



South-South Cooperation Needs Analysis Report

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December 2017



World Food Programme

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1 Background

1.1 Introduction

On 11-12 May 2017, a Symposium on Demand-Driven South-South Cooperation (SSC) convened in Beijing, China. The Symposium was co-organized by WFP Policy and Programme Division (OSZ) and WFP China Office with support from Ministry of Agriculture of China. The objective was to translate WFP's strategic vision of brokering SSC into practical endeavors through matching country-led demands with China's applicable solutions and facilitating SSC to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular, SDG 2. Over 120 participants from WFP headquarters, 3 WFP Regional Bureaus, 25 WFP Country Offices, as well as Chinese government institutions, research and academic institutes and private sector, and UN agencies, participated this two-day event.

This South-South Cooperation Needs Analysis Report is an outcome of the on-line survey feedback and Symposium discussion. The Analysis serves as four dimensional purposes: 1. To set a demand-driven roadmap for China Centre of Excellence under WFP cooperative mandate for the coming five years, while maintaining alignment with the implementation of China's Strategic Plan launched on 28 March, 2017; 2. To develop a programming framework for SSC with collaboration with the host government, line ministries, and Chinese SSC partners and providers; 3. To identify solutions and approaches for SSC engagement by the China Centre of Excellence and her counterparts in China; 4. To identify and explore concrete SSC project pipeline proposals.

This report is based on the analysis of the country proposals collected by August 2017 (see **Annex 1-Overview of Collected SSC Proposals**) through following preparatory process:

- Capture and systematize country demand for China's SSC services;
- Capture and package China's SSC solutions in CSP Strategic Objective Areas;
- Matching demand and solutions and identify viable SSC projects.

The country proposals are designed in alignment with the four thematic priority areas identified by WFP China Office through the first round of SSC needs screening from the online survey and the discussion in the May 2017 Symposium. The proposed project ideas will be implemented through modalities at three levels elaborated by WFP China Office.

▪ **Four Thematic Areas**

- Value chain development and market access for smallholders;
- Supply chain strengthening including processing, PHLM and storage system;
- Climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience;
- Implementation of national zero hunger and nutrition strategies.

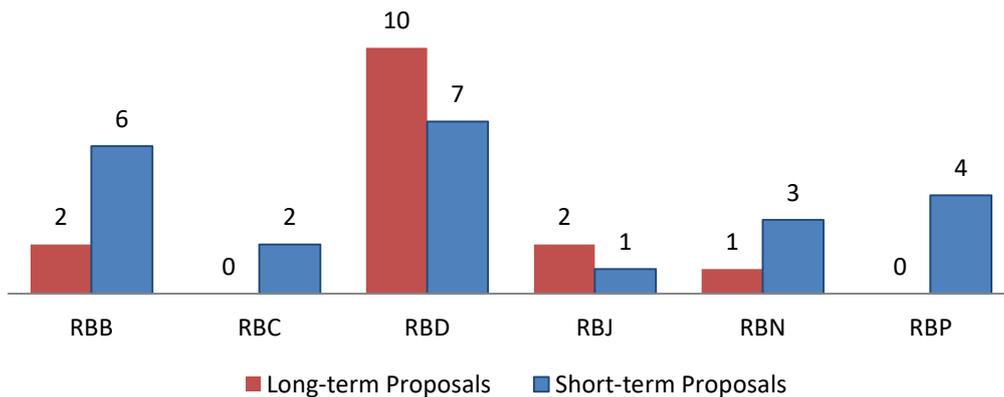
▪ **Three-Level Modalities**

- Policy Level: Expert advice and policy support to governments (Level 1);
- Institutional Level: Knowledge sharing through study-tours, training, technology transfers and on-line exchange platforms (Level 2);
- Grass Roots Level: Foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers by Demonstration in Africa, Asia or Latin America (DAA) Projects (Level 3)

1.2 Overview of Proposals

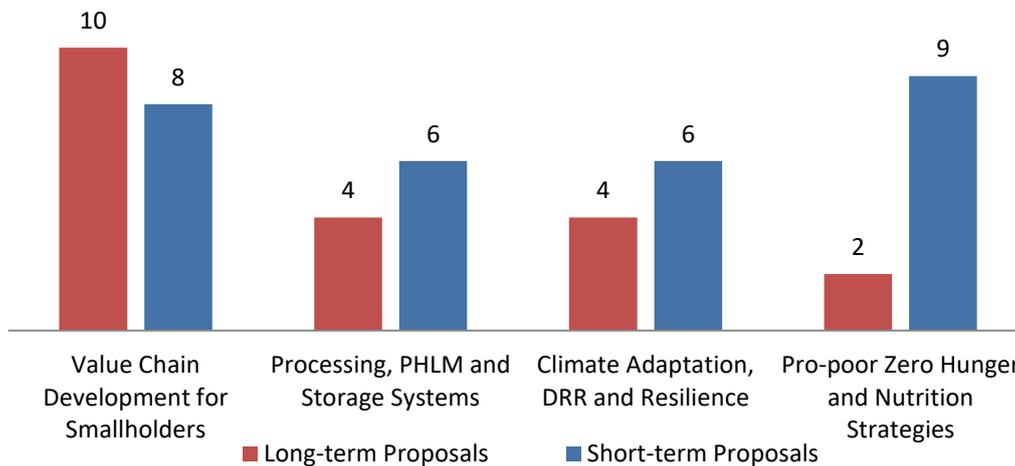
By end of August 2017, a total of 38 proposal applications were submitted by 25 WFP Country Offices, including 14 in Africa, 7 in Asia, and 4 in Latin America. Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of the 15 long-term¹ and 23 short-term² proposals by WFP Regional Bureaus. One short-term proposal was submitted with a long-term proposal (DAA³) activity and it will be categorized as long-term application. Among the other 37 proposals, 14 are at the policy level, 27 at the institutional level and 14 at the grass roots level.

Figure 1: The Distribution of Proposals against WFP Regional Bureaus



Of the four thematic areas: there are 18 proposals on value chain development for smallholders, 10 proposals on processing, PHLM and storage system, 10 proposals on climate adaptation, DRR and resilience, and 11 proposals on pro-poor zero hunger and nutrition strategies. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the distributions of proposals in short-term and long-term, and categories of three-level modalities, respectively, along thematic areas.

Figure 2: The Distribution of Proposals against Thematic Areas

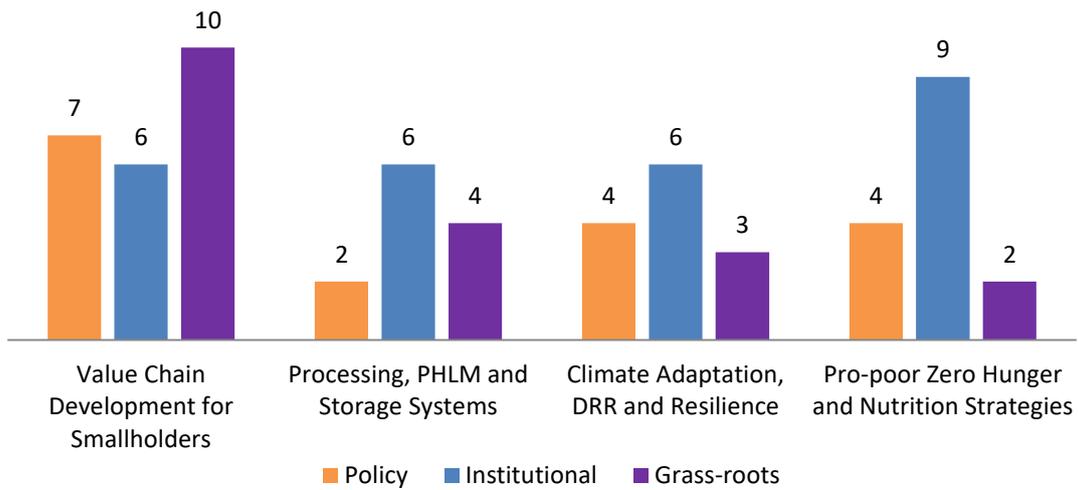


¹ Long-term proposal refers to project that takes relatively longer period of time (usually more than one year) to accomplish through implementation at grassroots level.

² Short-term proposal refers to project that takes relatively shorter period of time (usually less than a month) to accomplish through policy dialogue, study tours, workshops and technical visits at policy and institutional levels.

³ Please refer to Annex 4 for DAA definition.

Figure 3: The Distribution of Proposals in Different Modalities against Thematic Areas

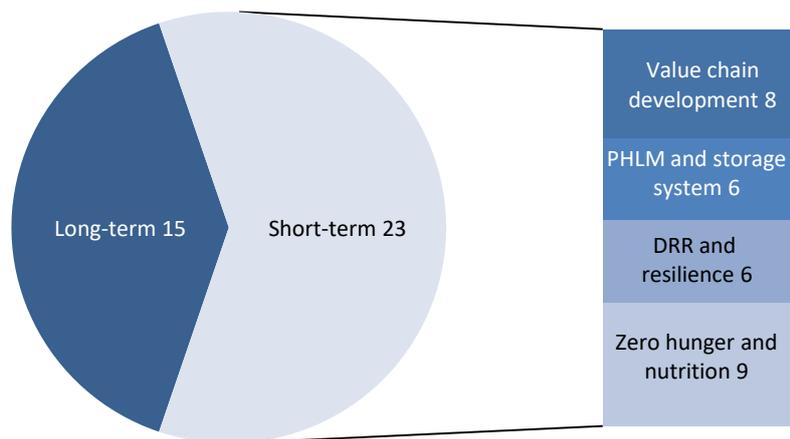


2 Analysis of Proposals

2.1 Short-term Proposals

Of the 38 proposals, 23 are short-term proposals, of which 8 proposals are on value chain development for smallholders, 6 proposals on processing, PHLM and storage system, 6 proposals on climate adaptation, DRR and resilience, 9 proposals on zero hunger and nutrition strategies. Some proposals are cross-thematic ones covering at least two thematic areas, e.g. the Gambian short-term proposal covers two thematic areas including value chain development for smallholders, and processing, PHLM and storage systems (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: The Quantitative Distribution of Short-term Proposals against Thematic Areas



* Some proposals are cross-thematic ones covering at least two thematic areas

The 23 short-term proposals are from 21 Country Offices including Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, The Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyz, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, and Uganda (see Figure 5). Table 1 lists the detailed country distribution of short-term proposals against thematic areas.

Figure 5: The Geographical Location of Short-term Proposals

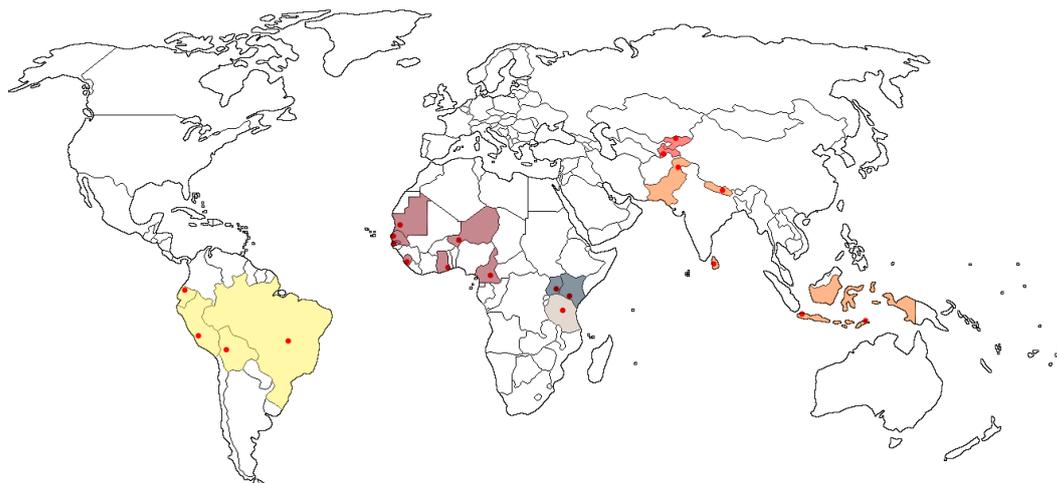


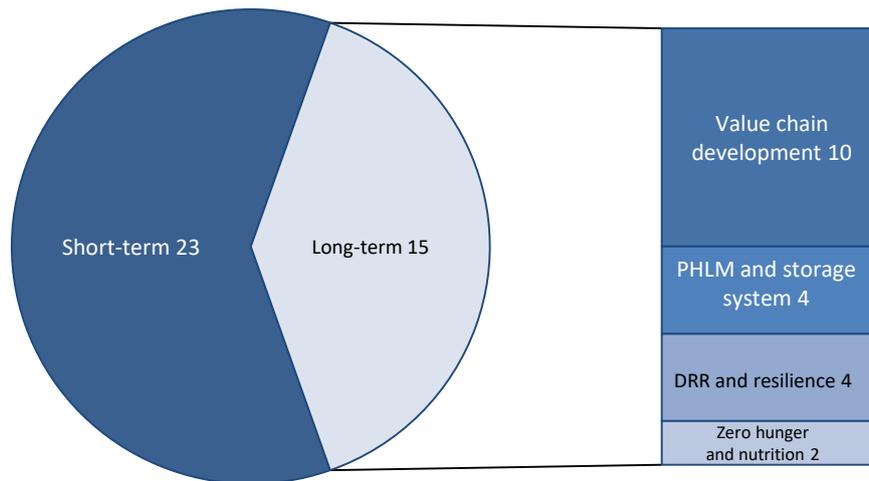
Table 1: The Country Distribution of Short-term Proposals against Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	I. Value Chain Development for Smallholders	II. Processing, PHLM & Storage Systems	III. Climate Adaptation, DRR & Resilience	IV. Zero Hunger & Nutrition Strategies
Countries with short-term proposals	Bolivia Cameroon Gambia, The Ghana Kenya Mauritania Niger Senegal	Cameroon Gambia Niger Sri Lanka Tanzania Uganda	Cameroon Indonesia Kenya Kyrgyz Pakistan	Brazil Cameroon Ecuador Nepal Peru Senegal Sierra Leone Tajikistan Timor-Leste

2.2 Long-term Proposals (DAA)

Long-term proposals, designed for comparatively long implementation period (as for one or more years), is defined as projects for demonstration at grass root level (L3), and are also referred to as DAA projects. Of the 38 proposals, 15 are long-term proposals, of which 10 proposals are targeted on value chain development for smallholders, 4 proposals on processing, PHLM and storage system, 4 proposals on climate adaptation, DRR and resilience, 2 proposals on zero hunger and nutrition strategies. Some proposals are cross-thematic ones covering at least two thematic areas (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: The Quantitative Distribution of Long-term Proposals against Thematic Areas



** Some proposals are cross-thematic ones covering at least two thematic areas*

The 15 long-term proposals are from 13 Country Offices including Cameroon, Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe (see Figure 7). Table 2 lists the detailed country distribution of long-term proposals against thematic areas.

Figure 7: The Geographical Location of Long-term Proposals

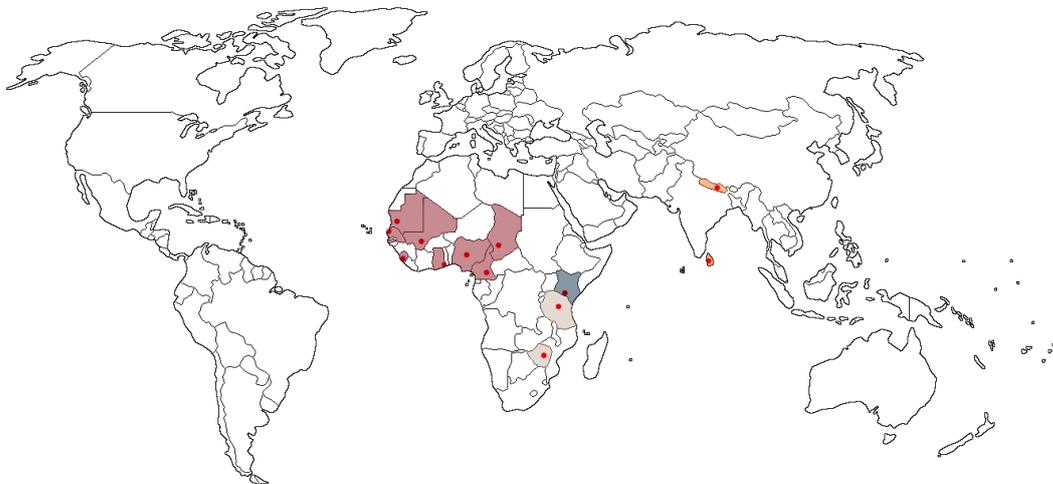


Table 2: The Country Distribution of Long-term Proposals against Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	I. Value Chain Development for Smallholders	II. Processing, PHLM & Storage Systems	III. Climate Adaptation, DRR & Resilience	IV. Zero Hunger & Nutrition Strategies
Countries with long-term proposals	Cameroon, Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone	Chad, Mali, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	Senegal, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe	Ghana, Senegal

2.3 Cross-thematic Proposals

Among the 38 proposals from 25 countries, there are 7 cross-thematic proposals which cover more than one of the four thematic areas. Table 3 details the cross-thematic proposals.

Table 3: The Distribution of Cross-thematic Proposals

Thematic Area/ Countries	I. Value Chain Development for Smallholders	II. Processing, PHLM & Storage Systems	III. Climate Adaptation, DRR & Resilience	IV. Zero Hunger & Nutrition Strategies
Cameroon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gambia, The	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ghana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Niger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senegal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Zimbabwe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2.4 Long-term Proposals (DAA) Combined with Short-term Proposals

Among the 38 proposals, 9 proposals are long-term proposals (DAA) combined with short-term considerations covering more than one levels of modality. Details can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4: The Distribution of Long-term Proposals with Short-term Proposals against Thematic Areas

Thematic Area/ Countries	I. Value Chain Development for Smallholders	II. Processing, PHLM & Storage Systems	III. Climate Adaptation, DRR & Resilience	IV. Zero Hunger & Nutrition Strategies
Cameroon	Short-term Long-term	Short-term	Short-term	Short-term
Ghana	Short-term Long-term			Long-term
Kenya	Short-term Long-term		Short-term	
Mauritania	Short-term Long-term			
Nepal	Long-term			Short-term
Senegal	Short-term Long-term		Long-term	Short-term Long-term
Sierra Leone	Long-term			Short-term
Sri Lanka		Short-term	Long-term	
Tanzania		Short-term Long-term		

3 Panel Review

3.1 General Statements

On 29 August 2017, a technical evaluation and assessment workshop on collected proposals was convened in Beijing. Upon the invitation of WFP China Office and Ministry of Agriculture of China, over 20 experts and specialists from government agencies and research institutes including the State Administration of Grain of China, Sino-Grain Group, the National Disaster Reduction Centre of China, and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences participated the workshop. Focusing on the four thematic areas, the participants divided into four groups for technical reviews on the proposals.

Criteria for selection of proposals:

- Alignment with WFP's mandate;
- Alignment with China's national priorities and support capacities;
- Alignment of the proposed actions with the strategic direction that Country Offices are pursuing as part of their (existing or upcoming) CSPs;
- Feasibility of the proposed project idea; and
- Clarity of needs, suggested SSC modality, and results expected.

Considerations for evaluation and assessment:

- Priorities of China's international cooperation and strategies;
- Technical strengths in requested areas;
- Applicability of technology;
- Reasonability of implementation methods and timing;
- Suggested implementation methods; and
- Other suggestions.

3.2 Specific Areas Addressed by the Panel

3.2.1 Prioritized Areas of China's International Cooperation

The expert panel concluded that the proposals generally are designed in alignment with China's prioritized areas and strategies for international cooperation and foreign aid supports, and the priority areas identified by WFP China Office.

3.2.2 References of Chinese Technologies and Good Practice

Applicable technologies and best practices of China which could be provided to other developing countries under the SSC framework include the technologies and practices elaborated in the four thematic areas.

3.2.3 Adaptability of Chinese Technologies and Best Practice

Applicable technologies and best practices will be employed based on the identification of technological adaptability in the partnering countries. Technologies provided should be adaptive and affordable in the partnering countries. It was suggested that technical demonstrations should be conducted first, followed by an extension at a later stage depending on the results of demonstration.

3.2.4 Considerations of Project Implementation

- For DAA project proposals, short-term missions focusing on policy dialogue, information and knowledge sharing and technological and good practices learning

should be conducted first in preparation for the initiative and implementation of DAA project;

- Country-led approach and national ownership are necessary for project implementation;
- In consideration of the project sustainability, private sectors are strongly encouraged to engage in project implementation, focusing on tackling bottle-neck issues;
- Mutual learning between donor country and partnering country should be strengthened. From beginning of the project implementation, two-way exchanges and learning including policy dialogue, study tour, workshop should be arranged in both countries;
- Project implementation should be carried out with support from different strength and expertise of different stakeholders; and
- A multi-stakeholder's architecture needs to be established by incorporating different ministries, academic and research institutes, private sectors for the implementation of project.

3.2.5 Funding Mobilization

Efforts have been made and need to be further pursued to seek funds from different sources including government institutions, public welfare foundations, and private sectors through different modalities including on line fund raising.

4 Way Forward

4.1 General Statement

This report provides an overview of the demands from countries and proposed solutions that WFP China Office could offer as a broker through SSC approach. As an analytical document, the report is delivered with objectives to bring forward principles to be adhered, potential partners to be identified, and potential resources to be mobilized. Based on the four thematic areas, solutions have been proposed for potential follow-up actions through the three delivery modalities (see Table 5). Country-specific demands will be discussed in due course as per the principles and resources availability.

Based on the analysis of the proposals and solutions to the demands, WFP China Office is scheduled to follow-up with the submitted proposals, with consideration of implementation feasibility, technological adaptability, resource availability, as well as the long-run impacts on the overall development for the proposing countries. **A Framework of Anticipated Activities** has been proposed for tentative implementation in 2018 (See **Annex 3**). The implementation of these programmes will subject to country needs and resources availability. English will be the working language for all SSC activities.

4.2 Menu of Solutions

Table 5: Menu of South-South Solutions Supported by WFP China

SSC solutions	Alignment with China CSP	Supporting Partners in China	Country with Needs	Potential Challenges
I. Value chain development and market access for smallholder farmers				
<p>Solution 1: Strengthening the effectiveness of farmer organizations and agribusinesses (L₁, L₂) *</p> <p><u>How this could be realized:</u></p> <p>(1) Policy dialogue to facilitate the sharing of China’s experience for farmer cooperative operation and management system, complemented by exchanges with think tank, seminars and field visits.</p> <p>(2) Knowledge sharing and technology transfer at a technical level through trainings and study tours with a focus on market access and creation, strengthening links between private sector and research institutes for technology innovations, maximization of smallholder profits and quality controls, and through promotion of technology transfer.</p> <p><i>Note: A variety of SSC modalities will be adopted for knowledge, skill and technology transfer depending on the SSC demand contents, e.g. seminars, study tours, trainings, workshops, and online exchange platform.</i></p>	Strategic Outcome 4	<p>Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), State Administration of Grain (SAG), other ministries, and local governments</p> <p>Government offices, CAAS, CATAS, CICOS, FECC, Sino-grain Chengdu Grain Storage Scientific Research Institute</p>	<p>Bolivia, Cameroon, The Gambia, Kenya, Mauretania, Niger, Senegal</p>	<p>(1) Adaptability of models to different country contexts.</p> <p>(2) Study visits without follow-up actions.</p>

<p>Solution 2: Strengthening smallholder trading and marketing capacities (L₂, L₃) <u>How this could be realized:</u> (1) Knowledge, skill and technology transfer to foster links among institutional demand, private actors and research institutes, as well as real case examples on how to apply trading and marketing strategies to increase the volume and value of their sales.</p> <p>(2) Fostering young farmers' entrepreneurship at grassroots level through participation in WFP China's "Demonstrations in Africa/Asia by African/Asians Initiative" (DAA). DAA helps to strengthen small-holder farmers' engagement with farmers' organizations in order to maximize their benefits. The DAA initiative will help to equip smallholder farmers with operational skills and methods to better link their produce to markets, and to support smallholder's entrepreneurship establishments.</p>		MOA, SAG, National Grain Trade Center, local government offices	Cameroon, Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nepal, Senegal, Sierra Leone	<p>(1) Adaptability of trading system/supporting platform to less supportive infrastructure of the demanding countries.</p> <p>(2) Enabling environment for rural entrepreneurship in host countries.</p> <p>(3) Access of financial service to achieve sustainability for rural entrepreneurship through DAA.</p>
II. Supply chain, including post-harvest loss management and storage systems				
<p>Solution 3: Technologies and models to manage grain reserve and storage systems effectively (L₁, L₂) <u>How this could be realized:</u> (1) Policy dialogue to facilitate the sharing of China's experience and policy support for effective grain reserve and storage systems through high-level consultations among policy-makers, exchanges with think tanks, seminars and field visits, to understand the system of institutions and procedures for acquiring grain, channels for distribution and management decisions, including institutional demand and grain reserve management.</p>	Strategic Outcome 4	MOA, SAG, Academy of SAG, China Grain Research and Training Center, National Grain Trade Center, local government offices	Cameroon, The Gambia, Niger, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda	<p>(1) Household storage management experience may not be applicable to all climates and contexts.</p> <p>(2) Study visits without follow-up actions.</p> <p>(3) Private sector interests might over-shadow public interests.</p>

<p><i>Note: Further investments in agribusinesses and equipment may evolve as part of this opportunity.</i></p> <p>(2) Knowledge sharing, on-the job training and technology transfer for primary processing and post-harvest loss management at the technical level. Practitioners will be exposed to different storage management practices and technologies, tailored for different needs, climate conditions and levels of development.</p>				
<p>Solution 4: Facilitation of effective post-harvest loss handling techniques for smallholders and enhancing process efficiency at community level (L₂, L₃) <u>How this could be realized:</u></p> <p>(1) Knowledge sharing and technology transfer for technicians and lead farmers on household post-harvest treatment, loss reduction and warehouse management</p> <p>(2) Fostering young farmers' entrepreneurship (DAA) and equipping young lead farmers in the area of primary processing and post-harvest loss management. Exposure to different storage management practices and technologies, including through Chinese experts and by leveraging training and technical assistance provided by the Global Post Harvest Knowledge & Operations Centre (KNOC) in Uganda.</p>	Strategic Outcome 4	MOA, SAG, Academy of SAG, China Grain Research and Training Center, National Grain Trade Center, local government offices	Chad, Mali, Cameroon, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	<p>(1) Lack of follow-up after SSC exchanges.</p> <p>(2) Most of the experience of the Centre in Uganda was targeted towards WFP COs so far; there is interest to expand to the Government.</p>

III. Climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience				
<p>Solution 5: Technology transfer and expertise to enhance food security analysis and rapid impact assessments. (L₁, L₂)</p> <p><u>How this could be realized:</u></p> <p>(1) Policy dialogue to facilitate the sharing of China’s experience and policy, strategies for resilience building under climate change and emergency preparedness through official discussions, exchanges with think tanks, seminars and field visits. Political advocacy to support governments in adopting risk-sensitive planning and rapid assessment approaches for emergency response and creating enabling environment conditions for risk-sensitive planning.</p> <p>(2) Knowledge sharing and technology transfer on disaster impact assessment, inventory management, humanitarian logistics, methodology for risk analysis of hazard impact on food and nutrition security, and geo-referenced early warning thresholds for natural disasters, to strengthen the readiness of developing countries to rapidly assess the impact of natural disasters, analyse the arising food and nutrition needs and enhance real-time decision-making for emergency response.</p>	Strategic Outcome 4	MOA, SAG, NDRCC Ministry of Civil Affairs	Cameroon, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan	<p>(1) Basic conditions need to be in place for countries to adopt the new tools.</p> <p>(2) Need for technical vetting.</p>
<p>Solution 6: Climate mitigation and adaptation practices for rural livelihood improvement and resilience building (L₂, L₃)</p> <p><u>How this could be realized:</u></p> <p>(1) Knowledge sharing and technology transfer to share effective practices of China’s experience on climate smart solutions for smallholder farmers.</p>	Strategic Outcome 4	NDRCC	Senegal, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe	<p>(1) Basic conditions need to be in place for countries to adopt the new technology.</p> <p>(2) Need for technical vetting.</p>

<p>(2) Fostering young farmers' entrepreneurship (DAA) on climate adaptation practices in the context of the growing risk of climate change, including high value crop production in arid and semi-arid areas, water efficient irrigation schemes with new energy application, warehouse and storage management against climate change (tentatively in coordination/collaboration with FAO).</p>				
<p>IV. Implementation of national zero hunger and nutrition strategies</p>				
<p>Solution 7: Rural transformation, livelihood improvement and promotion of pro-poor, social protection and safety net programmes to advance progress on zero hunger (L₁)</p> <p><u>How this could be realized:</u> Policy dialogue to facilitate the sharing of China's successful experience with the adoption of pro-poor market reforms in rural areas with a focus on achieving zero hunger and promotion of rural innovations for food and nutrition security through China's household contract responsibility system in the context of pro-poor zero hunger strategies.</p>	Strategic Outcome 4	MOA	Brazil COE, Cameroon, Ecuador, Nepal, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste	Need for close coordination with other food agencies' mandates (e.g. FAO, IFAD)
<p>Solution 8: Nutrition improvement and food fortification (L₂)</p> <p><u>How this could be realized:</u> Knowledge sharing and technology transfer to facilitate the transfer of China's technology for food fortification and kernel production aiming at school meals programme and needs on nutrition improvement, balanced diet and micro-nutrients deficiency.</p>	Strategic Outcome 4	Ministry of Education, Institute of Food and Nutrition Development of CAAS, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation	Nepal Ecuador, Nepal, Peru, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste	Need to vet China's experience in food fortification

* L₁ : Policy Level L₂: Institution Level L₃: Grass-roots Level

4.3 A Framework of Anticipated Activities

Based on the reference information and specific demands of countries, WFP China Office will facilitate the needs of proposing countries through short-term SSC activities including policy dialogue, seminars, workshops, study tours, etc.

Long-term proposals (DAA) will be given consideration when the following concerns are appropriately addressed:

- Availability of funding sources;
- Project ownership with confirmation by the host country government; and
- Consensus on project implementation modality reached by WFP China Office, WFP Office of proposing country, partnering country and other stakeholders.

The criteria for DAA project selection and the criteria for young lead farmer selection will apply in the process of project initiation. WFP China Office will work together with potential stakeholders including WFP Country Offices in proposing countries, Chinese government institutions, research and academic institutes, and private sectors to identify the feasibilities, modalities and funding availabilities for initiating and implementing of DAA projects.

Discussions on potentials for initiating DAA projects in African countries such as Sudan, Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Egypt are already on going. Potential stakeholders including the host government, WFP Country Offices, as well as private sectors which have already invested in the aforementioned countries, joined a Panel Discussion at the Thematic Seminar conducted at 4th China-Africa Agriculture Conference on December 11, 2017. Substantial discussions and exchanges between WFP China Office and relevant stakeholders in Asian countries are also underway. DAA country project(s) will be launched in 2018 upon the evolving situation of preparation in Africa and Asia. For more information on DAA initiative, please refer to the attached documents in **Annex 4**.

4.4 Monitoring & Evaluation

For short-term projects, evaluation will be conducted at the end of the missions. Reporting and documentation will be conducted in a timely manner to review the outcomes of the activities. For long-term projects (DAA), monitoring and evaluation of each projects will be conducted during the life of the project to allow for mid-course corrective action (mid-term evaluation) and for learning purposes (final evaluation). All data collected will be gender disaggregated, and female representation will be ensured. The monitoring and evaluation system will facilitate lessons necessary for the subsequent scaling up and replication by the Chinese government and other countries facing similar development challenges.

4.5 Risk Management

Unfavorable communication efficiency with partnering countries, insufficient fund raising, uncertain participation of high level officials, ambiguous impacts of policy dialogue and long-term influence are potential risks for activity implementation and monitoring and evaluation process.

Close follow-up and efficient communication with all stakeholders will help to decrease the concern. Coherence shall be kept in terms of follow-up programming so as to fortify the impacts of activity at policy level.

Annex 1: Overview of Collected SSC Proposals

No.	Country Name	Regional Bureau	L/S Term	Modality Level	Theme/Area	Time Frame	Main Project Activity	Number of Proposal
1	Bolivia	RBP	Short	Policy	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	2018, Jan-Jun	Technical Cooperation	1
2	Brazil COE	—	Short	Institutional	Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2018, 3 Days	South-South Conference	1
3	Cameroon	RBD	Short	Policy Institutional	Value Chain Development for Smallholders Processing, PHLM and Storage systems Zero-hunger Strategies and Nutrition	2017 November	Technical Support in the Four Areas	2 (combined)
			Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	2017, November	Supporting value chain development	
4	Chad	RBD	Long	Grass roots	Processing, PHLM and Storage Systems	2017, Sept-2018, Sept	Development of fortified food Reduction of malnutrition	2
			Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	2017, Sept-2018, Sept	Scaling up water and soil management investments and provision of training	

No.	Country Name	Regional Bureau	L/S Term	Modality Level	Theme/Area	Time Frame	Main Project Activity	Number of Proposal
5	Ecuador	RBP	Short	Institutional	Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2018, Feb, 3 weeks	Training for Trainers in support of Ecuadorian FSN	1
6	Gambia, The	RBD	Short	Policy Institutional	Value Chain Development for Smallholders Processing, PHLM and Storage systems	2018, Jun-2019, Jun	Policy dialogue and technical exchange	1
7	Ghana	RBD	Short	Policy Institutional	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	2017, October, 7 days	High-level mission Technical Study Tour	2
			Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2017, Oct-2022, Sept	Nutrition value chain resilience and climate smart initiatives	
8	Indonesia	RBB	Short	Institutional	Climate Adaptation, DRR and Resilience	2017, Aug-Nov	Technical operation Study tour	2
			Short	Institutional	Climate Adaptation, DRR and Resilience	2017, July-Nov	VAM: Technical cooperation	
9	Kenya	RBN	Short	Institutional	Climate Adaptation, DRR and Resilience	2018, Quarter 1, 10 Days	Technical Study Tour	3
			Short	Policy	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	2018, Quarter 2, 10 Days	Technical Study Tour	
			Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	5 years	Value chain development, applying technology, learning modern concept of agribusiness and developing business models	

No.	Country Name	Regional Bureau	L/S Term	Modality Level	Theme/Area	Time Frame	Main Project Activity	Number of Proposal
10	Kyrgyzstan	RBC	Short	Policy Institutional	Climate Adaptation, DRR and Resilience		Technical Assistance	1
11	Mali	RBD	Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders Processing, PHLM and Storage systems	3 years	Value chain development, post-harvest loss management & pro-zero hunger/nutrition strategies	1
12	Mauritania	RBD	Short	Policy Institutional	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	2017, Sept-Oct	Study tour, field visits, dialogues, workshops	2
			Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	5 years	Support to smallholder rice farmers in the Senegal River area	
13	Nepal	RBB	Short	Institutional	Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2017, September, 10-15 days 2018, April, 30 days	Technical tour	2
			Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	2017-2018, June	Technical farming practices for rural entrepreneurial farmers	
14	Niger	RBD	Short	Institutional	Value Chain Development for Smallholders Processing, PHLM and storage systems	2017, 3 months	Technical support for low-cost small-scale irrigation farming and post-harvest loss reduction	1
15	Nigeria	RBD	Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders	2018-2022	Improve access to markets and more resilient livelihoods	1
16	Pakistan	RBB	Short	Policy Institutional	Climate Adaptation, DRR and Resilience	2 years	Technical seminar Technical workshop	1

No.	Country Name	Regional Bureau	L/S Term	Modality Level	Theme/Area	Time Frame	Main Project Activity	Number of Proposal
17	Peru	RBP	Short	Policy Institutional	Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2017, 3 days 2018, 7 days	High-level mission Technical Study Tour	1
18	Senegal	RBD	Long	Policy	Climate Adaptation, DRR and Resilience	1 year within 2019-2023	Climate adaptation and resilience building at the national and local levels	3
			Short	Policy Institutional	Value Chain Development for Smallholders Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2017, October, 7 days	High-level mission Technical Exchange	
			Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders Climate Adaptation, DRR and Resilience Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2017-2018; Possible extension 2019-2023	Reinforcing resilience through nutrition sensitive social protection and value chains development for young generation entrepreneurship	
19	Sierra Leone	RBD	Short	Policy Institutional	Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2018, Quarter 1, 2 weeks	Mission for knowledge transfer	2
			Long	Grass roots	Value Chain Development for Smallholders		Catalysing agricultural development through rural entrepreneurs: agricultural development and youth empowerment	

No.	Country Name	Regional Bureau	L/S Term	Modality Level	Theme/Area	Time Frame	Main Project Activity	Number of Proposal
20	Sri Lanka	RBB	Short	Institutional	Processing, PHLM and Storage Systems	2018, Jul-Dec	Fielding technical experts	2
			Long	Grass roots	Climate Adaptation, DRR and Resilience	2017, Oct-2019, Sept	PRISM Proposal: Establishment of platform for real-time information and situation monitoring	
21	Tanzania	RBJ	Short	Institutional	Processing, PHLM and Storage Systems	7 days	Technical study	2
			Long	Grass roots	Processing, PHLM and Storage Systems		Post-harvest management	
22	Tajikistan	RBC	Short	Institutional	Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2017, August 2018, August	Technical study tour	1
23	Timor-Leste	RBB	Short	Institutional	Zero Hunger and Nutrition Strategies	2018, Mar-Apr, 7 days	Technical study tour	1
24	Uganda	RBN	Short	Institutional	Processing, PHLM and Storage Systems	2018	Technical knowledge sharing and policy dialogue	1
25	Zimbabwe	RBJ	Long	Grass roots	Climate Adaptation, DRR and Resilience Processing, PHLM and Storage Systems	2018, March-May	Irrigation management	1
Total								38

Annex 2: WFP China Office 2017 SSC Activities Review

Some SSC activities had been implemented in 2017 as per the 4 thematic areas and 3 modalities. These activities were tailored at climate change adaptation, post-harvest loss reduction and grain storage management, and partnership building, as well as other relevant areas. Table 7 details the SSC activities in 2017.

Table 7: SSC Activities Conducted in 2017

Thematic Areas	Modality	Policy Level	Institutional Level	Grassroots Level
Value chain development and market access for small holders		Thematic Seminar on DAA at the 4 th Conference on China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation (11 December 2017)		
Supply chain strengthening incl. PHLM and storage management			Training Workshop on Post-Harvest Treatment and Storage Management for Smallholder (19-28 October 2017)	
Climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience-building			Seminar on Building Small Holders' Resilience under Climate Change along Value Chain Management (18-20 September 2017)	
Implementation of Zero-hunger strategies and nutrition		SSC mission from Cambodia on Smallholder farmers' capacity strengthening and food fortification (11-15 September 2017)		

SSC Activities in 2017:

1. SSC mission from Cambodia on Smallholder farmers' capacity strengthening and food fortification (11-15 September 2017)
The delegation was composed of 17 participants including several Cambodian ministries, non-government actors and representatives from the WFP Cambodia Office. During this six-day mission, the Cambodian delegation had a chance to exchange policy views with China's Ministry of Agriculture and State Administration of Grain in Beijing. In addition, the group travelled to Jiangsu province to observe and capture China's successful practices on grain reserve systems and nutritional kernel production for rice fortification.
2. Seminar on Building Small Holders' Resilience under Climate Change along Value Chain Management (18-20 September 2017)

Over 40 participants including representatives of United Nations agencies, officials from the Chinese Government and Yunnan's provincial government, and delegates from 12 Asian and African countries reviewed Chinese national policies, innovative technologies and good practices relevant to building resilience against climate change. Part of the two-day seminar included a field visit to Yuxi (Yunnan province) to showcase the solar-driven irrigation scheme implemented by the Chinese Government in this drought-prone area.

3. Training Workshop on Post-Harvest Treatment and Storage Management for Smallholder (19-28 October 2017)

15 participants from 6 countries joined the workshop, including technical experts, management personnel from government of Cameroon, Niger, Uganda, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, as well as WFP officers from these Country Offices. The technical discussions in Beijing and the field trip in Jiangsu, Sichuan and Hubei provinces allowed participants to witness the best practices and efficient mechanization techniques for reducing post-harvest losses for smallholder farmers in China. Study visit to food processing facilities and equipment manufacturing and field visit to grain storage and management at both provincial and community level enabled direct exchange among the participants and Chinese providers of solutions.

4. Thematic Seminar on DAA at the 4th Conference on China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation (11 December 2017)

At the Thematic Seminar on DAA in December, 2017, DAA Country initiatives for Zimbabwe, Egypt, Sudan and Nigeria were analyzed through separated panel discussions to identify technical content, cooperation modality, key partners, as well as accessible funding resources. This Seminar served as the entry point for design and DAA implementation in proposed countries by engaging more with private sector, which is deemed as one of innovations by WFP China COE to advance SSC.

Apart from the SSC activities, some events were conducted or attended by WFP China in 2017 for SSC Strategy Advocacy and Partnership Building.

SSC Events in 2017:

1. Symposium on Demand-driven South-South Cooperation was convened on 10-13 May 2017, on which the four thematic priority areas for SSC were discussed and identified;
2. A Side Event-Building Smallholders' Resilience to Climate Change through South-South Cooperation was conducted on 16 November 2017 at China Pavilion at COP23 in Bonn Germany;
3. A Side Event-WFP's Approach to South-South Cooperation: Building the Network of Centers of Excellence for South-South Cooperation was conducted by WFP with supports of WFP China COE and Brazil COE at 2017 GSSD Expo on 28 November 2017 in Antalya, Turkey;
4. Participation in Thematic Forum-Accelerating Country-led Progress Zero Hunger (SDG2) through joint and Complementary Efforts of the Rome-Based United Nations Agencies at 2017 GSSD Expo on 28 November 2017 in Antalya, Turkey.

Annex 3: Anticipated SSC Activities in 2018⁴

Table 8: Anticipated SSC Activities in 2018

Thematic Areas	Modality	Policy Level	Institutional Level	Grassroots Level
Value chain development and market access for small holders			Study Tour on Value Chain Development for Smallholders	DAA Project Initiative and implementation in Africa; DAA Project Initiative and implementation in Asia
Supply chain strengthening incl. PHLM and storage management			Workshop on Capacity Building for Supply Chain Strengthening and Development	
Climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience-building			Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resilience Including Early Warning system and Rapid Assessment	
Implementation of Zero-hunger strategies and nutrition		Seminar on Food Security Policy, China's Practice and Experience; Seminar on Urbanization and food security (Regional Bureau Bangkok)	Study Tour on Food Processing and Fortification for Nutrition Improvement	

Note: Anticipated SSC activities also include following events on SSC strategy advocacy and partnership building:

- (1) Participation in Investing in Africa Forum (September 2018);
- (2) Participation in Global South-South Development Expo (October/November, 2018);
- (3) Participation in China-Africa Agricultural Forum (December 2018);
- (4) Research on Experiences and Practices of China Rural Development and Transformation.

⁴ This is a draft plan that will be continuously updated.

Annex 4: Documents of DAA Programme Initiative

1. Short Brief on Fostering a New Generation Smallholder Leadership-DAA

WFP China Office is initiating a new programme to foster leadership among a new generation of smallholder farmers in countries across Asia, Africa and Latin America. The programme of Fostering a New Generation Smallholder Leadership is abbreviated as DAA (Demonstration in Africa/Asia by African/Asian), which can be extended to Latin America for Demonstration in Latin America by Latin American (DLL).

Project Rationale

DAA aims at carrying out technical demonstration to increase their development capacity and to foster a new generation of farmer leaders in developing countries by exposing them to technological solutions and best agriculture business practices in China.

Target Groups

Young smallholder farmers or core members of farmer's organization who are better educated, aspirational and willing to undertake self-building development by joining training in China and learning agricultural production technology, operational and management knowledge to broaden their horizons.

The DAA project plans to be conducted in 2-5 demonstration sites, and 4-10 young leading farmers across the 5 sites will be selected in one country.

Project Focus

Developing/improving their agricultural value chain, applying emerging information technology, learning modern concept and management of agricultural industry business, building short-cycled, effective, and efficient agriculture business based on local resources.

Budget Components

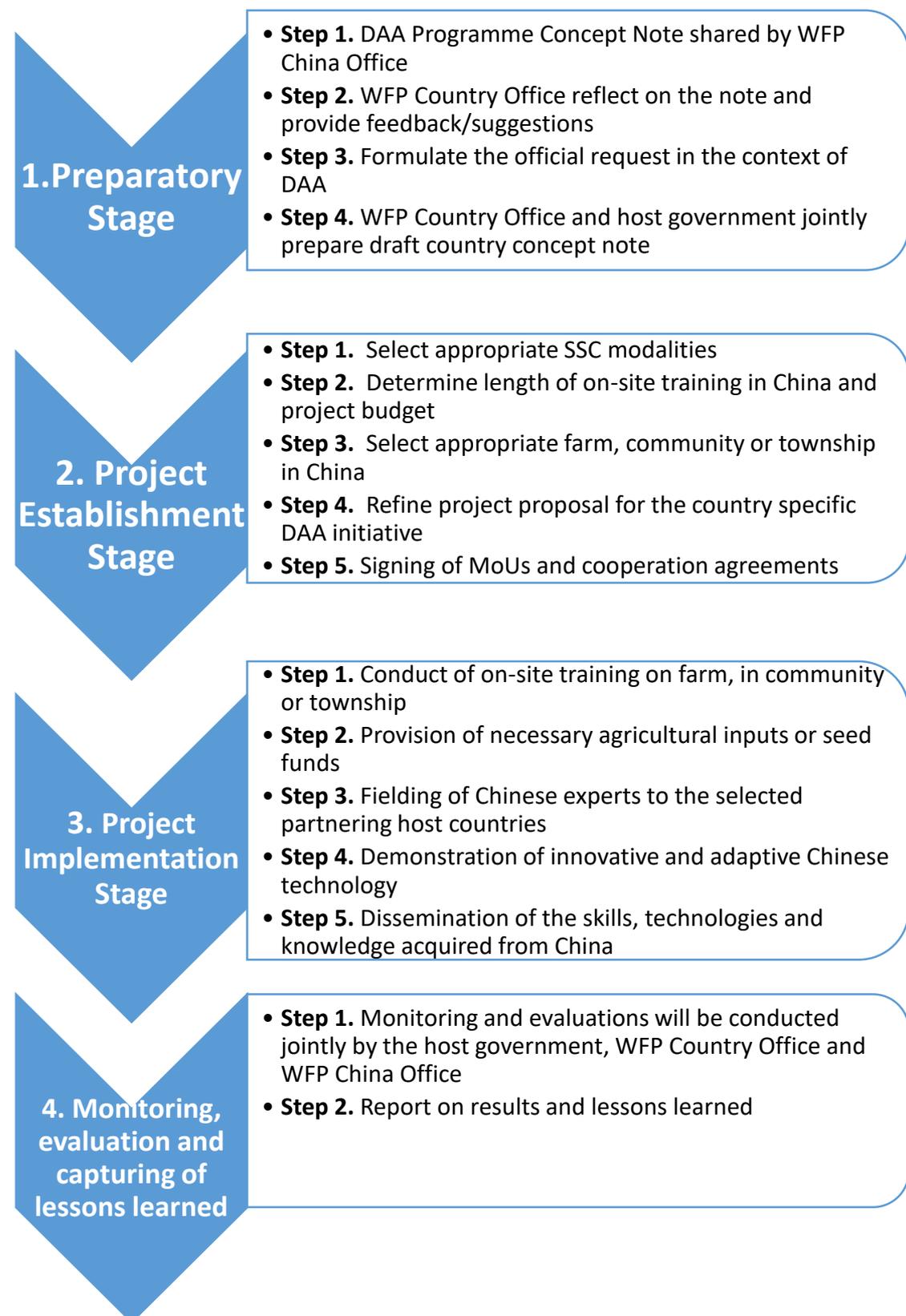
The rough budget includes costs for demonstration site identification, international travel, training in China, experts fielded to host country for field instruction, agricultural inputs or seed money, and project monitoring and evaluation.

2. Suggested criteria for the selection of young leading farmer participants in the DAA Project

The DAA project is targeting local young smallholder farmers or core members of farmers' organizations, based on their own vision, willing for learning and skill development through training in China and interest in the adoption of innovative technologies. Preferably:

- The age of leading farmers will range between 25 and 45 years;
- Healthy physical condition;
- Appropriate and adequate knowledge about field practices for (specify) and market trends;
- Vision and enthusiasm for entrepreneurship and agro-business establishment in their countries;
- Basic facilitation skills in order to apply the "train the trainer" approach to share his/her acquired skills, knowledge and technologies with a wider group of community members;
- Head of farmers' association or cooperatives are recommended to be nominated; and
- Participation of female farmers is particularly encouraged (proportion of women attendance to be considered and expressed explicitly in project proposal, also when it comes to the "train the trainer" approach).

3. Diagram of DAA Project Process



Acronyms

UN	United Nations
WFP	World Food Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
CSAM	Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
OSZ	WFP Policy and Programme Division
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission, P.R. China
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, P.R. China
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce, P.R. China
MOCA	Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China
SAG	State Administration of Grain, P.R. China
NDRCC	National Disaster Reduction Centre of China
CAAS	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
CATAS	Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences
FECC	Foreign Economic Cooperation Center, Ministry of Agriculture, P.R. China
CICOS	Center of International Cooperation Service, Ministry of Agriculture, P.R. China
CADFund	China Africa Development Fund
CITIC	China International Trust and Investment Corporation
RB	Regional Bureau
CO	Country Office
COE	Center of Excellence
SSC	South-South Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
P4P	Purchase for Progress
DAA	Demonstration in Asia/Africa by Asians/Africans