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Country Strategic Plans

For approval

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China Country Strategic Plan (2017–2021)

Duration	1 March 2017–31 December 2021
Total cost to WFP	USD 29,136,415
Gender marker*	2A

* <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

Executive Summary

Over the past 35 years, China has experienced a significant economic transformation and made remarkable progress in poverty reduction and social development. The country has the largest population in the world at more than 1.3 billion people, meaning that its achievement of the 2015 Millennium Development Goal target of halving the proportion of its people suffering from hunger accounted for almost two thirds of such reductions globally.

Despite substantial progress in reducing hunger and malnutrition, the Government continues its efforts towards its goal of ensuring food security and nutrition across China recognizing that almost 150.8 million people remain undernourished and – given the magnitude of the population – its 9.4 percent stunting, 19.6 percent anaemia and 25 percent overweight rates represent serious national and global burdens. While China's economic growth has helped it attain high human development status, challenges remain in reducing residual poverty and inequality and extending successful national programmes to marginalized communities.

This country strategic plan is the product of extensive consultations with the Government of China and other partners, and reflects the WFP-China Memorandum of Understanding to Strengthen Partnership for Global Hunger Solutions and Development signed on 2 March 2016. Under the framework provided by the Memorandum of Understanding and in compliance with laws, rules and regulations of China and WFP, the WFP China Office functions as a WFP centre of excellence for enhancing South–South cooperation and supports China's domestic efforts to promote food security and nutrition and forge public-private partnerships in support of food security and nutrition targets. WFP's cooperation with China will contribute to the following five strategic outcomes:

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- Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020.
- Year-round livelihoods of smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces enhanced.
- Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round.
- Assistance provided to enhance food security and nutrition in select developing countries in line with their prioritized targets under Sustainable Development Goal 2 by 2030 and
- Work to enhance food security and nutrition in targeted “poverty counties” and selected developing countries supported year round by increased private-sector resources and public-private partnerships.

The country strategic plan will contribute to China’s 13th National Five-year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2016–2020), Food and Nutrition Development Plan (2014–2020), National Child Development Plan for Poverty-Stricken Areas (2014–2020) and sector-specific plans of action, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016–2020) and Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. It is also aligned with President Xi Jinping’s statement and the joint press communiqué issued at the September 2015 High-Level Roundtable on South–South cooperation.

Draft decision*

The Board approves China Country Strategic Plan (2017–2021) (WFP/EB.1/2017/7/8/Rev.1) at a total cost to WFP of USD 29.1 million.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country Analysis

1.1 Country Context

1. Over the past 35 years, China has experienced rapid and substantial economic transformation and made remarkable progress in poverty reduction and social development. Between 1980 and 2015, China's gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an average of 9.8 percent per year, and its per capita gross national income increased from USD 312 in 1980 to USD 7,684 in 2014.
2. China's economic growth has helped it attain high human development status, ranking 90th on the Human Development Index in 2014.¹ However, despite such progress, China faces challenges in reducing residual poverty and inequality. Disparities in income among provinces and between urban and rural areas widen, with the Gini coefficient rising from 29.11 in 1981 to 46.9 in 2014.² The National Bureau of Statistics estimated the poverty rate in rural areas at 7.2 percent in 2014 based on China's national poverty line³ and equating to 70.17 million people.⁴ Poverty, hunger and malnutrition are largely concentrated in specific populations in remote and rural mountainous areas.
3. China's population – the largest in the world at 1.371 billion – 48.8 percent women and girls – grew by 0.5 percent in 2015.⁵ Average life expectancy increased from 67.8 years in 1981 to 76.3 years in 2015 – 77.6 years for women and 74.6 for men. In 2000, there were six employed adults for every person aged over 60; by 2030 there will be barely two should current trends continue. China's Gender Inequality Index in 2014 was 0.191, ranking it 40th of 188 countries.⁶ In 2014, girls accounted for 47.84 percent of secondary school students and 46.26 percent of primary school students,⁷ but illiteracy rates among people aged 15 and above were 7.40 percent for women and girls and 2.51 percent for men and boys.

1.2. Progress Towards SDG 2

Progress on SDG 2 targets

Access to food

4. Using 9 percent of the world's arable land, China has been able to feed more than 20 percent of the world's population. China's grain output outpaced population growth for most of the period 1983–2015. In 2013, the per capita calorie supply reached 3,108 kcal per capita per day comparable to levels in Brazil at 3,263 kcal.⁸ Modern technology – machinery, fertilizer and irrigation – and policy changes have been credited as fundamental drivers of China's agricultural growth over the past three decades.
5. Following rapid urbanization in recent decades, roughly 56.1 percent of the population lives in urban areas, compared with 26 percent in 1990;⁵ the National New-type Urbanization Plan (2014–2020) seeks to increase this proportion to 60 percent by 2020. Urbanization has been accompanied by rising incomes and a burgeoning middle-income class, resulting in a shift in dietary patterns from a grain-based diet to a more protein-rich (meat and dairy) and diversified (fruits and vegetables) diet.

¹ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

² World Bank: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=CN&name_desc=false; National Bureau of Statistics of China 2015. China Statistical Yearbook 2015. Available at <http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2015/indexeh.htm>

³ The most recent rural poverty alleviation standard, released in 2010, is Renminbi (RMB) 2,300 per capita per year, almost equivalent to the international standard of USD 2.30 per day in 2011 constant prices.

⁴ A recent study by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) showed this figure to underestimate the true national poverty rate by 10–20 percent because of sampling issues.

⁵ National Bureau of Statistics of China 2016. China Statistical Yearbook 2016.

⁶ UNDP. 2014. Gender Inequality Index for 2014. Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>.

⁷ Report on China's Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (2000–2015).

⁸ Food Security Portal, facilitated by IFPRI. Available at: <http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/api/countries/fao-calorie-supply-p>

Ending malnutrition

6. China achieved the Millennium Development Goal target of halving the proportion of its people suffering from hunger by 2015. That achievement accounted for almost two thirds of the global reduction in malnourished people between 1990–1992 and 2012–2014, the number in China falling by 138.1 million and the prevalence of undernourishment decreasing from 24 to 11 percent. According to the Report on the Chinese People’s Nutrition and Chronic Disease Situation (2015),⁹ the adult malnutrition rate is 6 percent nationally, 3.2 percent of children are stunted and 9.0 percent are underweight. Anaemia rates among adults and children over 6 were approximately 9.7 percent. All of these figures represent reductions compared with 2002.
7. Malnutrition rates exhibit significant demographic disparities. Undernutrition among children under 5 remains high in rural areas, especially in poor rural areas. While stunting rates for children under 5 are 4.3 percent in urban areas, they reach 18.7 percent in poor rural areas – 19.5 percent among boys and 17.6 percent among girls. Concerted efforts are needed in poor rural areas to reach the national target of less than 7 percent among children under 5 by 2020.
8. While malnutrition remains a problem, there has recently been a significant increase in overnutrition – overweight and obesity rates – with 30.1 percent of adults overweight and 11.9 percent obese. Chronic diseases are increasingly prevalent, with 25.2 percent of adults exhibiting high blood pressure and 9.7 percent diabetes.

Smallholder productivity and incomes

9. The more than 200 million smallholder farmers in China dominate its rural landscape, produce the majority of national food production and manage 95 percent of cultivated land. Despite the rapid expansion and significant upgrading of China’s transport infrastructure, many remote locations have poor infrastructure and services. Limited access to financial services, markets and value chains continues to prevent smallholders from capitalizing on national efficiency gains. Strategic outcome 2 of this country strategic plan (CSP) helps particularly poor and food-insecure smallholders in frequent need of assistance to join value chains and improve their livelihoods.
10. Mass internal migration flows within China exceeded 200 million people in recent years.¹⁰ While this has increased income for the rural population as a whole, it has also pushed up the cost of rural labour and the agriculture sector has exhibited a net loss of productive labour. Some farmers cope with lost productive capacity by reducing agricultural investment, shifting from multi-cropping to single cropping, or even abandoning land.

Sustainable food systems

11. China is among the most disaster-prone countries in the world; agro-meteorological disasters¹¹ alone affected 21.77 million ha of crops and 186.2 million people in 2015, resulting in RMB 270.4 billion – 0.5 percent of GDP – of direct economic losses.⁵ Droughts and floods reduce China’s potential grain output by an estimated 20 million mt per year. Vulnerability is exacerbated by the expansion of agricultural production into areas prone to natural disasters.
12. Poor maintenance of water conservation systems increases the vulnerability of valuable farmland to natural disasters, especially in western China. Population growth, industrialization, urbanization, dietary change and variations in temperature and precipitation associated with climate change will further challenge the sustainability of food systems.

⁹ National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People’s Republic of China: Available at <http://www.moh.gov.cn/zhuz/spaqyyy/201506/4505528e65f3460fb88685081ff158a2.shtml>

¹⁰ Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of China, 2013.

¹¹ Including droughts, floods, waterlogging, landslides, debris flows, typhoons, wind, hail, low and freezing temperatures and snow.

Macroeconomic environment

13. China's macroeconomic growth is expected to continue, albeit at a slower pace, over the period of the CSP. Under President Xi Jinping, China has embarked on economic reforms designed to rebalance the economy and reduce social inequalities. Significant efforts are under way, for example, to pivot the economy away from its main focus on domestic infrastructure investment and exports towards a supply-side structural adjustment and innovation-based model.
14. The Government continues to attach priority to ongoing agricultural modernization, despite the reduction in agriculture's contribution to GDP from 29.9 percent in 1980 to 9.3 percent in 2015.¹² Manufacturing and services increased their share of GDP from 5.3 to 41.8 percent over the same time period and also remain government priorities.¹³
15. China's growing investments, trade and aid reflect its increasingly influential role in the global political economy. The 2014 Chinese White Paper on Aid reported that China's foreign aid was RMB 89.34 billion (approximately USD 13.4 billion)¹⁴ in 2010–2012 more than half of it allocated to Africa – China is currently Africa's largest trading partner. While still a developing country itself, China is becoming a major development partner and provider of support through South–South cooperation (SSC) drawing on its economic and development experience to help other developing countries tackle their challenges.
16. China's policies have fostered an increasing role in global trade and investments that affect food security. The country's leading roles in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and New Development Bank, establishment in 2000 of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation launch in 2013 of the One Belt, One Road initiative, and expansion of the China Development Bank's international portfolio all marked important steps in the consolidation and stepping up of Chinese development cooperation.

Key cross-sector linkages

17. China regards education for all as critical and provides nine years of compulsory education throughout the country, with net enrolment rates among school-age boys and girls exceeding 99 percent since 2008. The national-level illiteracy rate dropped from 6.7 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2014, while illiteracy among adolescents dropped from 2.8 to 1.0 percent over the same period.⁷ There are, however, significant gender disparities among adults over the age of 25: only 58.7 percent of women in this age group have some secondary education compared with 71.9 percent of men. China's extensive school feeding programme, through which the Government provided school meals to 33.6 million schoolchildren in 2015, is seen as having important education as well as nutrition outputs.
18. CSP implementation will incorporate information and recommendations from a participatory gender analysis to be completed in early 2017 to ensure that the strategic outcomes deliver results in terms of gender equality and that the main objectives and activities are gender-transformative.¹⁵

¹² Ministry of Agriculture of China. 2015. Agriculture in China.

¹³ United Nations Statistics Division.

¹⁴ At the United Nations operational exchange rate as at October 2016.

¹⁵ "Gender-transformative" refers to transforming unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources and decision-making between women and men, and support for gender equality and women's empowerment.

1.3 Hunger Gaps and Challenges

19. The China zero hunger strategic review identified a number of areas that require particular attention in addressing national food and nutrition challenges and achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 targets. These include:
- i) extending national nutrition programmes to marginalized communities;
 - ii) promoting climate-resilient, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive food systems;
 - iii) establishing more efficient, inclusive and safer food value chains; and
 - iv) building resilience against shocks and stresses for enhanced food and nutrition security.

1.4 Country Priorities

Government

20. Despite significant strides in reducing hunger and malnutrition, the Government continues its efforts to ensure the availability and accessibility of food throughout China. Policies over the past 35 years have emphasized increasing agricultural production, enhancing farmers' incomes, promoting rural development and ensuring national food self-sufficiency. The 2014 No. 1 Central Document signalled a relaxation of China's grain self-sufficiency policies and import structure. Previous guidelines measured national food security by gauging food self-sufficiency, setting targets of at least 95 percent for food self-sufficiency and 100 percent for grain self-sufficiency. The National Plan to Promote Modern Agriculture (2016–2020)¹⁶ sets the goal of maintaining grain production capacity at 550 million mt and outlines the need to improve the capacity to coordinate two markets and two resources.¹⁷ It also highlights the importance of appropriate import policies and structures for diverse products, channels and methods, and promotes the use of international markets to complement China's comparative advantages. Recent policies place stronger emphasis on sustainable agricultural development in recognition of increasing global demographic, environmental and health challenges.
21. Since 2012, the National Leading Group for Addressing Climate Change has led China's strengthening of planning, management and implementation mechanisms to address climate change. The National Development and Reform Commission is responsible for centralized administration and formulated a National Plan for Addressing Climate Change (2013–2020). Special programmes to mitigate the impacts of climate change, such as rainfall harvesting in Xinjiang province and climate forecasting in Ningxia province, have also been implemented.
22. China's Food and Nutrition Development Plan (2014–2020) sets the targets of reducing stunting among children under 5 to less than 7 percent and reducing anaemia prevalence to less than 10 percent by 2020. The National Child Development Plan for Poverty-Stricken Areas (2014–2020) aims to reach 40 million rural children in 680 counties. This plan prioritizes early intervention to increase child survival and promote healthy child development from birth to the completion of compulsory education. The goal is to bring child development in the targeted counties into line with national averages.
23. China's 13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development provides for poverty reduction programmes, including developing specialized industries, relocating the poorest farmers and implementing a social protection policy, to achieve its objectives of eliminating absolute poverty and substantially reducing relative poverty by 2020. Government policies stress the principle of development-driven poverty reduction, combining social assistance with sector-specific development, optimizing the roles and functions of central and local government, extending support to vulnerable groups, and continuing to fund poverty-reduction initiatives.

¹⁶ http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2016/10/20/content_281475470945910.htm

¹⁷ The two markets refer to domestic and foreign markets, and the two resources to internal and external resources.

United Nations and other partners

24. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2016–2020 identifies three priority areas: i) poverty reduction and equitable development; ii) improved and sustainable environment; and iii) enhanced global engagement.
25. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has assisted China in addressing specific problems in the agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry sectors. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has been a critical partner in WFP's collaboration with the Chinese Government since the 1990s. In June 2015, the World Bank approved a new USD 150 million project to support poverty reduction in China's western Gansu, Guizhou and Sichuan provinces. The project is designed to promote the organizational efficiency, economies of scale and market linkages of farmer cooperatives through a business-and market-oriented approach to poverty reduction.

2. Strategic Implications for WFP

2.1 WFP's Experience and Lessons Learned

26. WFP's partnership with China began in 1979 and has evolved with China's socio-economic development. Its programme in China was WFP's largest in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and has never been matched in terms of beneficiary numbers. WFP and China worked with food-insecure communities through the integrated agricultural development approach led by the Ministry of Agriculture. While WFP's involvement in these projects officially ended in 2005, the effects of the integrated approach continue. Lessons learned from WFP's previous operations in China, as detailed in the evaluation of WFP's assistance to China 1979–2005¹⁸ were taken into account in development of the CSP.
27. Less than a decade after the closure of joint Chinese Government-WFP programmes in China, the country has become a major and increasingly important development partner for WFP at the global level. On 2 March 2016, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to Strengthen Partnership for Global Hunger Solutions and Development. Within the MOU framework, the WFP China Office functions as a WFP centre of excellence for enhancing SSC while also supporting China's efforts to ensure domestic food security and nutrition and forging public-private partnerships in support of food security and nutrition targets. The WFP China Office will help the Government to share China's rich experience in enhancing food security, improving nutrition and alleviating poverty with other developing countries by facilitating policy dialogue, technical training, the deployment of experts, policy research and other activities pursuant to SDGs 2 and 17.

2.2 Opportunities for WFP

28. Guided by national priorities and recommendations identified through the strategic review process, consultations with the Government and partners, and the framework of the China-WFP MOU, WFP can support China's efforts towards SDGs 2 and 17 in the following ways.
 - supporting the Government in extending national nutrition programmes and implementing nutrition-sensitive programmes more effectively
29. Nutrition interventions are needed to close the urban-rural gap in undernourishment, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Options include expanding programmes such as school feeding. There is also a need for better integration of nutrition into the food value chain.
 - integrating poor and food-insecure smallholders in frequent need of assistance into national food supply chains to enhance food security and improve livelihoods

¹⁸ WFP/EB.1/2006/7-A.

30. As smallholder farmers produce most of China's food, focused support is needed to enhance the food security and resilience of particularly vulnerable smallholders by helping them engage in more sustainable agricultural practices, enhance their livelihoods and integrate into commercial value chains.
 - promoting initiatives that cushion populations regularly affected by disasters against shocks and raise the threshold for providing national food assistance
31. Initiatives that focus on short-term food assistance to cushion against shocks need to be supported with long-term efforts to help vulnerable populations become more resilient. Disaster management strategies must target rural households and increase their resilience to shocks.
 - deepening and broadening international cooperation
32. China is committed to supporting other developing countries in addressing their food security challenges through SSC. In line with the MOU, the WFP China Office will facilitate China's provision of support to other developing countries in relation to their prioritized SDG 2 targets.

3. WFP Strategic Orientation

3.1 Direction, Focus and Intended Impacts

33. The strategic orientation of this CSP corresponds to the three pillars of the MOU and China's national priorities and plans for achieving SDGs 2 and 17. WFP support will focus on helping China implement, extend and improve national nutrition programmes; enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers and reducing their reliance on food assistance; facilitating SSC; and forging public–private partnerships. An integrated gender perspective will ensure that both women and men participate in programme design and implementation, women take on leadership roles, and all data collected are disaggregated by age and sex.
34. This support translates into five strategic outcomes.

3.2. Strategic Outcomes, Focus Areas, Expected Outputs and Key Activities

Strategic outcome 1: Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020

35. China's Food and Nutrition Development Plan (2014–2020) calls for the reduction of stunting among children under 5 to less than 7 percent by 2020. This strategic outcome focuses on the nutritional health of children living in selected “poverty counties”¹⁹ and helps China implement national nutrition programmes more effectively by addressing specific obstacles such as challenges associated with extending and improving programmes and policies. Efforts under this strategic outcome will be supported by exchanges between the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, and the WFP China Office.

Focus areas

36. This strategic outcome focuses on root causes for improving the nutrition of girls and boys by supporting the implementation and extension of national programmes.

Expected outputs

37. This strategic outcome will be achieved through two outputs:
 - increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas.
 - delivery of national nutrition programmes informed by global best practices and experiences.

¹⁹ The Outline for Development-oriented Poverty Reduction for China's Rural Areas (2011–2020) defines “poverty counties” as those with the highest rates of food insecurity.

Key activities

38. *Activity 1: Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas.* Over the past two decades, the Government has taken steps to improve nutrition and health. Government policies have sought to enhance public health service infrastructure at the county, town and village levels, improve the nutrition status of poor rural students, and improve maternal and neonatal nutrition while reducing stunting rates among rural children under 5.
39. WFP will support the Government in implementing national nutrition programmes more effectively by providing advice and technical assistance. In particular, it will enable SSC through the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, and generate lessons through demonstrations in selected areas working with government departments. In line with the Scaling Up Nutrition approach, WFP and stakeholders will identify nutrition interventions that have proved successful in China and support their expansion and institutionalization. China has asked WFP to draw on its experience of implementing school feeding programmes in different contexts around the globe to help address implementation challenges associated with the Nutrition Improvement Programme for Rural Students of Compulsory Education – although the programme feeds more than 33 million children per day in more than 100,000 rural schools, remaining implementation challenges give scope for improvement.

Strategic outcome 2: Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced

40. China has more than 200 million smallholder farmers, many of whom have strained livelihoods and large annual losses because of limited access to national food supply chains, financial services and markets. The strategic review identified the need for support to enhance the livelihoods of particularly poor and food-insecure smallholders in frequent need of assistance. The Government requested WFP's support in integrating smallholder producers more effectively and efficiently into national food supply chains, including by facilitating access to finance and commodity markets. As a higher percentage of women smallholders than men have strained livelihoods, WFP will prioritize support to women. WFP advice and assistance will support the National Targeted Poverty Alleviation Programme, with a particular focus on assisting smallholder farmers in integrating into national food supply chains.

Focus areas

41. This strategic outcome focuses on root causes. WFP will focus on preventing smallholders from needing food assistance.

Expected outputs

42. This strategic outcome will be delivered through two outputs:
- enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers.
 - better organization of targeted farmers throughout the value chain.

Key activities

43. *Activity 2: Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains.* WFP will support smallholder farmers in integrating into commercial value chains, including through innovative farmer organizations, family farms and corporate farms, by providing technical advice to the Government and to farmers directly. This activity supports the Government's priority of helping farmers break out of the cycle of poverty and hunger by professionalizing farm operations and expanding livelihoods into increasingly sustainable enterprises. WFP will prioritize support to women. The national school feeding programme presents a large market opportunity to supply food to more than 33.6 million schoolchildren. Where feasible, WFP will link smallholder farmers to institutional procurement for school feeding, thereby providing predictable demand for poor farmers.

44. Enhancing income-generating capacity may require improved farming practices and market accessibility, which will facilitate integration into the value chain. The provision of inclusive financial services targeting farming activities would strengthen impact. Where appropriate, WFP will also integrate tools such as insurance including insurance-for-assets.

Strategic outcome 3: Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round

45. As China is among the most disaster-prone countries in the world the Government is making efforts to build the resilience of targeted rural communities, many of which face increasing challenges from worsening climate conditions. Through this strategic outcome, WFP will support government efforts to raise the threshold for food assistance in shock situations. Geographically, WFP's contribution will focus on arid or semi-arid regions where climatic shocks and stressors can easily wipe out gains in production. In addition to building resilience, support for climate change adaptation approaches could also be considered. Adaptation may be in preparation for or response to an event. It includes adjustments through climate-based planning and autonomous responses by individuals and public bodies. The benefits of adaptation are increased resilience at various levels: individual, community, organization, country and beyond.

Focus areas

46. This strategic outcome focuses on resilience-building. WFP's efforts are designed to raise the threshold for populations regularly affected by shocks to require government food assistance. Disaster risk reduction activities include helping communities in arid drought-prone western areas to build cisterns and rainfall collection infrastructure. WFP will partner local government authorities to implement and monitor project activities.

Expected outputs

47. This strategic outcome will be delivered through two outputs:
- increased capacity to implement disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies among targeted populations.
 - government policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction and mitigation informed by WFP technical advice and demonstration projects.

Key activities

48. *Activity 3: Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks –supply chain interventions asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems.* WFP will provide the Government and targeted farmers with advice on and assistance in disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies, and will share lessons from appropriate demonstration projects. WFP's advice and assistance will complement the China's Poverty Alleviation and Development, focusing on strengthening farmers' disaster preparedness and reduction capacities. WFP will also help farmers participate in risk transfer tools, such as agricultural insurance. While 50 percent of China's total sowing area is covered by multiple-peril crop insurance, coverage in some areas is as low as 5–10 percent. To facilitate access to insurance protection for the poorest farmers, WFP will advise the Government on putting in place systems to enable farmers to obtain insurance coverage in exchange for labour on building, renovating or conserving rural community assets such as soil, water, trees, markets, schools, health centres and storage units. This insurance-for-assets system has been tested and applied through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative.

Strategic outcome 4: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG2 targets by 2030

49. China's success in implementing reforms and strategies to lift millions out of hunger is founded primarily on long-term economic policies that emphasize rural development strategies and technologies. As detailed in paragraphs 15 and 16, China is keen to share its experience with other developing countries through SSC. At the High-Level Roundtable on South-South cooperation in 2015 President Xi Jinping announced the establishment of the

South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund with the aim of supporting other developing countries in achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda. Through this strategic outcome, the WFP China Office, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, will facilitate the development of policy dialogue and new cooperative platforms and partnerships, carry out technical training, deploy experts, and foster a new generation of farmer leaders through in-field technical demonstrations, including Demonstration in Africa by Africans – a programme through which young African farmer leaders visit China to observe Chinese expertise along value chains, then receive seed money to implement innovative solutions and demonstrate practices to their peers in their home countries. WFP will prioritize the selection of women to participate in the programme. WFP's presence in volatile areas characterized by natural and human-induced disasters provides entry points for China to share its vast experience with response and relief in natural disasters.

50. WFP's network of support is crucial to ensuring that SSC facilitated by the WFP China Office is demand-driven. Together with WFP country offices in partner countries round table consultations and mapping exercises will be used to identify SSC opportunities. SSC efforts will be strengthened in alignment with the China-Africa Cooperation Forum, the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism, the China-Arab Cooperation Forum and the China-Latin American Cooperation Mechanism to improve linkages between recipient countries and China's existing international policies and commitments.

Focus areas

51. This strategic outcome will focus on root causes.

Expected outputs

52. This strategic outcome will be implemented through two outputs:
- enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China's experience in addressing food security and nutrition.
 - targeted participants in the farmer leaders' programme have increased knowledge and leadership capacity and receive support in becoming productive smallholders.

Key activities

53. *Activity 4: Provide government with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues.* WFP will cooperate with the Government in providing advice and policy consultation to support other developing countries in improving food security and nutrition, including through policy dialogue, high-level visits and round table meetings.
54. *Activity 5: Knowledge-sharing through study-tours training technology transfer and online exchange platforms.* The WFP China Office will cooperate with the Government to share China's experience with other developing countries by facilitating knowledge-sharing at the institutional level. Activities will include study tours and training. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, an online platform for knowledge exchange will be established to showcase successful experiences of Chinese farmers in the process of rural development, providing information on practical technologies that are affordable and applicable for smallholders.
55. *Activity 6: Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers.* Facilitated by the WFP China Office, China will work with other developing countries to foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers through technical field demonstrations, including Demonstration in Africa by Africans and similar activities in other countries. As women suffer disproportionately from food insecurity, WFP will prioritize their selection. Smallholders from developing countries will be selected and invited to China for training and knowledge-sharing with successful Chinese farmers.

Strategic outcome 5: Work to enhance food security and nutrition in targeted “poverty counties” and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private-sector resources and public-private partnerships

56. The third pillar of the WFP-China MOU focuses on forging public–private partnerships in China in support of food security and nutrition targets. Under this strategic outcome, WFP will support China’s efforts to enhance food security and nutrition in targeted “poverty counties” and selected developing countries by strengthening relationships with the private sector and civil society and supporting the establishment of fundraising platforms.

Focus areas

57. This strategic outcome focuses on root causes.

Expected outputs

58. This strategic outcome will be delivered through two outputs:
- existing partnerships between the private sector and the Government strengthened and new partnerships established
 - new fundraising platforms for public fundraising established

Key activities

Activity 7: Development and formalization of partnerships.

Activity 8: Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government.

59. The roles of the private sector and civil society have expanded to fill gaps in China’s food security and nutrition architecture, and a number of innovative partnerships have evolved in recent years. For example, private companies have played a leading role in innovative partnerships, especially relating to school feeding programmes, such as Tencent’s collaboration with the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation to hold a public benefit event called “Providing Food with Love to Children”, aimed at improving access to nutritious food for schoolchildren in poverty-stricken areas.
60. The rapid rise of social media and the advent of online giving have empowered new donors. Individuals who are able to donate easily online while gaming, shopping or socializing can respond instantly to issues they care about through platforms such as Tencent (QQ/WeChat), Sina weibo and Alibaba (Taobao/Alibaba/Alipay).
61. WFP’s activities for this strategic outcome focus on strengthening and establishing partnerships among the private sector, civil society and the Government to enhance the technical and financial support available to food-insecure populations. The WFP China Office will cooperate with the Government to facilitate public–private partnerships and fundraising with government-recognized foundations and private sector and civil society organizations.

3.3 Transition and Exit Strategies

62. The CSP was developed in line with the WFP-China MOU, China’s 13th Five-Year Plan and other national plans. It will be reviewed jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and government authorities in 2019 to ensure consistency with the development of China’s 14th Five-Year Plan and evolving national priorities.

4. Implementation Arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary Analysis

63. While it is not yet possible to estimate the number of people who will benefit directly from the combination of capacity strengthening, service provision and platform activities, it is possible to estimate the number of indirect beneficiaries. Some benefits may overlap for example in Anhui, Gansu and Guangxi provinces targeted for strategic outcomes 2 and 3.

64. Through strategic outcome 1, WFP will provide advice and technical assistance with a view to helping the Government implement and extend nutrition programmes, ultimately benefiting an estimated 34 million undernourished children in “poverty counties”. Through strategic outcome 2, smallholder farmers will ultimately benefit from enhanced income generation capacity and better organization along the value chain. Sixteen million people are expected to benefit as a result of the provision of technical advice to the Government and farmers. Through strategic outcome 3, the provision of advice on and assistance in withstanding and responding to shocks has the potential to bring results for 10 million indirect beneficiaries.

4.2 Transfers

65. Under the framework of the CSP, all transfers will be in the form of capacity strengthening.

Capacity Strengthening, including South–South Cooperation

66. Capacity strengthening and SSC are the cornerstones of all five strategic outcomes and their related activities. Policy dialogue and the sharing of best practices for the Government to replicate are central to WFP’s support towards SDGs 2 and 17 in China.

4.3 Partnerships

67. The Rome-based agencies (RBAs) have made collaboration in China a priority seeking opportunities to collaborate, share information and develop joint communication strategies as appropriate. A thematic group on agriculture and food security, co-chaired by WFP and FAO, has been established as part of the United Nations country team framework. The RBAs will continue to seek opportunities to increase efficiency and effectiveness through joint corporate services wherever possible. WFP will continue to provide IFAD with protocol and administrative services such as procurement. A series of technical working meetings have been held and a plan of action for RBA collaboration in China is under development.

5. Performance Management and Evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

68. WFP will establish monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms for each strategic outcome jointly with partners. Annual reports will document progress in achieving outputs and resource mobilization targets, and reflect mid-term lessons, which may inform adjustments in strategic direction. The WFP China Office will work closely with the WFP Office of Evaluation to strengthen and implement lessons learned and evaluation processes, including by planning a country portfolio evaluation in the fourth year of the CSP. Findings from forthcoming evaluations of the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil will be used to inform activities of the WFP China Office as appropriate.
69. Mid-term evaluations – conducted during individual demonstration projects to allow for corrective action – and final evaluations will generate learning. All data collected will be disaggregated by sex and age, and women’s participation in the M&E process will be ensured. The M&E system will facilitate the drawing of lessons to support subsequent scale-up and replication by the Government and other countries facing similar development challenges.
70. A project steering committee comprising representatives of WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and other government counterparts will meet periodically during implementation of the CSP to provide guidance and monitor progress towards the strategic outcomes.

5.2 Risk Management

71. There is a risk that the CSP may not be sufficiently resourced. Funding shortfalls have been mitigated through greater engagement with the private sector.
72. Security risks are minimal in China, which is at level 1 in the Security Level System; no major changes are foreseen during the CSP period.

6. Resources for Results

6.1 Country Portfolio Budget

73. As detailed in Table 1, projects in China and for SSC – strategic outcomes 1–4 – account for most of the CSP budget. While partnership – strategic outcome 5 – is also important, related costs are lower than for the other strategic outcomes. The budget is lowest in the first year, when the CSP will focus on consultations and project design; it then continues to rise from the second to fifth years, when assessments will be undertaken. In accordance with WFP’s corporate requirements, 15 percent of project costs will be dedicated to gender equality and women’s empowerment by 2020.

Strategic outcome	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1	546 421	858 665	1 552 600	1 529 452	1 577 238	6 064 376
2	546 421	858 665	1 552 600	1 529 452	1 577 238	6 064 376
3	547 522	860 065	1 392 335	1 530 970	1 415 859	5 746 751
4	1 834 169	2 051 988	1 979 220	1 981 606	2 078 782	9 925 766
5	219 568	264 419	266 584	278 915	305 658	1 335 145
TOTAL	3 694 101	4 893 803	6 743 339	6 850 396	6 954 775	29 136 414

6.2 Resourcing Outlook

74. The Government of China has committed to providing USD 1.5 million per year in support to the WFP China Office and indicated its desire to increase its contributions where possible. WFP will mobilize additional resources from the private sector for CSP implementation. The implementation of CSP activities will be subject to the funds available through the fundraising platform and may be adjusted accordingly.

6.3 Resource Mobilization Strategy

75. Given the recent rapid rise of social media and online giving in China WFP will strengthen its partnership with Tencent, launch new fundraising pages on Tencent and establish a partnership with Alibaba and its platforms to raise funds for programmes both inside and outside China. The fundraising will be channelled through Government-recognized foundations.
76. The Government’s “Go Out Strategy” – also known as the “Going Global Strategy” – encourages Chinese companies to invest abroad, including through charitable giving. WFP will continue to explore opportunities with companies that are looking to invest abroad through this strategy and that may be interested in supporting local or global WFP operations.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHINA COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2017–2021)

Items formulated at the country level	Elements from the Strategic Plan	Categories and indicators from the Corporate Results Framework
<p>Country: China CSP start date: 01/03/2017 CSP end date: 31/12/2021</p>		
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Strategic Goal 1: <i>Support countries to achieve Zero Hunger</i>		
Strategic Objective 2: <i>Improve Nutrition</i>		
Strategic Result 2: <i>No one suffers from malnutrition</i>		
National SDG targets and indicators: China’s Food and Nutrition Development Plan (2014–2020) calls for a stunting rate of less than 7 percent for children under five by 2020, and the National Child Development Plan for Poverty-Stricken Areas (2014–2020) aims to reach 40 million rural children in 680 counties		
UNDAF priorities: Outcome 1: More people, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged, enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development		
<p>Strategic outcome 1: Malnutrition rates among children in targeted “poverty counties” reduced in line with national norms by 2020 Nutrition sensitive</p>	<p>Strategic outcome category 2.3: Enhanced social and public sector capacity to identify, target and assist nutritionally vulnerable populations Outcome indicator 2.3.1 Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard</p>	
<p>Output 1.1: Increased capacity of national authorities to implement and extend national nutrition programmes in targeted areas <i>Contributes to SDG 4</i></p>	<p>Output category C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>	
<p>Output 1.2: Delivery of national nutrition programmes informed by global best practices and experiences</p>	<p>Output category C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>	
<p>Activity 1: <i>Provide advice and technical assistance for extending nutrition programmes to hard-to-reach areas</i></p>	<p>Alignment to activity category Institutional capacity strengthening activities</p>	

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK	
Strategic Goal 1: <i>Support countries to achieve Zero Hunger</i>	
Strategic Objective 3: <i>Achieve food security</i>	
Strategic Result 3: <i>Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</i>	
National SDG targets and indicators: National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2011-2015); National 13 th Five-year plan (2016-2020)	
UNDAF priorities: Outcome 1: More people, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged, enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development	
Strategic outcome 2: Year-round livelihoods among smallholder farmers in frequent need of food assistance in areas such as Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan provinces are enhanced	Strategic Outcome category 3.1: Increased smallholder production and sales Outcome indicator 3.1.2 Rate of post-harvest losses 3.1.8 Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base
Output 2.1: Enhanced income-generating capacity among targeted farmers <i>Contributes to SDG 1 and SDG 8</i>	Output category C. Capacity development and technical support provided
Output 2: Better organization of targeted farmers throughout the value chain <i>Contributes to SDG 1 and SDG 8</i>	Output category C. Capacity development and technical support provided
Activity 1: <i>Advice on and assistance in integrating into national food supply chains</i>	Alignment to activity category: Smallholder agricultural market support activities
Strategic Goal 1: <i>Support countries to achieve Zero Hunger</i>	
Strategic Objective 3: <i>Achieve food security</i>	
Strategic Result 4: <i>Food systems are sustainable</i>	
National SDG targets and indicators: National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2011–2015); Food and Nutrition Development Plan (2014–2020)	
UNDAF priorities: Outcome 1: More people, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged, enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development	
Strategic outcome 3: Populations regularly affected by natural disasters in Anhui, Gansu, and Guangxi provinces and other poor disaster-prone areas are better able to withstand and respond to shocks all year round	Strategic outcome category 4.1 Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks Outcome indicator 4.1.6 Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK	
<p>Output 3.1: Increased capacity to implement disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies among targeted populations <i>Contributes to SDG 13</i></p>	<p>Output category C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Government policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction and mitigation informed by WFP technical advice and demonstration projects <i>Contributes to SDG 13</i></p>	<p>Output category C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
<p>Activity 3: Advice on and assistance in strengthening response mechanisms for shocks – supply chain interventions, asset creation in drought-affected areas and insurance systems</p>	<p>Alignment to activity category Climate adaptation- and risk management activities</p>
<p>Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs</p>	
<p>Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation</p>	
<p>Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs</p>	
<p>National SDG targets and indicators: National 13th Five-year plan (2016–2020); President Xi Jinping’s statement and joint press communiqué at the High-Level Roundtable on South-South cooperation in September, 2015</p>	
<p>UNDAF priorities: Outcome 3: The effectiveness of China’s engagement in international cooperation is enhanced for the mutual benefit of China and the world</p>	
<p>Strategic outcome 4: Selected developing countries assisted in enhancing food security and nutrition in line with their prioritized SDG 2 targets by 2030</p>	<p>Strategic outcome category 5.1 Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations Outcome indicator 5.1.1 Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard</p>
<p>Output 4.1: Enhanced knowledge in selected countries regarding China’s experience in addressing food security and nutrition <i>Contributes to SDG 4</i></p>	<p>Output category C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
<p>Output 4.2: Targeted participants in the farmer leaders’ programme have increased knowledge and leadership capacity and receive support in becoming productive smallholders <i>Contributes to SDG 16</i></p>	<p>Output category C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK	
Activity 4: Provide governments with expert advice and policy support on food security and nutrition issues	Alignment to activity category Institutional capacity strengthening activities
Activity 5: Knowledge-sharing through study tours, training, technology transfer and online exchange platforms	Alignment to activity category Institutional capacity strengthening activities
Activity 6: Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers	Alignment to activity category Individual capacity strengthening activities
Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs	
Strategic Objective 5: Partner for SDG results	
Strategic Result 7: Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment	
National SDG targets and indicators: National 13 th Five-year plan (2016–2020); Food and Nutrition Development Plan (2014–2020)	
UNDAF priorities: Outcome 3: The effectiveness of China’s engagement in international cooperation is enhanced for the mutual benefit of China and the world	
Strategic outcome 5: Work to ensure food security and nutrition in targeted “poverty counties” and selected developing countries supported year-round by increased private-sector resources and public-private partnerships	Strategic outcome category 7.1 Increased government access to financial resources (through public, private and public-private partnerships) Outcome indicator 8.2.1: Effectiveness, coherence and results of partnerships (as per qualitative review).
Output 5.1: Existing partnerships between the private sector and the Government strengthened and new partnerships established	Output category K. Partnerships supported
Output 5.2: New fundraising platforms for public fund raising established	Output category K. Partnerships supported
Activity 7: Development and formalization of partnerships	Alignment to activity category Other
Activity 8: Facilitation of enhanced support from the Chinese Government	Alignment to activity category Other

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

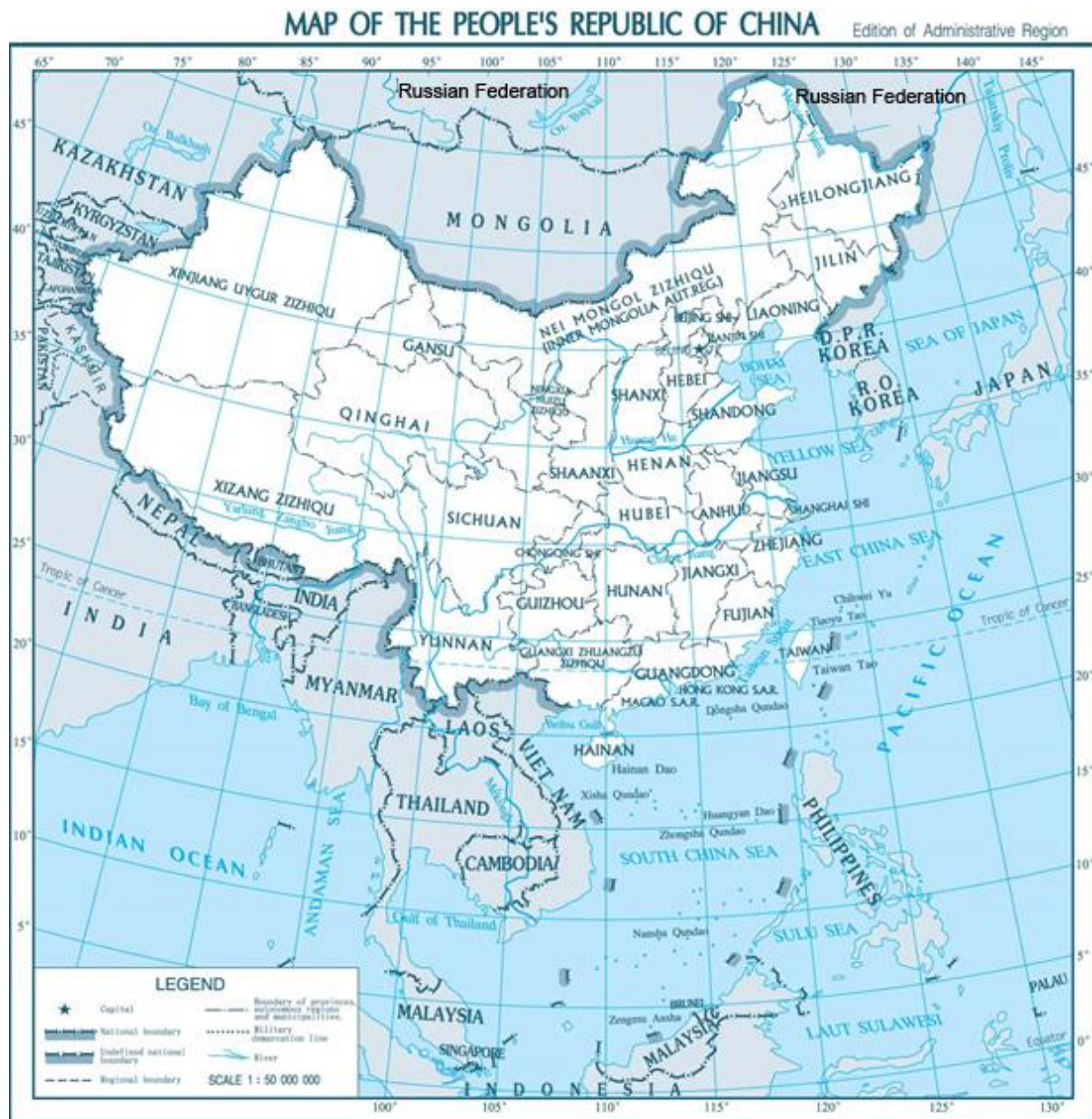
Cross-cutting results:

- C.1 Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences
- C.2 Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity
- C.3 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population
- C.4 Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN (USD)						
WFP Strategic Results/SDG targets	Strategic Result 2 (SDG target 2.2)	Strategic Result 3 (SDG target 2.3)	Strategic Result 4 (SDG target 2.4)	Strategic Result 5 (SDG target 17.9)	Strategic Result 7 (SDG target 17.3)	Total
WFP strategic outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Root causes	Root causes	Resilience-building	Root causes	Root causes	
Transfers	4 449 167	4 449 167	4 214 359	7 202 726	970 764	21 286 183
Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted direct support costs	1 218 474	1 218 474	1 156 437	2 073 691	277 034	5 944 110
Subtotal	5 667 641	5 667 641	5 370 796	9 276 417	1 247 798	27 230 293
Indirect support costs (7%)	396 735	396 735	375 956	649 349	87 346	1 906 121
TOTAL	6 064 376	6 064 376	5 746 752	9 925 766	1 335 144	29 136 414

ANNEX III



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The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

Acronyms Used in the Document

CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
RBA	Rome-based agency
RMB	Renminbi
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSC	South–South cooperation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework