



World Food
Programme

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China

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- Strengthen the connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization.
- Invest in rural human capital development to reduce rural-urban gap.
- Promote high quality international humanitarian and development cooperation through resource mobilization and knowledge sharing.

Support China's innovation-driven high-quality development

For 44 years, WFP has been a longstanding and trusted partner of the Government of China for the time-honored cooperation in food security. WFP has strong global networks through which it can mobilize cutting-edge international expertise on development challenges from which China can learn. WFP is also recognized by Chinese partners for its capacity to provide last-mile services to the most vulnerable. As a result, WFP is uniquely placed to support the implementation of the joint priorities and outcomes, as well as to leverage financing, partnerships and knowledge to support the Sustainable Development Goals and the 14th Five-Year Plan of China. WFP positions itself in China as a neutral platform, a convener of current and potential partners supporting SDG achievement, upholding the application of cross-cutting issues such as vulnerability, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth, persons with disability and climate change, among others. WFP follows a people-centered approach and focuses its efforts on evidence-based policy advice and technical expertise which is relevant and in alignment with China's high-quality development strategy.

These attributes confer on the WFP unique relevance and responsibility in relation to specific efforts led by the Government of China to achieve the country's aspirations for a people-focused development. It envisions that by 2025, the Government will make significant progress towards achieving its national development goals, which are aligned with the SDGs: Achieving innovation-driven, coordinated and shared development, equitable and high-quality economic, social and human development for all throughout the life-course.

China issued the third edition of China's Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2023). China has successfully safeguarded the food security of more than 1.4 billion people. In 2023, China's total grain output reached 695.41 million tons, a 1.3% increase than last year despite various severe bad weathers.[1] China has promoted international cooperation in food and agriculture and helped agricultural development in developing countries. Under the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund (GDSSCF), China has cooperated with WFP to conduct over 40 projects in over 30 countries.

Following the achievement of absolute poverty reduction in rural areas in 2020, China is currently focusing on promoting rural revitalization, promoting agriculture green transformation, and narrowing the urban-rural gap. Sector-specific actions are required to tailor specific areas on specific populations.

WFP provided support to the Government of China to develop long-term approaches and mechanisms for solving relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty and strengthen the connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. More specifically, to support China's rural revitalization strategy, increase rural opportunities and incomes and contribute to the bridging of rural-urban gaps, WFP focuses on initiatives to promote nutrition-sensitive value chain approach, improve nutritional support and caring for children left behind in rural areas through a few small-scaled pilot projects.

Throughout the year, WFP primarily takes on an enabling role, working alongside the provincial and local governments to provide upstream technical support and capacity strengthening. WFP takes an influencing role to advocate for more attention to and a better understanding of nutritional behavior and value chain approach through evidence generation, knowledge exchange, engagement in multi-stakeholder dialogues.

WFP continued to support Chinese Government's commitment to reducing malnutrition among children by implementing three pilot projects of preschool nutrition improvement program in 2023 in the rural areas of Hunan,

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. Evidence from the evaluation showed that significant improvement has been witnessed in the children's health and nutritional status and the multisector benefits of home-grown school feeding model.

WFP supported smallholder farmers in 2023 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. The four-year zinc-enriched potato project came to conclusion in 2023 which harvested a series of achievements in the dual goals of nutrition outcome and economic benefit both at the level of individual smallholder farmer household and the potato industry in a high-quality development direction.

With WFP's support, the capacity of the national stakeholders including those local governments and institutions has been greatly strengthened in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Cross-sectoral, multi-disciplinary coordination and linkages have been forged throughout the value chain development. Best practices and knowledge have been distilled and shared beyond the project areas to the national and international platforms, demonstrating the seed power of the pilot projects.

WFP China continues to work with enterprises, charitable foundations, and Chinese online fundraising platforms to support WFP programmes both domestically and internationally. WFP signed a USD 3 million partnership with the logistics company Cainiao in March which supports WFP's global emergency operation and supply chain capabilities.

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, as well as new development cooperation modality such as debt swap. WFP received USD 13.7 million contribution from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) in 2023.

Operational context

Innovation-driven pilot projects generate knowledge



WFP's operations in China fall under the root cause focus areas, aimed at identifying and addressing underline constraint of underdevelopment in the rural areas and impediment to the vulnerable populations benefitting from the social and economic advancement. WFP's cooperation with China under the CSP (2022-2025) 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. To this end, WFP continued to foster partnerships with the Government and public and private sectors on financial and technical support to WFP's food security and nutrition targets.

Despite China's achievement in SDG2, China still faces the most arduous tasks in rural areas. China's agriculture is large in scale but not strong, and the production costs continue to rise. China still faces multiple challenges in 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. Disasters including drought and floodings induced by extreme weather under climate change adversely impact agriculture development and farmers' livelihood. Third, the rural-urban divide continues to be substantial, with average incomes in urban areas 2.39 times those in rural areas.[1] 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.[2]

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. 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.[3] 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. 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 children; effectively control the rising trend of children's obesity; increase the penetration rate of nutrition knowledge by 10 percent on the basis of 2020.

In 2022, the Chinese government put forwards the importance of "Big Food View", upgrading the food security to a new level. In previous times, ensuring food security was to ensure the safety of staple food. In the new era, China has already solved the food security issue, and turned to work towards a diversified demand for food. People no longer simply equate grains with staple food. In addition to staple food, "byproducts" are equally important. The "Big Food View", or "Big Food Security View", evolves from and expands the connotation of the traditional food security. It clarifies the diversification of food, placing main grains and by-products in the same position. It emphasizes that food security does not only better meets the people's needs for a better life - "while ensuring food supply, ensuring the effective supply of various types of food such as meat, vegetables, fruits, and aquatic products", but also has a comprehensive and multi-channel plan to explore food resources - "we need food from forests, rivers, lakes, and seas, and food from facility 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. As the resources for WFP's domestic programme are entirely mobilized from the domestic private sectors and individuals, priority for selecting the locations for the pilot project is given to the least developed counties identified by the Government of China. The selection has been a fully consultative process involving donors and the government to ensure the limited resources are used in the most effective manner and maximum return of benefits.

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. WFP's support to China is focused on empowering local government and institutions' capacity in designing and implementing cross-sectoral programme, fostering localization of experiences and knowledge transfer to ensure the sustainable development.

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

The management controls for WFP's programme continue to be effective: errors in the management of project funds were identified and rectified during the reporting period.

One risk that continues to face WFP China's operations is the relatively small number of resource partners. WFP is working with the Government and Private Sector partners to identify new modalities and opportunities to support WFP, both domestically and international.

Lessons learned

WFP works with the national institution to evaluate the outcome of its preschool nutrition improvement project in Gansu province. The evaluation found that the incidence of stunting and low weight of children in the intervention group have been significantly improved. The deficiency of iron and zinc has decreased to a certain extent. There is significant improvement in energy and nutrient adequacy rates as well as their Dietary Diversity Score. All the evidence further confirmed the effectiveness of nutrition improvement intervention. School meals not only provide essential energy and nutrients, but also emphasize balanced and diverse food choices to help children receive comprehensive

nutritional support. Through nutrition education, parents and schools better understand children's nutritional needs and help change their dietary habits and eating behavior at home.

The evaluation shows that the caregivers and cooking staff still have relatively low levels of nutritional knowledge despite the SBCC intervention. They are the main responsible actors for children's diet. Therefore, it is urgent to strengthen the nutritional knowledge of these groups through more tailored nutrition education approaches. The dietary behavior of children, parental behavior, and the improvement of family nursing environment require cooperation from multiple stakeholders, including schools, families, and the government.

The story of small potatoes

The power of potatoes to improve livelihoods and nutrition

Cao Wenhao, an experienced worker in the transport industry, found himself at a crossroads when he returned to his hometown in Taiping Village, a small remote village in Gansu Province of China. The unprecedented challenges of the pandemic had brought him back home, but he now faced uncertainty about his future. Cao's family had grown potatoes for generations, but he had always felt that rural life, with its endless toil in the fields, was arduous and barely provided enough to make ends meet. This struggle was not unique to Cao, as many other young people returning to rural areas faced similar challenges. In addition to these difficulties, the rural population of Gansu relied mainly on grain and potatoes for their diet. This lack of dietary diversity led to the widespread issue of zinc deficiency.

The pilot project of zinc-rich potatoes for smallholder farmers initiated by WFP in Gansu province marked a turning point for Cao and other young returnees. The four-year project, launched in September 2019, jointly implemented by WFP and the government, targets at smallholder farmers in impoverished areas of Anding District and Dongxiang County. The project aims to sustainably improve farmers' livelihoods by supporting them in producing zinc-enriched potatoes and enhancing the nutritional and economic value of potatoes, thereby addressing the issue of hidden hunger caused by zinc deficiency and improving nutrition status of local residents.

"We want to help smallholder farmers establish a zinc-rich potato production system and increase their income by fostering a nutrition-sensitive value chain," said the former WFP China Country Director Mr. Qu Sixi, "We also hope to address 'hidden hunger' through nutrition education and dietary guidance, so that they can better understand the importance of adequate zinc intake and a balanced diet for health."

Despite having no previous farming experience, Cao and his family have learned farming techniques through the training provided by the project and recognized the importance of supplementing zinc in their diet. The high-quality, nutrient-rich potatoes quickly gained popularity. And it's reassuring that Cao's experience is not the only case, the cooperative he joined established more than 400 mu of demonstration fields for high-zinc potato and attracted more than 3,000 local farmers to join in.

How did the project achieve such a profound impact on local farmers like Cao? First, the project provided seeds, mulch, fertilizer, and technical guidance to targeted households while promoting scientific planting and management models. Second, it helped the local farmers understand the importance of supplementing their diet with zinc, by providing a series of nutritional education activities and dietary guidance. Third, the project also helped to establish strong links between farmers and the market to ensure the sustained benefit of growing zinc-enriched potatoes through implementing branding and marketing strategies.

This WFP project also improved farmers' resilience to natural disasters and climate change, enabling them to achieve stable yields despite hot and dry weather conditions. For example, in 2023, Gansu Province experienced unusually high temperatures and severe drought in some areas. While normal potato yields were significantly affected, the average yield of zinc-enriched potatoes exceeded the provincial average yield by 150 kg to 250 kg per mu. And the zinc content of the potatoes increased by an average of 28 percent compared to normal varieties. To further address post-harvest storage losses, experts designed a novel type of potato storage cellar tailored to local conditions. This innovative approach reduced potato storage losses by 6 percentage points compared to traditional methods.

Successfully completed in September this year, the WFP project has attained triple benefits: economic, nutritional and environmental. Participating farmers saw their incomes increase by USD 28-42 per mu and consumed more zinc in their daily diets. These measures also improved the efficient use of water resources in arid areas and increased

farmers' ability to fend off drought, pests, diseases and other natural disasters.

The cultivation of zinc-enriched potatoes is highly practical and can be replicated on scale. As an integral part of the global food system, zinc-enriched potatoes help increase incomes and alleviate hunger and malnutrition, significantly improving livelihoods and nutrition. With a track record of success and considerable potential, this project was awarded as one of the winning cases of the Third Call of Global Solicitation on Best Poverty Reduction Practices, jointly organized by the International Poverty Reduction Center in China, the China Internet Information Center, the three Rome-based UN food and agriculture agencies (FAO, WFP, IFAD), the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. This model provides new ideas for other developing countries to reduce poverty and improve food security.

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



7,300 children
received nutritious
meals



**5,500 smallholder
farmers** supported



11,000 people benefited
from Social Behavior
Change Communication



Food valued more than
USD 294,000 purchased
from **smallholder farmers**
through home-grown
school feeding supply chain



600 smallholder farmers
received payout of **USD**
50/hectare with the total
payout of **USD 42,000**

WFP's endeavor to improve smallholder farmers' livelihood focused on promoting value chain development and enhancing agricultural risk management system through the implementation of the zinc-enriched potato project in Gansu province and the holistic agriculture risk management project in Jilin province.

The zinc-enriched potato project concluded in 2023 after four years of implementation. The project has successfully achieved its objectives of promoting farmers' production capacity of zinc-enriched potatoes, improving their nutritional status, increasing their income and enhancing their resilience to climate change.

With WFP's support, two high-yielding and drought-tolerant zinc-rich potato varieties were introduced to the farmers and the zinc-enriched potato cultivation system was established. 3,150 farmer households, including 2,500 women and 3,800 men, were supported to produce zinc-enriched potatoes with a total planting area of 420 hectares. Season-long technical trainings were provided to 15,000 smallholder farmers (female 4,500, male 10,500). A novel type of potato storage facilities was constructed in the project areas which can reduce the potato storage loss by 5.7 percent points compared with traditional methods. The average yield and zinc content of the zinc-enriched potatoes grown by smallholder farmers have increased considerably, registering 17.6 per cent and 38.5 per cent higher than that of ordinary potatoes respectively. The income of smallholder farmers from producing zinc-enriched potatoes is on average USD 702 higher per hectare than producing ordinary potatoes.

WFP works with the partners to incorporate a nutrition-sensitive social and behavior change communication (SBCC) strategy to enhance smallholders' knowledge on nutrition and health. The project provided nutrition education to 1,500 smallholder farmers and 1,700 primary school students, along with community activities and social media campaigns which significantly increased farmers' knowledge on the importance of zinc to health and children's development. WFP released a potato recipe book highlighting the incredible versatility of this crop and offering culinary inspiration from unique potato creations.

In the northeast China, WFP continued its efforts to explore an agriculture revenue protection insurance modality and promote sustainable agriculture practices to enhance smallholders' resilience to climate-related disasters and market risks, stabilize their income and improve their livelihood.

In 2023, the Jilin holistic agricultural risk management project provided revenue protection insurance for 213 smallholder farmer households (female 210, male 403) covering 842 hectares of maize land with a total of USD 177,535 insurance premium and USD 2.25 million sum insured. The smallholder families received payout of USD 50 per hectare with total payout of USD 42,060.

The project supported 773 smallholder farmer households (female 1,100, male 1,600) to adopt fertigation technology on 1,213 hectares of maize land to increase the utilization efficiency of water and fertilizer and the productivity of maize. The adoption of fertigation has increased the average yield of maize by 10.8 per cent per hectare.

This project provided training to farmers to increase their knowledge on fertigation and agricultural risk management. In total 206 smallholder farmers, including 62 women, participated in the training. The training courses were recorded and uploaded to an agricultural technology extension online platform with the total number of views reaching about 7,000.

WFP continued to partner with local government in the implementation of the pilot projects of preschool nutrition improvement programme in Hunan, Gansu and Sichuan provinces. Evidence generation efforts have been strengthened through the mid-term assessment of the Hunan project and endline survey of Gansu project as well as the compilation of research results from field projects. Knowledge management was mainstreamed through consolidating case studies focusing on women empowerment, rural value chain, and digital empowering school meals monitoring. WFP project impact was further expanded through the various national forums and dialogues including the 2023 School Feeding and Student Health Conference, 2023 Rural Children Development Forum, and the 8th International Conference on Children's development.

In 2023, a total of approximately 7,300 preschool children (female 3,700, male 3,600) received nutritious meals as a result of WFP's capacity strengthening initiatives to national stakeholders. WFP partners with local project management to scale up consumption of nutritious diets such as coarse cereals, vegetables, fruits, and milk, while eliminating unhealthy and ultra-processed food to prevent overweight and obesity. Direct purchase from the local smallholders accounts for 20% to 44% of the total food expenditures.

To mark the national nutrition week and student nutrition day, observed every year on the week of May 14-20, WFP and the implementing partners joined forces for various SBCC activities, reaching 8,700 people (female 3,300, male 5,400), including children, schoolteachers and caregivers. Schoolteachers were capacitated to deliver nutrition education at the kindergartens by promoting seasonal menus, food classes, online videos dissemination and counseling through social media. Children engaged in the "Farm to Table" activities to understand the lifecycle of crops and cherish the food they have been provided daily. Handouts of food pagoda and children's diet guidelines were distributed to the parents to scale up the information coverage. WFP intentionally leveraged inter-generational knowledge and attitude flows to engage local adult populations, to gradually change the entire ecosystem. This deliberate linking of classrooms with households, communities and markets shows exciting potential as a grassroots-centric way of shifting food systems to be good for both people and the planet.

About 340 smallholders, with the majority from low-income families, participated in the home-grown school feeding programme, which amounts to approximately 200,000 kg of food in the value of approximately USD 294,000. Approximately 550 farmers received support either through the provision of production materials or technical training 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. The local value chains were incentivized which link the smallholders, farm cooperatives and food companies throughout the chains, thus increasing the impact of school meals on communities and local farm production. Farmers get income from multiple sources, through sales of farm products to schools, rental of the land to the cooperatives, and salary for working in the production site of the food companies. Approximately 480 farmers reported increased income through the sales of products to schools or increased job opportunities.

WFP mobilized USD 13.7 million contribution from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and China International Development Cooperation Agency in 2023 which enabled WFP to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, Yemen, Burundi, and Uganda, as well as support to thematic areas such as smallholder support, resilient agricultural value chains, climate change and school-based programme.

On the side of private sector, WFP signed a USD 3 million partnership with the logistics company Cainiao to support WFP's global emergency operation and supply chain capabilities. The partnership between WFP and Yuanmeng Foundation enables WFP to have more options to raise funds through various fundraising platforms. Ongoing discussions with potential partners are underway.

More diversified NGO funding platform is explored to expand the funding base from private sector partners and individual donors to UHNWI as well as faith-based organisation/individuals. The Individual Giving Strategy in China was developed which offered a detailed analysis of China individual givers and their giving habits, provided possible solutions for donor acquisition of WFP.

Through Tencent online fundraising platform, over USD 1.2 million were raised to support nutrition programmes in China, Cambodia and Laos. To better engage public and promote WFP’s programme, during 99 charity day, WFP and Tencent jointly launched a charity run in Beijing Olympic Forest Park. Nearly 100 people from WFP partners and the UN systems in China gathered in the campaign.

GaM does not apply to this activity 3.

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 - Fully integrates gender
Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In the Global Gender Gap Index 2023, China ranks in 107th out of 146 countries and economies which represents a decline of five positions in rank than 2022. Data released by the National Bureau of Statistics of China on 31 December 2023 shows that there were 320 million women employed nationwide in 2022, accounting for 43.2 per cent of all employed population. In recent years, the proportion of women in China's labor force has remained relatively stable. However, according to the 2023 Global Gender Gap Report, women's labor-force participation rate in China is 63.73 per cent which is 14.43 per cent lower than that of men. China's rank for wage equality for similar work is 22nd which is 8 positions lower than in 2022. Efforts have been made to improve maternal and child health, and the rural maternal mortality rate is 16.6 per 100,000, which is essentially unchanged from 2021. In 2022, the net enrolment rate for girls of primary school age is 99.9 per cent, the same as for boys of the same age group. The ratio of women to men in higher education is balanced, with female students accounting for 50 per cent of the total number of students enrolled. The proportions of leadership teams with female cadres in provincial, municipal and county governments is 55.2 per cent, 57.3 per cent and 52.8 per cent respectively, an increase of 1.6, 1.6 and 2.0 percentage points. The presence of women in leadership positions at central level remains limited, with only 4.3 percent of ministers and 24.9 percent of parliamentarians being women. To further promote gender equality and women's empowerment, China amended its Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests which came into force on January 1, 2023, to strengthen the protection to women's rights and ensure that women enjoy equal rights with men in all aspects of political, economic, cultural, social and family life.

WFP China takes the initiative in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment with a gender-transformative approach, emphasizing on boosting women's economic power and guaranteeing their equal access to information and resources to achieve food security and improve nutrition.

Gender-disaggregated data is systematically collected to inform new operations, track progress and take evidence-based decisions to respond to the gender inequality in the project areas in China. WFP continues to strengthen the cooperation between local women's federation and the local agricultural technology extension service stations to provide technical capacity development opportunities for rural women 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. These targeted measures enhanced women's access to knowledge and information and promoted women's adoption of agricultural technical skills and balanced diet. WFP also worked with local women's federation to organize community cooking competition for rural women in the project areas which provided women with an opportunity to showcase their talents in community activities and increase their self-confidence and ability to be more actively engaged in the public arena. 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 54 percent.

On the occasion of the International Women's Day on the 8th March, the powerful stories of women's contribution in leading COVID-19 response and recovery efforts were shared through video, which generated over 49 million discussions on social media.

WFP China's staff comprised of more than 75 percent women in 2023.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Under Activity 3: Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China, WFP China has been working closely with all WFP country offices to ensure the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) when they are applying for the funding from China donors. WFP China also actively reached out and worked with the donor oversight agency China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) on the joint research of WFP's Special Nutritious Food (SNF). WFP China organized the field visit and interaction with key stakeholders to help CICETE and proposal review experts better understand the advantages of SNF and its critical importance to vulnerable groups such as women and children, clarified the donor misunderstanding of nutritious food compared to stable food. WFP China also reviewed and shared extensive comments and suggestions to the research report on SNF, advocate for the donor to consider and expand funding support for WFP nutrition activities, which will play key roles in nutrition security of women and children.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

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

In response to the environment challenges, WFP China endeavors to promote green and climate-smart agriculture development and enhance the climate resilience of smallholder farmers to ensure food security and boost sustainable development of agriculture.

WFP continued to support smallholder farmers in the project areas to adopt sustainable agricultural practices to increase their resilience to climate change and minimize the impact of agriculture on the environment. Through the zinc-enriched potato project, WFP engaged experts to enhance drought-resistance, water-saving, post-harvest management, and other elements of climate-smart technology in sustainable agricultural development. Soil samples in the project areas 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 was all collected after the harvest season for recycling to reduce the pollution of the plastic mulch on the farmland. Under the holistic agricultural risk management project, WFP promoted the adoption of fertigation to increase utilization efficiency of water and fertilizer, reduce land contamination and increase crop production through matching fertilization with crops needs, optimizing water consumption and eliminating pollution of the environment by decreasing chemical applications.

The supply chain is critical to all aspects of WFP's operations and has a significant impact on the environment. In March 2023, WFP and Cainiao entered into a strategic partnership to enhance WFP's supply chain capability, including improving the sustainability of WFP supply chain, to limit the potential negative impacts of supply chain interventions on the people and the planet.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

At the moment, the EMS has not yet been rolled out in WFP China and soon will be launched for the implementation in the office. In terms of environmental consciousness, the implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS) is linked to various activities from the office administration perspective. These actions not only underscore a commitment to sustainability but also contribute to a broader ethos of environmental responsibility.

Firstly, the consideration of travel options exemplifies a proactive approach to reduce the organization's carbon footprint. Opting for the most economic and cost-effective flight options aligns with the principles of an EMS, where resource efficiency and environmental impact are major concerns. Collection of travel information from Travel agency for internal control and yearly travel plan in alignment with EMS actions has taken to reduce CO2 emissions and cost.

The availability of UN bicycles for office use serves as a reflection of the commitment to eco-friendly practices. Encouraging employees to take bicycles not only promotes a healthier lifestyle but also aligns with the broader goal of reducing carbon emissions associated with traditional modes of transportation. Encouraging UN official vehicles and public transportation is a strategic move to reduce reliance on less eco-friendly means of commuting. This approach not only showcases a commitment to reducing the organization's carbon footprint but also aligns with the resource management aspect that is included in the implementation of an EMS. Lastly, consolidating office missions and

delegating responsibilities to the office driver reflects a conscious effort to streamline transportation resources. This practice not only enhances efficiency but also aligns with the responsible management of vehicles, contributing to the broader objectives of an EMS. The emphasis on resource efficiency, and conscious transportation choices reinforces a strong commitment to environmental sustainability within the office's daily work.

The office cook-off event introduced a creative dimension to the environmental narrative. By focusing on themes such as "zero hunger" and "empty the plate" to address food waste reduction, this activity fosters an organizational culture that actively engages with sustainable practices, linking directly to the waste management component of an EMS.

WFP China strives to maintain a clean and comfortable office environment through interior decoration for office room and purchasing ergonomic furniture for staff, minimizing consumption of office supplies and avoiding any ad-hoc purchases, sanitation and cleanliness for office, clear away clutter and broken equipment, and mend flickering lightbulbs and temperamental air conditioning, apply solar energy to public lighting in the UN Compound, office encourage double-side printing to minimize the use of papers, to the extent possible to apply electronic file instead of paper documentation, heating units, plant maintenance and keep electrical security in office daily work.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Nutrition is the cornerstone of China CSP (2022-2025), as manifested in the sole strategic outcome of the CSP: Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025. Thus reducing people's malnutrition, specifically that of the vulnerable groups including smallholder farmers and the children left behind in the rural areas runs through all CSP activities. To enhance the capacity of WFP in programme development and implementation from nutrition angle, WFP intentionally expanded its strategic partnership network beyond the traditional agriculture sector. Technical collaboration with the National Food and Nutrition Development Institute, National Institute for Nutrition and Health at the national level, and the academies, universities and institutions with public health in focus at the subnational level has been strengthened.

Under Activity 1, for the smallholder support project that WFP initiated, nutrition-sensitive value chain is the guiding principle that connects the dots along the chain. The problem of hidden hunger, or the deficiency of micronutrient of rural residents was clearly identified as the starting point of the zinc-rich potato smallholder support project. How to help smallholder farmers to increase the production and availability of nutritional products which on one hand increase the intake of zinc through daily consumption of their own produce, but also on the other hand increase farmers' income through selling the products at premium price in the market.

The zinc-rich nutrition-sensitive value chain starts from seeds, i.e. screening of potato varieties with high zinc content. Normally breeders consider high yield and disease resistance as the key indicators. It is this WFP project that implanted the nutrition indicator into the breeding process. The cultivation systems focus on zinc fertilization that ensures the land and the crop absorb zinc nutrition in the most effective way. In the lower end of the value chain, dietary guidance is provided to teach rural residents how to maintain the zinc nutrient during cooking process. Massive food and nutrition education and advocacy activities greatly improved people's understanding of micronutrition and healthy eating behavior.

WFP worked with the project management and local producer to provide biscuits custom made with zinc-rich potatoes to the local school-aged children to diversify their nutritious snacks of the school meals. To further strengthen the linkage of programmes across the smallholder farmer project and school meals project, WFP facilitated the nutrition integration through purchasing 127 tons of zinc-rich potatoes produced from zinc-rich potato project, with the financial support from Teck Resource Limited, and delivering them to 14 schools in the nearby two counties as staple food of the school meals benefiting 10,270 children. This integrative effort demonstrated the benefits of good nutrition integrate through the entire spectrum of WFP China's activities and set an example for the national counterparts for developing a resilient and nourished population.

Under Activity 2, the preschool nutrition improvement programme initiated by WFP China was to improve the nutrition of children under five in rural areas through provision of nutritious school meals. The school meals start from design of menu that are nutritionally appropriate and compatible with the local reality, as well as in accordance with the national nutrition standards for preschool children. Cooks are advised to select food materials taking into consideration localization, nutritiousness, ease of cooking and cost. WFP partners with local project management to scale up consumption of more nutritious diets such as coarse cereals, vegetables and fruits, and milk for preschool children, while eliminate unhealthy and ultra-processed food to prevent overweight and obesity.

All WFP pilot projects involve a social and behavior change communication component, highlighting the importance of food and nutrition advocacy in early childhood to culture dietary diversification and healthy lifestyle. WFP collaborated with the project management and local universities to incorporate nutrition education into the kindergarten curricula, ensuring that children not only receive nutritious meals but also acquire knowledge about healthy eating habits. WFP engaged in community-based nutrition awareness campaigns, training community leaders as nutrition advocates, disseminating information about balanced diets. The programme also implemented a mentorship program where experienced nutritionists worked with local community health workers. This hands-on approach enhanced the knowledge and skills of frontline workers, ensuring that nutrition education reached the grassroots level.

Integrated nutrition and health services were provided. Local health workers provided continued monitoring on the children with abnormal health indicators as found out in the baseline survey. Family visits, inter-personal communication and counselling were provided with necessary treatment assistance. WFP strives to work with the local

project management to integrate nutrition-focused metrics into the existing maternal and child health program by incorporating growth monitoring and nutrition-related data collection during routine check-ups.

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. MARA continues providing critical and comprehensive support to WFP operations in China as the lead funding partner and strategic coordinator for the China CSP. 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 Afghanistan, Yemen, Burundi, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Laos, Togo, Republic of Congo, Liberia, Benin, Timor-Leste.

WFP received USD 13.7 million contribution from MARA and CIDCA in 2023, including USD 6.5 million from CIDCA to provide humanitarian assistance to 395,832 people in Afghanistan, Yemen, Uganda and Burundi and to better respond to crisis and emergencies. More than USD 7.2 million from MARA which supported the capacity strengthening carried out by WFP Headquarters in thematic areas such as helping smallholder farmers, building resilience agribusiness chain, adapting to climate change, and promoting school-based programs and digital agricultures, support strategic partnership and school based programmes in WFP HQ, as well as the Immediate Response Account (IRA).

WFP provided stewardship for established partners that have been supporting WFP's programmes, including Teck Resources Limited, Cargill, Alibaba, Meituan, DSM China and Tencent. WFP signed a USD 3 million partnership with the logistics company Cainiao in March. The partnership supports WFP's global emergency operation and supply chain capabilities through three pillars: (1) cash contribution to enhance the sustainability and resilience of WFP's supply chain; (2) in-kind logistic service to provide humanitarian logistics services to WFP's partners; (3) in-kind expertise to support WFP in strengthening national safety net implementation through more effective and efficient supply chain systems.

WFP and China Foundation for Rural Development are extending the current partnership with additional USD 260,000 contribution to support Gansu preschool feeding project. WFP and Yuanmeng Foundation established a partnership which enables WFP to have more options to raise funds through various fundraising platforms to support WFP's programme according to China's Charity Law enacted in 2016. Ongoing discussions with potential partners are underway. A contribution agreement was signed with Royal DSM N.V. to support WFP's preschool nutrition program in China.

Through Tencent online fundraising platform, over USD1.2 million were raised to support school feeding programmes in China, Cambodia and Laos. To better engage general public and promote WFP's programme, WFP and Tencent jointly launched a charity run during 99 charity day in Beijing Olympic Forest Park. Nearly 100 people from WFP partners and the UN systems in China gathered to participate the campaign.

A more diversified NGO funding platform is explored to expand the funding base from private sector partners and individual donors to UHNWI as well as faith-based organizations/individuals. The Individual Giving Strategy in China was developed which offered a detailed analysis of Chinese individual givers and their giving habits, and provided possible solutions for donor acquisition of WFP.

Focus on localization

Localization is best amplified in the implementation of WFP China's domestic programme. Apart from working directly with the provincial and county level governments in the design and formulation of the field projects, the technical support is sourced from the local institutions to the extent possible to leverage the local wisdom and context-specific solutions. This year, the mid-term assessment for the Hunan preschool project was conducted by the Normal College of Jishou University through a multidisciplinary team. The endline survey for the Gansu Preschool project and the Gansu zinc-rich potato project were both conducted by the Public Health College of Lanzhou University. The international best practice and WFP's project ideas are transferred to the ground through the local teams on one hand, on the other hand these academies, universities and institutions are best positioned to galvanize the local knowledge, including the local

ethnic minority language, to engage with the local communities.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

At country level, the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) joined hands to enhance food systems transformation, converging global wisdom and local innovations to share game-changing solutions against food crisis under the adverse climate change and complicated global context.

Under the UN Result Group on People and Prosperity, with the joint aim of ensuring food security and enhancing agricultural productivity to improve rural resilience and income, WFP along with other RBA agencies launched the International Forum on Sci-Tech Empowering Rural Transformation in September 2023. Evidence was generated and disseminated on how the young generation make use of science and technology to accelerate rural transformation. A total of 15 inspiring stories of young innovators and entrepreneurs from China and abroad were collected and analyzed, featuring their innovative undertakings in the fields of digital agricultural machinery, precision agriculture, connecting smallholder farmers to markets, financial empowerment, South-South Cooperation and so on.

Along with International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC), China International Intellectech Co. (CIIC), World Bank, and Asian Development Bank (ADB), the RBAs organized the International Seminar on Global Poverty Reduction Partnerships in October 2023 and kicked off the fourth edition of Global Solicitation on Best Poverty Reduction Practices which aims to disseminate China's and international experience on rural poverty reduction and innovative development patterns.

Financial Overview

Having completed a year and a half of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025, WFP received 47 percent of the total funding needed for the three-and-a-half-year period. In 2023, the annual needs-based plan of USD 4.3 million was fully funded through carry-forward funding and newly mobilized resources. As in previous years, WFP mobilized resources through a strong partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) which makes a regular annual contribution, and with the private sector in China. This work is ongoing to secure funding for the programme.

Unlike WFP's traditional food or cash assistance modality, operations in China mainly focus on capacity strengthening within one Strategic Outcome, which involves piloting innovative activities related to school feeding, smallholder farmers, and humanitarian cooperation with China. This approach has led to funding primarily focusing on long-term, resilience building and resource mobilization.

Strategic Outcome 1 on improving nutritional status and livelihoods consists of three activities:

Activity 1 was fully funded for its implementation plan by earmarked multi-year contributions from two companies namely Teck Resources Limited and Cargill. These contributions have facilitated WFP's continued support for integrating smallholder farmers into a nutrition-sensitive value chain in rural areas.

Activity 2, which provides advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding, received over 100 percent of the required annual funding. The majority of the contributions come from individual donors and private sector partners. The contributions from individual donors were raised through local online fundraising platforms.









Activity 3 was also well-funded in 2023 with flexible annual contributions from MARA and carryover funding from previous years. This funding was used to facilitate development and humanitarian cooperation with China. Resource mobilization is a top priority for WFP under the current economic climate. China Office is making sustained efforts to raise funds for both domestic and global operations.

Overall, the 2023 expenditures were lower than the available resources, considering the availability of funds received for subsequent years from multi-year contributions. The overall expenditures incurred in 2023 were around USD 2 million and stood at 37 percent of the annual available resources. In 2023, the expenses for Activity 1 represented 71 percent of the allocated resources for that activity. Meanwhile, for Activity 2, the annual expenses accounted for 59 percent of the activity-level allocated resources. With the lockdown measure released in China, the implementation plan of Activity 3 was fully consumed in 2023. WFP was seeking additional opportunities to collaborate with various donors innovatively, including government and private partners. The total available resources under Non-Activity Specific, amounting to around USD 2.84 million will be carried forward to 2024.

In 2023, WFP secured an annual government counterpart contribution (GCC) from the Government of China as part of the jointly signed General Agreement for CSP. This will greatly support China Office's operational costs. Of the available resources, 99 percent were directed multilateral contributions. There were no contributions from the Internal Project Lending and the Immediate Response Account.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 3,357,764	 2,317,826	 2,280,895	 1,644,966
SO01: Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025	 3,357,764	 2,317,826	 2,280,895	 1,644,966
Activity 01: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	 1,517,523	 991,980	 932,321	 664,360
Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders	 1,398,886	 970,502	 900,686	 533,839
Activity 03: Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	 441,353	 355,344	 447,888	 446,766
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,838,867	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 3,357,764	 2,317,826	 5,119,762	 1,644,966
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 688,282	 164,463	 426,721	 385,120
Total Direct Costs	 4,046,046	 2,482,289	 5,546,484	 2,030,087

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 262,993	 161,348	 69,459	 69,459
Grand Total	 4,309,039	 2,643,637	 5,615,943	 2,099,547

Data Notes

Overview

[1]. National Bureau of Statistics of China. Grain output statistics "Announcement of the National Bureau of Statistics of China on Grain Output Data in 2023" published on 11 December 2023. https://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/zxfb/202312/t20231211_1945417.html

Operational context

[1] Income and Consumption Expenditure of Residents in 2023. National Bureau of Statistics of China. https://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/zxfb/202401/t20240116_1946622.html

[2] Plan for Agriculture and Rural Modernization in the 14th Five Year Plan Period - February 2022. the State Council, PRC.

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2022-02/11/content_5673082.htm

[3] Report on nutrition and chronic diseases in China. 2020. the Disease Control and Prevention Bureau of National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China

Figures and Indicators

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	
Other Output						
Activity 01: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders						
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 01: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	151	151	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	14	14	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	8	8	
Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders						
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 02: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	68	68	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	6	
Activity 03: Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China						
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						

CSP Output 03: Malnourished and food-insecure populations benefit from enhanced strategic, public and private partnerships aimed at achieving SDG 2

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.1: Number of partners supported	O.1.1: Number of partners supported	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	6

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Programmes - **Location:** Beijing Shi - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥3	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Programmes - **Location:** Beijing Shi - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	≥4	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Volume - **Location:** Beijing Shi - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	279.86	>100	>200	196.1	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: value - **Location:** Beijing Shi - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	271,545.95	>100,000	>280,000	291,345.6	WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA - Location: China - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA - Location: China - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/ Zhang Yiwen

A kid holding the zinc-enriched potato from the WFP Zinc-Enriched Potato Pilot Project in Gansu Province.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

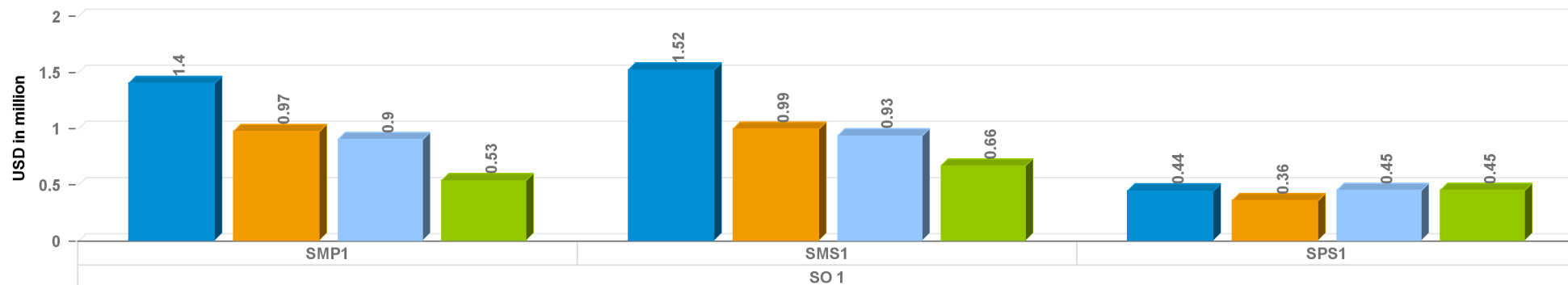
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders
SO 1	SMS1	Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders
SO 1	SPS1	Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	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	1,398,887	970,502	900,686	533,840
		Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	1,517,524	991,980	932,321	664,360
		Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	441,354	355,344	447,888	446,767
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,357,765	2,317,826	2,280,895	1,644,967
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,838,868	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,838,868	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,357,765	2,317,826	5,119,763	1,644,967
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			688,282	164,463	426,722	385,121
Total Direct Costs			4,046,047	2,482,289	5,546,485	2,030,088
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			262,993	161,349	69,459	69,459
Grand Total			4,309,040	2,643,638	5,615,944	2,099,547



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

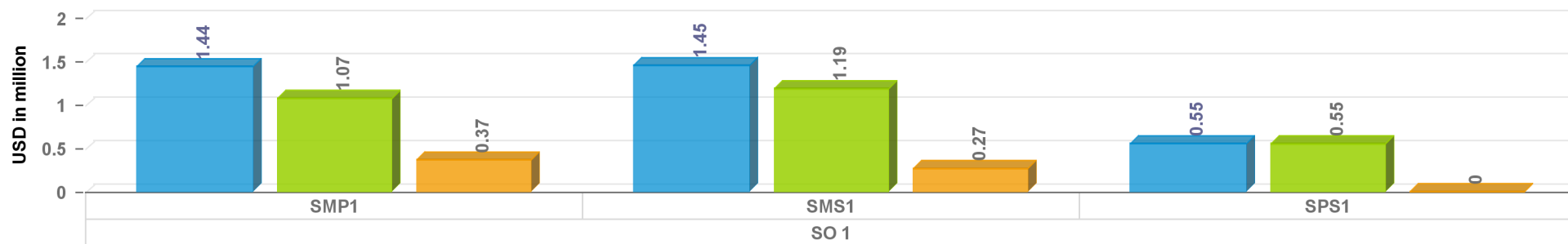
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders
SO 1	SMS1	Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders
SO 1	SPS1	Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	2,090,931	1,441,488	0	1,441,488	1,074,642	366,846
		Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	2,264,492	1,454,279	0	1,454,279	1,186,318	267,961
		Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	651,793	553,344	0	553,344	552,223	1,121
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,007,216	3,449,111	0	3,449,111	2,813,182	635,928
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,838,868	0	2,838,868	0	2,838,868
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,838,868	0	2,838,868	0	2,838,868
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,007,216	6,287,978	0	6,287,978	2,813,182	3,474,796
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,025,542	714,124	0	714,124	672,524	41,601
Total Direct Costs			6,032,758	7,002,103	0	7,002,103	3,485,706	3,516,397
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			392,129	325,835		325,835	325,835	0
Grand Total			6,424,888	7,327,938	0	7,327,938	3,811,541	3,516,397

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