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.

Risk Management

China experienced a sporadic resurgence of COVID-19 pandemic in 2022 which has posed great challenges for 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 risks 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 increased food assistance projects. 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 and comprehensive support to WFP 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 Triangle Cooperation (SSTC) on smallholder value chain capacity development and poverty reduction. WFP's another priority partner in China is the CIDCA, and, by extension, 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, Timor-Leste from 2021 to 2022.

WFP received USD 11.9 million contribution from MARA and CIDCA in 2022, including USD 5 million from CIDCA to Burkina Faso, Laos and Togo for humanitarian assistance and more than USD 6.9 million from MARA which enabled WFP to support thematic engagement and resilience programmes, including good systems, agribusiness, and small holder support. MARA maintained the commitment to the Immediate Response Account and opened new dedicated areas of the School Based Programmes.

WFP continued to seek innovative and integrated support through establishment and strengthening of strategic partnerships with China's private sector in 2022. WFP kept working closely with our private partners, including Teck Resources, Cargill, General Mills, Alibaba, Tencent, Meituan. New partnerships have also been established with leading Chinese companies to leverage more resources in support of WFP's programs. The Letter of Intent was signed with Cainiao, the logistic arm of Alibaba Group on cash contribution, in-kind logistic provision, and supply chain solutions through a partnership at a value of USD 3 million over three years, enhancing WFP's capabilities and effectiveness in humanitarian relief and supply chain. USD 600,000 was donated by Gates Foundation to support rice value chain development in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire through SSTC with China.

WFP further explored innovative collaboration opportunities with more Chinese charitable foundations, such as Beijing Yuan-meng Foundation, China Warmth Project Foundation, Kang-xing Charity Foundation. By leveraging the reach and the big base of private sector partners of these foundations, WFP China can involve more Chinese small and medium sized enterprises as well as high net worth individuals into contributing to WFP's programs. A successful attempt is the Zero Hunger themed campaign held in universities in October, 2022. Working together with WFP Innovation Center and the start-up social enterprise Clear Plate, WFP China launched the advocacy and visibility event among university students across China and obtained more than 7 million students' participation. The event also contributed to WFP's online fundraising page for the domestic preschool nutrition programme.

By the end of 2022, through the online fundraising pages on Tencent platform, WFP China has raised approximately USD 1 million for WFP's School feeding programmes in China, Laos and Cambodia, providing nutritious meals to about 300 students in 1600 schools. With more and more individual givers learnt about WFP and its programmes through the platform, Individual Giving income has been growing consistently over the last three years, the growth rate of 2022 is 25 percent.

In order to expand WFP's fundraising to more online fundraising platforms and further tap into the domestic individual giving market potential, a study of Individual giving in China as well as a strategy of WFP's individual giving in China is under development. 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, as well as create relevant risk management plan for the coming three years.

CSP Financial Overview

The second half of 2022 marked the beginning of the WFP China 2022-2025 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), and the implementation modality is fully capacity strengthening. No food or cash transfers are planned under the CSP framework.

The overall Needs Based Plan (NBP) for second half of 2022 stood at USD 2.1 million and consisted solely Strategic Outcome under China CSP (July 2022-2025). The USD 5.55 million unspent resource had been transferred from CSP (2017-June 2022) to CSP (July 2022-2025), which was fully funded against the overall NBP. The Implementation Plan for the second half of 2022 also stood at USD 2.1 million, which was fully funded against overall available resources. Strategic Outcome 1 on improving nutritional status and livelihoods is composed of three activities (Activity 1, 2 and 3). Activity 1 which provides advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into a nutrition-sensitive value chain was 92 percent funded against activity-level NBP. Activity 2 which provides advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding was 102 percent funded against activity-level NBP. Activity 3 which provides facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation was 53 percent funded against activity-level NBP.













The overall expenditures incurred in the second half of 2022 were around USD 1.71 million and stood at 31 percent of overall available resources allocated to the second half of 2022. The expenditures of Activity 1 during the second half of 2022 accounted for 76 percent of the resources allocated under Activity 1. The expenditures of Activity 1 during the second half of 2022 accounted for 77 percent of the resources allocated under Activity 2. The expenditures of Activity 3 during the second half of 2022 accounted for 95 percent of the resources allocated under Activity 3. The total available resources under Non-Activity Specific obtained around USD 3.33 million will carry forward to 2023.

Of the available resources, 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 .

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	1,649,451	1,649,451	1,856,219	1,168,215
SO01: Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025	1,649,451	1,649,451	1,856,219	1,168,215
Activity 01: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	746,968	746,968	689,778	521,957
Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders	692,044	692,044	706,381	540,801
Activity 03: Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	210,438	210,438	111,000	105,456
Non-activity specific	0	0	349,059	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	2,980,077	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	1,649,451	1,649,451	1,856,219	1,168,215
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	337,260	337,260	459,360	287,402

Total Direct Costs	 1,986,711	 1,986,711	 2,315,579	 1,455,618
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 129,136	 129,136	 256,375	 256,375
Grand Total	 2,115,847	 2,115,847	 5,552,032	 1,711,993

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025



5,600 children
received nutritious
meals



**7,500 smallholder
farmers** supported



8,000 people benefited
from Social Behavior
Change Communication



Food valued more than
USD 110,000 purchased
from smallholder farmers
through home-grown
school feeding supply chain



**400 smallholder farmer
households** received
payout of **USD 50/hectare**
with the total payout of
USD 32,000

Activity 1: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chains to national stakeholders

WFP's effort in supporting smallholders to improve their livelihood in line with rural revitalization strategy focused on promoting value chain development, enhancing agricultural risk management system and advancing women's economic empowerment through the implementation of the zinc-enriched potato project in Gansu province and the holistic agriculture risk management project in Jilin province.

Gansu Zinc-enriched Potato Project

WFP China continued to support approximately 3,000 smallholder households (female 2,500, male 3,800) to produce zinc-enriched potatoes and promote the establishment of the nutrition-sensitive value chain to improve farmers' nutrition, increase their income and enhance their resilience to climate change. Technical trainings were conducted to approximately 320 smallholders (female 110, male 210) on zinc-enriched potato production. The smallholders' production capacity of nutritious and high-quality potatoes was greatly enhanced. 94 percent of targeted smallholders reported increased productivity and enhanced resilience to climate change thanks to the drought-resilient zinc-enriched potato cultivation system introduced. The average yield of targeted smallholders is 18 percent higher than comparison groups. A Diet and Nutrition Guide was developed to provide guidance to farmers on preparing meals with zinc-enriched potatoes and other local ingredients to increase the intake of zinc.

To promote the brand building of zinc-enriched potatoes, a TV advertisement was produced which reached more than 10 million audience. A livestream on Tiktok was conducted to advocate for the production techniques and nutrition of zinc-enriched potato, which reached more than 280,000 audience. WFP China also supported Teck Resources to purchase 140 tons of zinc-enriched potatoes produced by smallholders and donated to local kindergartens and schools as nutritional food materials for school meals to increase the zinc intake of local children while promote the sales of zinc-enriched potatoes and increase the income of targeted smallholders. 10,100 children and 90 smallholders households benefitted from this initiative.

Jilin holistic agricultural risk management project

WFP China continued its endeavor 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, stabilize their income for grain production and improve their livelihood.

The insurance claims settlement scheme of revenue protection insurance was developed based on the results of the loss adjustment, monitoring of the futures price and the calculation of farmer's revenue. 350 smallholder farmer households (female 400, male 550) received payout of USD 50 /hectare with the total payout of USD 32,000.

Farmer's awareness and capability of risk management were enhanced through the training on the application of fertigation technology and the knowledge on agricultural risk management and agricultural insurance. In total 100 smallholder farmers, including 47 women, participated in the training as indirect beneficiaries of WFP capacity strengthening activities to national stakeholders.

Activity 2: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders

Guangxi Preschool Nutrition Improvement Project was completed in Sep 2022. Integrated interventions implemented turn into many positive and notable outcomes including nutrition improvement, economic development, and poverty reduction. The endline evaluation reveals that the incidence rate of stunting in the targeted children was 6 percent lower than the baseline, and the anemia rate had a decrease of 23 percent. Smallholder farmers enjoyed an average annual incremental income of approximately USD 1,400 per capita.

WFP continued to partner with local government in the implementation of the three pilot projects of preschool nutrition improvement programme in the rural areas of Hunan, Gansu and Sichuan Province through the activities of providing nutritious school meals, promoting nutrition knowledge and behavior change, linking school meals with local smallholder farm production.

Nutritious school meals to preschool children

The school meals beneficiaries are indirect beneficiaries resulting from WFP's capacity strengthening activities to national stakeholders. In the second half of 2022, a total of approximately 5,600 preschool children (female 2,700, male 2,900) received 320,000 nutritious meals in 57 preschools. 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 localization, nutritiousness, ease of cooking and cost.

Food and Nutrition Education and Advocacy

WFP emphasizes 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 90 sessions of Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities reaching 8,000 people (female 5,000, male 3,000), including children, schoolteachers and caregivers. The majority of participants are women. Schoolteachers were also empowered and capacitated to proactively deliver nutrition education and messages at the kindergarten level by promoting seasonal menus, food classes, online videos dissemination and counseling 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.

In **Hunan** and **Gansu** project, adaptive mode of nutrition messaging and training under the COVID-19 pandemic was initiated to reach more parents even when the schools were closed. The online training sessions allowed parents to receive knowledge and expert advice on balanced diet and healthy eating to ensure their kids are well taken care of even at home.

Linking smallholder farmers with schools

Smallholders benefit from capacity strengthening activities implemented by WFP to national counterparts. About 300 smallholders, with majority from low-income families, participated in the home-grown school feeding supply chain, which amounts to approximately 110,000 kg of food in the value of approximately USD 110,000 in the second half of 2022. Approximately 500 farmers received support either through the provision of production materials or technical training. Approximately 400 farmers reported increased income through the sales of products to schools or increased job opportunities.

In **Sichuan**, 35 smallholder farmers (female 20, male 15) received technical trainings on chicken farming techniques and handouts and corn seeds, 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.

Activity 3: Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with 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 received USD 11.9 million contribution from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) in 2022 which enabled WFP to broker South-South Triangle Cooperation (SSTC) in helping smallholder farmers, building resilience agribusiness chain, adapting to climate change, promoting digital agriculture, and providing humanitarian assistance to Burkina Faso, Laos and Togo. WFP is proactively working with CIDCA to secure another USD 13.5 million contributions for food assistance to Yemen, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Madagascar, Uganda, and Burundi as well as facilitating development cooperation through CIDCA's contribution to countries like Nepal and Jordan to assist nutrition-sensitive school feeding and food system resilience for climate vulnerable communities.

WFP China continued to pursue and strengthen innovative partnerships with private sector. In 2022, the Letter of Intent was signed with Cainiao, the logistic arm of Alibaba Group, for cash contribution, in-kind logistic service provision, and supply chain solutions through a partnership at a value of USD 3 million over three years, enhancing the sustainability and resilience of WFP's supply chain. USD 600,000 was donated by Gates Foundation to support rice value chain development in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire through SSTC with China. Partnering with major online platform, Tencent, WFP continued to raise funds from the Chinese public to support WFP school feeding programmes in and outside China. Approximately USD 1 million was raised through WFP's fundraising pages on Tencent in 2022. WFP China also has been exploring innovative cooperation with Chinese charitable foundations and faith-based organizations, to involve more participants and givers of different groups of people into the efforts to achieve the SDGs.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chains to national stakeholders.	3
Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders.	4
Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	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 CSP 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. 15 percent of the budget under the new CSP is dedicated to the projects with gender equality and women's empowerment considerations.

Gender-disaggregated data is 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.

WFP China actively participated in the joint activities of UN Gender Theme Group (UNGTG) of UN Country Team in 2022 and provided input to the annual UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard Assessment on UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). WFP China also took the window opportunity to support UNGTG providing legal recommendations to the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests which was under amendment in 2022.

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 environment 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 establish a sustainable food system.

WFP supported smallholder farmers in the project areas 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-enriched potatoes and smallholder farmers' ability was enhanced to withstand the adverse impacts of climate change. The mulch used by farmers in the project areas was all collected after the harvest season for recycling to reduce the pollution of the plastic mulch on the farm land.

Supply chain interventions can account for a significant part of environmental and social impacts. WFP's partnership with Cainiao will support WFP's efforts in strengthening its capability to reduce the carbon footprint of supply chain and limit the potential negative impacts of supply chain on the environment.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

- [1] Announcement of the National Bureau of Statistics on Grain Output Data in 2022. http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/202212/t20221209_1890914.html.
- [2] Households' Income and Consumption Expenditure in 2021, National Bureau of Statistics of China. http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/PressRelease/202201/t20220118_1826649.html.
- [3] Plan for Agriculture and Rural Modernization in the 14th Five Year Plan Period, the State Council, 2022, http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2022-02/11/content_5673082.htm; Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and The State Council on the Comprehensive Promotion of Rural Revitalization in 2022 http://www.lswz.gov.cn/html/xinwen/2022-02/22/content_269430.shtml.
- [4] Report on China residents' nutrition and chronic disease status, National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, 2020.
- [5] China's average life expectancy rises to 78.2 years, The State Council, 2022, https://english.www.gov.cn/statecouncil/ministries/202207/13/content_WS62cdfd4dc6d02e533532da48.html.
- [6] Chinese women's average life expectancy exceeds 80 years, The State Council Information Office, The People's Republic of China, 2021, http://english.scio.gov.cn/pressroom/2021-12/22/content_77945575.htm
- [7] Comprehensive Survey Report on Rural Revitalization in China 2021, The Institute of Rural Development, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, 2022.


Progress towards gender equality

- [1] UNDP, Human Development Report 2021/2022, https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf.
- [2] Empowering rural women: report details challenges, China Development Brief, <https://chinadevelopmentbrief.org/reports/empowering-rural-women-report-details-challenges/>

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	5,886	7,398	13,284	7,775	
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	2,695	2,883	5,578	7,775	
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	3,191	4,515	7,706		
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 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		12	

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\$	12,368,622	
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\$	1,210,455.34	

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Smallholder farmers and other rural populations benefit from more resilient, nutrition-sensitive, value-chains and improved livelihoods, in order to improve nutritional status in rural areas					
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	10	12	
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	2	2	
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	6	6	
Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Rural preschool children benefit from improved capacity of national actors to extend and implement existing nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes, in order to reduce rural-urban nutritional disparities					
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	80	90	
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	3	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	3	
Activity 03: Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
K: Malnourished and food insecure populations benefit from enhanced strategic, public and private partnerships in order to achieve SDG2					
Other					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	7	7	
Outcome Results					

Activity 01: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Percentage - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Overall	0	≥94	≥90	94			WFP programme monitoring
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	=3	=2	2			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Value and volume - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	8,288.77	≥640,000	≥550,000	649,195.86			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	4.05	≥2,800	≥2,375	2,803			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders

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	3	=4	=3	3			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	162,163.13	≥430,000	≥250,000	271,545.95			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	169.37	≥440	≥250	279.86			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

Contact info

Sixi Qu

sixi.qu@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

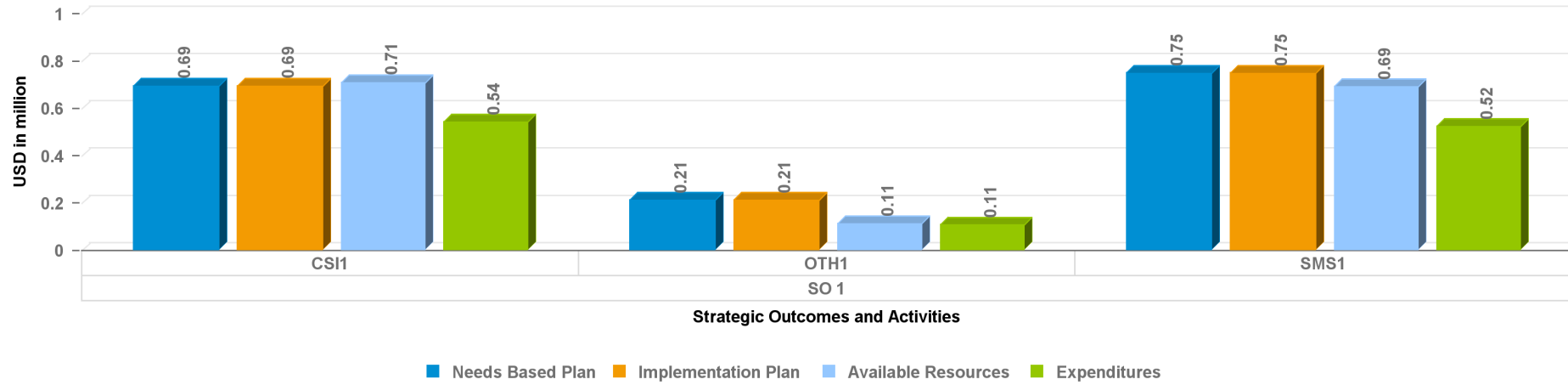
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders
OTH1	Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China
SMS1	Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

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	Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025	Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders	692,044	692,044	706,381	540,802
		Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	210,439	210,439	111,000	105,456
		Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	746,969	746,969	689,779	521,957
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	349,059	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,649,451	1,649,451	1,856,219	1,168,215
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,980,077	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,980,077	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,649,451	1,649,451	4,836,296	1,168,215
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			337,260	337,260	459,360	287,403
Total Direct Costs			1,986,712	1,986,712	5,295,657	1,455,618
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			129,136	129,136	256,376	256,376
Grand Total			2,115,848	2,115,848	5,552,032	1,711,994



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

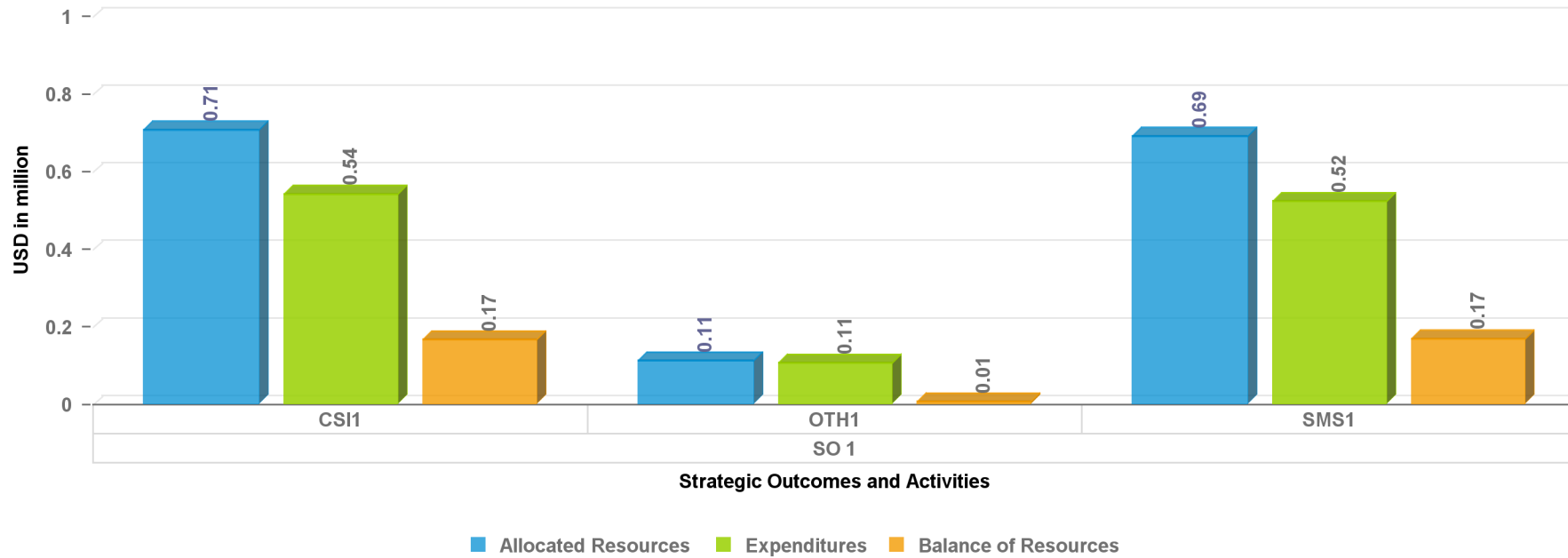
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders
OTH1	Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China
SMS1	Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025	Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders	692,044	706,381	0	706,381	540,802	165,579
		Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	746,969	689,779	0	689,779	521,957	167,821
		Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	210,439	111,000	0	111,000	105,456	5,544
		Non Activity Specific	0	349,059	0	349,059	0	349,059
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,649,451	1,856,219	0	1,856,219	1,168,215	688,004
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,980,077	0	2,980,077	0	2,980,077
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,980,077	0	2,980,077	0	2,980,077
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,649,451	4,836,296	0	4,836,296	1,168,215	3,668,081

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	337,260	459,360	0	459,360	287,403	171,958
		Total Direct Costs	1,986,712	5,295,657	0	5,295,657	1,455,618	3,840,039
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	129,136	256,376		256,376	256,376	0
		Grand Total	2,115,848	5,552,032	0	5,552,032	1,711,994	3,840,039

This donor financial report is interim



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