



The World Food Programme in China

A Partnership to End Global Hunger

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. Born in 1961, WFP pursues a vision of the world in which every man, woman and child has access at all times to the food needed to lead an active and healthy life. On average, WFP reaches more than 80 million people with food assistance in 82 countries each year. WFP has more than 14,000 staff worldwide of whom over 90 percent are based in the countries where we provide assistance.

WFP and China Enters a New Era of Partnership to End Global Hunger

In March 2016, WFP and the Government of China entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to strengthen their partnership for ending global hunger, looking into a new future on three interdependent approaches to reduce global hunger:

- The WFP China Office serves as a WFP Centre of Excellence to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation. The Centre helps share China's rich experience in food security, nutrition improvement and poverty alleviation with other developing countries, by facilitating policy dialogue, technical training, expert deployment, policy research, and other activities pursuant to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.
- WFP leverages its global expertise and technical assistance to support China's

domestic efforts to ensure food security and nutrition, focusing on the remaining 55.75 million people who are food-insecure within China's borders.

- WFP and China work together on a broad range of partnerships and increased private sector collaboration for mobilizing resources to enhance food security in China and support WFP global operations, by raising awareness and leveraging public knowledge, solutions, financial and other resources.

WFP China is now developing a Country Strategy Plan for 2017-2021 based on the three pillars above, which will be aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and will be reviewed in 2019 to ensure consistency with the development of China's 14th Five-Year Plan and evolving national priority.



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WFP is Part of China's Historical Progression (1979-2005)

WFP was invited by the Chinese government to begin joint activities in 1979, when more than 1 in 3 people in China were hungry. Between 1979 and 2005, WFP implemented projects on poverty alleviation as well as post-disaster recovery in China that had a value of more than US\$1 billion, assisting more than 30 million people, mostly in the remote central and western regions of the country. During this period, China invested an additional US\$1.2 billion to complement WFP assistance.

In the late 1980s, the WFP China operations were WFP's largest in the world. With China's rapid development and progress in ending hunger, WFP's operations phased out in 2005.

China Becomes a Global Player and An Increasingly Important Donor to WFP (Since 2006)

With increasing collaboration each year, WFP is working with the Chinese Government, leading Chinese companies, and the public to assist the hungry within and beyond China's borders.

China has become an increasingly significant donor to WFP's global activities, with over US\$166 million in funding from the Government of China as of

November 2017, in support of WFP's operations around the globe.

Besides assisting emergency operations for the Sichuan and Qinghai earthquake affected areas in China in 2008 and 2010, WFP had no operations inside China.

Working Together to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The mission of the UN World Food Programme is to end global hunger. WFP provides frontline assistance in emergencies and works with governments, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, companies and individuals to tackle the underlying factors causing hunger, to build self-reliance and improve food security. WFP is working towards a world with Zero Hunger, as outlined in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG2)-"end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture", which was undersigned by the world's governments in September 2015.

