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# China

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

Invest in rural transformation by closing gaps of nutrition and resilience.

Enhance global humanitarian by channeling resources from both public and private sectors.

## Development through innovation-driven sustainable growth

China and WFP continue to expand their partnership for global hunger solutions, supporting the achievement of SDG 2 and SDG 17. WFP supports China's efforts to ensure food security and nutrition for the people of China through its CSP, including improving the nutritional status and livelihoods of rural China's left-behind groups. WFP mobilizes resources within China to enhance collaboration with the government and private sector in order to bolster support to global humanitarian and development initiatives.

WFP supports China's realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. WFP has provided robust support in the areas of rural revitalization, sustainable agricultural practices, and the reduction of the urban-rural differential. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for China 2021-2025 and the WFP China Country Strategic Plan (2022-2025) (CSP) are aligned with national planning frameworks, including the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2021-2025). WFP's CSP has a particular focus on food security, innovation in modernization, and the sustainability and resilience of the agricultural sector.

WFP's domestic activities seek to enhance the food security and nutritional status of vulnerable populations, build resilience, and contribute to rural revitalization efforts.

In recent years, there have been great strides in addressing child wasting and stunting among young children under five years old. Nonetheless, urban-rural gap and regional disparities still exist. As well, China's population is facing the challenge of the coexistence of overweight/obesity and micronutrient deficiency, with prominent disparities between urban and rural areas as well as genders. Due to factors such as remoteness, dietary habits, food supply conditions, and nutritional knowledge, the health status of children in underdeveloped rural areas is far lower than the same level in urban areas. To respond to this evolving demand, WFP has implemented a series of pilot demonstration projects on school feeding, nutrition improvement and smallholder support in remote areas. WFP is engaged in efforts on dietary improvement, to promote healthy lifestyle and increase consumption of nutritious diet including milk and soybean and less oil upon evidence-based dietary guidance, and the establishment of a balanced food system within Chinese society.

With more than 200 million smallholder farmers, WFP makes strategic investments in rural areas. WFP pilots assist communities in the most remote locations as Hunan, Sichuan and Gansu provinces and Guangxi Autonomous Region, which are characterized by less developed infrastructure and limited access to financial services, markets, and value chains. The objective of these pilots is to enable smallholder farmers, to gain access to decent employment, increase their productivity and incomes, and ensure vulnerable population to capitalize on national efficiency gains for the resilience and sustainability of rural transformation. These efforts have included a special consideration for the inclusion of individuals with disabilities in the conceptual framework, pioneering approaches to smallholder market support and local meal provision.

# Operational context

## Evidence-based lessons and people-centered empowerment



WFP's presence in China aims to support addressing the remaining food security and nutrition needs in China as well as working with China to achieve its SDG17 partnership goals. The strategic focus of the CSP is to support the Government of China to improve the nutrition status and livelihoods for left-behind groups in rural areas. The eradication of absolute poverty in rural areas in 2021 marked a historic milestone and achievement. Due to the unbalanced social and economic development between eastern and western regions, urban and rural areas and coastal and hinterland areas, vulnerable populations remain at risk of falling back to poverty.

In view of this, WFP established a series of pilot projects to generate evidence of best practices with the aim of contributing to national and provincial authorities' policies and programs. During this year, WFP focused on the nutritional needs of children aged 3-5 in the rural areas. WFP also worked to support the needs of smallholder farmer, including those with disabilities, to improve income, production and climate resilience. No significant events happened during the year that affected or impacted the planned activities.

WFP provides support to the Government of China to implement value chain development and nutrition programs, working through the national level Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs, the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and county-level government departments responsible for agriculture, education, public health and market supervision. These interventions are delivered through Project Management Offices (PMOs) which bring together government, private sector funders, academia, women's organizations and organizations of people with disability (OPD). Evaluation found that PMOs are the key success factor in WFP projects which provide a space for collaboration and innovation.

WFP provides upstream technical assistance in areas including project design, nutrition behavior change and integrating smallholder farmers into value chains. WFP's focus on nutrition and livelihoods was recommended by the China Zero Hunger Strategic Review 2015: focusing on extending national nutrition programs to marginalized

communities, promoting climate resilient and nutrition sensitive food systems, establishing more inclusive value chains and building resilience against shocks. The small-scaled pilot projects that WFP and China collaborate provide a test field on innovative approaches to improving the nutrition of preschool children and addressing rural vulnerability in targeted areas. These domestic activities were also intended to strengthen the WFP-China partnership and contribute to an enhanced and more visible profile of WFP in China.

Informed by the WFP Strategic Plan for 2022-2025, WFP is committed an enabling rather implementing role. WFP's programme adheres to humanitarian principles, the application of universal human rights through people-centred, programme-integrated, risk-informed, evidence-driven, country-owned and context-specific approaches.

WFP's work in China aligns with the Government of China's Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2021-2025), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, SDG 2.2 - End all forms of malnutrition and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Outcome 1: Reduced poverty and urban-rural inequality.

Assistance by WFP is entirely delivered through the country capacity strengthening modality. WFP China does not deliver cash-based transfers or food distributions. Given the high capacity of county, provincial and national authorities, WFP's capacity strengthening focuses on advocating for integration of innovative approaches to nutrition behavior and value chains in pilot projects, followed by evidence generation and engagement to encourage uptake of pilots into national programs, rather than traditional approaches such as addressing government capacity gaps or working towards policy change. WFP's support 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.

As the domestic programmes are pilot type and the funding resources are entirely mobilized from within the country, i.e. Chinese public sector, private sector or individual giving, the prioritization and location of pilot project locations are in the least developed counties and are identified by national authorities. 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 introduced exit strategies in those pilot projects that were concluding in 2024. After the conclusion of the preschool nutrition project in Linxia county of Gansu province, another pilot was identified in Lixian county of the same province to continue the success story built in Linxia and deepen the awareness of early child nutritional intervention in the northwest region of China where the vulnerability is more prominent than the other regions.

In 2024, WFP China responded actively to the Government of China to extend our assistance to the disability group in Jiuxian Town of Yanqing county in the suburb of Beijing, one of the identified areas as demonstration for rural revitalization. WFP's project was designed taking into account previous assistance programmes provided by UNDP in the same area. This approach reflected the UNCT's coordinated action in partnering with the Government of China to address the last mile of vulnerability in progressing towards common prosperity and rural revitalization.

## Risk management

At the strategic level, WFP adapted rapidly and flexibly to a major upheaval in the private fundraising sector, including an economic slowdown and geostrategic shifts which led to a sharp drop in company donations after 2021. WFP adapted by pursuing new approaches (including individual giving), new partners (China Red Cross) and new locations (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region).

At the operational level, WFP increased project-level monitoring and evaluation, fulfilling the recommendations of the 2021 CSPE. Monitoring and evaluation leveraged the services of provincial level academic partners. This improved project learning, strengthening approaches to address obesity and dental caries and building sustainable local capacity in social and behavior change communication. Partners increased their capacity in project design, monitoring and inclusive approaches. WFP increased public communication on WFP's work in China and publishing more lessons on the Centre of Excellence for South-South cooperation webpage. WFP also engaged with national actors through annual retreats and project review meetings.

At the fiduciary level, WFP strengthened budget and finance training to the government implementing partners to ensure common understanding on WFP's financial rules and regulations, increased the frequency of on-spot finance check in commensurate with the scale and complexity of the project(s), and decreased the ceiling of advance payment

and increased payment installments to increase financial inspection frequency.

## Lessons learned

The preliminary findings from the centralized CSP evaluation conducted in 2024 include recommendations for China office to attach strategic focus on nutrition driven value chain development that takes an integrated approach to climate smart agriculture, food security, nutrition and risk management through a county partnership collocating solutions for impact. While WFP's approach in China is through pilot, it is important from pilot to impact. There is an expectation for investment in capacity and technical expertise to generate convincing and credible evidence for government spending and policy change. The recommendation also includes introducing measures for cost efficiency and return on investment. This can be done by leveraging the platform of China office's partnerships with technical institutions and knowledge partners to generate robust and compelling stories. The recent office restructuring that puts research high on the agenda may offer an opportunity to mitigate the weaknesses in the evidence base.

# Nurturing the Future

## Story from the Xiangxi Nutrition Improvement Project



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Children received nutritious meals from the WFP Preschool Nutrition Improvement Project in Xiangxi, Hunan Province.

Yu Xinyue, a 6-year-old preschooler living in Mao Ba Village, a remote community accessible after two-hour drive along winding mountain roads from the nearest county. Most children here are "left-behind" children, raised by grandparents, who often send them to schools on empty stomachs.

At an early age, Yu Xinyue showed signs of nutritional struggles common among rural children. Her small frame and thin limbs revealed a deficiency in micronutrients. However, she is one of the lucky ones. With her mother Peng Jianghua's care and the nutritious meals from her kindergarten, she has become a healthy, vibrant child, gaining weight and growing stronger each day. These meals not only nourish Yu but also raise her family's nutritional awareness and provide the energy she needs to focus on class.

At noon, the children line up outside the kindergarten's kitchen, waiting for their lunch. A small blackboard hangs by the kitchen window lists today's menu: chicken stewed with mushrooms, pork ribs stewed with corn, scrambled eggs with tomatoes, and stir-fried cabbage with carrots.

"Back then, we didn't really get nutrition, we only provided a simple meal of pickles and rice at school," said Peng Nanguai, the kindergarten headmaster, "Now, we change the menu daily and ensure it is nutritionally balanced."

In recent years, the Chinese government has prioritized nutrition for children, launching policies such as the "nutrition package" for infants aged 6 to 24 months and the National Nutrition Improvement Program for rural students aged 6 to 15. However, children aged 3 to 5 have often fallen through the gaps. About 4.8 million Chinese children under 5 still suffer from stunting and wasting, according to the "State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024" report. This is where the WFP steps in. A pilot project for preschool children's nutrition improvement, jointly run by the World Food Programme and Hunan Province, aims to address this policy gap for children aged 3 to 5. Since 2018, a daily subsidy of 4 yuan (\$0.57) per child has provided rural preschoolers with more varied lunches, as well as breakfast and afternoon

snacks.

"We believe that early intervention in the development of rural children is a crucial investment in human capital," said Zhao Bing, WFP China Representative and Director. "It's a key strategy to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty and achieve social equity," he said.

Thanks to the employment opportunities provided by the project, Peng Jianghua can now stay at home to care for her children while earning an annual income of 6,000 yuan by supplying chickens and ducks to Yu's preschool. Thus, Yu is no longer one of the "left-behind children."

Li Hongnian, a smallholder, no longer has to make long trips to the market or spend the whole day selling produce. "I've been a farmer my whole life. I'm glad to see my grandchildren growing healthier and stronger eating what I've planted with my own hands," he said. This shift has saved him significant time, allowing him to focus on other farm work or simply relax.

This programme integrates school meals with local agricultural production, improving children's nutrition while fostering healthy eating habits among rural families. It also creates jobs that stabilize local markets, particularly in remote rural areas.

Experts from the Xiangxi-based Normal College of Jishou University craft the menu for Shaping Village Kindergarten. "Nutritional knowledge is often lacking in remote rural kindergartens," said Tian Hong, Deputy Director of the Normal College at Jishou University. "This program bridges universities with rural kindergartens, supporting early childhood education development while encouraging graduates to advance rural education in return." she added.

WFP's involvement in Xiangxi has benefited around 7,348 preschool children from Yongshun and Longshan counties in the ethnic minority autonomous region through two phases of the programme. During the first phase, WFP encouraged local farmers to voluntarily grow crops to support the initiative. In the second phase, building on lessons learned, WFP introduced localized subsidies and provided technical training to guide farmers in cultivating more nutritious and economically viable crops, thereby fostering a sustainable relationship between local communities and the kindergarten.

A nutrition assessment conducted by the Normal College of Jishou University in September 2024 revealed significant improvement among children in the intervention group in areas such as micronutrients, stunting, underweight, wasting, overweight, and obesity. Notably, the anemia rate among these children has dropped to zero. "Nutritious meals are not just food on the plate, but also an investment in the future generation," said Zhao Bing, adding that WFP will share the practical experiences gained from this program with other regions of China and even other developing countries.

Improving child nutrition globally remains an urgent priority, and the Global School Meals Coalition, which includes China, is working together to achieve the goal of providing nutritious meals to all children by 2030.



# 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



5,487 preschool children received nutritious meals



1,981 smallholder farmers supported



6,009 people benefited from Social Behavior Change Communication



Food valued USD 101,205 purchased from smallholder farmers through home-grown school feeding supply chain



956 smallholders received the total insurance payout of USD 143,037, a significant increase of 238 percent compared to 2023



1,056 people engaged in capacity strengthening activities, including 96 participants from 34 institutions

WFP's initiatives are dedicated to improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in alignment with the rural revitalization strategy. Its efforts focus on promoting value chain development, enhancing smallholder farmers' resilience to agricultural risk, advancing the economic empowerment of women and farmers with disabilities.

In 2024, WFP facilitated capacity strengthening activities in the form of webinars, workshops and cross-project study visit, including nine official events, reaching a total of 1,056 people throughout the intervention areas of smallholder support, agricultural risk management, and nutrition improvement. These capacity strengthening activities involved a total of 96 participants from 34 institutions including government agencies of agriculture, education, health sector, business entities, universities, technical support institutions etc. in pilot project regions who strengthened their institutional and individual capacity and accountability, their programme design and implementation capacity. Notably, 11 knowledge products were produced during the year in the form of reviews, evaluations etc.

WFP continued to support the development of a robust agricultural risk management system, fostering sustainable and green agricultural development through the implementation of the Pilot Project on a Holistic Approach to Agricultural Risk Management in Jilin Province of China (the Jilin Project). This initiative aims to explore a innovative modality for agricultural revenue insurance and promote the adoption of sustainable agriculture practices, seeking to establish a replicable holistic agricultural risk management model which would help to enhance smallholder farmers' resilience to climate-related disasters and market risks, stabilize their income, and ultimately improve their livelihoods and contribute to rural revitalization in China.

The insurance mechanism, utilizing an "Insurance + Futures" model, is designed to protect farmers against revenue losses due to unforeseen circumstances such as adverse weather conditions, pests, or market price fluctuations. This insurance is activated when the actual revenue from corn production falls below the predetermined threshold which is set based on historical yields and future market prices for corn.

In 2024, due to the disparity between actual and expected yields, coupled with corn futures prices, the insured areas experienced lower-than-anticipated revenues. As a result, a payout of USD 143,037 was triggered for corn farmers in the project areas, representing a significant 238 percent increase compared to last year. This translated into an average payout of USD 513 per household and USD 162 per hectare. The project provided revenue insurance to 956 farmers (female 301, male 655), covering 885 hectares of corn land, with a total insurance premium of USD 170,228. This insurance coverage protected corn produce valued at USD 2,157,488. Notably, the futures contracts, employed by the insurance company to mitigate price risks, triggered their first payout since the project's inception, further

demonstrating the effectiveness of the "Insurance + Futures" model. The lessons and experiences gained from the "Insurance + Futures" model will be further reviewed and assessed at a policy advocacy workshop in December 2024.

The Jilin project provided technical support to 1,666 smallholder farmers (female 711, male 955) in the project area and facilitated their adoption of fertigation technology on 685 hectares of corn land. This endeavor has increased water and fertilizer use efficiency, enhanced smallholder farmers' disaster prevention and mitigation capacities, alleviated constraints of water scarcity and drought on agricultural production and elevated the land productivity. The adoption of fertigation has led to a 7.96 percent increase in the corn yield. An endline survey is being carried out in the project areas to measure the impact of the project and benefits brought to the local farmers.

Furthermore, the trainings tailored for smallholder farmers on the application of fertigation technology, along with education on agricultural insurance, further elevated farmers' awareness and competencies in risk management. A total of 107 smallholder farmers, including 50 women, participated in the trainings.

The Yanqing Project for Empowering People with Disability was initiated in April 2024. Significant progress has been observed in its first six months of implementation. A local value chain has been established, featuring two greenhouses with a capacity of 1,050 square meters, equipped with accessible facilities for disabled people to plant fruits and vegetables. By September, the greenhouses had produced 736 kg of agricultural produce, with 20% processed by the local bakery, which was upgraded by the project, into nutritional supplements for 160 children in nearby kindergartens, while the remainder was sold to local cafeterias serving the elderly and disabled, bridging access to a stable market for the supported disabled farmers. Overall, the project has created employment opportunities for 48 people with disabilities, increasing their income and promoting inclusivity within the community.

WFP continued to partner with local governments in the implementation of the pilot projects of preschool nutrition improvement programme. Hunan project (Phase II) and Sichuan project came to a conclusion in September 2024, following three years of implementation. A new project in Lixian County of Gansu province kicked off at the beginning of the year. Endline surveys for the Hunan and Sichuan project were conducted resulting in important results and findings to show the impact of WFP initiative. Nutrition knowledge of school teachers greatly improved. Anemia incidence is eradicated. The key nutrition indicators of the intervention groups show greater improvement than the control groups.

In 2024, a total of 5,487 preschool children (female 2,628, male 2859) received nutritious meals as a result of WFP's capacity strengthening initiatives to national stakeholders. WFP's initiative enhanced the enrolment rate in the supported kindergartens in Yongshun county of Hunan province by 58%. The new project initiated in Lixian county of Gansu province this year increased the daily meals subsidy from original CNY 4 per day per child to CNY 5 in line with the national standard of student nutrition improvement programme (SNIP).

WFP partners with Project Management Offices (PMOs) at provincial and county level with technical support from universities, hospitals, health care centers, etc. to promote healthy lifestyle and increase consumption of nutritious diets such as milk and soybean and less oil in line with the theme of the National Nutrition Week 2024. WFP and the implementing partners joined forces for various social and behaviors communication activities (SBCC), reaching 6,009 people (female 4,328, male 1681), including children, schoolteachers and caregivers. SBCC is closely linked with dietary guidance and monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of nutrition education. Curriculum development for food education was enhanced. 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.

Direct purchase from the local smallholders accounts for around 44% of the total food expenditures of school meals. About 222 smallholders, with the majority from low-income families, participated in the home-grown school feeding programme, who provided approximately 51,445 kg of food in the value of USD 101,205. Approximately 267 farmers received support either through the provision of production materials or technical training which helped them enhance the production capacity and increase income, more importantly, ensure higher standard of food quality, benefiting the sustainable and green development of the local cooperatives in the long run. The cross-sectoral collaboration between agriculture, education, health care sectors at the county level across different projects is further strengthened to enhance nutrition integration.

Phasing out strategies with the aim of sustainability in the pilot kindergartens in Hunan and Sichuan project were rolled out. Schools could design their nutrition-balanced menu autonomously following the guidance provided under the project. The experience sharing initiative was organized to extend the knowledge and best practices of the pilot schools to other schools in the region to ensure sustainability. During the CSP evaluation mission to the previously concluded project in Linxia county, it was observed that good practice and interventions introduced by WFP pilot project was continued in many communities.

## **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 Report 2024<sup>1</sup>, China ranks 106th among 146 countries and economies, marking a modest improvement of one position compared to 2023. Economically, the women's labor-force participation rate in China stands at 63.73 percent, a notable 14.43 per cent lower than that of men. However, China has seen progress in wage equality for similar work, advancing to 14th place, an eight-positions jump from its ranking in 2023. In terms of education, gender parity in secondary education is nearly achieved, with female students accounting for 46.62 per cent of total number of students enrolled. Furthermore, China tops the rankings for women's enrollment in tertiary education, with women comprising 78.09 percent of students, which is 11.35 percentage points higher than men. Regarding political participation, the presence of women in central leadership positions remains limited. With only 4.17 percent of ministers and 26.5 percent of parliamentarians being women, there is still a significant gender gaps in political representation in China.

WFP China has been actively advancing gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in alignment with WFP's gender policy with a gender-transformative approach. The endeavors focus on tackling the root causes of gender inequalities impacting food security and nutrition by dismantling barriers that hinder the meaningful participation of all household members, particularly women and girls, as agents of change. Furthermore, WFP China leverages food and nutrition assistance as a springboard for economic empowerment, providing women and girls with access to livelihood opportunities that enhance their equitable access to productive assets, financial services, and technologies. Through this inclusive approach, WFP China seeks to foster a more equitable food security and nutrition landscape that addresses the underlying causes of gender inequality and empowers women and girls to fully participate and benefit from these programs.

Gender-disaggregated data has been systematically gathered to inform the development of new initiatives, monitor progress, and enable evidence-based, targeted interventions to address gender disparities in the project areas in China. Gender analysis has been fully integrated into both the baseline and endline surveys of the implemented projects. The evaluation results have provided a comprehensive understanding of the existing gender gaps, as well as the progress achieved in advancing gender equality and empowering women throughout the projects. Furthermore, these findings also inform the strategic directions for future interventions, ensuring continued and effective efforts to tackle gender-related issues.

WFP China remains committed to raising gender awareness among agricultural government agencies and enabling them to take targeted actions to bridge gender gaps and advance the empowerment of rural women. In the implementation of projects in rural China, special efforts have been made to ensure women's equal opportunities to participate in the technical trainings, thereby enhancing their skills in sustainable agricultural practice, agricultural risk management and nutrition improvement. Notably, the participation of women in technical trainings has surpassed 50 percent of the total participants. These targeted interventions have not only enhanced women's access to knowledge but also promoted their adoption of agricultural technical skills and increased their decision-making power within the family. Furthermore, the preschool nutrition improvement project, by integrating home-grown school feeding modality that directly procure food materials from local smallholder farmers, particularly from women-led households, has successfully increased their incomes and improved their livelihoods.

WFP China's staff comprised of more than 71% percent women in 2024.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

China is experiencing more frequent climate-related natural disasters and extreme weather events and has endeavored to address multifaceted environmental challenges, including climate change, greenhouse gas emissions, land degradation, groundwater depletion, and air pollution. In response, China has made concerted efforts that integrate climate action with high-quality economic development, environmental protection, and international cooperation. The government of China has set the dual carbon goals - peaking carbon emissions before 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality before 2060. China has made significant strides in recent years. It has managed to reduce coal's share of energy consumption to 55.3 percent, increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption up to around 17.9 percent<sup>1</sup>.

However, China still faces ongoing issues. Climate-induced droughts and floods pose a threat to agriculture production, leading to economic instability for farmers whose incomes are closely tied to successful harvests. Farmers in remote rural areas are particularly vulnerable to environmental risks, which may push them back into poverty and affect their long-term food security. The application of fertilizers and pesticides still exists for quick and large harvests and industrialization and urbanization are accelerating, resulting in soil pollution and affecting agriculture sustainability.

WFP has incorporated various initiatives into its programme to ensure that WFP activities do not negatively affect the environment. Within the Preschool Nutrition Improvement Programme, WFP encourages the use of clean energy for cooking, replacing coal with cleaner alternatives. Each project has been equipped with electronic appliances to upgrade kitchen facilities. Consequently, the proportion of the kindergartens utilizing firewood for cooking decreased dramatically from 26.3 percent to 6.7 percent by the end of the Hunan project, and 90 percent of the kindergartens in the ongoing Lixian project now employ clean energy kitchen ranges. Meanwhile, partition plates have been introduced to minimize food waste in the school meal provision.

Agricultural production activities are an integral component of all projects, and WFP has implemented measures to promote environmentally sustainable farming practices. WFP advocates for the use of organic fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers among the supported smallholder farmers to keep the health of soil and ensure food safety for children. Notably, the Hunan project has achieved complete use of organic fertilizers. Furthermore, the adoption of trickle irrigation has been fully realized across the projects to improve water conservation and efficiency. In 2024, the Jilin Holistic Agricultural Risk Management Project has introduced fertigation to 130 farmers as a water- and fertilizer-saving technique, which also aligns with China's green transformation strategy for agriculture. The application of mulch films in each project helps retain moisture and protect the soil, with mandatory recycling requirement in place to mitigate plastic waste.

Since 2024, the WFP Environmental and Social Screening Tool has been applied to the newly launched projects, which include the Lixian Preschool Nutrition Improvement Project and the Yanqing Project for Empowering People with Disability, representing 40 percent of all ongoing field level agreements, and the results show low risks in both projects.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

The EMS has yet to be rolled out to WFP China, however, there are plans to establish the system soon. In anticipation of the EMS roll-out, WFP is initiating a series of activities that underscore the organization's commitment to sustainable practices and a culture of environmental care .

WFP's in-country travel policy adopts a forward-thinking approach aimed at reducing the total carbon emissions. By choosing the most cost-effective and environmentally friendly travel options. The office demonstrates its alignment with the core principles of EMS, which emphasizes the importance of using resources efficiently while also minimizing

environmental impact.

This commitment is further underlined by WFP switching of the office vehicles fleet from fossil-fuel-powered vehicles to electric vehicles. This switch will significantly cut carbon emissions from everyday business activities. This demonstrates the office's strong commitment to lowering the organization's overall carbon footprint, highlighting a parallel with the resource management guidelines necessary for EMS.

Moreover, WFP China is actively working with UN sister organizations to provide shared electric vehicle services, which enhances transportation efficiency. By combining office trips and assigning transportation tasks to a dedicated operator, the office is showcasing a purposeful effort aimed at making better use of transportation resources. This method not only improves operational efficiency but also encourages responsible management of the vehicle fleet, ensuring it aligns with the main goals of an EMS. The emphasis on optimizing resources and careful decision-making regarding transportation reflects a serious commitment to integrating environmental sustainability into the organization's everyday practices.

Lastly, the office continues to prioritize day to day approaches to save resources. Cloud-based solutions, such as Teams, OneDrive, and SharePoint, continue to result in a reduction in paper usage in the office. Other applications to further reduce paper-based systems are being explored. As new guidelines outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are put into place, the office hopes to reduce office supplies usage and avoid any unnecessary purchases.

# 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 integration is a core concept of the CSP as reflected 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. WFP integrates nutrition across its value chains (Act 1) and pre-school feeding (Act 2) programs through SBCC programs. Reducing malnutrition, specifically that of the vulnerable groups including smallholder farmers and the children left behind in the rural areas is integrated across all CSP activities.

To enhance the nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific impact of WFP pilot projects, 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. For the recently initiated project in Lixian county of Gansu province, the Gansu No.2 People's Hospital was brought onboard in the project to provide professional guidance and support on children's nutrition and health development.

Nutrition-sensitive value chains are the guiding principle for the smallholder support projects that WFP initiated. From the programme design stage of the Disability Empowerment project, WFP intentionally integrated the organization's conceptual framework in disability inclusion, accumulated expertise in home-grown school meal programme, and pioneering approaches to smallholder market support and local procurement. WFP developed the supply chain based on the needs of the local community of Jiuxian Town of Yanqing District, which enables the vegetables and fruits produced by the disability people in the greenhouses were transformed into nutritious bakery products and further supplied to the local kindergartens to enrich their diet.

The preschool nutrition improvement programme initiated by WFP China sought 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 promote healthy lifestyle and increase consumption of nutritious diets such as milk and soybean and less oil in line with the theme of the National Nutrition Week 2024.

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 of children with concerning health indicators identified through 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.

Monitoring and evaluation efforts to gauge the impact of nutrition interventions were strengthened with the support of national capacity nurtured under WFP's country capacity strengthening (CCS) initiative. Baseline survey, mid-term assessment and endline survey were conducted for all projects to track the progress of nutrition interventions and ensure quality nutrition-sensitive programming.

In 2024, two endline evaluations were conducted for the recently completed preschool nutrition improvement projects in Sichuan and Hunan provinces to fully assess the project impacts on child nutrition status and the nutrition awareness among the target population. The results indicate a significant reduction in stunting rates of 9.4 and 5.7 percentage points in Sichuan and Hunan respectively, and the incidence rate of anemia dropped to 0 in both projects.



The evaluation also found improvements in children's diet diversification, with a 4.9 percent increase in daily intake of food groups from baseline in Sichuan, and growth in the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) and the Food Variety Score (FVS) in Hunan. Enhanced nutrition knowledge and behavior change were identified through the questionnaire surveys, suggesting that children's nutrition knowledge score increased by 24 points, school masters' attention to nutrition training for kindergarten staff increased by 41 points, the correct response rate of caregivers' nutrition knowledge exceeded 20 percent in Hunan, and the incidence rate of children's unhealthy eating habits decreased by 11 percentage points in Sichuan.

The evaluation also flagged challenges and lessons learned, including the persistent imbalance in children's dietary structure, high rates of overweight, obesity and caries, and proposed practical recommendations to inform future initiatives and policy advocacy. Improvements in child's overweight and obesity were observed in the Xiangxi project, however, the overweight and obesity rates in Sichuan increased and were still 8.7 and 9.1 percentage points higher than the national average at endline, suggesting the need for long-term interventions, particularly in behavior change, as the Xiangxi project has gone through six years (two phases) of implementation, while Sichuan has only three years.

# Partnerships

WFP China has strengthened its partnership base and explored innovative engagement models with Chinese public and private sector partners to enhance the level of technical and financial support to WFP's food security and nutrition targets. The CSP provides an enabling framework for WFP and China to collaborate on innovative approaches to improve the nutrition of preschool children and address rural vulnerability in previous poverty counties of rural China. These activities in the provinces were also intended to strengthen the WFP-China partnership, generating lessons for global efforts to reduce hunger and facilitating fundraising and partnerships with private and public institutions in China to support domestic and international programs.

WFP has developed comprehensive and robust partnerships with government in China, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (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 negotiates overall project design and selection of partner provinces with MARA and then works with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DARA) in the selected provinces to select suitable counties for project implementation. DARA sets up a Project Management Office made up of county level officials responsible for agriculture, education, public health and market supervision to implement the project, with WFP supporting project design, beneficiary selection and monitoring. The technical cooperation model ensures strong alignment with national and provincial priorities. The government counterparts are implementation partners. For the CSP, the counterparts include agencies and technical institutions which WFP aims to empower, including provincial Directorates of Agriculture, Education, Health and academic institutions, through advice and assistance, advocacy and support for policies, systems and national programmes.

WFP works solely through country capacity strengthening (CCS). The aim of WFP's capacity strengthening is to support local authorities in poverty counties to promote targeted, innovative approaches to address the gap in livelihoods and nutrition in socio-economically less developed rural areas. WFP has focused its CCS efforts at supporting program design and engagement of non-government actors. WFP's capacity strengthening is mostly delivered through on-the-job mentoring to Directorate of Agriculture and Education staff on program design and monitoring, though WFP also delivers training on topics such as inclusion and vulnerability targeting. WFP's mentoring has largely focused on strengthening program design to include vulnerable people, promoting collaboration across government ministries, private sector and academia and strengthening project monitoring and reporting. Given China's vast geography and population, and the presence of well-funded national poverty alleviation plans, WFP focuses on promoting pilots at the provincial and county level, then working with Chinese universities to generate evidence to promote scale up of these approaches into provincial and national programs.

WFP expanded its partnerships with academic and media institutions, particularly at the provincial level, drawing on the recommendation of the previous CSPE. Increased academic partnerships brought benefits including more effective local solutions to improve nutrition and an increase in project evaluations and evidence generation. Expanded media partnerships helped raise WFP's profile and supported private fundraising.

In alignment with WFP Global Private Sector Strategy 2020 - 2025, WFP seeks support from Corporates and Foundations, individual donors and Ultra High-Net-Worth Individuals (UHNWI). For Corporates and Foundations, WFP ensures the continued stewardship of its current partners and actively secures new contributions from new partners to support nutrition programmes in China. For individual giving, WFP works with local NGO partners and raised from individuals through fundraising platforms such as Tencent to support nutrition programmes in China, Laos and Cambodia. WFP signed an agreement with the China Red Cross Foundation, which will pave the way for an expanded array of fundraising initiatives to support WFP's programs across Asia and Africa. WFP also explored the approach of launching "self-owned" platforms with local NGOs in accordance with the charity law in China. For UHNWI, WFP is working with Family Tradition and Philanthropic Trust Committee of China Charity Federation and explores ways of engaging UHNWIs in the mainland of China.

To expand WFP's activities in the Hong Kong market, WFP is actively seeking cooperation with both government fundraising partners such as private banks, family offices, chambers of commerce, high-end clubs, etc. to leverage their networks and expertise.

WFP entered into a strategic partnership agreement with the Association of Family Offices (AFO) in July. This collaboration aims to harness AFO's extensive network of leaders and high-net-worth individuals across Asia, with the goal of eliminating hunger, fostering resilience, and extending food, assistance, and hope to those in greatest need.

## Focus on localization

Localization is best amplified in the implementation of WFP China's domestic programme. In addition to 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. In the new project initiated in Lixian county of Gansu province, Gansu provincial second people's hospital was brought onboard to the project management team to assist with the nutrition assessment and monitoring, as well as nutrition education and training activities. Through this new project, the School Doctor Initiative was introduced with the aim to nurture one special doctor in each and every WFP supported kindergarten through Training of Trainers (ToT). These trained school doctors will be able to provide basic and daily health monitoring and dietary guidance to the children locally. 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

WFP collaborates well with United Nations Country Team. WFP contributes to UNSDCF results group 1 (People and Prosperity), the Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation Group and Cross Cutting Theme Groups on Gender, Disability and Leave No One Behind. WFP provided project lessons to inform the new UN Common Country Analysis and gender strategies. UN agencies collaborate on awareness raising in Beijing, including International Women's Day and 16 days of activism on preventing violence against women and are finalizing a SOP for inter-agency referral of PSEA. WFP leveraged UNICEF's focus on supporting national nutrition programs to ensure a coherent approach to nutrition interventions in the WFP supported pre-school feeding programs in the provinces. UNICEF reported strong collaboration with WFP on nutrition approaches. WFP, IFAD and FAO were also increasingly working together on specific policy initiatives such as the rice value chain.

In 2024 WFP engaged with Yanqing local government and launched a project that aims to empower persons with disabilities (PDW) through capacity development and value chain activities.

The project is a relay along the pathway that UNDP had earlier paved. WFP continues the momentum of the good collaboration between UN agencies and the government. UNDP helped the development of a bakery for the PDW with training. To scale up the marketing of the bakery products, WFP tries to help build the value chain starting from the greenhouses so that the produce could be supplied to the bakery and local schools, creating job opportunities for PWD along the value chain.

The relay from UNDP to WFP demonstrated UN's steadfast commitment to continue the support to the government's effort in leaving no one behind.

# Financial Overview

The year 2024 marks the penultimate year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025, WFP received 59.2 percent of the total country portfolio needs for the CSP's length. In 2024, the annual needs-based budget of USD 4.4 million at the country office level was fully resourced through carry-forward funding and newly mobilized resources. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) remained a key resource partner through its annual contribution. Furthermore, contributions from China's private sector were key to meeting resource needs.

WFP's operations in China are centered on the Changing Lives agenda within a single Strategic Outcome. This approach emphasizes piloting innovative initiatives, such as school feeding programs, supporting smallholder farmers, and enhancing humanitarian cooperation with China. As a result, funding has been predominantly allocated to long-term capacity-strengthening and resilience-building activities.

**Strategic Outcome 1**, aimed at improving nutritional status and livelihoods, comprises three activities:

**Activity 1:** The earmarked contribution from a private sector partner has facilitated WFP's continued support for integrating smallholder farmers into a nutrition-sensitive value chain in rural areas.

**Activity 2:** This activity, which provides advisory support for expanding nutrition-sensitive school feeding programs, received over 100 percent of its annual implementation plan. Funding was sourced through individual giving, private sector contributions, and flexible annual funding from MARA. Donations from individuals were raised via local online fundraising platforms.









**Activity 3:** This activity was resourced through MARA's annual contributions and carryover funds from previous years, which facilitated development and humanitarian cooperation with China.

In 2024, expenditures were lower than the available resources. Total expenditure amounted to approximately USD 2.3 million at the Country Office level, representing 43 percent of the annual available resources and 87 percent of the annual implementation plan. Activity 1 utilized 55 percent of its allocated budget and 80 percent of its implementation plan, while Activity 2 expenditures accounted for 62 percent of its budget allocation and 98 percent of the implementation plan. Notably, this included the completion of three pre-school feeding pilot projects in rural China. Activity 3, focused on the facilitation of development and humanitarian cooperation with China, utilized 72 percent of its 2024 implementation plan budget. Furthermore, approximately USD 0.94 million of non-activity-specific resources and USD 2.09 million other resources balance (including activity level and Direct Support Cost level) will be carried forward into 2025.

In 2024, WFP also received an annual Government Counterpart Contribution (GCC) from the Chinese government, as outlined in the jointly signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to Strengthen a Partnership for Global Hunger Solutions and Development. This contribution significantly supported the operational costs of the China Office. Of the total resources available, 100 percent were directed multilateral contributions, with no funding received from the Internal Project Lending or 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	3,420,848	2,142,538	3,588,778	1,865,585
SO01: Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025	3,420,848	2,142,538	3,588,778	1,865,585
Activity 01: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	1,542,831	717,030	1,048,945	574,423
Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders	1,414,703	1,031,508	1,634,350	1,009,395
Activity 03: Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	463,313	394,000	905,484	281,767
Non-SDG Target	0	0	943,426	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	3,420,848	2,142,538	4,532,204	1,865,585
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	980,145	552,300	838,337	467,421
Total Direct Costs	4,400,992	2,694,838	5,370,541	2,333,006

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 286,064	 175,164	 79,091	 79,091
Grand Total	 4,687,057	 2,870,002	 5,449,632	 2,412,097

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] "Health Diet in China", WHO, <https://www.who.int/china/health-topics/healthy-diet>.

[2] UNICEF China and China Nutrition Society launch the State of the World's Children (SOWC) 2019, <https://www.unicef.cn/en/stories/unicef-china-and-china-nutrition-society-launch-state-worlds-children-sowc-2019>, 24 October 2019.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The World Economic Forum, "Global Gender Gap 2024" published in June 2024, [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2024.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2024.pdf).

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China, Annual Report 2024: Responding to Climate Change: China's Policies and Actions, <https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/ldqhbh/wsqtzkz/202411/W020241106685054014098.pdf>, November 2024.

# Annex

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.



# 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	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 01: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders</b>						
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	40	20	
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	5	6	
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	3	5	
<b>Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders</b>						
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	40	1,036	
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	3	3	
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	4	6	
<b>Activity 03: Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China</b>						
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	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥3	=2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
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**Target Group:** Value - **Location:** China - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0		>500	573.89		WFP programme monitoring
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**Target Group:** Volume - **Location:** China - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0		>0.5	0.74		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥4	=1	1	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	<b>Overall</b>	196.1		>50	51.45	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	<b>Overall</b>	291,345.6		>100,000	101,204.53	291,345.6	WFP programme monitoring
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# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP survey

## 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> FLA - <b>Location:</b> China - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥50	50	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> FLA - <b>Location:</b> China - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥33	33.33	0	WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable		=6	6		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Photo © WFP/Yanqing PMO

Smallholder farmer, participating in the Yanqing Project for Empowering People with Disability, working in the greenhouse.

**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.*

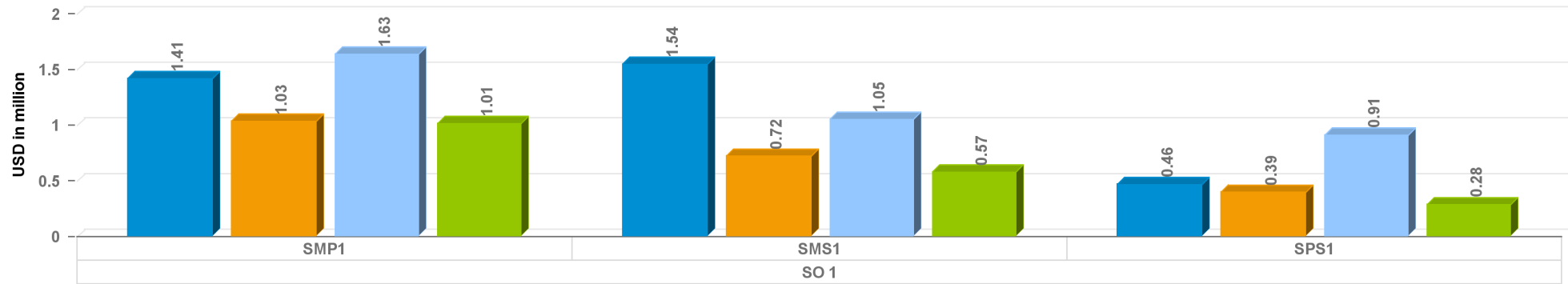


# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2022-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	1,414,703	1,031,508	1,634,350	1,009,395
		Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	463,313	394,000	905,484	281,767
		Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	1,542,831	717,030	1,048,945	574,423
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,420,848</b>	<b>2,142,538</b>	<b>3,588,778</b>	<b>1,865,585</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	943,426	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>943,426</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>3,420,848</b>	<b>2,142,538</b>	<b>4,532,204</b>	<b>1,865,585</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>980,145</b>	<b>552,300</b>	<b>838,337</b>	<b>467,421</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>4,400,992</b>	<b>2,694,838</b>	<b>5,370,541</b>	<b>2,333,006</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>286,065</b>	<b>175,164</b>	<b>79,091</b>	<b>79,091</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>4,687,057</b>	<b>2,870,002</b>	<b>5,449,632</b>	<b>2,412,097</b>

  
 Michael Henning  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

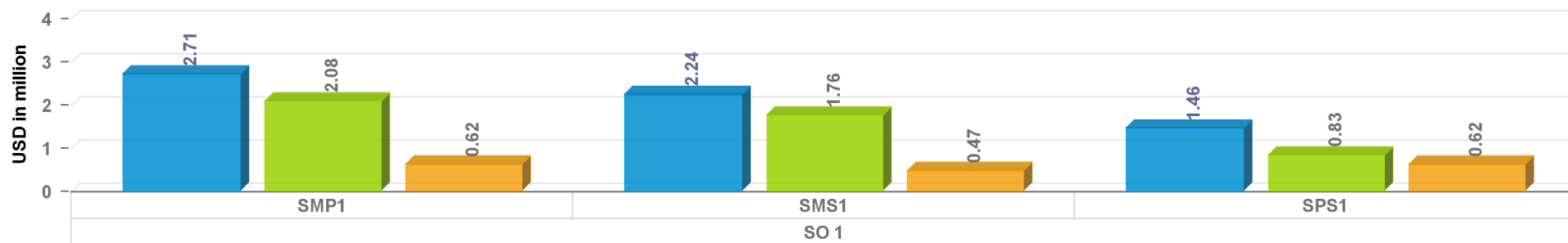
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## China Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	3,505,635	2,708,992	0	2,708,992	2,084,037	624,955
		Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	3,807,324	2,235,262	0	2,235,262	1,760,740	474,522
		Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	1,115,105	1,457,707	0	1,457,707	833,990	623,717
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>8,428,064</b>	<b>6,401,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,401,960</b>	<b>4,678,767</b>	<b>1,723,193</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	943,426	0	943,426	0	943,426
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>943,426</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>943,426</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>943,426</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>8,428,064</b>	<b>7,345,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,345,386</b>	<b>4,678,767</b>	<b>2,666,619</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,005,687</b>	<b>1,510,860</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,510,860</b>	<b>1,139,945</b>	<b>370,916</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>10,433,751</b>	<b>8,856,247</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,856,247</b>	<b>5,818,712</b>	<b>3,037,535</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>678,194</b>	<b>404,926</b>		<b>404,926</b>	<b>404,926</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>11,111,944</b>	<b>9,261,172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,261,172</b>	<b>6,223,638</b>	<b>3,037,535</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Hermling, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures