



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

China

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	5
Changing Rural Lives	8
Programme performance	10
Strategic outcome 01	10
Cross-cutting results	12
Gender equality and women's empowerment	12
Protection and accountability to affected people	14
Environmental sustainability	15
Nutrition integration	17
Partnerships	19
Financial Overview	21
Data Notes	24
Annex	25
Figures and Indicators	26
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	26
Cross-cutting Indicators	28

Overview

Key messages

- Investing in rural transformation closes gaps in nutrition, resilience and access to opportunity.
- Adopting a "whole of society approach" to partnership facilitated solution co-creation and impact.
- Advancing pilot-to-policy pathways that support learning from localized innovation into provincial and national policies.

China's development has entered a new phase, shifting from rapid expansion toward high-quality, inclusive, and sustainable growth. As the country works to reduce urban-rural disparities and ensure that vulnerable groups benefit from modernization, WFP's China Country Strategic Plan (CSP) supports this transition by leveraging its comparative advantage in last-mile delivery and capacity strengthening.

WFP's engagement is guided by the "for China, with China, and from China" approach, reflecting a partnership that has evolved beyond traditional food assistance. WFP acts as a force multiplier—convening stakeholders, advising on policy, strengthening institutions, and aligning national efforts with global best practices and the SDGs.

Through the CSP, WFP contributes to national priorities under the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan, with a focus on:

- nutrition and food security;
- sustainable and climate-smart agriculture;
- innovation in rural modernization; and
- resilient and inclusive rural livelihoods.

WFP mobilizes domestic public and private resources to ensure that its interventions—though modest relative to China's scale—deliver high catalytic value. Pilot projects are designed to generate public goods, replicable models, and policy relevant evidence.

With more than 200 million smallholder farmers nationwide, WFP's pilot projects target remote communities with limited infrastructure, market access, and financial services. These pilots help farmers increase productivity, secure decent employment, and benefit from advancement of China's agriculture and rural development. Special attention is given to people with disabilities to ensure inclusive participation in rural value chains.

With regard to nutrition, China has made significant progress in reducing child stunting and wasting, yet urban-rural gaps persist, and the double burden of obesity and micronutrient deficiency is growing. WFP's pilots in school feeding, nutrition improvement, and smallholder support respond to these evolving needs by promoting healthy diets, behavior change, and food system transformation.

For example, the Jilin Integrated Agriculture Risk Management Project (Jilin Project for short), demonstrated the effectiveness of the "insurance + futures" model, which pilot a holistic agricultural risk management approach in rural China. Evidence generated through the project informed the provincial government's 2025 *Agricultural Insurance Implementation Plan*, which—for the first time—introduced premium subsidies for revenue insurance. This milestone reflected WFP's role in evidence-driven policy advocacy and generated broader interest in green and inclusive financing.

Momentum is also building around preschool nutrition improvement, with calls from scholars and think tanks to prioritize early childhood development in the *Fifteenth Five-Year Plan*. WFP's pilot projects in multiple provinces have generated evidence that pre-school nutrition improvement supports a whole-of-society approach¹ to human capital investment.

The "Pilot to Policy" pathway remains a defining feature of WFP's engagement in China. By facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue, strengthening cross-sectoral coordination, and supporting integrated risk management solutions, WFP helps translate local innovation into institutionalized, scalable, and sustainable change.

In recognition of this contribution, two WFP-supported projects—the Jilin Project and the Gansu preschool nutrition programme—were acknowledged as best practices in the Sixth Global Solicitation on Best Poverty Reduction Practices.

Their learnings were also disseminated through the Centre of Excellence for Rural Transformation's Knowledge Sharing Platform, further demonstrating the value of systematic learning, documentation, and dissemination. Sustained efforts in knowledge management ensure that lessons learned continue to inform future programming and strengthen the resilience of rural communities.

Operational context

People-centered empowerment and social inclusion



WFP's presence in China supports national and subnational efforts to address remaining food security and nutrition gaps while contributing to China's SDG17 partnership agenda. Under the CSP, WFP focuses on improving the nutrition and livelihoods of left-behind groups in rural areas, including preschool-aged children and smallholder farmers—particularly those with disabilities through a series of pilot projects to generate evidence of best practices.

WFP works through national and subnational government partners, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, provincial departments, and county-level authorities responsible for agriculture, education, health, and market supervision. Project Management Offices (PMOs) bring together government, private sector partners, academia, women's organizations, and organizations of persons with disabilities. Evaluations consistently identify PMOs as a key success factor, enabling cross-sectoral collaboration and innovation.

All WFP assistance in China is delivered through the country capacity strengthening modality. WFP provides upstream technical support in project design, nutrition behaviour change, and smallholder value chain integration. Pilot projects serve as testbeds for innovative approaches to preschool nutrition improvement, climate-resilient agriculture, and inclusive rural development. Evidence generated from these pilots informs policy dialogue and supports the scale-up of successful models. 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 to 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 is aligned with the *Fourteenth Five-Year Plan (2021-2025)*, which in 2025 was specifically focused on high-quality development, rural revitalization, and modernization of the food and agriculture sectors. In the annual meeting of the legislature, the Government also reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening food security, promoting

innovation, and reducing persistent urban-rural disparities.

In 2025, China also released a national guideline on nutrition and healthy food consumption to 2030 titled "The Outline for the Development of Food and Nutrition in China 2025-2030", setting dietary targets and calling for the mainstreaming of nutrition throughout the entire food system—from production, through to processing and consumption. The guideline highlights the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups and promotes public awareness of balanced diets, healthier cooking methods, and traditional food culture.

China also initiated preparations for the *Fifteenth Five-Year Plan (2026-2030)*, while the United Nations Country Team and the Government agreed on the UNSDCF 2026-2030, reinforcing shared priorities on poverty reduction, rural revitalization, and human capital development.

Despite achieving upper-middle-income status and ranking "high" on the Human Development Index, China continues to face challenges related to income inequality, demographic shifts, environmental pressures, and uneven access to services. Addressing these disparities requires strengthened social protection, institutional reforms, and inclusive rural development strategies.

WFP's CSP is aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, SDG 2.2 on ending all forms of malnutrition, and UNSDCF Outcome 1 on reducing poverty and urban-rural inequality. As domestic programmes are fully funded through resources mobilized within China, project locations are selected in consultation with national authorities to ensure that limited resources are directed to the most underserved counties.

WFP's CSP is integrated within the *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025*, through which the UN system collaborates with national partners to deliver integrated, results-oriented support to advanced sustainable development and contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Collectively, UN system interventions informed policy frameworks, piloted scalable models, and institutionalized innovation, with a strong focus on women empowerment and reaching those furthest behind.

WFP continued to strengthen UN inter-agency collaboration in 2025, contributing to a coordinated UN system response in support of China's national priorities on rural revitalization, nutrition, and high-quality development. Through active engagement in the UN Country Team (UNCT), WFP supported joint planning, evidence generation, and policy dialogue aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

WFP worked closely with UN agencies under Outcome Groups on Poverty Reduction, Social Protection, and Human Development, contributing technical expertise on food security, nutrition, and inclusive rural livelihoods. These collaborations ensured that WFP's pilot experiences informed broader UN analytical work, including joint assessments, thematic reports, and policy recommendations to government counterparts.

For example, in 2025 WFP expanded its support to Pengshui County in Chongqing, responding to requests from the Government and the UN Country Team to strengthen high-quality rural revitalization efforts. This joint programming approach reflects the UNCT's commitment to working cohesively to addressing the "last mile" of vulnerability and advancing common prosperity.

Risk management

To mitigate risk, WFP integrates institutional strengthening measures into project design and implementation. This includes systematic project implementation support, regular technical backstopping, and tailored training for executing and implementing agencies. These efforts help ensure that local partners can meet programme standards, manage resources effectively, and sustain results beyond the pilot phase. While progress has been made through targeted capacity development efforts, risks remain as an increasing number of WFP-supported pilot projects are implemented by county-level authorities with limited prior experience in WFP programme management procedures.

WFP also prioritizes risk-informed planning, ensuring that programme design accounts for operational, fiduciary, and contextual risks. Close collaboration with government partners, private sector actors, and technical institutions enables early identification of challenges and joint development of mitigation strategies. Continuous monitoring and adaptive management further support timely adjustments to safeguard programme quality and accountability.

Overall, WFP's approach to risk management focuses on strengthening local systems, enhancing institutional readiness, and ensuring that pilot initiatives can be scaled safely and sustainably.

Lessons learned

An evaluation of the China country strategic plan for 2022-2025 was conducted in 2024. The evaluation concluded that WFP was providing relevant support as China shifts its focus from poverty alleviation to rural revitalization and common prosperity. The evaluation made recommendations and highlighted lessons learned with respect to increasing the duration and tightening the geographic focus of country strategic plan programmes, while also bringing together successes from past pilot projects into a comprehensive package of policy support.

The CSP evaluation highlighted the importance of an integrated, nutrition-driven value chain approach that links climate resilience, food security, and risk management within coordinated county partnerships. Pilot projects demonstrated that locally collocated solutions generate stronger and more sustainable impact when agriculture, education, and health actors work together. A key lesson is the need for greater investment in technical expertise and evidence generation to ensure pilots produce credible data that can inform government policy and justify public expenditure. Strengthening monitoring, research, and documentation from the outset increases the likelihood that successful models will be scaled. The evaluation emphasized the value of cost-efficiency and return-on-investment analysis, recommending deeper collaboration with technical institutions and knowledge partners.

Changing Rural Lives



© WFP/Zhang Yiwen

Children enjoy a nutritious breakfast at Yanguan Town Central Kindergarten in Lixian, Gansu.

In the quiet mountain village in Beijing's Yanqing District, the morning sun warms the roof of a community greenhouse where 45-year-old Li Shuhua begins her day. For most of her life, Shuhua living with a physical disability and caring for her elderly parents and young children—had no steady income and few opportunities to participate in community life. "I used to feel like I had no path forward," she says. "I wanted to support my family, but I simply had no way."

That changed in 2024, when WFP and the Yanqing government launched the Sunshine Greenhouse Disability Empowerment Project, an initiative designed to bridge inclusive livelihoods with local nutrition support. Built with adaptive agricultural tools, and technical training supported by WFP, the greenhouse offered Li her first stable income—and an avenue back into society. "Now I can work close to home and contribute to my family," she says with calm pride. "I feel hopeful again."

Shuhua is among 74 persons with disabilities and family members now cultivating vegetables through two WFP-supported accessible greenhouses. With free seedlings, fertilizers, and technical guidance, these farmers have become contributors to a local value chain that WFP helped establish from the ground up. Fresh produce harvested from the greenhouses is transformed at a nearby bakery—upgraded with WFP-provided equipment—into nutritious snacks for kindergartens, elderly dining tables, and community support centres. What began as a livelihood pilot has grown into an inclusive and sustainable value chain—one that empowers people with disabilities, strengthens local food systems, and ensures nutritious food reaches those who need it.

Hundreds of kilometers away in Lixian County, Gansu Province, WFP is helping address a different yet equally critical challenge: the hidden hunger affecting preschool-aged children. When the Preschool Nutrition Improvement Project began, a baseline survey of 749 children revealed worrying trends—stunting, underweight conditions, and limited dietary diversity. Many preschools lacked basic kitchen facilities, while teachers had little access to nutrition knowledge or food safety training. For many left-behind children, meals were repetitive, low in nutrients and often insufficient.

To address these gaps, WFP partnered with local authorities in Gansu Province, nutrition experts, and partner agencies to strengthen preschool children's nutrition. The programme links school meals with local agricultural production, improving children's diets while fostering healthy eating habits among rural families.

Weekly menus were redesigned to incorporate whole grains, dairy products and iron-rich foods while reducing sugar. Central kitchens were upgraded with modern equipment—cutting meal preparation time in half—and teachers, cooks and health workers received practical training on nutrition, child feeding and food safety. A real-time feedback mechanism now allows schools to adjust meals based on children's preferences and health needs, while procurement of ingredients from local farmers supports rural livelihoods.

When Principal Zhai first joined WFP's project in Lixian County, she aimed to simply follow the programme's guidelines for her students. A year later, she became a driving force for nutrition empowerment, sharing her expertise with fellow teachers and inspiring change in rural communities. With support from WFP facilitated training, she created interactive nutrition lessons tailored to children's needs—from "healthy eating challenges" to colourful food-rainbow games—and turned her modernised kitchen into a learning hub.

"Our children thrived on the new meals, but many parents didn't know how to support healthy eating at home," she explains. Determined to bridge this gap, she began developing simple, practical demonstrations that parents could replicate. Soon, her work drew attention beyond her own school. Invited to lead a workshop at Baiguan Town's preschool, she shared techniques for creating balanced menus, engaging children through play, and designing nutrition activities that make learning joyful. Fellow principals quickly began adopting her ideas, exchanging tips and recipes with her. "We're not just teaching children to eat vegetables," she says. "We're raising a generation that understands and values nutrition."

Recognizing the broader needs, Principal Zhai is now planning a "Healthy Kitchen Open Day," where parents will cook alongside teachers and learn how to prepare WFP-inspired meals using everyday ingredients. She envisions piloting the activity in her own school before expanding it to other kindergartens. "WFP didn't just improve our meals," she reflects. "It empowered us to create a community where children, parents, and educators all work together to nurture healthy, thriving lives."

Today, more than 1,650 children in Lixian benefit from more diverse meals, better health and stronger nutrition habits. Teachers report that children now have fewer sick days, higher energy levels, and greater engagement. Parents are sharing home-cooked recipes in group chats, inspired by what their children learn at school.

Together, these initiatives demonstrate WFP's integrated approach — anchored in empowering local stakeholders to design and implement cross-sectoral solutions, while localizing knowledge and practices. This ensures that successful models can be sustained and replicated, nourishing both livelihoods and futures.

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

In 2025, WFP delivered a comprehensive package of capacity strengthening activities, including webinars, workshops and study visits, reaching 570 participants across interventions in smallholder support, agricultural risk management, and nutrition improvement. These activities engaged 430 participants from 170 institutions including government agencies, private sector partners, universities and technical organizations, who enhanced their institutional and individual capacities in programme design, implementation and accountability. A total of seven knowledge products including reviews, policy briefs, and evaluations were produced to support evidence-based decision making.

As part of the Jilin Project, WFP facilitated a policy advocacy workshop involving provincial and local authorities, insurance and futures companies, donors, and technical experts. The workshop reviewed the achievements of the "insurance + futures" model and explored pathways for scaling this innovative approach to strengthen farmer resilience. A policy brief consolidating stakeholder perspectives was produced, and a lessons-learned workshop captured insights to inform provincial and national policy processes.

An endline evaluation conducted by a local agricultural research institute confirmed significant environmental and economic gains. The project improved resource efficiency and increased crop yields for more than 1,000 corn-farming households. Farmers achieved a 30.7% reduction in water use and a 24.2% reduction in fertilizer use, while the "insurance + futures" scheme increased income protection by raising insurance coverage from 45% to 85%. More than 95% of participating farmers expressed high satisfaction and willingness to continue applying the practices.

Following the pilot's completion, the Jilin provincial government issued its 2025 *Agricultural Insurance Implementation Plan*, formally endorsing the "insurance + futures" model. This milestone represents a major step toward institutionalizing revenue insurance in China and demonstrates WFP's catalytic role in evidence-driven policy advocacy. The project also inspired broader interest in the financial sector, with the financial services company presenting the model to the Asia Finance Cooperation Association as an example of green and inclusive financing supporting rural revitalization. At the 2025 World Economic Forum "Summer Davos" meeting, WFP's work in China was recognized for its innovative approach to the food-water nexus. The WFP Report showcased how the WFP project in Jilin served as a best practice for resource conservation and the smallholder livelihood improvement.

Under WFP's Yanqing Disability Empowerment Project (Yanqing Project in short), two accessible greenhouses supported by WFP produced seven harvests of vegetables and fruits, which were processed into nutritious snacks at a WFP-supported bakery and supplied to two nearby kindergartens, benefiting 160 children. Additional harvests were sold to local cafeterias, indirectly benefiting elderly and disabled residents. With WFP-provided equipment, the bakery increased production capacity and achieved a 30% increase in sales revenue, improving incomes for bakery workers. Since inception, the project has supported 76 persons with disabilities and their family members to access employment and income opportunities along the value chain.

In 2025, WFP continued its partnership with local governments to implement preschool nutrition improvement pilots in Lixian County of Gansu Province, supporting efforts to strengthen early childhood nutrition and promote home-grown school feeding models. A total of 1,650 preschool children received nutritious breakfasts because of WFP's capacity-strengthening support, representing an increase of 107 children compared to the previous reporting period.

School menus were continuously optimized based on beneficiary feedback and recommendations from the baseline survey, ensuring alignment with nutrition-sensitive meal standards. WFP facilitated three centralized training sessions with provincial and prefecture-level technical institutions, benefiting 1500 kindergarten teachers and caregivers who strengthened their skills in nutrition, child feeding, and food safety.

To reinforce the home-grown component of the programme, 13 smallholder households were incentivized to participate in the school meal supply chain. These farmers received technical training and agricultural inputs to improve production quality and reliability, contributing to more diverse and locally sourced ingredients for school meals.

Monitoring data showed measurable improvements in children's well-being. The average attendance rate in participating kindergartens increased by 2.3 percent compared to the year prior to project introduction. Children's nutritional status also improved, with anaemia prevalence in one kindergarten decreasing from 8.6 percent to 7.8

percent, demonstrating the positive impact of the nutritious breakfast programme.

Participating smallholder farmers reported increased incomes, earning an average of RMB 7,000 per household per year through engagement in the home-grown school feeding supply chain. Teachers highlighted improvements in children’s energy levels, engagement, and eating habits, noting that the programme strengthened both school-based nutrition practices and community awareness of healthy diets. Local government authorities got insight from this project and have already introduced the menu to other schools under the government-run school meals programme, demonstrating a positive spillover effect in the project area.

In 2025 WFP launched the Rural Children’s Nutrition and Health Demonstration Project in Pengshui County, Chongqing (Pengshui Project in short). The initiative addresses undernutrition and overnutrition by integrating nutritional supplementation, physical activity, and health education to improve the health and nutrition of rural children. The interventions focus on dietary diversification, micronutrient supplementation and behaviour change communication.

With WFP’s support, milk was provided as supplementary nutrition support to around 700 children amid their daily school meals, providing micronutrient enrichment. WFP through its cooperating partners Meituan Foundation and One Foundation rolled out two sessions of game curriculum themed on milk and vegetable, alongside technical support from Sichuan Normal University, to promote nutrition knowledge among children in a hands-on manner. Teaching kits were distributed in line with the delivery of online and offline practical training in eight kindergartens. Beyond this project, WFP’s engagement with the Meituan Foundation and local authorities led to expanded healthy playgrounds installed in remote rural kindergartens beyond Pengshui County.

WFP achieved its planned results by strategically aligning partnerships and financial resources to support WFP’s programme. WFP maintained and expanded partnerships with key corporate donors, ensuring continued funding flows. Meituan provided support to WFP both in-kind and cash contributions. The renewal of the fundraising license from the Ministry of Civil Affairs also enabled WFP to raise funds locally through NGOs and digital platforms, which helped to expand public engagement via Tencent and Meituan.

WFP takes different approaches to address the following key challenges in partnership.

Regulatory Compliance: Operating under local fundraising regulations requires official authorization. WFP addressed this by securing the government fundraising license and partnering with registered local NGOs, ensuring all activities complied with national laws.

Sustainable Engagement: Maintaining long-term donor interest amid evolving priorities was a challenge. WFP fostered deeper collaboration through co-created campaigns (e.g., with Meituan on "Balanced Eating, Active Living") and efforts to diversify resource partnerships to build resilient funding networks.

WFP’s partnerships with private sector demonstrated how WFP effectively linked financial resources and partnerships to measurable results, addressing challenges through collaborative models and bringing impact on the ground. The "Healthy Together" campaign jointly launched by WFP and Meituan Foundation during the annual 2025 World Food Day celebrations generated over 826 million exposures on social media. WFP also established a volunteering forum, labelled the "Youth Impact Crew" to engage the next-generation of leaders, strengthening WFP’s visibility and building a sustainable model for youth-led advocacy and fundraising—fostering long-term behavioural and attitudinal shifts toward food security and social responsibility.

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

WFP continued to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment across all programme activities in 2025, ensuring that interventions addressed the specific needs, roles, and constraints of women in rural areas. Capacity-strengthening efforts emphasized the participation of women in decision-making processes, value chain activities, and nutrition-related behaviour change initiatives.

Efforts focused on tackling the underlying causes of inequality in food security and nutrition in rural China, encompassing measures to enhance women's equitable access to productive resources, climate-smart agricultural technologies, inclusive markets and knowledge on nutrition that are essential for sustainable food security, resilient livelihoods and improved nutrition outcomes. WFP pilot projects actively engaged rural women and girls in their rural communities. These interventions reached thousands of rural households and contributed to greater empowerment of women and girls, expanded their access to sustainable livelihood opportunities, improved their nutritional status, and strengthened women's empowerment outcomes within rural communities. By situating its work within national priorities such as rural revitalization and global commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals, WFP helped to foster a more equitable food security and nutrition landscape, while advancing the long-term empowerment of women and girls to fully participate in and benefit from sustainable development.

In smallholder support projects, WFP promoted inclusive value chain development, encouraging women farmers to participate in training sessions, production groups, and market-linkage activities. For example, in Yanqing the project demonstrated strong women's empowerment outcomes, with women—many of whom are caregivers of persons with disabilities—benefiting from accessible livelihood opportunities in greenhouse cultivation and bakery processing. These activities contributed to enhanced income, confidence, and social participation among women in the community.

In preschool nutrition improvement pilots, WFP supported the capacity development of female teachers, caregivers, and health workers, who play a central role in shaping children's nutrition practices. Training was provided on nutrition, food safety, and child-feeding to strengthen professional skills and enable leadership in promoting healthy diets within schools and households. The Home-Grown School Feeding model sourced food directly from local smallholder farmers—particularly women-led households—contributing to increased income and strengthened livelihoods while also advancing women's empowerment. By prioritizing procurement from women farmers, the initiative enhanced their economic empowerment, visibility and leadership within local food systems, while simultaneously improving nutrition outcomes for children and fostering more inclusive rural development.

WFP also worked with local partners to ensure that women's empowerment was embedded in project design, monitoring, and community engagement, including the collection of sex-disaggregated data and the use of participatory approaches that amplify women's voices. These efforts contributed to more equitable access to programme benefits and supported broader government priorities on women's development and rural revitalization. Gender analysis was embedded throughout the project cycle, with both baseline and endline surveys incorporating a comprehensive assessment of gender dynamics. The evaluations generated robust insights into existing disparities and documented tangible progress in promoting women's empowerment. These findings are now shaping the strategic orientation of future programming, ensuring that WFP continues to pursue women's empowerment and evidence-driven approaches that effectively tackle structural barriers to women's empowerment and foster people-centered development outcomes.

WFP has continued to prioritize women's empowerment by strengthening the capacity of agricultural government agencies to recognize and address disparities faced by women, thereby supporting targeted actions that advance the empowerment of rural women. Within project implementation, deliberate measures were taken to guarantee women's equal access to technical training opportunities. The training achieved a marked increase in women's participation, equipping them with enhanced skills in sustainable agricultural practices, risk management, and nutrition improvement. These interventions not only expanded women's access to knowledge but also facilitated the application of agricultural technologies and reinforced their role in household decision making.

Collectively, these efforts underscore WFP's commitment to integrating women's empowerment approaches across its programmes, advancing women's empowerment in rural areas by addressing structural barriers hindering women's equitable access, effective participation, leadership and empowerment in food security and sustainable agricultural development. Such actions contribute to empowering women and girls not only as agents of change in their communities but also as key drivers of resilient livelihoods, inclusive growth and long-term rural revitalization.

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)

WFP continued to integrate environmental sustainability across programme design and implementation in 2025, supporting national efforts to promote climate-smart agriculture, resource efficiency, and resilient rural development. All pilot activities were designed to minimize environmental impact while strengthening the capacity of local institutions to adopt sustainable practices.

Under the Jilin Project, WFP promoted climate-smart farming practices that reduced environmental pressures and improved resource use efficiency. The endline evaluation confirmed substantial gains, including a 31 percent reduction in water use and a 24 percent reduction in fertilizer application, demonstrating the effectiveness of integrated approaches that combine agronomic training, risk management tools, and farmer education. These results contributed to improved soil health and more sustainable production systems.

WFP also supported the adoption of low-input, environmentally friendly cultivation techniques in the Yanqing Project. Greenhouse production models emphasized efficient water use, organic soil management, and reduced chemical inputs. Training provided by agricultural experts strengthened farmers' understanding of sustainable cultivation, contributing to improved environmental stewardship within the community.

In preschool nutrition improvement pilots, WFP encouraged environmentally responsible food procurement and kitchen management, including reduced food waste, improved storage practices, and the use of energy-efficient equipment in upgraded central kitchens. These measures supported safer, more sustainable food environments for young children while reinforcing local government priorities on green development.

WFP also strengthened partner capacity to apply risk-informed environmental practices, including the use of checklists, monitoring tools, and reporting mechanisms consistent with WFP's global EMS standards. Regular field visits and technical backstopping helped local authorities and implementing partners identify potential environmental risks early and take corrective actions where needed.

Across all activities, WFP worked with government partners to ensure that environmental considerations were embedded in planning, monitoring, and capacity-strengthening efforts, contributing to China's broader goals on ecological conservation, climate adaptation, and high-quality rural revitalization.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Environmental Management System (EMS) was formally rolled out in WFP China in 2025, enabling significant strides in reducing the environmental footprint of operations. WFP China Office has launched multiple initiatives to enhance the sustainability of its daily office operations:

Energy: WFP completed a comprehensive switch to energy-efficient LED lighting across all office spaces and are progressively replacing the office vehicle fleet with electric vehicles (EVs), significantly reducing direct emissions and energy consumption.

Waste: An office waste segregation system has been implemented, with clear guidelines and designated collection points for recyclables, compostables, and general waste.

Sustainable Procurement: Procurement guidelines were updated to include environmental criteria, mandating the consideration of product lifecycles, energy efficiency, and supplier environmental certifications.

Awareness & Training: Regular staff training sessions were held and internal communications were disseminated to build environmental awareness. These sessions covered EMS procedures, waste management practices, and the broader sustainability outcomes of our projects, fostering a culture of responsibility and continuous improvement.

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 China CSP as reflected in the sole strategic outcome of the CSP. WFP continued to prioritize nutrition integration across all programme activities in 2025, ensuring that interventions addressed the dietary needs of vulnerable groups while strengthening local systems to deliver sustained nutrition outcomes. Nutrition considerations were embedded in project design, capacity-strengthening activities, monitoring frameworks, and policy engagement.

WFP integrated nutrition objectives into smallholder value chain activities, promoting the production and supply of diverse, nutrient-rich foods for school meal programmes. In Lixian County, the engagement of local farmers in the home-grown school feeding supply chain supported both improved child nutrition and enhanced rural livelihoods, demonstrating the effectiveness of linking agricultural development with nutrition outcomes.

In the Yanqing Project, WFP supported the cultivation of fresh vegetables and fruits that were processed into nutritious snacks for kindergartens and community centres. This approach strengthened local food systems, increased access to healthier foods, and promoted inclusive livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities. In 2025, WFP and UNICEF jointly organised a nutrition session at Jiuxian Kindergarten. Fresh produce from the greenhouse was used as teaching materials to introduce preschoolers to healthy eating habits through interactive learning. Additionally, a pediatric nutrition expert provided training to enhance the school teachers' capacity in delivering food education.

In preschool nutrition improvement pilots, WFP supported the development of nutrition-sensitive menus, incorporating whole grains, dairy products, and iron-rich foods while reducing sugar and low-nutrient items. The project in Lixian starts from menu design that are nutritionally appropriate and compatible with the local reality, as well as in accordance with the national nutrition standards for preschool children. The central kitchen that is to provide nutritious breakfast to the children in the project kindergartens are advised to select food materials taking into consideration localization, nutritiousness, ease of cooking and cost. School menu was timely adjusted during the school semester taking into consideration of availability. In the newly launched Pengshui project, WFP promoted the inclusion of milk in the local school meals menu to ensure quality micronutrient supply.

Social and behavior-change communication strategy is implemented highlighting the importance of food and nutrition advocacy in early childhood to culture dietary diversification and healthy lifestyle. Training provided to teachers, caregivers, and health workers strengthened their capacity to promote healthy feeding practices, food safety, and age-appropriate nutrition education. These efforts contributed to improved dietary diversity and measurable reductions in anaemia among participating children. Thematic events were organized during the "520" National Nutrition Week featuring nutrition education activities, engaging local stakeholders, aimed at promoting community awareness on health and nutrition. A specialized training package covering nutrition, health, and lifesaving topics was implemented at the project kindergarten. This initiative is expected to lead to more effective positive behaviour change on healthy eating behaviour, balanced diet, supported by three dedicated experts to provide social behaviour change sessions.

WFP encouraged fostering community leaders as nutrition advocates, disseminating information about balanced diets. One of the experienced school principals trained by the nutritionist in the Gansu No.2 People's Hospital went to the more remote kindergarten to deliver nutrition messaging. This Training of Trainer peer exchange enhanced the knowledge transfer and skills of frontline workers, ensuring that nutrition education reached the grassroots level.

Monitoring and evaluation efforts to measure the impact of nutrition interventions were strengthened through WFP's country capacity strengthening initiative. Baseline survey was conducted for all projects to track the progress of nutrition interventions and ensure evidence and theory-based design and quality nutrition-sensitive programming. The results of baseline survey for Gansu project were shared with the project community, providing a scientific basis to refine nutrition interventions, optimize breakfast menus, and develop targeted nutrition education programs.

In 2025, WFP through technical partner Beijing Normal University completed a baseline survey for the Pengshui project. The baseline survey provided updated nutrition and diet situation analysis in the project areas. The preliminary findings of the survey revealed unbalanced dietary structure and unhealthy eating habits for local children, as well as caregivers' weak understanding of nutrition. The baseline report will be finalized in early 2026, followed by a sharing

session among stakeholders. Based on the preliminary findings and recommendations from the baseline survey, the local county Maternal and Child Health Hospital organized nutrition education and messaging in late November for the school teachers in the project areas.

In 2025, the nutrition needs of China's rapidly ageing rural population were highlighted as a national concern. There are about 120 million elderly people aged 60 and above in rural areas, accounting for 23.81% of the rural population, and the number continues to rise. With the acceleration of urbanization, a large number of young and middle-aged laborers migrate for work, leading to an increasing number of empty-nest and solitary elderly in rural areas. As a result, "difficulty in having meals" has become a common food security concern for rural seniors. Many rural elderly people face mobility and financial constraints, and are often unable to consume three daily meals. Consequently, the diet of rural seniors is monotonous, their nutritional intake is severely insufficient, and chronic illnesses are prevalent. The elderly have insufficient protein intake, which directly leads to frequent health problems such as anemia and osteoporosis. In response, WFP added an additional focus on this new demographic change and engaged with different actors to explore practical and scalable solutions for the elderly people's meals assistance. Formative research has been conducted to identify barriers and enablers.

Across all activities, WFP worked with government partners to strengthen nutrition governance, including the use of evidence from pilot projects to inform policy dialogue on early childhood nutrition and food system transformation. These efforts aligned with national priorities on balanced diets and contributed to China's broader goals under the Healthy China 2030 framework.

Partnerships

WFP continued to leverage strategic partnerships to enhance the impact, sustainability, and visibility of its pilot initiatives in China. Collaboration with government counterparts, technical institutions, academia, private sector actors, and civil society organizations remained central to WFP's capacity-strengthening mandate and its contribution to national priorities on rural revitalization, nutrition, and inclusive development.

WFP 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 both domestically and internationally.

At the national level, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and concerned ministries to align pilot activities with policy priorities and strengthen institutional capacities for integrated programme design. Provincial and county-level partnerships enabled the implementation of nutrition improvement, smallholder support, and risk management pilots, ensuring strong local ownership and sustainability.

To enhance the nutrition-sensitive impact of WFP pilot projects, WFP intentionally expanded its strategic partnership network beyond the traditional agriculture sector. New engagement with Chinese Nutrition Society was expanded in 2025 to seek potential technical collaboration.

WFP China also extended partnerships with the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MoCA) and National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) to better support individual giving fund-raising activities and facilitate alignment with national priorities.

WFP deepened collaboration with technical institutions and research organizations, which played a critical role in evidence generation, training delivery, and policy analysis. These partnerships supported the development of knowledge products, evaluations, and policy briefs that informed decision-making at provincial and national levels.

In alignment with *WFP Global Private Sector Strategy 2020 - 2025*, WFP sought support from Corporates and Foundations, individual donors and Ultra High-Net-Worth Individuals. Corporates and Foundations provided funding for WFP's programmes and facilitated advocacy for SDG2 in China. WFP maintained and expanded partnership with the private sector seeking to leverage its bridging role to enable those companies to better fulfill their corporate social responsibilities (CSR).

WFP explored creative approach working with private sector. For example, WFP and the Meituan Foundation jointly launched a public awareness campaign centered on promoting "Balanced Eating, Active Living" through integrated "Nutrition + Physical Activity + Education" interventions. The collaboration focuses on improving preschool children's health and nutrition in rural China, through leveraging e-commerce platforms for public fundraising and advocacy promotion, particularly around World Food Day. The campaign also raised awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), primarily goals to achieve Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and reduce food waste (SDG 12.3). The campaign generated over 826 million exposures. It successfully built an initial brand collaboration ecosystem, engaging 18 brands in diverse sectors including dining, sports, and retail.

WFP launched the Youth Impact Crew in 2025 as a volunteer initiative that brings together next-generation leaders committed to supporting WFP's Zero Hunger mission. The initiative aims to cultivate long-term youth engagement, strengthen understanding of WFP's work, and mobilize resources toward meaningful social impact. With upcoming field trips and key donor events planned for 2026, the Youth Impact Crew will continue to strengthen youth engagement, expand WFP's visibility, and mobilize next-generation support and help WFP reach its fundraising goals.

Focus on localization

Localization remained a central feature of WFP's programme approach in 2025, ensuring that pilot initiatives strengthened local systems and institutions and could be sustained without external support. WFP worked closely with county governments to embed interventions within existing structures, aligning with China's priorities on high-quality development and rural revitalization.

WFP invested heavily in capacity strengthening, providing training, technical backstopping, and joint field missions that equipped local partners to manage nutrition improvement, smallholder support, and risk management activities. These efforts helped institutionalize practices such as nutrition-sensitive menu design, and integrated risk management, ensuring continuity beyond the pilot phase.

Localization was further advanced through partnerships with local enterprises, cooperatives and community organizations. In Yanqing, greenhouse and food-processing activities were led by local cooperatives, creating inclusive livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities. In Lixian, smallholder farmers supplied fresh produce to kindergartens, demonstrating how community-anchored value chains can improve both nutrition outcomes and rural incomes.

WFP also supported local partners to integrate environmental sustainability and nutrition governance into programme design and monitoring, embedding safeguards and food safety standards into county systems. Collaboration with local research institutions strengthened evidence generation, enabling counties to document results, inform policy dialogue, and advocate for scale-up.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

The UNCT Joint Mission to Pengshui County marked a pivotal moment in advancing the UN's collective commitment to the SDGs and the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" (LNOB). The mission was led by WFP Country Director and brought together 14 UN agencies to explore Pengshui's experiences in poverty alleviation, rural revitalization, and inclusive development. The mission culminated in a proposal by LNOB Theme Group to designate Pengshui as a demonstration county for LNOB. The report named the *Last Mile to Inclusion: Advancing the LNOB Agenda in China* was documented through collaboration of the LNOB Theme Group.

Financial Overview

1. Executive Summary

The year 2025 marks the penultimate year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026, which has been successfully extended to the end of 2026. WFP China's operations remain dedicated to the "Changing Lives" agenda, shifting focus toward long-term capacity-strengthening, resilience-building, and innovative piloting. By the end of 2025, the annual needs-based budget of 4.5 million USD at the country office level was fully resourced through a combination of carry-forward funding and newly mobilized resources, of which 71 percent came from domestic public partners and 29 percent from private sector partners within China. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) remained a key resource partner through its annual contribution. Additionally, private sector contributions were key to meeting resource needs.

2. Strategic Framework and Partnership Synergy

WFP's mission in China is consolidated under a single Strategic Outcome focused on improving nutritional status and livelihoods. This strategy is underpinned by a robust partnership model:

Government Collaboration: A significant Government Counterpart Contribution (GCC) was received via the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to "Strengthen a Partnership for Global Hunger Solutions and Development," which supported the China Office's operational costs.

Resource Diversity: Funding was secured through directed multilateral contributions, private sector earmarked funds, and local online fundraising platforms for individual giving. Notably, no funding was required from Internal Project Lending or the Immediate Response Account, and 99 percent of available resources were directed multilateral contributions from public and private partners within China, while the remaining 1 percent consisted of locally generated miscellaneous income, such as VAT refunds and asset disposal proceeds.

3. Operational Pillars: Strategic Outcome 1

The "Changing Lives" agenda aimed at improving nutritional status and livelihoods, comprises three activities:

Activity 1: Rural Value Chains and Inclusion WFP successfully integrated smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chains. A key focus was placed on inclusivity by developing facility-based agriculture to support people with disabilities in rural areas. Two pilot projects in this sector were concluded in 2025.

Activity 2: Nutrition-Sensitive School Feeding This activity provided advisory support for expanding school feeding programs. Supported by individual giving and flexible funding, WFP successfully launched new school feeding pilot projects during the year.

Activity 3: Humanitarian and Development Cooperation Leveraging annual contributions and carryover funds, this activity facilitated high-level humanitarian cooperation with China. Fundraising campaigns for this sector were launched and supported directly by partners.

In 2025, expenditures were lower than the available resources. Total expenditure amounted to approximately 1.4 million USD at the Country Office level, representing 28 percent of the annual available resources and 72 percent of the annual implementation plan. Activity 1 utilized 56 percent of its allocated budget and 61 percent of its implementation plan. Notably, this included the completion of two smallholder farmer related pilot projects in rural China. Activity 2 expenditure accounted for 46 percent of its budget allocation and 84 percent of the implementation plan. New school feeding pilot projects have been launched. Activity 3, focused on the facilitation of development and humanitarian cooperation with China, utilized 61 percent of its 2025 implementation plan budget. Various domestic fundraising campaigns were successfully launched and kindly supported by the partner directly. Furthermore, approximately 0.19 million USD non-activity-specific resources and 2.42 million USD other resources balance (including activity level and Direct Support Cost level) will be carried forward into 2026.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	3,488,475	1,672,245	2,255,382	1,060,290
SO01: Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025	3,488,475	1,672,245	2,255,382	1,060,290
Activity 01: Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	1,569,993	439,146	474,520	267,713
Activity 02: Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders	1,431,615	523,426	969,493	441,857
Activity 03: Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	486,868	709,673	623,717	350,721
Non-activity specific	0	0	187,652	0
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,420,661	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	3,488,475	1,672,245	4,676,043	1,060,290
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	775,356	307,082	403,687	356,895

Total Direct Costs	 4,263,831	 1,979,327	 5,079,730	 1,417,185
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 277,149	 128,656	 88,833	 88,833
Grand Total	 4,540,980	 2,107,984	 5,168,563	 1,506,017

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Zhang Laiming, Fang Jin, et al. (2025, November 24). Awareness and forward-thinking on the development of children's undertaking during the '14th Five-Year Plan' period. China Development Observation. <https://cdo.developress.com/?p=17313>

Operational context

[1] United Nations Development Programme. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CHN>.

Annex

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	
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	20	97	
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	2	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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	3	
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	16	470	
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	2	8	
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	2	4	
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	14

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Programmes - Location: Beijing Shi - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥3	=1	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Value - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	573.89		>500	881.25	573.89	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Volume - Location: China - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
2.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0.74		>0.5	1.8	0.74	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Programmes - Location: Beijing Shi - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥4	=2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Volume - Location: Beijing Shi - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	51.45		>50	75.88	51.45	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: value - Location: Beijing Shi - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	101,204.53		>20,000	21,187.47	101,204.53	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA - Location: China - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	=100	100	50	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLA - Location: China - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	=100	100	33.33	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6		≥6	6	6	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Courtesy of One Foundation

Children enjoying the launch of the Nutrition and Health Project for Rural Children in Pengshui, Chongqing.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

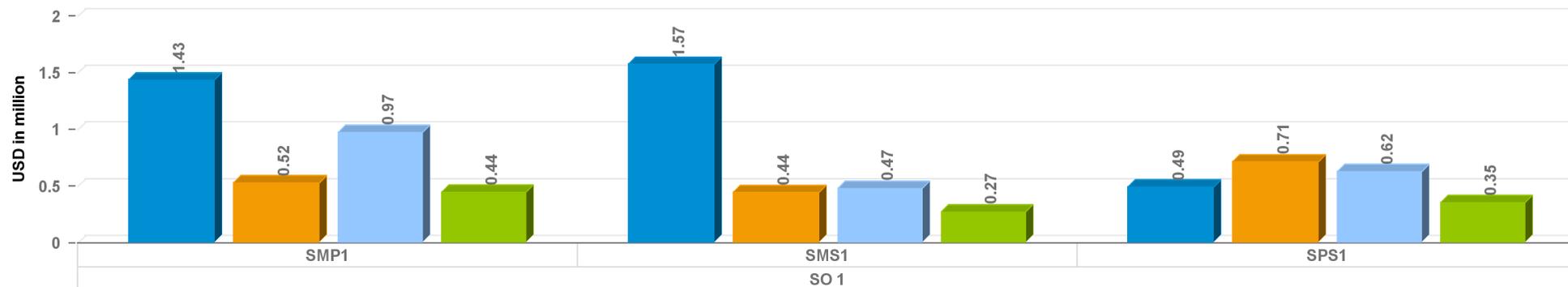
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	187,652	0
		Provide advice and assistance on extending nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes to national stakeholders	1,431,615	523,426	969,493	441,857
		Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	486,868	709,673	623,717	350,721
		Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	1,569,993	439,146	474,520	267,713
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,488,475	1,672,245	2,255,382	1,060,290
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,420,661	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,420,661	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,488,475	1,672,245	4,676,043	1,060,290
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			775,356	307,082	403,687	356,895
Total Direct Costs			4,263,831	1,979,327	5,079,730	1,417,185
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			277,149	128,656	88,833	88,833
Grand Total			4,540,980	2,107,984	5,168,563	1,506,017


 CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

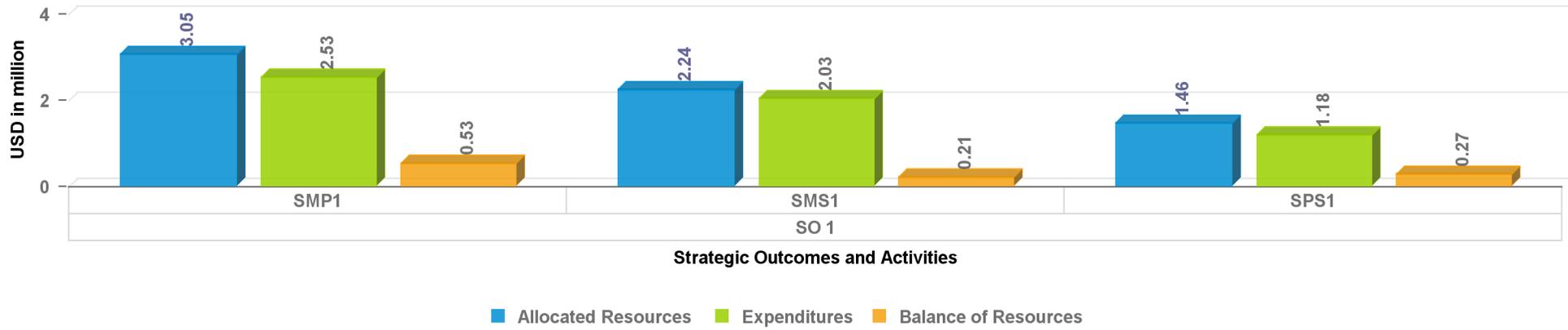
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Left-behind groups in rural areas of China have improved nutritional status and livelihoods in line with national targets by 2025

Code	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 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	4,937,249	3,053,530	0	3,053,530	2,525,894	527,636
		Provide advice and assistance on integrating smallholder farmers into nutrition-sensitive value chain to national stakeholders	5,377,316	2,235,261	0	2,235,261	2,028,453	206,808
		Provide facilitation for development and humanitarian cooperation with China	1,601,974	1,457,707	0	1,457,707	1,184,711	272,996
		Non Activity Specific	0	187,652	0	187,652	0	187,652
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,916,539	6,934,149	0	6,934,149	5,739,057	1,195,092
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,420,661	0	2,420,661	0	2,420,661
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,420,661	0	2,420,661	0	2,420,661
Total Direct Operational Cost			11,916,539	9,354,810	0	9,354,810	5,739,057	3,615,753
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,781,043	1,543,632	0	1,543,632	1,496,840	46,793

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

Annual Country Report

China Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			14,697,582	10,898,442	0	10,898,442	7,235,897	3,662,546
			955,343	493,758		493,758	493,758	0
			15,652,925	11,392,201	0	11,392,201	7,729,655	3,662,546

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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