



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

South-South & Triangular Cooperation WFP China Center of Excellence for Rural Transformation

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian agency addressing the challenges of global hunger and nutrition. Established in 1961, WFP pursues a vision of a zero-hunger world, in which every man, woman, and child has year-round access to nutritious food. On average, WFP reaches more than 90 million people with food assistance initiatives in about 80 countries each year.

China is on the path to zero hunger, having made significant progress in poverty reduction and social development over the past three decades. China met its Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of hungry people between 2000 and 2015, thereby reducing the global number of hungry people by two-thirds.

WFP in China

Recognizing China's tremendous achievements in reducing hunger and the importance of sharing

experience with other countries, WFP and the Government of China signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in March of 2016 to strengthen their partnership working towards ending global hunger. The establishment of the WFP Centre of Excellence for Rural Transformation will bring the partnership between WFP and the Government of China into a new era.

The WFP China Office serves as a WFP Centre of Excellence for Rural Transformation to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation. The Centre helps to share China's rich experience in food security, nutrition improvement, and poverty alleviation with other developing countries by facilitating policy dialogue and research, technical training and exchange, expert advice, and other activities pursuant to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 on zero hunger and SDG 17 on partnering to support the implementation of all SDGs.

Four Priority Areas

I. Value Chain Development for Smallholders

Value chain development is adopted widely as an approach to agricultural development that can benefit smallholders to obtain market access, ranging from production to marketing. Interventions are taken to encourage the development of interlinkages between smallholders and buyers and investments to improve smallholders' income increase from yield increase. This thematic area will focus on technology transfer, capacity building and participatory development of value chain strategies in China.

Solution 1: Rural E-commerce Development and Smallholder Marketing Capacity

Solution 2: Farmer Aggregation and Organizations Enhancement

Solution 3: Rural Entrepreneurship Fostering for Rural Transformation

Solution 4: Science & Tech Empowering Rural Transformation

II. Post-harvest Loss Management and Food Systems

Post-harvest losses management (PHLM) stands critical to national food security through well managed grain reserve and storage system. This thematic area encourages exchange of insights on national food security and share good practices among developing countries, which are expected to promote policy dialogue, knowledge and experience-sharing in order to support regional, national or community food systems during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Solution 5: National Grain Reserves and Food Security: Policy and Management

Solution 6: Post-harvest Loss Management technology

Solution 7: Informatisation of Grain Industry

III. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resilience

Preventing, mitigating and preparing for disasters is an essential part of our mandate to combat global hunger. Our policy on disaster risk reduction commits it to preventing acute hunger and investing in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures. China's experience can be better leveraged to benefit other developing countries in terms of national prevention system and technical support. Disaster risk reduction and climate change resilience building will help enhance smallholders' capacity by adopting new energy, ecological approaches, and environmental friendly technologies for their livelihood improvement.

Solution 8: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation for Smallholders to Improve Rural Livelihood

Solution 9: Disaster Preparedness

Solution 10: Disaster Mitigation and Recovery

IV. Innovative Poverty Alleviation Initiative

China has made remarkable achievements on poverty eradication, contributing significantly to global poverty reduction. A government-led approach and participatory support have been playing an undeniable role in China's poverty reduction. Multidimensional poverty alleviation approaches and innovative solutions can serve as valuable reference for other developing countries in the journey for 2030 Agenda.

Solution 11: Innovative Poverty Reduction

Solution 12: Rural Transformation

Contact Us

For further inquiries or communications, please contact:

Dr Yan Jia, Head of South-South Cooperation, WFP China

Tel.: +86-10-8532 5228 E-mail: yan.jia@wfp.org



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世界粮食计划署农村发展卓越中心

世界粮食计划署作为联合国抗击全球饥饿的一线机构，是世界上最大的人道主义援助组织。自1961年成立以来，世界粮食计划署致力于让每个人都能获得所需食物，过上积极、健康的生活。世界粮食计划署平均每年向80多个国家9000逾万人提供粮食援助。

中国在过去的30多年里已取得了减贫和社会发展方面的巨大成就，正朝着零饥饿的目标迈进。中国已成功地让数亿人远离饥饿，实现了“在2015年前减少一半饥饿人口”的联合国千年发展目标，也使得全世界发展中国家的饥饿人口减少了三分之二。

签署了合作谅解备忘录，通过加强合作，终结全球饥饿。世界粮食计划署农村发展卓越中心的建立，标志着世界粮食计划署与中国政府的合作关系进入了新时代。

世界粮食计划署中国办公室充分发挥卓越中心的作用，开展南南合作及三方合作，按照联合国可持续发展目标2零饥饿及目标17全球伙伴关系开展一系列活动，通过政策对话、技术培训与交流、专家派遣、在线交流等方式，向其他发展中国家分享中国在粮食安全、营养改善和扶贫方面的成功经验，推进联合国2030年可持续发展议程。

世界粮食计划署中国办公室

世界粮食计划署于2016年3月与中国政府

四项重点工作领域

一、衔接小农与市场的价值链建设

价值链建设是农业发展的重要环节，支持小农产品进入市场，强化价值链，支持增产增收。这一领域专注中国的技术转让，能力建设和价值链战略的参与式发展。

路径 1：农村电子商务发展及小农与市场衔接

路径 2：农民组织化程度提升

路径 3：农业产业化与乡村发展

路径 4：科技赋能乡村发展

二、产后减损与粮食系统

粮食仓储系统和产后减损管理对国家粮食安全至关重要。这一领域重点鼓励发展中国家在粮食安全领域交流分享经验，促进政策对话，知识和经验分享，支持后疫情时代区域、国家及社区 / 农户层面的粮食系统建设。

路径 5：国家粮食收储体系和粮食安全：政策和管理

路径 6：粮食产后减损

路径 7：粮食产业信息化

三、气候变化应对与灾害风险控制

灾害预防与应对是世界粮食计划署对抗全球饥饿的重要工作内容之一。世界粮食计划署灾害风险管理政策旨在预防突发饥饿，开展灾害防控，实施减灾措施。这一领域重点鼓励发展中国家利用中国在国家灾害防控体系和技术支持方面的经验，降低灾害风险、加强气候变化适应能力，通过新能源利用等环保技术改善小农生计。

路径 8：提升小农气候变化应对能力

路径 9：灾害风险防范

路径10：减灾与灾后恢复

四、农村发展与创新扶贫

中国取得了脱贫攻坚的巨大成就，为世界减贫事业做出了巨大贡献。政府主导的参与式支持在中国的减贫过程发挥了重要作用。中国的多维减贫路径和创新减贫方案能够为其他发展中国家实现 2030 年可持续发展目标提供宝贵的经验借鉴。

路径 11：创新扶贫

路径 12：乡村发展

联系方式：

联合国 世界粮食计划署中国办公室南南合作主管 **贾焰博士**

电话：0086-10-8532 5228

邮箱：yan.jia@wfp.org