

Evaluation of China WFP Country Strategic Plan 2022–2025

WFP Executive Board - November 2025

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Country context

- China is the second largest economy in the world
- Extreme poverty eradicated in 2020; however, uneven **poverty rates** persist
- Following the eradication of extreme poverty, national priorities have shifted toward rural revitalization
- China faces nutrition challenges including overweight, obesity & micronutrient deficiency



Insight 1: Relevance, alignment & strategic direction

- CSP strategically addresses the root causes of food insecurity in China
- Strong alignment with national priorities & UN priorities
- Fragmented strategy led to an unclear strategic trajectory limiting the ability to show results
- Separation of Centre of Excellence/CSP hinders coherent engagement

Insight 2: Evidence generation & use

- Evidence generation was high-volume but did not always inform China's policymakers of the potential added value for scaling up pilot interventions
- Limited insight into decision-makers' needs impeded uptake of WFP's strategic support
- Support helped provincial partners to target the most vulnerable, but experience not leveraged to inform national level



- Value chain activities show mixed potential for sustainability
- Nutrition initiatives stronger potential due to focus on behaviour change
 & capacity strengthening
- Challenges included dispersed locations & short funding cycles
- Planning & evidence gaps hindered scope for scale-up and funding

Recommendations

Transition to a **post-CSP** relationship with China

Set out an **ambitious strategy** to grow the WFP-China partnership

Increase the length & tighten the **geographic focus** of CSP programmes

Develop women's empowerment approaches & include people with disability in project design

Invest in WFP China's capacity to **generate credible evidence** for decision making