

C.Virtual Study Tour, Field Visit And Demonstration Site for Capacity Strengthening

Upon the needs of the “recipients”, videos of demonstration plots for strengthening specific capacity could be produced. Discussion will be held between two parties after the videos. Feedback and technical guidance from the parties of “demonstrators” will come after the videos, ensuring that the recipients can master such techniques.

One of the examples: In the China – Ecuador SSTC pilot project, videos of demonstration plots in Ecuador where Chinese integrated rice management systems have been applied will be shown by Chinese experts. Ecuadorian farmers and Ministry of Agriculture will receive Chinese experts feedback and technical guidance in order to consolidate results and overcome challenges

PHLM could be another example to capture field harvesting, grain storage, reserve system management.

D.Application for Online Market, Putting Producers/Sellers in Contact With Customers

As face-to-face contact between customers and sellers/producers are limited under the current situation of COVID-19, an online platform to facilitate trade could be a safe and easy channel to pursue business along the value chain.

In China livestream broadcast through media platform for marketing agro-produce to connect farmers with consumers has been prevailing, especially under the pandemic.

E. Online Forum/Workshops With Different Sessions Inviting Different Speakers to Do Sharing

The planned large event, such as forums or workshops, can take place on online platform, in order not to gather a large amount of people in a venue. Online forum could be recorded and shared on different online platform, such as YouTube and Youku, so that more people will be reached and can benefit from it.

What Are the Interims of Impact?

- Leverage digitalization, especially for market access and supply chain, to overcome challenges caused by COVID-19.
- Improve/increase/prioritize the identification, documentation and dissemination of good practices if countries have come up with any good ideas to deal with problems caused by COVID-19.
- Invest in innovative solutions to improve knowledge production and sharing to facilitate adoption of good practices and lessons learned which could advance SDGs.
- Join forces with partners to invest in innovative knowledge production and sharing for greater synergies and complementariness in the achievement of SDGs.



WFP CHINA CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR RURAL TRANSFORMATION
No.2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China
Tel: (+86) 10 8532 5228 <http://en.wfp.bjszh.cn/home.html>

REGIONAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE AGAINST HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION-CERFAM
Cocody Ambassades, Angle Blvd Hassane II, Rue des Bougainvilliers, Lot 20
Tel: (+225)22 54 85 85 <http://wfp.org/cerfam>

For more information, please contact

1. Ms. Sha Sha, Programme Policy Officer of China COE, at sha.sha@wfp.org
2. Mr. Steven Chun-Kit Li, Knowledge Management Officer of CERFAM, at chunkit.li@wfp.org



World Food Programme



What Are the Smart Solutions Responding to COVID-19?

By

Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) and WFP China Center of Excellence (China COE)

According to the Global Report on Food Crisis 2020, the number of people suffering from acute food security in 2019 amount to 135 million. Among the six continents, Africa hosts more than half of the affected population (75%). Conflict, extreme weather and economic shocks were the main driver of the acute food insecurity.

How Has COVID-19 Affected Food Security?

The outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020 has rapidly raged over the World. The pandemic affects not only the health of world population, but also our agriculture and food system. It may aggravate the current situation by devastating livelihoods and food security, particularly in fragile contexts and for the most vulnerable population working in the informal agricultural and other sectors. Moreover, a global recession will deeply disrupt food supply chains. As a result, the number of populations afflicted by acute hunger is doubled in 2020, reaching 265 million.

The short-term crisis can feed off the long-term problems, under low investment and vulnerable situation. The rural population and smallholder farmers, which encounters limited access to resources and weak resilience etc., are the most affected groups by the spread of COVID-19. Their worsening situation could have a further impact on lower agricultural outputs and food provision, plunging the country further into food insecurity.

In order to mitigate the effect of the outbreak of COVID-19 and alternative support to the affected population, especially those working in agricultural sectors, CERFAM and China COE joint force to elaborate and organize smart solutions responding to COVID-19, providing access to expertise, innovation and know-how to policy-makers and stakeholders in Africa.

KEY RESULTS

- Smart solutions support the livelihood of rural populations to ensure food security with knowledge transfer
- Stakeholders acquire relevant knowledge on different good practices
- Stakeholders' capacity will be strengthened through digital solutions
- Shared lessons and opportunities will help improve the food value chain to increase production
- Reinforce Networks to promote and achieve innovation in food and nutrition security

What Is the Objective of Smart Solutions?

The smart solutions are expected to support the livelihood of rural population and ensure food security with knowledge transfer, by leveraging the digital solutions to reach the target groups. Therefore, knowledge transfer is not disrupted by the current spread of COVID-19, which prevents stakeholders from face-to-face interaction for knowledge exchange.

The Specific Objectives of the Smart Solutions:

1. Present and exchange on different models of good practices on post-harvest loss management, resilience, nutrition, food security and farmers' productivity.
2. Share lessons learned and opportunities to improve value chain to increase the production and productivity of smallholder farmers.
3. Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders through digital solutions.

What Are the Methodologies Used?

A. Webinar with Participants Invited from Africa And China

The topic of discussion should be the priority area of CERFAM or China COE on certain policies, such as post-harvest management or development of value chain. China COE would be in charge of the invitation of an expert from China and CERFAM invites one from Côte d'Ivoire (or from Africa).

B. Data Application to Collect Data for Various Purposes

A similar project has been underway in Liberia, equipping the project practitioners of local school feeding by an application of data collection developed by a Chinese partner. Such initiatives can be applied to other countries and for other purposes, such as tracking of reserve storage or data collection and sharing for monitoring and evaluation.