



# COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK 2012-2015 FOR PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA





**COUNTRY PROGRAMMING  
FRAMEWORK 2012-2015**

**FOR**

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**December 2012**



## Joint Statement – MoA and FAO

This County Programming Framework (CPF) 2012-2015 is a joint cooperation framework between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Government of China. The CPF document outlines the strategic cooperation areas between the Government of China, represented through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and FAO for the next five years.

The CPF 2012-2015 is a result of extensive consultations conducted between all key stakeholders within China, including UN agencies and development partners based in China, as well as with the relevant technical units of FAO headquarters in Rome and the regional office in Bangkok. The hereunder signatories wish to express their sincere appreciation to all who have so willingly made constructive comments and suggestions throughout the CPF formulation process.

The framework sets forth priority areas and associated activities for FAO's assistance in support of the attainment of the Government of China's national development policy objectives in the areas of agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, uplifting impoverished rural communities, food security and safety, environmental protection, climate change and disaster preparedness.

The CPF is framed within the national 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Medium-Long Term Plan for National Food Security 2008-2020 and the National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) for China (2009-2013). It is consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2010-2014), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the global strategic objectives of FAO as articulated in the Organizations Strategic Framework, the Medium-Term Plan 2010-2015 and the Programme of Work and Budget 2010-2011.

The CPF is designed to allow for quantitative and qualitative assessment of FAO's assistance to Government of China, civil society and the general public over the course of its lifetime as well as outlining financial resource commitments. It has a strong Results-Based Management (RBM) ethos and clearly articulates agreed strategic areas of intervention, outcomes, outputs and indicators for their respective measurement, to which all FAO activities in the county should contribute to.

The framework underscores FAO's role as a lead United Nations agency in agriculture and rural development and seeks to improve the coherence and effectiveness of FAO interventions under the umbrella of the United Nations System.

The framework is also an important tool for resource mobilization that presents to donors a concise and unequivocal picture of how FAO intends to work in partnership with the Government of China over the next five years and the resources which will be required to successfully implement all such interventions.

By endorsing the CPF 2012-2015, the Government of China is committed to providing collaboration, to the fullest possible extent with regard to available capacity and resources, to facilitating the successful attainment of the objectives and actions outlined in this framework document.

The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of China and respective stakeholders. MoA and FAO, therefore jointly appeal to all stakeholders amongst other Government institutions, donors, the private sector, NGO's and civil society organizations to unite in their thoughts and efforts in realizing the aims and objectives of this CPF.

  
Qu Sixi  
Counsel (Director-General Level)  
Department of International Cooperation  
Ministry of Agriculture, P.R. China

  
Percy W. Misika  
FAO Representative  
in China, DPR Korea and Mongolia

## Framework Agreement

The Government of China hereinafter referred to as the "Government" and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations hereinafter referred to as "FAO".

**Furthering** their mutual agreement and cooperation for the fulfillment of the objectives stated in FAO's Strategic Framework and the Medium-Term Plan 2010-2015; and the national development objectives stated in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Medium-Long Term Plan for National Food Security 2008-2020 and the National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) for China (2009-2013):

**Strengthening** the respective roles of Government and FAO in the development of the agricultural, aquacultural, natural resources, forestry, environmental, cultural and rural development sectors in China;

**Cognizant** of the comparative advantages and competencies of both parties in the said sectors vis-à-vis those of other stakeholders;

**Consolidating and sharing** experiences, best practices and lessons learned from previous work of both parties in the sector;

Now therefore agree as follows:

FAO's interventions in the country will be guided by CPF 2012-2015 summarized in the table below:

<b>Country</b>	China
<b>Title</b>	Country Programming Framework 2012-2015 (CPF)
<b>Description</b>	Framework of priorities jointly selected by the Government and FAO for their cooperation during 2012-2015
<b>Priority Areas</b>	Food and Nutrition Poverty Reduction Food Safety & Quality Sustainable practices Climate change and disaster preparedness
<b>Coverage</b>	Countrywide
<b>Ownership</b>	MoA and FAO
<b>Partnerships</b>	Ministries/Departments/Agencies, of Government mandated with responsibility for Agriculture, Aquaculture, Forestry, Natural Resource Management and Rural Development sectors, Donors, UN Organizations, Private Sector and CSOs/NGO's.
<b>Duration</b>	2012-2015
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	USD 106,385,291

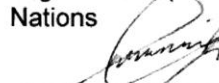
On behalf of the Government of China



Qu Sixi  
Counsel (Director-General Level)  
Department of International Cooperation  
Ministry of Agriculture, P.R. China

Date 2012/12/18

On behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations



Percy W. Misika  
FAO Representative  
in China, DPR Korea and Mongolia

Date 2012/12/16

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAS	Academy of Agricultural Sciences
AFAOR/P	Assistant FAO Representative /Programmes
APPPC	Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission
AQSIQ	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
ATCs	Agricultural Training Centres
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CAAS	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CPFIC	County Programming Framework Implementation Committee
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPO	County Programme Outcome
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EC	European Community
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESER	Agricultural and Rural Energy Saving and Emission Reduction
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FAO/RAP	FAO Regional Office in Bangkok
FAORP	FAO Regional Priorities
FAOR	FAO Representative
FAOSOs	FAO Strategic Objectives
FCCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FY	Financial Year
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GAqP	Good Aquacultural Practice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GHG	Green House Gas
GIAHS	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
GM	Genetically Modified
GNP	Gross National Product
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
IFAs	Impact Focus Areas
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFIs	International Financial Instruments
IPC	Integrated Pest Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MD	Millenium Development
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
MoEP	Ministry of Environment Protection
MLR	Ministry of Land Resources
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NDP	National Development Plan
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMDGs	National MDGs
NMTPF	National Medium Term Priority Framework

ODA	Oversees Development Agency
R&D	Research and Development
RBM	Results Based Management
RD	Rural Development
RPFAP	Regional Priority Framework for Asia and the Pacific
SFA	State Forestry Administration
SGA	State Grain Administration
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SSC	South – South Cooperation
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TF	Trust Fund
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CP	UNDP Country Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework
UNSF	United Nations Strategic Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
UTF	Unilateral Trust Fund
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



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## 1. Introduction

In China's agricultural and rural development, the UN agencies, especially the Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO), have played an important role. Since China's legitimate seat in the FAO was resumed in 1973, FAO has afforded great attention to and support for China's rural reform and agricultural development. From 1978, when China received FAO's technical assistance for the first time, to June 2011, FAO in partnership with the Chinese Government has implemented various types of projects, including Trust Fund Projects, Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCP) and FAO Partnership Programmes. FAO has not only provided China with technical assistance, but also, by means of its comparative advantages, executed more than 420 projects funded by the World Bank, IFAD, WFP, and UNDP, with a total amount of more than USD 230 million, covering over 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of the country. Most of these projects, based on the Chinese Government's overall development plan and priorities for agricultural and rural development, placed focus on the key and important areas of China's agriculture sector and played a positive role in elevating China's agricultural production and quality standards. Agricultural areas which benefited included: enhancing storage and processing capacity of agricultural products, increasing farmers' income, improving traditional agricultural farming systems, protecting natural resources and ecological environment, safeguarding food safety, improving conditions for agricultural technology, expanding distance education of agricultural technology, and establishing an agricultural statistics systems adapted to China's market economy.

In more recent years, with the changes in the world political and economic situations and the rapid development of China's agriculture and rural economy, China's cooperation with FAO has entered into a new stage, with some changes seen in the methods and domains for supporting China. The new phase focuses more attention on poverty alleviation, public service development, risk management, and other new fields.

China, with rapid overall economic development in the past three decades, has shifted from a recipient country of financial and technical assistance from outside to an important donor to other developing countries. In particular, China plays an active role in the South-South Cooperation (SSC) under FAO's Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS), as the largest developing country in the world. However, China still needs strengthened technical support from its international development partners for a sustainable agricultural sector and rural development. China's agriculture sector also suffered from recent global food price crisis, the international financial crisis and climate change related disasters all of which created significant problems within the sector.

In 2008, the Chinese Government and FAO jointly developed the National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) for China (2009-2013). The primary focus of the framework was to develop and improve bi-lateral cooperation principally by identifying and implementing more efficient and effective FAO supports to the development of the Chinese agricultural sector.

The framework set out the key areas for the cooperation between China and FAO with a view to improving relevance and effectiveness of FAO's technical assistance to China. The key areas of cooperation identified by NMTPF were as follows:

- Grain security;
- Quality and safety of agricultural products;
- Poverty alleviation;
- Agricultural resources and ecological protection; and
- Prevention and relief of post-disaster and animal and plant diseases.

In order to further improve the NMTPF, (now, renamed to Country Programming Framework CPF 2012-15), the CPF for the People's Republic of China was prepared in close

## 1. Introduction

consultation with the line ministries and concerned stakeholders including UN agencies and development partners based in China.

The various key National and FAO strategic documents which referenced the formulation of the CPF included;

- China's 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
- Medium-Long Term Plan for National Food Security 2008-2020
- National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) for China (2009-2013)
- UN Millennium Development Goals
- United Nations Development Assistance Framework for China (UNDAF) 2011-2015
- FAO Regional Priority Framework
- China's Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals: 2008 -2010 Report

Other reference documents and materials are listed in the appendices. As a guiding document governing cooperation between China and FAO, the CPF outlines priorities for the Government and FAO's collaboration and the results to be achieved for the period 2012 – 2015, consistent with China's priority development areas and FAO's comparative advantages. The CPF outlines and defines FAO's priorities for technical cooperation with the Government of China to support China's agricultural development in an effective, efficient and responsive manner. The CPF is a framework to guide how FAO can best assist the Government in meeting its development priorities. It sets out jointly-agreed medium-term priorities for Government-FAO collaboration in the areas of FAO's competence, including agriculture, food security, natural resource management and rural livelihoods, mainly through agriculture-based activities. The CPF envisages cooperation between FAO and the China Government during 2012-2015 with external assistance from the UN system and other bilateral/multilateral development partners. The CPF has been developed in line with current Government policies, strategies, priorities and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This is to ensure the consistency of policies, strategies and priorities of the Government and the UN system for sustainable agricultural development and food security.

The CPF reviews existing Chinese Government priorities *vis-à-vis* past and ongoing FAO interventions to identify the gaps in and future potential for FAO assistance. The CPF provides a framework mechanism and evaluation modality for both the Government of China and the FAO to build on their successful working relationship to date and to further develop and harness this cooperative effort to ensure that the Chinese agricultural sector reaps the maximum potential benefits from this cooperative relationship.

The CPF also provides FAO, other UN agencies and international development partners with guidance on FAO's agreed priorities with the Government in support of China's agricultural and rural development. The CPF also serves as a basis for universities, private enterprises, cooperatives, rural communities and farmers to effectively understand and develop working relationships and cooperation activities through the CPF process.

The CPF is a living document, the contents of which will be adjusted over time taking into consideration the changing circumstances and needs of the country. The implementation of the CPF 2012-2015 will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of China and FAO/external development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness.

## 2. Situation Analysis

### 2.1 Status of China's socioeconomic development policies

After three decades of implementation of the Reform and Opening-up Policy, China has become a major economy in the world. From 1979 to 2011, the country's GDP grew rapidly at an average annual growth rate of 9.9%. In 2011, China posted 47.1 trillion Yuan (or USD 7,289 Billion) of GDP, becoming the second largest economy in the world. Despite the impact of the global economic crisis, China's economic growth remains robust, becoming one of the main engines for driving global economic recovery.

With the economic development, people's living standards improved greatly. China's per capita GDP rose from 379 Yuan in 1978 to 35,083 Yuan (or USD 5,432) in 2011. Per capita disposable income of Chinese urban households rose from 343 Yuan in 1978 to 21,810 Yuan (USD 3,377) in 2011, and per capita net income of rural households increased from 134 Yuan in 1978 to 6,977 Yuan (USD 1,080) in 2011. The Engel coefficient of urban and rural households declined from 57.5% and 67.7% in 1978 to 36.3% and 40.4% respectively in 2011. Meanwhile, the Chinese Government has made remarkable achievements in its efforts to eliminate social injustice. Various social undertakings witnessed all-round progress, the compulsory education system covering urban and rural areas has been preliminarily established, public health and basic medical service systems are continuously improved, cultural undertakings and cultural industry are flourishing, and basic public services are moving towards equalization. In this context, China has achieved great progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and most of the goals for eradication of poverty, hunger, illiteracy, reducing mortality of infants and children below 5 years old are fulfilled or over-fulfilled 7 years ahead of schedule.

Despite of all those achievements, China remains the biggest developing country in the world. China's per capita GDP in 2010, was only equal to 48% of world's average, ranking in 94<sup>th</sup> place in the world (World Bank Database, accessed on 3 July, 2012). According to the Chinese new poverty line (2,300 Yuan/person/year, or USD 356 /person/year in current dollar), China has still 128 million rural poor in 2011, accounting for nearly 20% of the rural population.

### 2.2 Overview of agricultural development

Since the Reform and Opening-up policies in 1978, China has achieved rapid development of agriculture evidenced by eight consecutive bumper harvests since 2004, and thus basically achieving food self-sufficiency in staple foods for the country. Agriculture is the basis of China's national economy. Although the contribution of agriculture to GDP has reduced to around 10% over the past three decades, its absolute value rose from USD 41.77 billion in 1978 to USD 598.18 billion in 2010 (World Bank Database, 2011). At present, China's grain, meat, seed cotton, peanut, rapeseed, tea and fruit outputs are ranked first in the world, while the outputs of soybeans, sugar cane, and other crops also rank among the highest in the world. In the past two decades, China's grain production increased by 22.46%, of which, China realized basic self-sufficiency of grain. Increased livestock production was significant, particularly meat and dairy products, up 31.67% and 307.83% respectively in the recent 10 years. Nevertheless, due to growing population and increasing consumer spending power, China has transformed from a net exporter of agricultural products to a net importer since 2004. In 2010, China imported 54.8 million tonnes of soybeans, 6.87 million tonnes of vegetable oils, and 4.56 million tonnes of meats, while soybean import dependency reached as high as 75%. In the foreseeable future, China's food demand is likely to grow further, with increasingly high dependency on international markets for food imports.

## 2. Situation Analysis

**Table1: Output of China's major agricultural products (million tonnes)**

Year	Grain					Oil	Meat	Dairy
		# Rice	#Wheat	#Maize	Beans			
1990	446.24	189.33	98.23	96.82	-	16.13	--	--
1995	466.62	185.23	102.21	111.99	17.88	22.5	--	--
2000	462.17	187.91	99.64	106.00	20.10	29.55	60.14	9.19
2005	484.02	180.59	97.45	139.37	21.58	30.77	69.39	28.65
2009	530.82	195.10	115.12	163.97	19.30	31.54	76.49	36.78
2010	546.48	195.76	115.18	177.25	18.97	32.3	79.26	37.48
2011	571.21	201.00	117.4	192.78	19.08	33.07	79.58	38.11

*Source: China Statistical Yearbook, 2011; China Statistical Abstract, 2012*

The small-scale farmers' household-run operation is the principal agricultural production model developed in China. Currently about 300 million Chinese farmers are engaged in agricultural production with only 120 million hectares of arable land, or per capita 0.4 hectares, or only 0.6 hectares for each household farm.

Such limited and scattered agricultural resources coupled with small sized landholdings and low farm incomes restrict productivity levels and tend to prevent farming labour productivity indices increasing in line with other industrial sectors. In 2010, China's agricultural labour productivity was only 16% that of the secondary industry constrained principally by limited land resources. Continued low farming labour productivity levels in China are likely to persist in the short-medium term when one considers current and recent trends in the social and economic structure.

In the context of these increasingly tight resource constraints, scientific and technological progress has become the most critical determinant in promoting China's agricultural development. Over the past 30 years, China has gained tremendous achievements in innovation and application of agricultural science and technology. During this period, technical materials and equipment employed in growing and harvesting agricultural crops have improved significantly.

In 2010, the contribution rate of agricultural scientific and technological progress, which measures the role (proportion) of agricultural science and technology progress in agricultural growth stood at 52% and the overall mechanized rate of farming - sowing, and harvesting of crops - was 52%, up 4 and 16 percentage points (ppts) respectively compared with 2005. China's agricultural production mode is entering into the next phase dominated by mechanical operation (already contributing to more than 50% of agricultural output) which will replace manpower and animal power-based models practiced for thousands of years.

The agricultural production success story is testimony to the potential which lies in small-scale farming. If this potential is to be further harnessed and developed, proper supports will be required to encourage and organize farmers so as to achieve certain economies of scale in the acquisition of small machinery and in the processing, transport and marketing of their produce

### **2.3 Challenges facing China's agriculture and rural development**

For China, having made unrivalled economic advancements and improving living standards for so many, focus is being increasingly channeled to disparities which have emerged following such an intense period of growth and socio-economic change, on ensuring the sustainability of development and on China's increasing ability to contribute to development elsewhere. Despite the impressive economic growth that has transformed China into the second largest economy in the world and the remarkable achievement that China has made to feed 21% of world population with 9% and 6% of world arable land and water resources

respectively, China remains a developing country facing a multitude of challenges and development difficulties. These challenges and difficulties are illustrated as follows:

(1) Food security problems still exist. With the development of industrialization and urbanization, agricultural land availability will continue to experience pressures. These pressures are further exacerbated, when one considers the very small size of landholdings prevalent throughout China, where the average farm size is only 0.6 hectares (9 Mu. 1ha = 15Mu). These individual small scale production units, though often highly efficient and productive, tend to be constrained in achieving certain economies of scale with associated comparative benefits in the medium to long term. Constrained farm sized holdings and subdued farm incomes also result in high-quality labour force migration to industrial and commercial sectors and reduced lack of enthusiasm for farmers to invest in agricultural production. In some areas, the level of modernization of agricultural production remains low and the new technologies, new products, and new business ideas are still not adopted by local farmers. In the long term, the small-scale farmers' household-run operation will remain the major production mode in China. The associated low labour productivity and low application rate of agricultural technologies from these small scale household operations affects not only livelihood of small farmers, but also the supply capacity of agricultural products.

Gender factors also impact rural household food production and management and in turn the supply and quality of food. Solutions to food and nutritional insecurity must integrate gender dimensions with reference to maternal and child health, women's labour force participation and migration, fertility rates and the demographic transition.

Since 1997, China's arable land area has reduced by 8.2 million hectares mainly due to urbanization, forest and grassland replanting programmes and to damage resulting from natural disasters. The Country's per capita available land is now standing at 0.092 hectares – 40% of the world average.

This rapid pace of industrialization and urbanization has resulted in the shrinking of land and water resources available for agriculture development. During the two decades from 1978 to 1997, China's grain sown area decreased by 115 million mu (about 7.7 million hectares), compared with a reduction of 123 million mu (about 8.2 million hectares) during the 11 years from 1998 and 2008. Since 1997, the proportion of water available for agriculture declined from 70.4% to 62.0% in 2008, and there is a lack of about 30 billion cubic meters of irrigation water every year to sustain agriculture production on 905 million mu (about 60.3 million hectares) of irrigation-dependent land. This shrinking of land availability represents a major threat to the ability of China to maintain its current self-sufficiency in grain, which would require a grain output of 545 million tonnes by 2020,<sup>1</sup> corresponding to at least the current levels of production.

Besides land resource constraints, the Government's agricultural market regulation and ability to address emergencies also requires development. With the growing complexity of the agricultural products market in recent years, the Government's market early warning and market regulation abilities are encountering significant challenges. Especially in recent years, the price instability and volatility in the global agricultural market has posed challenges to food security in China. In order to develop its early warning and forecasting capacity, China needs to enhance and fine tune its responsiveness to market fluctuations by strengthening its agricultural statistical system and improving data collection and analysis.

(2) The problem of rural poverty remains severe and the livelihood of many vulnerable farmers needs to be improved. Given documented constraints of arable land availability, China is encountering ever growing pressures to ensure food self-sufficiency and the issue

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<sup>1</sup> China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations system in China, *China's Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals, 2010 Report* (Beijing, 2010), p. 17. In 2020, the total grain consumption in China will reach 572.5 million tonnes according to current estimates.

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of food insecurity at household level remains pervasive in many parts of the country particularly more remote and less resourced areas. In certain areas of the Country, particularly in central and western regions, these pressures are felt most by impoverished families and vulnerable groups and the serious problem of large scale inadequate nutrition of rural children persists.

As per the international standard of USD 1 per person a day, there are about 100 million people living in poverty in China. According to China's new standard set in 2011 with 2,300 Yuan/pers./year, China has still 128 million rural poor. The impact of poverty on the livelihood of vulnerable farmers is profound, affecting not only their living standards and human dignity, but also the education of their next generation.

(3) Recent years have witnessed the occurrence of major food safety scares in various agricultural products. Food safety and quality standards represent an important challenge to the agri-sector especially during a period of unprecedented expansion and development in the agri-food processing and retailing industry. Progress has been made with the passing of the Food Safety Law in March 2009, however there are significant additional measures required to ensure food is safe; is produced and retailed to correct quality standards and is not tainted chemically, microbiologically or physically.

(4) Sustainable intensification of agricultural production is facing big challenges. Unsustainable practices, over exploitation and misuse of natural resources and continued environmental degradation are becoming increasingly critical issues for the long term viability and survival of the Chinese agricultural and environmental resource base.

A 2008 Chinese Academy of Sciences report calculated that the cost of the exploitation of natural resources, ecological degradation and environmental pollution in 2005 was 13.9% of GDP, while growth in that year was 11.3%. This illustrates the considerable ecological threats and challenges facing China. An estimated 37% of the total territory of China suffers from land degradation.<sup>2</sup> According to the Ministry of Land and Resources, about 12.3 million hectares – more than 10% of the arable land in China – are contaminated.<sup>3</sup> Statistics presented by China's Ministry of Environmental Protection reveal that seven major river systems and nearshore coastal waters are slightly polluted, and that various lakes (reservoirs) are classified as being eutrophic. Planting of mono-species forests are exhibiting poor pest-resistance, and 90% of grasslands suffer from degradation in varying degrees. In addition, some wetlands have degraded, and invasive alien species have caused severe damage to farming, forestry and fishery production resources.

Pollution deriving from non-point sources is also a very serious issue. At present, China is one of the countries involved in the largest amount of unit fertilization in crop farming, whose unit fertilization amount is 3.9 times that of the world average, 3.3 times of the EU level, and 4.5 times of the U.S. level. Excessive use of fertilizers not only leads to soil deterioration, but also is an important cause of surface and groundwater deterioration. Rural life and livestock produce extensive amounts of emissions also and agricultural point and non-point source pollution is now at critical levels. Due to such impacts, the living environments of some of the wild relatives of crops are damaged, and their habitats are lost. This represents a severe loss of germplasm resources of some rare and unique crops, trees, flowers, livestock, poultry, fish, etc.

Whereas good progress has been made in recent years with regards to the national provision of a better pesticide regulatory environment (e.g. the banning of distribution and use of the five highly toxic organophosphate pesticides in 2007), there is scope for improvement in national pest and pesticide management related policies in line with international standards.

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<sup>2</sup> McBeath and McBeath, *Environmental Change*, pp. 53-54, citing estimates made by the Ministry of Water Resources.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p.58



Traditional agricultural practices and cultural heritage methods need to be conserved and revived and environmentally friendly cultivation and farming techniques, such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), need to be further promoted. Promotion of ecological farming such as conservation agricultural practices, animal husbandry, and sustainable aquaculture and fishing methods need to be better established and resourced. All of these various conservational and resource protection measures need to be formulated and promoted hand in hand with the development, execution, and supervision of a corresponding and supportive legal system and a fully functional management, control and supervisory system.

(5) Climate change and natural disasters are increasingly having seriously adverse impacts on agricultural development and food security. With increasing global warming, there is growing probability of extreme weather events in China. The frequent occurrence of drought, low-temperature cold injury, flooding and other weather disasters are all impacting severely on agricultural production. According to one estimate, climate change may cause agricultural productivity to drop by 5 – 10% by 2030 in the absence of appropriate mitigation measures, affecting principally wheat, rice and maize.<sup>4</sup> Already today, droughts affect between 200 million and 600 million mu of farmland in China every year. This represents 21.7% of total farmland in the eight provinces concerned, including Shandong, Jiangsu, Henan, Hebei and Shanxi, which together account for more than 80% of total wheat production on China.

Besides worsening climatic impacts, there is also need for the Government to further develop its early warning capabilities at individual, institutional and policy levels to deal with such emergencies as large-scale epidemics and transboundary animal and plant pest disease migration which are also having increasingly significant impacts on agricultural production. As with many crisis situations, it is often the poor and vulnerable sectors of the population which are most at risk and are the least resourced to deal with such transitory shocks.

#### **2.4 Opportunities for China's agricultural and rural development**

Notwithstanding the many and diversified challenges facing Chinese agriculture and rural populations, there are many opportunities for the development of its agriculture and rural sectors and the sector as a whole has great potential to expand.

Firstly, with the two digit high economic growth rate in the past three decades, China has improved greatly the state financial capacity. From the national development strategy perspective, China has shifted from the previous "agriculture supporting industry" economic model, (characterized by low price for agricultural products and high price for industrial products) to "industry subsidizing agriculture" model (industry contributes the great majority of national financial revenue, that Government uses to subsidize agriculture) and integrated development of rural and urban areas. Since 2004, the Central Government has introduced a series of policy support measures for agricultural production, especially to grain production and abolished various taxations on agriculture in 2006. In past years, central finance has allocated more and more resources to agricultural and rural development. The state budget on agriculture increased by more than 20% annually from 297.5 billion Yuan in 2005 to 1,041.9 billion Yuan in 2011. The Government implemented minimum procurement price schemes on paddy rice and wheat in order to guarantee the provision of basic staple food, and the price level increased year on year: for example, increased by 13-17% in 2009 and 3.5-10.5% in 2010. These policies are helping in making agricultural operations more profitable and are providing producers with supports whereby they can adapt new technologies and sustainable farming practices. Whilst subsidizing agriculture per se cannot be argued as being an opportunity for China's agricultural and rural development, it does provide an excellent window of opportunity and supporting foundation to reshape Chinese

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<sup>4</sup> *Human Development Report China 2009/10*, p.19.

## 2. Situation Analysis

agriculture in order to make it more resilient and develop improved coping mechanisms to adapt to changing climatic patterns, disease and bio-security crisis, increased market volatility and latitude to reverse past abuses to environment and natural resources thereby integrating long term environmental and sustainable components into the mainstream agricultural model.

Secondly, the external environment for agricultural and rural development keeps improving. Since 2010, China's urbanization rate has already reached more than 50%. The Government is implementing the "strategy for expanding domestic demand" and making great efforts to improve farmers' income. With the upgrading of consumer structures for both urban and rural habitants, the uplifting role of consumption on agricultural and rural development will become more apparent. In addition, with the increasing concerns of consumers about food safety, market demand for quality food stuffs produced using environmentally sustainable farming practices will increase significantly within various consumer segments.

Thirdly, the development of urbanization and emigration of rural population will, to a certain extent, relieve the tight situation of population to resources. The Government also strives to find ways to improve labour productivity, such as by developing farmers' professional associations and encouraging production - supply contracts among agricultural producers, supermarkets and retail companies. These efforts will help to improve and develop food safety awareness and agricultural competitiveness.

Fourthly, the capacity for innovation in agricultural science and technology continues to strengthen. In the past years, China invested heavily in the development of biotechnology and achieved great progress. In 2012, China issued a No. 1 document focusing on the agricultural science and technology sector and plans to invest more on R&D in agriculture and to perfect the agricultural extension system. It's expected that agricultural science and technology will provide thrust to agricultural economic growth and help resolve problems encountered in agricultural sustainable production methods and the development of agricultural industrialization.

### **3. National Agricultural Development Framework: Action Plan and Core Policy Objectives**

The Chinese Government plays a very important and vital role in overall agricultural development. The Government, through its various policy initiatives and implementation plans and strategies, provides fundamental support and enabling mechanisms to develop and promote the agricultural sector.

The Government agencies responsible for agriculture-related affairs include: Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Land Resources (MLR), Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), Ministry of Water Resources (MWR), State Forestry Administration (SFA), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), State Grain Administration (SGA) and Ministry of Environment Protection (MoEP), etc. The importance of Government to agricultural development is evidenced in numerous support initiatives, of which, the agricultural development plans enshrine and reflect the orientation of agricultural development and core policy objectives of Central Government and associated Government agencies involved in agricultural issues.

The year 2011 marks the beginning of China's Twelfth Five-Year Plan period. Various plans unveiled by the Central Government and its departments made a clear interpretation of their approaches and strategies for achieving the development goals for agricultural development. These plans also addressed various concerns and development issues which need to be tackled to ensure a long-term vibrant and sustainable Chinese agricultural sector.

In addition to the latest release of various plans, the United Nations Millennium Declaration signed by the Chinese Government in 2000 and the Outline of the Medium and Long-Term Plan for National Food Security (2008-2020) unveiled in 2008, reflect the Governments focus and commitment to the core objectives for sustainable agricultural development. They also quite clearly reveal that the Government is very aware and cognizant of the various issues impacting upon the agricultural and rural sectors and is providing significant resources to combating and resolving these problem areas.

Besides the various plans outlined above there are other supporting Legislative and Policy documents worth noting namely:

- Agricultural Law (revised in 2002)
- Grain Law (Draft for consultation)
- Food Safety Law (2009)
- Law on Agricultural Product Safety (2006)
- Food and Nutrition Development Guideline (2011-2020)
- State Grain Administration's Suggestion to Combat Food Waste
- MoA's Suggestions on Agricultural and Rural Energy Saving and Emission Reduction (ESER)
- Circular Economy Promotion Law

Given the overall importance of the current Five-Year Plan to Government policy and support programming, it is useful to outline relevant plans and details pertaining to various agricultural sectors. Relevant extracts from the Twelfth Five-Year Plan are outlined in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Relevant Action Plans of the Chinese Government**  
***Twelfth Five Year Plan 2011 - 2015***

Plan	Targets
Outline of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overall grain production capacity will reach more than 540 million tonnes;</li> <li>➤ Accelerate agricultural technological innovation, promotion and application;</li> <li>➤ Improve farmer's vocational skills and income-earning capacity to promote the continued and rapid growth of their income;</li> <li>➤ Control pesticides, fertilizers, agricultural plastic films, and other non-point source pollution, comprehensively promote livestock pollution prevention and control, and boost rural overall environmental control; control greenhouse gas emissions. Accelerate the R&amp;D and promotion of practical technology, and improve adaptation to climate changes in the key areas of farming, forestry, water resources, etc., and coastal and ecologically vulnerable areas.</li> <li>➤ Introduce Conservation Agriculture (no-tillage farming systems) for reduced erosion, leaching and pollution.</li> </ul>
Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Agricultural and Rural Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Grain sown area will stay at above 160 million mu, and overall production capacity will reach above 540 million tons;</li> <li>➤ Per capita annual net income of rural residents will grow more than 7%, and impoverished population will reduce significantly; number of rural skilled population will grow to 13 million, and farmers' scientific and cultural awareness will improve further; contribution of agricultural science and technology progress will exceed 55%;</li> <li>➤ New added farmland effective irrigation area will reach 40 million mu, and efficient utilization coefficient of agricultural irrigation water will increase to 0.53; fertilizer and pesticide utilization rate will grow significantly, comprehensive utilization of crop straws will reach more than 80%, grassland degradation will be effectively curbed, and accumulative releasing of all kinds of aquatic seeds will reach 150 billion.</li> </ul>
Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Crop Farming Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overall grain production capacity will stay at above 540 million tonnes, and rice, wheat, and maize (the three major food crops) self-sufficiency rates will reach 100%; edible vegetable oil self-sufficiency rate will stay at 40%;</li> <li>➤ Improve resource utilization and land productivity;</li> <li>➤ Strengthen risk prevention and emergency management capacity development.</li> </ul>
Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Fishery Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Total output of aquatic products will reach more than 60 million tonnes, and production quality sampling pass rates will stay at above 98%;</li> <li>➤ Annual per capita net income of fishermen will grow more than 8%, and a total of 20 million sessions of training for fishermen will be organized, fishery science and technology contribution rate will stand at 58%, original aquatic fine seed coverage at 60%, and aquatic genetic improvement rate at 35%;</li> <li>➤ Accumulative releasing of all kinds of aquatic seeds will reach 150 billion, and the trend of sea desertification will be further curbed.</li> </ul>
Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ By 2015, meat, egg, and dairy output will reach 85 million tonnes, 29 million tonnes, and 50 million tonnes respectively;</li> <li>➤ Transformation and application rate of advanced applicable technology will grow substantially, and contribution rate of science</li> </ul>

### 3. National Agricultural Development Framework: Action Plan and Core Policy Objectives

Husbandry Development	<p>and technology progress in animal husbandry will increase to more than 56%;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continued deterioration of grassland ecology will be curbed, with significant improvement to be achieved in some places, and the coverage of biosafety disposal facilities for manure pollution in large-scale livestock and poultry farms (communities) will stand at more than 50%;</li> </ul>
Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Forestry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Forest inventory will amount to 309 million hectares, and the area of new desertified land control will reach 10 million hectares; natural wetland protection rate will stand at 55%; green coverage in urban built-up areas will come in at 39%, per capita park green area at 11.2 square meters, and the green coverage in villages at 25%;</li> <li>➤ Forest nature reserve area will stabilize and account for 13% of the total national land area, and more than 90% of national key protected wild animals and more than 80% of wild populations of extremely small species will be effectively protected;</li> <li>➤ Utilization rate of major fine seeds for forestation species will reach 65%.</li> </ul>
Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Water Conservancy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Effective utilization coefficient of agricultural irrigation water will increase to 0.53, the conformity rate of water quality of important rivers, lakes, and reservoirs' functional areas will rise to 60%, and the area of new comprehensive soil erosion control will amount to 250,000 square kilometers, etc.;</li> <li>➤ Complete supportive facilities and water-conservation transformation of the key projects in more than 70% of large-scale irrigation areas and more than 50% of the key medium-sized irrigation areas, new added farmland effective irrigation area will reach 40 million mu, new efficient water-saving irrigation area will stand at 50 million mu, and new installed capacity of rural hydropower will reach 10 million kilowatts;</li> <li>➤ The proportion of the direct economic losses arising from nationwide floods to GDP in the same period will decline to below 0.7%</li> </ul>
Medium and Long-term Plan for National Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ By 2020, overall grain production capacity will stay at above 540 million tonnes, and rice and wheat self-sufficiency will be maintained, maize self-sufficiency will be basically maintained; self-sufficiency of livestock products, aquatic products, and other important products will be basically maintained;</li> <li>➤ The structures of grain inventories will tend to be reasonable, and the proportion of wheat and rice will be no smaller than 70%;</li> <li>➤ Accelerate the development of modern grain logistics system to improve the efficiency of grain circulation.</li> </ul>
United Nations Millennium Declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population with daily income of less than USD 1 will reduce by half, and so will the starving population;</li> <li>➤ Promote gender equality and empower women;</li> <li>➤ Ensure environmental sustainability.</li> </ul>

From the above action plans, it is evident that Chinese Government focus and concerns relating to agricultural and rural development are primarily directed on four areas:

The first area is to realize national food security. This is the prime goal of agricultural development in China, which the Government has pursued for many years. As people's living standards improve, the Government's food security focus is directed to trying to balance ever increasing consumption rates on the one hand and pressures of depleting land and natural resources on the other.

### 3. National Agricultural Development Framework: Action Plan and Core Policy Objectives

The second area is reducing poverty and increasing farmers' income. Poverty reduction has always been one of the most important tasks of the Chinese Government and greater steps need to be taken in order to improve the socio-economic conditions for the existing 128 million impoverished population.

The third area is to ensure food quality and safety. In recent years, the Chinese Government has been placing increasing emphasis on tackling food quality and safety concerns while also trying to ensure adequate quantities of food supply. This trend will become increasingly noticeable with the further strengthening of people's awareness of food safety issues combined with ever more stringent food safety standards required in export markets.

The risks associated with agricultural production intensification pressures further exacerbate food safety concerns. Over use and inappropriate use of fertilizers, pesticides and various chemicals, used in crop production and veterinary health drugs can result in tainted and contaminated food stuffs entering the food chain with potentially very serious health consequences for the general public not to mention the very damaging reputational consequences for national agricultural food produce.

The fourth area is the protection of agricultural resources and environmental sustainability, which enjoys an increasingly higher status at Government policy level and the model of environment-friendly agriculture is being better supported. However greater official emphasis and support programmes are urgently needed in this area to ensure long term sustainability for Chinese agriculture.

These four areas reflect the core objectives and efforts of the Chinese Government in developing its agricultural and rural sector. Notwithstanding the fact that priority areas in agricultural development have altered over different periods owing to changes in national policy focus and emphasis, the long-term action orientation of the Chinese Government indicates that these areas will receive greatest attention for the foreseeable future.

#### 4. FAO Comparative Advantages

As the largest specialized agency responsible for global food and agricultural issues within the UN system, FAO aims to enhance the efficient production of food and agricultural products, improve the living conditions of rural population, promote world economic development, and ensure humankind freedom from hunger. To this end, FAO identifies its mission and mandate as: collect, collate, analyze, and disseminate the world's food and agricultural production, trade, and technical information; act as a neutral forum to promote international cooperation; and provide member countries with technical, policy and other capacity development supports across individual, organizational and policy dimensions in order to facilitate the enhancement of country abilities to obtain more effective and sustainable results.

Since 2005, the execution goals of FAO assistance to China could be broadly summarized in eight points:

- first, information collection and dissemination;
- second, policy advice and advocacy to policy makers, technocrats and State Agencies;
- third, technical assistance in setting of norms and standards for agriculture products and practices;
- fourth, serving as a neutral forum for all members to dialogue on important global issues as equal partners;
- fifth, capacity building, including Government departments' policy formulation and implementation capacity, capabilities of farmers and social organizations to solve technical problems and address climate change, market risk, and emergency conditions;
- sixth, facilitating technology transfer and dissemination to reduce rural impoverished population, increase farmers' income, safeguard food security, and promote agricultural development;
- seventh, promoting programmes and initiatives targeted at protecting the environment, and achieving the sustainable management of farming, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, and land, water, and genetic resources; and
- eighth, facilitating development partnerships with all stakeholders.

These eight areas have accurately reflected and overlapped with FAO's comparative advantages.

In November 2008, the 35th Conference of FAO considered and adopted the FAO Immediate Plan for Action (2009-2011). In 2009, the FAO Medium-Term Plan 2010-2013, adopted at the FAO Conference, identifies FAO's overall goals, strategic goals, organizational goals, and core functions, and includes these contents in the newly revised Strategic Framework 2010-2019. These goals and functions show the influence that the member countries expect to realize with the assistance of FAO, and the supportive environment and means for FAO actions. Strategic goals represent the influence of the member countries at national, regional and global levels in the long term (within 10 years) according to FAO's value-added interventions. To ensure that all aspects of FAO's work are based on the performance-related framework, FAO developed two functional goals to guarantee its work can generate actual influence while paying equal attention to efficiency, so as to make effective contributions to achieving strategic goals. The 11 strategic goals and two functional goals reflect FAO's evaluation on the challenges and opportunities facing the food, agriculture and rural development sector. The eight Core Functions draw on FAO's comparative advantages and are to be applied at all levels: global, regional and national. They are subject to articulated strategies to ensure coherent approaches, cooperation

#### 4. FAO Comparative Advantages

among organizational units, mutual learning and the pursuit of excellence. These eight core functions reflect FAO's comparative advantages - FAO's resources and capabilities to assist member countries to address challenges facing food, agricultural and rural development, seize corresponding opportunities, and achieve their overall goals.

**Table 3: FAO strategic objectives, functional objectives and core functions**

Strategic objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Sustainable intensification of crop production;</li> <li>B. Increased sustainable livestock production;</li> <li>C. Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources;</li> <li>D. Improved quality and safety of foods at all stages of the food chain;</li> <li>E. Sustainable management of forests and trees;</li> <li>F. Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources, and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture;</li> <li>G. Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development;</li> <li>H. Improved food safety and better nutrition;</li> <li>I. Improved preparedness for and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies;</li> <li>K. Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in the rural areas;</li> <li>L. Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development.</li> </ul>
Functional objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>X. Effective collaboration with Member States and stakeholders;</li> <li>Y. Efficient and effective administration</li> </ul>
Core functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Monitoring and assessment of long-term and medium-term trends and perspectives;</li> <li>b. Assembly and provision of information, knowledge and statistics;</li> <li>c. Development of international instruments, norms and standards;</li> <li>d. Policy and strategy options and advice;</li> <li>e. Technical support to promote technology transfer and build capacity ;</li> <li>f. Advocacy and communication;</li> <li>g. Inter-disciplinarity and innovation;</li> <li>h. Partnerships and alliances.</li> </ul>

Apart from the aforementioned FAO strategic priorities and strategies, there are also three overarching global goals comprising the basic foundations of the Regional Priority Framework for Asia and the Pacific 2010-2019 (RPFAP) are: a) reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition and progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life; b) elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods; and c) sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

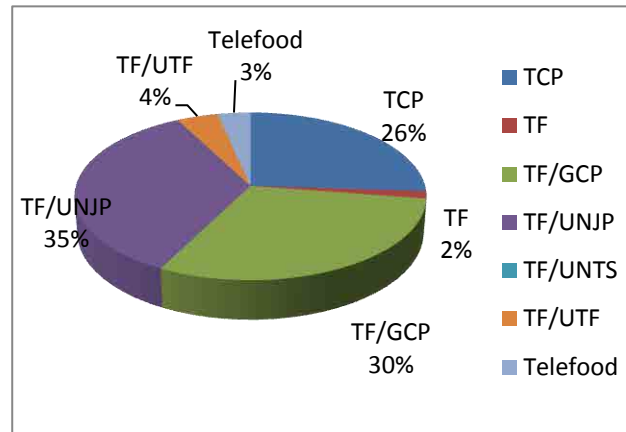
At country level, FAO's core functions and regional priorities and strategies also reflect its comparative advantages which can positively influence China's agricultural development. Corresponding to these comparative advantages are equally challenging issues, facing China's agricultural development. In view of the challenges facing China's agricultural development, FAO's comparative advantages at country level are mainly illustrated in the following points:



- FAO is involved in a multitude of assessments of topics and prospective researches, and these researches are widely used to determine international policy objectives, and can provide support for China's technology assessment and policy evaluation on relevant issues;
- FAO is a center of excellence for the collection and dissemination of international food and agricultural information. Aided by excellent information organization capabilities and mechanisms, it plays and will continue to play a very important role in capacity development of technical and functional skills across individual, organizational and policy levels in the country's related fields while acting as a facilitator of change to enhance China's capabilities over an extended period of time;
- FAO plays an irreplaceable role in the development of agriculture-related international treaties, domestic industry standards, and agricultural policy advice assistance; and
- FAO is the leading world's agricultural technology and information resource data center with the most abundant professional expertise and technical knowledge pool in agriculture, food and nutrition, fishery, forestry and sustainable development fields, from which China can choose applicable technologies suitable for its own development.

#### FAO Project Portfolio in China

Ever since the establishment of the Representation in the country in 1982, FAO has implemented more than 400 field projects in China with both regular and extra-budgetary funding.



*Example: Delivery by Fund Group (2011)*

These projects have covered the areas of agricultural policies and strategies, food security and nutrition, fisheries, forestry, environment, climate change and sustainable natural resources management, crop intensification, livestock development, transboundary animal and plant diseases and pests control and prevention (EMPRES), emergencies preparedness, relief and rehabilitation and South-South Cooperation.

An overview of the projects along the timeline indicates that, during the 1980s and 1990s, FAO China focused its programmes on providing assistance in the development of agricultural infrastructure and the extension of advanced technology.

Entering the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, the collaboration programmes has witnessed a change from the one-way development assistance mode to a two-way collaboration with FAO still active in technical assistance for policy advice and advocacy, norms and standard setting, trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests control, food quality and safety and sustainable natural resources management on the one hand, with China increasingly becoming an important development partner of FAO in promoting South-South Cooperation to help improve the capacity for sustainable agriculture development in other developing countries on the other hand.

#### 4. FAO Comparative Advantages

All the above mentioned FAO objectives and functions should be linked to strategic objectives (priorities) of the Government of China and clearly reflected in the process of identifying and formulating cooperation programmes and projects for 2012-2015. All the CPF priority areas which have been identified and formulated heavily draw assistance from FAO for capacity building and technical support. The priority areas needing international development cooperation require building partnerships and alliances with other countries, with FAO acting as a facilitating and coordinating agency in developing the food and agriculture sector. Policy assistance and advice by FAO will lend support to all CPF priorities. At the heart of the revised Strategic Framework 2010-2019 is an enhanced results-based approach to programme planning, implementation and reporting of various National and Regional Programme frameworks aimed at revitalizing the CPF process, making it a more inclusive inter-governmental process and assisting both the partners in ensuring that the expected outputs deliver real and verifiable outcome

Taking account of overall trends and challenges facing food, agriculture and rural development, the results-based approach in the Organization should facilitate opportunities where FAO is best placed to intervene, leveraging its comparative strengths and working in cooperation with its range of partners. The four-year results frameworks have been reviewed and refined over the previous version of the NMTPF 2009-13.

By co-developing the CPF priority areas, which are aligned so closely to FAO core functions and comparative advantages, the results-based CPF format allows both partners an opportunity to carry out on-going monitoring and evaluation of various support programmes and permits adjustments and fine tuning of same, where required, during the CPF term thereby increasing efficiency and efficacy of support delivery.

As a supplemental support to ensuring efficient, effective and successful implementation of the Strategic Framework, FAO approved seven Impact Focus Areas (IFAs) in the Medium-Term Plan 2010-2013. Impact Focus Areas (IFAs) are corporate communication tools to attract additional voluntary resource contributions and partnerships to support the work of the Organization. They act as „flagships“ that highlight selected thematic areas of work across the Strategic Framework. The IFA’s highlight priorities identified by Member Countries and by the Organization which require additional resources, with emphasis on capacity building and getting policy frameworks right.

IFAs have a duration of four years, are linked to the Medium Term Plan and provide flexibility to respond to changes in requirements. The seven IFAs approved in the MTP 2010-13 are outlined below. Their titles have been shortened to facilitate communication.

- Global Food Crisis;
- Transboundary Threats to Production, Health and Environment;
- Sustainable Forest Management;
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
- Scarcity of Water and Land Resources;
- Capacity Development for Information and Statistics;
- Global Standard Setting and Implementation into National Policies and Legislation

## 5. United Nations Development Assistance Framework in China - UNDAF

The period covered by the current UNDAF represents the final five years before the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadline in 2015. As a guiding document governing the UN's aid to China, United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the People's Republic of China (UNDAF) is designed to coordinate the development cooperation between the UN and China over the next five years, and briefly describe the common development goals and strategies for the cooperation between the UN and the Chinese Government during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period. It provides a common-strategic framework for the operational in-country activities through which the United Nations will support China over the critical next five years. It seeks to ensure that interventions over this period are focused on China's own development challenges where the UN has clear comparative advantage and in enhancing China's global contribution to the achievement of MDGs. The UNDAF document Outcomes and Outputs have been shaped and agreed following unprecedented dialogue between the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and its national counterparts.

Building on these solid foundations, the UNDAF provides an ambitious benchmark for success over the next five years. Three main priority areas, or UNDAF Outcomes, have been identified and agreed by all parties. The three priority areas of UNDAF are the following:

- Government and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy;
- The poorest and most vulnerable increasingly participate in and benefit more equitably from China's social and economic development; and
- China's enhanced participation in the global community brings wider mutual benefit.

The UN's work over the next five years in response to the above national development challenges will take into account the national circumstances of China and three UN cross-cutting approaches: gender equity, the role of civil society and social partners and the human-orientated, rights-based approach.

As for the determination of the key areas covered in FAO's assistance programme to China, numerous factors shall be taken into account, including: the Chinese Government's concerns and action plans, development challenges, FAO's strategic goals, and comparative advantages, UNDAF, and the seven key fields identified by FAO in the Medium-Term Plan 2010-2013.

In the UNDAF 2011-2015, FAO's major roles are as follows:

- FAO will provide policy advice and capacity building to Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR) and other key partners on strengthening natural resources management (state land resource, water resource and forestry) in order to safeguard sustainable socio-economic development.
- FAO will provide expertise on emergency planning.
- FAO will work with MOA to improve dietary intake of micronutrient-rich and locally-available food among the poor and vulnerable groups, women and children in particular.
- FAO in conjunction with other concerned UN agencies, shall enhance Government capacity in implementing existing international conventions and agreements on food and agriculture, e.g. Codex Alimentarius.
- FAO will assist Government to improve capacity in addressing cross-border/regional communicable diseases.

5. United Nations Development Assistance Framework in China - UNDAF

- FAO shall, by promoting trilateral partnerships, facilitate the sharing of China's experience in fostering agricultural development and achieving food security with other developing countries.

## 6. CPF Priority Areas

During the process of the determination and formulation of the CPF priority areas, the relevant stakeholders and experts in China are invited to provide their constructive comments and suggestions. The experts in FAO headquarters and FAO Regional Office in Bangkok (FAO/RAP) also provided their comments. Based on those comments, a revised draft was provided for comments to the officials of various Chinese ministries. On 6 June, 2012, the CPF Consultation Workshop was jointly held in Beijing by the Department of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and the FAO Representation in China, DPR Korea and Mongolia. The consultation workshop was participated by about 30 officials from various Chinese Government agencies and research institutions, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Resources, State Forestry Administration, State Administration of Grain, National Bureau of Statistics of China, the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development, Foreign Economic Cooperation Center of the MoA, Agriculture Trade Promotion Center of the MoA, International Exchange Service Center of the MoA and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS).

In combination with the status analysis, and the IFAs, strategic goals, and core functions identified by FAO, and with a reference to the UNDAF 2011-2015, as well as various plans of the Chinese Government, the following five areas have been identified for the future cooperation between China and FAO:

- Improving food security and nutrition;
- Improving the livelihood of rural impoverished population;
- Strengthening capacities for agricultural products quality and safety management;
- Promoting sustainable intensification of agricultural production and ecosystem resilience and agricultural heritage conservation and utilization; and
- Strengthening capacities for disease and natural disaster prevention and response to climate change.

The outcomes of the above five CPF priority areas were identified as follows:

### **CPF Priority Areas 1: Improving food security and nutrition**

The very successful advancements which China has made with respect to increasing its food production capacity and food security status are well documented and reflect the efforts and importance which both producers and Government have afforded this priority area. Although it is fair to say that food security is quite stable at present and that the overall food supply broadly meets people's basic consumption demand, this must be placed in the context of year on year record increases in production output contingent on very high and unsustainable input levels. Production input levels are already reaching saturation point and attempts to further increase yields in many cases will prove uneconomic. These unsustainable production levels are placing significant constraints on natural resources.

Despite the massive transition of the Chinese economy and society over the past generation, food security and high nutritional levels have not reached all areas and sectors of society. Notwithstanding recent economic developments, there still exists great uncertainty in food security, food insecurity at household level remains pervasive, and hunger and malnutrition in central and western China, especially the poverty-stricken mountainous areas, are still not fully resolved.

## 6. CPF Priority Areas

Thus overall progress in food production capacities coexists with the persistence of food insecurity and under nourishment in some of these poor rural areas of the country which underlies the theory that access to food is equally important as boosting food supply. Food security does not solely entail food availability, but more importantly how people access available food supplies for healthy living especially vulnerable groups.

Therefore, while China will require ever more quantities of food to supply its expanding population, it must address the declining availability of land, lower crop productivity growth, stresses from climate change (higher intensity and incidence of droughts, floods and pests) eroded ecosystem resources and vulnerable sections of society. There is also a demand for increased variety, quality and safety of agricultural products, driven by urbanization and rising incomes.

Providing an adequate supply of food of requisite quality will depend on more efficient and resilient production systems using good farming practices that make efficient use of the natural resources base, coupled with an enabling policy and institutional framework. Sustainable livelihood, food safety and value-chain approaches need to underpin the sustainable increase in productivity and diversification.

Moreover, high-quality labour force migration to industrial and commercial sectors is resulting in reduced lack of enthusiasm for farmers to invest in agricultural production. This coupled with constrained farm sized holdings and subdued farm incomes is further increasing stresses on self-sufficiency initiatives.

For the food security issues at household level, the main solution lies in enhancing poor families' capabilities for agricultural production and ensuring access to nutritious foods for the vulnerable populations, especially women and children, as well as improving their knowledge, attitude and practice with dietary diversity. Thus technical assistance in developing policies and policy implementation strategies and understanding how poor and marginalized groups are affected in food access is essential to reducing food insecurity and under nourishment. FAO may, at technical level, provide Chinese rural families, farmer groups and cooperative organizations with technical assistance to help them produce more grains and animal products. The Chinese Government still needs to step up its work on more detailed food security and nutrition interventions, and FAO can, over the next five years, assist relevant departments of the Chinese Government to improve their working capabilities.

South – South Cooperation initiatives are also seen as an excellent means of providing impoverished Countries with Chinese know-how and experiences in developing agricultural production capacities. These programmes should be developed so that partner countries and Chinese technical specialists gain as much as possible from these exchanges.

- **Outcome 1.1:** diversified agricultural production system covering animal husbandry, crop production, horticulture, and capture fisheries and aquaculture;
- **Outcome 1.2:** enhanced transfer and application of advanced technologies and practices for agricultural production covering animal husbandry, crop production, horticulture, and aquaculture;
- **Outcome 1.3:** improved food security/safety nets for vulnerable groups;
- **Outcome 1.4:** strengthened capacities for food security management;
- **Outcome 1.5:** strengthened South-South Cooperation (SSC) in support of food security.

### **CPF Priority Areas 2: Improving the livelihood of rural impoverished population**

Alleviation of rural poverty has been the goal that the Chinese Government has been striving for unwaveringly. With 30 years of efforts, China's rural poverty has witnessed tremendous improvement, and China's rural population in absolute poverty fell from 250 million in 1978 to 14.79 million in 2007 (with Chinese national poverty line). Even under the international poverty standard of less than USD 1 per person a day adopted by the World Bank, the proportion of rural residents living below the general poverty line reduced from 46% in 1990 to 10.4% in 2005, with the Millennium Development Goals of alleviating poverty achieved ahead of schedule. However, China still has a huge number of rural residents in poverty. According to China's new standard set in 2011 of 2,300 Yuan/pers./year, China has still 128 million rural poor.

The Chinese Government has recognized that fundamentally enhancing impoverished households' self-development capabilities is the key to improving the livelihood of rural poor people. For successful project planning and implementation at policy and institutional levels there is a need for "joined up thinking" between departments and among relevant Ministries. Concerted efforts are required to collect, collate and analyze data to identify most vulnerable sectors in rural areas and to develop achievable self-help-development initiatives with these groups. Cross-cutting themes of gender sensitivity and environmentally sustainable production practices should permeate all project planning efforts. Policy planners need also to be aware of providing sufficient latitude within policy frameworks to accommodate regional and cultural differences. Significant emphasis should be afforded the examination of economic trends in various production cycles to ensure that economic advice provided to vulnerable rural groups is coherent, unequivocal and relevant to their particular circumstances. Adequate resources should be provided to impoverished sectors to assist them in developing self-help cooperatives so as to enable them to develop economically.

Examination of vulnerability should also encompass intensive producer groups who have already entered the economic reality of diminishing returns and require assistance to advance to more environmentally and economically sustainable production models for their medium-long term survival.

Enhancing self-development capabilities, therefore, will cover a broad spectrum of themes which is to be expected given the complexities involved. It is anticipated that quality information will inform research and policy planners and that workable plans will be developed and disseminated at various producer levels, including farmer cooperatives, economic cooperative organizations and fledgling economically vulnerable groups.

Given FAO's comparative advantages exemplified in its authoritative competencies in quality information collection and analysis and its enabling resource capacities to assist in developing policy and research project plans, there are distinct beneficial capacities which they can provide to Government to fast track rural poverty alleviation initiatives. FAO will also work at producer levels to help develop economic support groups and forums for vulnerable groups and ensure that research and policy efforts reach their intended targets.

- **Outcome 2.1:** strengthened government policy, strategy and capacity to achieve rural poverty reduction goals;
- **Outcome 2.2:** improved self-development capabilities of impoverished households;

### **CPF Priority Areas 3: Strengthening capacities for agricultural products quality and safety management**

As China has transformed from a supply-driven market into a demand-driven one and has achieved major advances in food self-sufficiency in quantitative terms, growing emphasis is now placed on the quality and safety of agricultural products. The over-application of

## 6. CPF Priority Areas

fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary drugs, feeds, and feed additives have brought about numerous quality and safety hazards for various food products whilst substantially contributing to record year on year production yields. In recent years, due to the agricultural production environment, pollution arising from industrial waste water, solid wastes, as well as municipal domestic wastes has risen dramatically. Contamination of agricultural products and poisoning incidents caused by pesticide residues, veterinary drug residues, pathogens, toxins and other toxic and hazardous substances have also increased disproportionately.

Today, agricultural products' quality and safety has become a great concern of China.

There are multifaceted root causes of the constant emergence of quality and safety issues of China's agricultural products, generally including incomplete and unscientific safety and quality standards for agricultural and fishery products and processes, poor or disjointed legal framework, under-developed and under-resourced institutions, weak enforcement of law and regulations, lack of consumer protection measures, lack of quality control and quality management infrastructures, and insufficient trained human resources. FAO can play an active role in China's development of food safety policy and action planning, construction of agricultural product quality management systems, policy assistance, development of risk-based inspection and certification systems, management capacity building, manpower trainings, development of food safety emergency response systems, information/ education & communication and concrete production technology assistance. FAO is already working on holistic approaches to improving sustainable production methods which focus on preventing irresponsible usage and wastage of agricultural inputs while developing awareness and training schemes to instill in producers the importance of sustainably produced quality food products.

Farmer field schools have provided FAO with robust platforms to impart training and skills in Integrated Pest Management and Pesticide Risk Reduction methods. It is envisaged that other sustainable production systems linking input usage and food quality will also be rolled out according to the FAO-Save-and-Grow concept, with the core elements being Conservation Agriculture and Integrated Pest Management, to reduce use and wastage of agricultural inputs, resulting in pollution and unsafe produce.

- **Outcome 3.1:** enhanced capacities for the development of agricultural product quality norms, standards and system;
- **Outcome 3.2:** improved food quality and safety in various aspects of the food chain.

### **CPF Priority Areas 4: Promoting sustainable agro-ecological development and agricultural heritage conservation and utilization**

Protection of agricultural resources is the fundamental underlying cornerstone for the country's sustainable agricultural and social development. However, due to relatively insufficient per capita agricultural resources and a weak back-up resource base in China, these resources are not receiving adequate protection. In recent years, the Chinese Government has implemented a number of protective works, including returning farmland to forests, protection of grassland wetlands and natural forests, wetland protection, natural conservation and development, afforestation for sand stabilization, grassland management and pollution control. These efforts have brought forth significant beneficial results. However, given the scale of the situation, the problems remain rather grim. Land degradation, soil erosion, grassland degradation, deforestation, water shortages and significant deterioration in water quality standards are imposing severe threats to natural resources and biodiversity. As China's rapid industrialization and urbanization relentlessly advance, these problems are becoming increasingly difficult to solve.



Achieving sustainable agricultural development is vital to developing supportable utilization levels of agricultural resources, improving food security, promoting rural development, improving farmers' livelihoods, management and protection of biodiversity and cultural heritage, ecological capacity building, and reviving traditional knowledge and techniques. However, at present, China's agricultural focus and technologies are mostly yield-oriented to continue increasing yields of grain, livestock, aquatic products, and other commercial crops. In order to develop balanced ecologically sustainable production models, it is incumbent on policy makers, researchers, producers and support providers to adjust the modus operandi of agricultural production, assisting farmers to accept and adopt sustainable agricultural technologies such as the FAO Save and Grow initiatives.

Meanwhile, the capabilities of relevant departments of the Chinese Government, social organizations, and farmers in achieving sustainable development of agriculture and protection of biodiversity and cultural heritage remain relatively weak. Environmental structures and management tools require to be put in place to protect already fragile ecosystems and biodiverse areas. In certain areas, significant adaptation of current agricultural practices will be required, if at risk environments and ecosystems are to be safeguarded. Operational guidelines will be required to be developed to allow agricultural and environmental departments to work together effectively so as to balance agricultural production pressures and environmental concerns.

The diverse and rich agricultural heritage conservation practices of which China has many, can also be better utilized to inform sustainable multifunctional agricultural systems. These heritage practices have the benefit of generations of in-depth experience and knowhow in diverse agricultural environments. Incorporating elements of these heritage practices into mainstream sustainable agricultural development programmes will make them more resilient, relevant and effective for rural communities.

Many of these resource and technical deficits are core functions of the FAO and their comparative advantages in these fields will provide a positive role in technology advancement and capacity building for policy development and promotion of sustainable intensification of agricultural production and related environmental protection.

- **Outcome 4.1:** enhanced sustainable agro-ecological development programmes, technologies and practices;
- **Outcome 4.2:** strengthened capacities for management and protection of agro-biodiversity, ecological and plant and animal genetic resources;
- **Outcome 4.3:** strengthened capacities for agricultural heritage conservation and utilization and multi-functional agricultural development;

### **CPF Priority Areas 5: Strengthening capacities for disease and natural disaster prevention and response to climate change**

In recent years, global climate change has had wide-ranging and multi-level adverse impacts on China's disaster risk distribution and occurrence rate. China is also a country with frequent occurrences of animal and plant diseases, and a wide variety of such diseases have persisted within the vast land mass of the country. With the intensification and regionalization of agricultural production, and liberalization of agricultural products trade, the significant detrimental impacts of cross-border migration of plant and animal diseases and pests are becoming ever more apparent. The potential for these diseases and pests to rapidly spread over large areas impose a huge threat to food security, sustainable agriculture and trade and pose significant public health risks.

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The vulnerability of China's ecosystems requires that measures must be taken to increase the resilience through adaptation to climate change's present and future impacts both in China's highly vulnerable cities and rural areas. Climate change events threaten livelihoods and employment, especially in arid rural areas and coastal regions. And given that women are responsible for 60-90% of agricultural production in China, climate change impacts on Chinese farming women and their potential role as agents of change must be addressed. Increasingly evidence is pointing to the fact that disaster risk in China is steadily increasing and is in places threatening to erode recent gains in development. Some 70% of the country's cities and 50% of its population are located in areas vulnerable to disasters. Each year approximately 200 million people are adversely impacted upon of which the greatest proportion is visited upon the poorest and most vulnerable sections of society.

Climate change impacts are having an ever increasing influence on occurrence and severity of natural disasters particularly in already vulnerable and fragile environments. In combination with disease and pest threats, natural disasters have already significantly impaired agricultural production capacity. Currently there is a significant information and awareness deficit among producers of the real and potential impacts of climate change and measures required to develop disaster preparedness plans. China's post-disaster management focus over the past few years was primarily directed toward post-disaster rapid response, rather than disaster preparedness, risk, and disaster reduction.

Significant steps need to be taken to improve China's disaster preparedness capacities and response models especially when placed in the context of the likelihood of ever increasing frequency and occurrence. Public information deficits and awareness of climate change issues need to be addressed proactively and planning frameworks and information awareness campaigns need to take into account cross cutting themes including vulnerability assessments, gender sensitivities and cultural practices. Quality information dissemination is essential to adequately educate and address public awareness of climate change and the importance of disaster preparedness plans.

FAO's comparative advantages can assist in developing disease and pest prevention and control plans and develop cross-border cooperative partnerships to curtail and control the spread of diseases and pests. FAO can help improve the capabilities of the governments at all levels to implement climate change impact vulnerability assessments and develop adaptive coping strategies related to sustainable agricultural development. Additionally, FAO can use its comparative advantages in publicity and information dissemination to instill environmental awareness in businesses, civil societies, and individuals, of China's vulnerability to climate change, ensure that appropriate actions and policies are taken, and guide people to change their daily living habits when necessary. FAO can also work with China's partners to help the country strengthen emergency response and management capabilities, enhance mass education, and raise awareness of disaster risk reduction techniques and strategies.

- **Outcome 5.1:** enhanced capacities for reducing the plant pest and animal disease threats on agriculture and forests;
- **Outcome 5.2:** strengthened capabilities of the agricultural sector for adaptation to climate change;
- **Outcome 5.3:** enhanced capabilities for mitigation of climate change.

## 7. Implementation Arrangements

### 7.1 Resource Requirements for CPF Implementation

The overall financial resource requirement for the implementation of the entire CPF 2012–2015 for China are indicated in the CPF Results Matrixes contained in Annexes 4 and 5. The discrepancies in budget figures reflected in Annex 4 and 5 is explained in the foot note to Annex 4. For ongoing projects for which China is the Budget Holder, estimated resource requirements are based on approved budget commitments. For regional and global projects for which china is not the Budget Holder, the projections are based on estimates of the shares allocated from these projects for activities in China which are difficult to establish at the moment. For pipeline projects, estimates are drawn from provisional documentation available and on-going consultations and negotiations with government and donors. Based on information so far available, estimated total cost of activities foreseen for the CPF 2012-2015 amounts to **US\$ 106,385,291**. Out of this, **US\$ 11,807,018** is already committed by allocations from ongoing projects. This leaves a funding gap of **US\$94,578,273**, of which FAO is expected to mobilize **US\$ 19,309,673** while Government co-funding is expected to amount to **US\$ 75,268,600**.

### 7.2 Resource mobilization strategy for the implementation of the CPF

A critical element to the successful implementation of a CPF programme is an efficient and highly functional delivery vehicle which has the capabilities and design to ensure that all of the various priority areas are given their appropriate share of attention and resources. This implementation platform needs to be adequately resourced and CPF partners need to work closely together to ensure seamless implementation of programme initiatives.

It is understood that FAO will continue working closely with the Government of China though its various Ministries and Departments to plan, steer and monitor the implementation of the CPF through a participatory and multi-sectoral approach. Other UN agencies, international development partners, civil society agencies, research and academia, media the legislature and other stakeholders will all support the successful implementation of the CPF.

There are various FAO development and cooperative programmes which are providing essential ongoing support to the agricultural sector and rural communities.

Firstly, China will continue to take advantage of the technical strengths of FAO in agricultural development and actively apply for the conventional TCP projects to resolve various problems in China's agricultural production model. The three decades' experience of cooperation between China and FAO clearly demonstrates that FAO's TCP projects implemented in China played an irreplaceable role in improving food security and farmers' livelihoods as well as the protection of rural environment. In the future, the TCP remains a very important mode of cooperation between China and FAO.

Secondly, under the assistance of FAO, the Chinese Government will fully cooperate with other UN agencies in China to strive for funds to support agricultural and rural development, and strengthen the capacity to respond to the newly emerging global issues, such as climate change. In the meantime, China will make efforts to establish partnerships with other countries in the areas of China's concerns and seek funding support wherever possible.

Thirdly, the Chinese Government will encourage the developed regions and local governments with strong financial resources to adopt the UTF (Unilateral Trust Fund) to cooperate with FAO to resolve the problems in their agricultural production systems in which FAO has comparative advantages. Local governments at various levels in China may encounter some technical and managerial problems in carrying out public agriculture-related

## 7. Implementation Arrangements

projects. FAO with its wealth of technical, knowledge and information advantages, though mutual cooperation can assist in developing solutions to these problems and sharing valuable experiences. With the continuous strengthening of China's economy, the UTF should become a very important way to mobilize the funds.

Fourthly, in order to broaden the funding channels, public-public partnerships and public-private partnerships should be encouraged to get involved in the cooperation between China and FAO. The civil society, NGOs and private sector can play an increasingly important role. Already, the civil society and NGO's play an important role in agricultural development in the areas of poverty alleviation, income generation of small farm holders and environmental protection. Their increased participation in FAO projects can better address the needs of beneficiaries and disseminate the results of projects. The private sectors, also have strong capacity of market expansion and resource mobilization and their participation can increase financing capacity and strengthen the sustainability of projects.

The FAO, through its cooperative programmes with IFIs (International Financial Instruments) (mainly World Bank, IFAD and GEF) has in the past 30 years, worked in partnership with Government of China to increase the efficacy and flow of external and domestic investments to agriculture and rural development. FAO's technical expertise in the investment analysis and management will help China to create synergies between investment programmes, define and strengthen national capacities and design specific investment programmes and projects intended to bring the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits to the lives of rural people. In this respect, FAO contributes to both up-stream and downstream work for investments. Upstream work serves the development of national agriculture and rural development investment strategies. It informs the criteria and rationale used to set the broad parameters and priorities of total investment in agriculture and rural development and promote increased agriculture and rural development investment by identifying where investment can provide the greatest benefit; while downstream work relates to a specific investment programme or project. FAO, mostly through its Investment Centre Division, works jointly with IFIs to design programmes and projects that are in line with national investment priorities for agriculture and rural development; and are technically sound and economically viable; and environmentally sustainable.

### 7.3 Implementation mechanisms

In order to promote the cooperation and implement the projects between China and FAO, an Implementation Committee will be established, composing of representatives from FAO Office, various Chinese Government agencies (such as Ministry of Agriculture, State Forestry Administration, State Grain Administration, Ministry of Water Resources), academia, civil society, NGOs and agricultural companies.

Implementation of the CPF – the outputs or activities – requires both technical assistance and funding, and hence building up collaboration and consensus with the Government as well as development partners including the UN agencies. This will require an intense advocacy effort by the FAO Country Office. Subsequently, the main challenge would be to mobilize resources. For all these, the FAO Country Office will also need strong support from the FAO Regional Office and Headquarters.

The CPF is co-owned by the Government of China and FAO, and the coordination and implementation mechanism is established based on this basic principle. A joint CPF Implementation Committee, co-chaired by the representative of the Government and FAO for overseeing the implementation of the CPF. The Committee will, *inter alia*: i) convene meetings and promote initiatives to facilitate the operationalization of the CPF and review work plans and implementation; ii) undertake M&E as needed, including mid-term review; iii) take leadership in resource mobilization. Overall responsibility for the implementation of the CPF will however rest with the FAO Country Office.

Periodic meetings of the CPF Implementation Committee will be organized once every six months, while *ad hoc* meetings can take place any time at the request of the co-chairs. Meetings of the Implementation Committee will involve the participation of selective representation of ministries and national institutions as appropriate. Other participants may be invited to attend these meetings, in a consultative position, as appropriate, including other development partners and national stakeholders directly involved in the activities included in the CPF Results Matrix. The participants in these meetings may thus vary and will be decided by the two co-chairs.

For CPF operationalization, the Implementation Committee may establish *ad hoc committees* or/and *implementing teams* for specific tasks, including for substantive outputs and activities. The CPF priority outcomes and outputs, the respective indicators, baseline and targets are identified. Means of verification, risks and assumptions, and role of partners are then explained. The results matrix is given in Annex 2. Indicative resource requirements are also provided for each priority area.

## **8. Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the CPF will take place at two levels.

The first level is within projects (or activities or outputs), ensuring that the goals and objectives of each project are contributing to the CPF Outputs significantly and directly. The primary inputs for M&E will be the baseline data and indicators of the project. These projects and activities typically have their own implementation and M&E calendars.

At the second level, CPF outputs and indicators will be monitored on six-monthly and annual bases and presented as progress reports in ways similar to reporting on project logical frameworks. The six-monthly reports will be short while the annual reports will also have comments on the progress made. These will be prepared by the FAO Country Office and discussed at the CPF Implementation Committee meetings. The annual progress reports may also be shared with the UN country team and the UN Resident Coordinator.

A mid-term review of the CPF will be carried out in June 2014 with the assistance of the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific to assess whether the CPF is on track or if major changes need to be made in response to changing circumstances.

A final review of the CPF will be made at the time of preparation on the next CPF. This review will be conceived as external evaluation, and will: i) assess relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of FAO support to the country; ii) assess credibility, impartiality, transparency and usefulness of FAO's contribution during the CPF cycle; and iii) identify lessons learnt in the implementation of the current CPF to be taken into account for the formulation of the next CPF.

The main tool for the M&E mechanisms in the CPF process is the CPF Results Matrix (Annex 2), which includes performance indicators, with targets and baselines, specifications of the assumptions and risks on which the formulation of the CPF Outcomes and Outputs and their corresponding indicators are based, and the indication of the means of verification of the actual performance. Using this matrix effectively requires capacity to collect data for performance indicators, analyze it and report it. Monitoring is also about adjusting and fine-tuning programmes, when key parameters and assumptions change, e.g. national priorities and assumptions made.

On Government side, the implementation of the M&E mechanism will be led by the Ministry of Agriculture. The modalities for the M&E mechanism will be further defined by the CPF Implementation Committee chaired the country representative. The committee will agree on the adjustment procedures for additional joint periodic review meetings on progress achieved with the CPF implementation, mid-term review of its implementation and a final assessment before the end of the next CPF cycle, so as to ensure maximal flexibility depending on circumstances, and adequate mutual accountability.

### ***Short term implementation plan***

This CPF is formulated for 2012-2015. It becomes operational following the endorsement and approval by FAO, the national CPF Implementation Committee, and the Government of China. The short-term implementation plan is attached as Annex 5.

During the short-term (2012-13), FAO and the Government will focus on prioritization of activities or projects, identify funding gaps and work on resource mobilization. Programmes and activities to be prioritized for the short-term will include: i) activities already funded and budgeted and reflected in the CPF Outputs, with resource requirements already specified on the basis of current commitments or firmly committed pipeline projects or initiatives; and ii)

new initiatives still in the pipeline (in case resources are not yet fully committed) or modifications of past Programmes, which are expected to become operational within the short-term period and for which additional funding efforts are anticipated.

Once the CPF Implementation Committee endorses these activities for immediate implementation, work will begin for formulating the activities for funding. FAO will consider funding those classified as top priority. In addition, FAO and GoN together approach donors and funding sources to finance priority programmes and focused activities. Where possible and appropriate, FAO activities will be undertaken jointly with other UN agencies. Planning for the 2014-15 biennium can commence in October 2013.

Collaborations and partnerships with national stakeholders also commence during the short-term implementation period. These include building networks, forming forums and committees around each pillar – and around outputs when substantive – and advocacy groups for resource mobilization. Relevant stakeholders, notably CSOs, farm associations and private sector, will be encouraged to collaborate in this process. Thus, communications, networking, monitoring systems and reporting mechanisms should be in place by the end of the short-term. Implementation of major activities will continue through the second biennium, although new start up activities may be added as part of the annual review cycles and in response to new global, national or local conditions.

## References

- [1] Outline of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China
- [2] Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Agricultural and Rural Economic Development
- [3] Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Crop Farming Development (2011-2015)
- [4] Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Animal Husbandry Development
- [5] Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Fishery Development
- [6] Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Forestry Development
- [7] Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Water Conservancy Development
- [8] Medium and Long-term Plan for National Food Security
- [9] FAO Medium-Term Plan 2010-2013
- [10] FAO Strategic Framework 2010-2019
- [11] FAO Immediate Plan for Action
- [12] UNDAF 2011-2015
- [13] China's Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals 2010 Report
- [14] China Statistical Yearbook 2011
- [15] China Statistical Abstract 2012
- [16] Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Program of China (2011-2020)
- [17] National Medium and Long-term plan for animal disease prevention and control (2012-2020)



## Annex 1 Programmes/Projects in Progress(as of December 2012)

Symbol	Project Title	Approval Date	EOD	NTE	Total Budget (US\$)
TCP/CPR/3301	Action Research and Training for Prevention and Management of Actinidia Root Rot Disease among Smallholder Farmers in Leye County, Guangxi Province	2010-07	2010-07	2012-11	425,000
TCP/CPR/3302	TCP Facility	2010-09	2010-09	2013-04	110,720
TCP/CPR/3303	Capacity strengthening of International Agriculture Training Centres (ATCs) in Support of South-south Cooperation activities	2011-03	2011-09	2013-08	414,000
TCP/CPR/3304	Strengthening of China's Capacity in Agricultural Market Monitoring and Agricultural Outlook	2011-06	2011-09	2013-09	492,000
TCP/CPR/3401	Improvement of Production and Post-harvest Processing of Honeysuckle Flower in Julu County, Hebei Province	2012-05	2012-05	2014-05	400,000
TCP/CPR/3402	TCP Facility	2012-06	2012-06	2013-12	104,818
GCP /CPR/038/EC	Supporting policy, legal and institutional frameworks for the reform of forest tenure in China's collective forests and promoting knowledge exchange	2008-11	2009-03	2012-02	2,741,594
GCP /CPR/044/GFF	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use in China's Dongting Lake Protected Area - (PPG)	2010-12	2011-03	2012-08	50,000
GCP /CPR/046/GFF	Demonstration of Estuarine Biodiversity Conservation Restoration and Protected Area Networking in China (PPG)	2010-04	2010-05	2012-05	120,000
GCP /CPR/053/GFF	Piloting Provincial Level Wetland PA System in Jiangxi Province (PPG)	2012-07	2012-07	2013-05	133,018
GCP /CPR/054/GFF	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in Huangshan Municipality (PPG)	2011-11-	2011-11	2013-05	120,000
UTF /CPR/050/CPR	Reducing environmental impact of plastics used in agriculture	2011-02	2011-03	2012-04	99,472
UNJP/CPR/041/SPA	Improving nutrition and food safety for China's most vulnerable women and children - MDGF-1991	2009-11	2009-12	2012-12	1,040,896
TFD-09/CPR/001	The Breeder Pigs Farming in Minhang Village	2011-01	2011-03	2012-03	10,000
TFD-09/CPR/002	Green Vegetables Production in Xiaochang Village	2011-01	2011-03	2012-03	10,000
TFD-09/CPR/003	Muke Elementary School Garden Farm in Hongfa Village	2011-01	2011-03	2012-03	10,000
TFD-09/CPR/004	Potato Cultivation in Dongni Village	2011-01	2011-03	2012-03	10,000
TFD-09/CPR/005	Cordate Houttuynia Cultivation in Hongqi Village	2011-02	2011-04	2012-03	10,000
TFD-10/CPR/001	Project of Organic Vegetable Production Base	2012-09	2012-03	2013-03	10,000
TFD-10/CPR/002	Vegetable Garden Project of Zhongling Elementary School	2012-09	2012-03	2012-12	10,000
TFD-10/CPR/003	The Establishment of Vegetable Garden of Zhuzhuang Elementary School (AFC2011)	2012-09	2012-03	2013-03	10,000
TFD-10/CPR/004	The Project of Vegetable Garden in the Shiwanzi Primary School (AFC2011)	2012-09	2012-03	2012-12	10,000
TFD-10/CPR/005	Vegetable Garden Project of Xinzhouying Primary School (AFC2011)	2012-09	2012-03	2012-12	10,000
OSRO/RAS/604/USA B02	Immediate Technical Assistance to Strengthen Emergency Preparedness for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)	2006-07	2012-10	2013-09	1,118,090
OSRO/INT/001/USA	FAO EPT+ Proposal: Characterizing Influenza Viruses Posing Risks as the Next Global Pandemic (China Component)	2011-10	2012-10	2013-09	400,000
				Total	<b>11,807,018<sup>5</sup></b>

<sup>5</sup> Excluded from the total budget above are funds spent in China under the FAO/China 30 million SSC programme and those shares allocated for China from the regional and global projects.

## Annex 2 CPF Results Matrix

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	China National Partner
<b>PRIORITY 1 IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION</b>				
<b>Outcome 1.1: diversified agricultural production system covering animal husbandry, crop production, horticulture, and capture fisheries and aquaculture</b>				
<b>Output 1-1-1:</b> Emphasis provided to diversification opportunities in overall policy formulation and agricultural development planning frameworks improved.	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Number of specific policy initiatives, strategies and projects focusing on diversification techniques and technologies reviewed</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> policies in 3 sectors (animal husbandry, crop production, horticulture)</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> policies in 5 sectors (animal husbandry, crop production, horticulture, fisheries, forestry)</p>	<p>MoA annual report</p> <p>project completion report</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Restricted and haphazard Roll out and adaption</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Relevance of diversification techniques afforded proper importance in policy planning initiatives</p>	MoA
<b>Output 1-1-2:</b> Focus given to diversification techniques and technologies in R&D and training institutes strengthened and reinforced.	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Number of diversification programmes conducted in Research and training institutes</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> 5</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> 11</p>	<p>MoA annual report</p> <p>project completion report</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Mixed messages stalling effective uptake</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Flexibility in R&amp;D and training Institutes' focus areas.</p> <p>Necessary financial and human resources available.</p>	MoA
<b>Output 1-1-3:</b> Extension service resource capacities improved to ensure better uptake of diversification methods	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Number of Extension Services' delivery evaluations and resource capability studies carried out</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> 0</p>	<p>MoA annual report</p> <p>project completion report</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Technology and information transfer bottlenecks</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Adequate extension service delivery platform.</p>	MoA

	<b>Targets: 6</b>			
<b>Output 1-1-4:</b> Pilot schemes conducted with farmers and farming communities to prove benefits of diversified agricultural production methods increased	<b>Indicators:</b> Numbers of diversification pilot schemes  <b>Baselines:</b> 8  <b>Targets:</b> 16	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Poor farmer interfacing and uptake  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Acceptance of pilot schemes and field studies as proven method of technology transfer	MoA
<b>Outcome 1.2 enhanced transfer and application of gender appropriate and environmentally friendly advanced technologies and practices for agricultural production covering animal husbandry, crop production, horticulture, and aquaculture</b>				
<b>Output 1.2.1</b> Awareness, integration and mainstreaming of gender sensitivities and environmentally sustainable practices in GAP extension service delivery improved	<b>Indicators:</b> Number of specific extension services training and awareness initiatives focusing on gender sensitivities and environmentally sustainable practices in GAP  <b>Baselines:</b> 3  <b>Targets:</b> 8	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Inadequate institutional awareness  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Policy and institutional support.	MoA
<b>Output 1.2.2</b> Linkages between R&D institutes and extension services enhanced to improve information flow on environmentally sustainable GAP practices	<b>Indicators:</b> Number of designated Research – Extension partnership linkages focusing on environmentally sustainable GAP practices  <b>Baseline:</b> 30  <b>Targets:</b> 60	MoA annual report  Project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Information breakdown  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Acceptance of importance of R&D – Extension linkages	MoA
<b>Output 1.2.3</b> Relevance and deliverability of extension service training manuals, techniques and methodologies enhanced	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of reviews and workshops assessing extension service dissemination materials and techniques  <b>Baseline:</b> 16	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Inappropriate and or poorly focused training materials  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Flexibility of extension service delivery models	MoA

	<b>Targets:</b> 40		and platforms	
<p><b>Output 1.2.4</b> Extension-led and supported pilot programmes focusing on and supporting;-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GAP in agriculture and GAqP in aquaculture</li> <li>- Post harvest and storage technologies</li> <li>- Appropriate use of fertilizers and chemicals</li> <li>- Irrigation, water use efficiency and conservation improved</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of extension led pilot programmes in respective disciplines</p> <p>GAP in agriculture: <b>Baseline:</b> 6</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 10</p> <p>GAqP in aquaculture: <b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 2</p> <p>Post harvest and storage: technologies: <b>Baseline:</b> 2</p> <p><b>Target:</b>4</p> <p>Appropriate use of fertilizers and chemicals: <b>Baseline:</b> 3</p> <p><b>Target:</b>6</p> <p>Irrigation, water use efficiency: <b>Baseline:</b> 2</p> <p><b>Target:</b>2</p>	<p>MoA annual report</p> <p>project completion report</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Inadequate interfacing and demonstration trials with farming communities</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders. Necessary financial, human resource and project programming supports, available.</p>	MoA
<p><b>Output 1.2.5</b> Numbers of farmer group and cooperative surveys carried out to assess current awareness levels of GAP so as to better inform policy planners and extension delivery strategies increased</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of surveys carried out.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b>6</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 10</p>	<p>MoA annual report</p> <p>project completion report</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Inadequate grass root feedback.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Relevance and importance of client feedback understood.</p>	MoA

<b>Outcome 1.3: improved food and nutrition security safety nets for rural vulnerable groups, including women, children, elderly and the disabled</b>				
<b>Output 1.3.1</b> Policy emphasis, initiatives and measures to provide safety nets (income and nutrition) to rural vulnerable people strengthened	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of polices and initiatives reviewed, taken, adopted  <b>Baseline:</b> 3  <b>Targets :</b> 6	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Inadequate policy and institutional support  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Legislative and policy planning flexibility.	MoA
<b>Output 1.3.2</b> Socio economic GIS based systems developed/enhanced to better identify social settings, food availability, land use types and geographic locations of vulnerable groups	<b>Indicator:</b> Number and types of current and/or under-development GIS systems assessed  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> 1	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Quality information deficits  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Acceptance of GIS based methodology.  Necessary resources available.	MoA
<b>Output 1.3.3</b> Vulnerability classification system developed to improve understanding and efficacies of food availability and nutritional improvement campaigns	<b>Indicator:</b> Number and types of classification systems assessed and developed  <b>Baseline:</b> 1  <b>Target:</b> 2	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Quality information deficits  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Prioritization of resources to vulnerable groups.  Necessary resources available.	MoA
<b>Output 1.3.4</b> Early warning Food availability system developed and linked in to Socio- Economic GIS to allow for better planning and organization of relief resources to cope with critical periods/events	<b>Indicator:</b> Number and types of early waning systems developed  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> 1	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Timeliness, availability and quality of information deficits  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Flexible and alert crisis management units.  Necessary resources available.	MoA
<b>Output 1.3.5</b> Delivery of training schemes and engagement forums with farmer groups and cooperatives to increase their understanding of	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of nutritionally orientated training schemes and engagement forums	MoA annual report  project	<b>Risks:</b> Inadequate public awareness  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.	MoA

nutritional and dietary requirements improved	<b>Baseline:</b> 2 <b>Target:</b> 4	completion report	Appropriate nutritional information available.  Necessary delivery supports available	
<b>Outcome 1.4 Strengthened capacities for food security management</b>				
<b>Output 1.4.1</b> Food security analysis, planning and management improved and integrated policy frameworks developed to provide for food supply budgeting and cohesive and proactive Government responses to food supply instabilities	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of policy frameworks reviewed  <b>Baseline:</b> 2 <b>Target :</b> 4	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Food scarcities  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Integrated inter-agency think-tanks	MoA
<b>Output 1.4.2</b> Food availability and supply information system management strengthened throughout all areas of food chain.	<b>Indicator:</b> Numbers of designated information gathering nodes along food chain. <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target :</b> 1	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Inadequate and inaccurate data  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Efficient information network	MoA
<b>Output 1.4.3</b> Resource capacities of R&D and crisis management institutes enhanced to provide continuous technical inputs into food security management programmes	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of operational food security focused R&D and crisis management institutes  <b>Baseline:</b> 4  <b>Target:</b> 9	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Excessive rigidity in crisis management planning  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Availability of resources.  Strong technical linkages between departments.	MoA
<b>Output 1.4.4</b> Information highway system streamlined to ensure that up to date information regarding yield forecasts, crop failures, droughts, pest attacks are rapidly fed back to relevant planning departments to enable better food management planning	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of Information highway efficiency and efficacy audits carried out  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> 1	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Inadequate and inaccurate data  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Adaptability of all contributors to information highway system	MoA

<b>Outcome 1.5 strengthened South-South Cooperation for food security</b>				
<b>Output 1.5.1</b> Information and skills transfer strategies and implementation programmes developed and fine tuned to ensure best results in target SSC partner countries	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of skills transfers" and implementation programmes evaluated  <b>Baseline:</b> 1 <b>Target:</b> 7	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Insufficient emphasis on skills" transfer methodologies and application  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriate programme planning	MoA
<b>Output 1.5.2</b> Chinese food security, early warning systems and management techniques developed and adapted to SSC partner conditions	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of early warning systems and techniques transcribed  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 1	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Poor translation of Chinese experience and technical capability  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriately resourced SSC coordination unit	MoA  Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>Output 1.5.3</b> Standard operating procedures of SSC missions amended to provide for detailed questionnaires and assessments of experiences of working abroad to identify possible beneficial adaptations to Chinese food policy management systems and improved information transfer and uptake approaches.	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of technical SSC participation questionnaires (evaluated)  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 8	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Insufficient and disjointed participant feedback  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriately resourced SSC coordination unit	MoA Mofcom  Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>Outcome 1.5.4</b> Selected SSC farmer groups, producers groups and cooperatives invited on exchange programmes to review and learn at first hand of China's technical and practical know-how	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of grassroots exchange programmes  <b>Baseline:</b> 9 <b>Target:</b> 15	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> insufficient emphasis given to farmer–farmer exchange and shared learning benefits  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Sufficient scope available to SSC coordination unit	MoA
<b>PRIORITY 2 IMPROVING THE LIVELIHOOD OF RURAL IMPOVERISHED POPULATION</b>				
<b>Outcome 2.1: strengthened government policy, strategy and capacity to achieve rural poverty reduction goals</b>				
<b>Output 2.1.1</b> Prioritization of poverty alleviation policies and plans	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of polices and plans prioritizing poverty	MoA annual report	<b>Risks:</b> Disjointed prioritized - policy and programme planning implementation	MoA Leading Groups of

strengthened and enhanced	alleviation reviewed and advised <b>Baseline:</b> 5 <b>Target:</b> 9	project completion report	<b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Fast tracking of policy priorities	State Council on poverty Alleviation
<b>Output 2.1.2</b> Resource capacities and capabilities at planning and institutional levels to ensure adequate and appropriate expertise committed to developing rural poverty elimination initiatives enhanced	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of designated experts trained in poverty elimination/alleviation policy analysis, development and implementation <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 15	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Slow pace of poverty alleviation/elimination  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders. Resource scarce areas adequately strengthened	MoA Leading Groups of State Council on poverty Alleviation
<b>Output 2.1.3</b> Linkages, information sharing and coordination with other state agencies responsible for alleviating rural poverty improved	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of dedicated inter-agency linkages and think-tanks <b>Baseline:</b> 6 <b>Target:</b> 6	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Cross purposes of efforts and ineffectual resource use  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Inter-Agency consensus on poverty alleviation strategies and priorities	MoA Leading Groups of State Council on poverty Alleviation
<b>Output 2.1.4</b> National Policies strengthened and enhanced by providing sufficient flexibility and latitude to accommodate the specificities of individual regions and provinces	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of regional/local poverty alleviation schemes <b>Baseline:</b> 8 <b>Target:</b> 13	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Benefits of National Policy initiatives and plans lost in translation at regional and local levels  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Sufficient flexibility in policy planning	MoA Leading Groups of State Council on poverty Alleviation
<b>Outcome 2.2: improved self-development capabilities of impoverished households</b>				
<b>Output 2.2.1</b> Policies and strategic plans to incentivize self-development and rural development initiatives improved	<b>Indicator:</b> Number and types of self-development incentives and start-up plans <b>Baseline:</b> 8 <b>Target:</b> 16	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> under-achieving entrepreneurial development potential in rural communities  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Adequacy of entrepreneurial and economic	MoA & Leading Groups of State Council on poverty Alleviation



			development supporting platforms Appropriately resourced income generation unit	
<b>Output 2.2.2</b> Human resource and R&D capacities improved and supported to develop additional appropriate rural development and income diversification/generation techniques	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of R&amp;D staff trained in income diversification-generation schemes</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 4</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 6</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of income diversification-generation schemes researched and trialed</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 8</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 15</p>	MoA annual report  project completion report	<p><b>Risks:</b> excessive focus and reliance on traditional income generation activities</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Appropriate economic capacities available to R&amp;D centres</p>	MoA & Leading Groups of State Council on poverty Alleviation
<b>Output 2.2.3</b> Numbers of rolled out rural development and income generation extension led pilot schemes increased	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of extension-led pilot schemes</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 9</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 20</p>	MoA annual report  project completion report	<p><b>Risks:</b> Poor understanding, acceptance and uptake</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Properly resourced and economically versed extension services</p>	MoA Leading Groups of State Council on poverty Alleviation
<b>Output 2.2.4</b> Supporting mechanisms and resources provided to farmers" specialized cooperative economic organizations improved	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of specialized cooperative economic organizations supported</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 20</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 25</p>	MoA annual report  project completion report	<p><b>Risks:</b> Stagnation and breakup of cooperative enterprises</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Appropriately resourced income generation unit</p>	MoA Leading Groups of State Council on poverty Alleviation

<b>PRIORITY 3 STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS QUALITY AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT</b>				
<b>Outcome 3.1: enhanced capacities for the development of and compliance to agricultural product safety and quality norms, standards and systems</b>				
<b>Output 3.1.1</b> Technical and institutional capacities engaged in developing agricultural product safety and quality norms and standards improved and developed	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of programmes contributing to specific agricultural product safety and quality norms and standards  <b>Baseline:</b> 3 <b>Target:</b> 7	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> insufficient and inadequate food quality data  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriate Governmental and industry supports provided	MoA & AQSIQ
<b>Output 3.1.2</b> Linkages between food research institutes and agri-production sector improved	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of dedicated sector agricultural product linkages  <b>Baseline:</b> 4 <b>Target:</b> 8	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Disjointed approach and strategies between Governmental and private sector  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Food research centres adequately resourced	MoA & AQSIQ
<b>Output 3.1.3</b> Technical assistance in developing scientific and unambiguous safety and quality standards for agricultural and fishery products provided	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of capacity development TA's projects implemented  <b>Baseline:</b> 5 <b>Target:</b> 11	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Curtailed delivery of industry standards leading to further food scares  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriately skilled, placed and utilized TA's	MoA & AQSIQ
<b>Output 3.1.4</b> Compliance standards and criteria to assist designated enforcement agencies in labeling and classifying safety, applicability and quality of agri-products developed	<b>Indicator:</b> Number and types of compliance standards developed  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 15	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Inadequate and disjointed cross compliance  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Linkage supports and multiagency task teams appropriately resourced.	MoA & AQSIQ
<b>Output 3.1.5</b> Access to and information exchange networks with internationally recognized food safety authorities to assist in developing agricultural product	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of recognized exchange networks with international food safety authorities established	MoA annual report  project	<b>Risks:</b> Insufficient exposure to international experiences  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration	MoA & AQSIQ

safety and quality norms, standards and enforcement systems developed	<b>Baseline:</b> 5 <b>Target:</b> 9	completion report	between all relevant stakeholders.  Fostering of international relationships encouraged	
<b>Outcome 3.2: improved food quality and safety in various aspects of the food chain</b>				
<b>Output 3.2.1</b> Legislative frameworks and policy initiatives to provide supplemental support and authority to protecting integrity of all food stuffs entering the food chain improved and enhanced	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of legislations, policies and regulations reviewed/developed and implemented  <b>Baseline:</b> 2 <b>Target:</b> 6	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Insufficient legislative and policy supports  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriate resources provided to review and amend legislations and policy formulation	MoA & AQSIQ
<b>Output 3.2.2</b> Institutional and technical capacity of institutes and R&D centre"s to further develop food quality testing capabilities and skills improved	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of dedicated and specialized food quality testing centres  <b>Baseline:</b> 3 <b>Target:</b> 10	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Food quality testing bottlenecks  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Food testing centres appropriately resourced	MoA, AQSIQ & MoH
<b>Output 3.2.3</b> Capacities and capabilities of extension services to educate producers on identifying tainted food products prior to entering food chain strengthened	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of trained food quality aware extension staff  <b>Baseline:</b> 20 <b>Target:</b> 150	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Breakdown of product quality assurance network  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders. Training and skills updating of extension staff appropriately resourced	MoA, AQSIQ & MoH
<b>Output 3.2.4</b> Relationships with private sector producers and traders to assist in developing effective and workable criteria and guidelines encouraged and fostered	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of dedicated private sector linkages with Government Departments  <b>Baseline:</b> 10 <b>Target:</b> 25	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Inaccurate and misinformed information informing policy makers  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Private and Public sector linkages fostered and encouraged	MoA, AQSIQ & MoH

<p><b>Output 3.2.5</b> Additional rolling out of food safety awareness and linkages to value-added pricing for quality foodstuffs with farmer groups and cooperatives promoted</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of food safety and price awareness campaigns rolled out</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 10</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 30</p>	<p>MoA annual report</p> <p>project completion report</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Lack of grass roots understanding and awareness</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Improved prices for quality produced and presented agricultural products</p>	<p>MoA, AQSIQ &amp; MoH</p>
<p><b>PRIORITY 4 PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRO-ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION</b></p>				
<p><b>Outcome 4.1: enhanced sustainable agro-ecological development programmes, technologies and practices</b></p>				
<p><b>Output 4.1.1</b> Initiatives and policies designed at promoting sustainable agro-ecological technologies and practices improved</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of policies and initiatives reviewed</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 5</p>	<p>MoA annual report</p> <p>project completion report</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Lack of coordinated effort to fast track sustainable practices</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Site specific researched and economically viable sustainable practices ready for dissemination and uptake</p>	<p>MoA MoEP</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1.2</b> Institutional support and technical capacity development in R&amp;D and training centre"s to develop sustainable agro-ecological technologies and practices strengthened</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of dedicated sustainable agro-ecological research and training programmes developed and implemented</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 8</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 24</p>	<p>MoA annual report</p> <p>project completion report</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Inappropriate and conflicting advise discouraging sustainable agriculture practices</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Research advise tested technically and economically and adjusted to different agronomic and environmental circumstances prior to extension service delivery</p>	<p>MoA MoEP</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1.3</b> Extension training programmes and initiatives working with farmer groups and cooperatives to reduce land degradation, deforestation, soil erosion, grassland degradation, water shortages and pollution, and biodiversity loss promoted and supported</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of extension led specialized training and pilot schemes implemented</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 15</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100</p>	<p>MoA annual report</p> <p>project completion report</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Reduced farmer exposure compounding environmental damage</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Adequately resourced and skilled extension service</p>	<p>MoA MoEP</p>

<b>Output 4.1.4</b> Pilot training and demonstration schemes targeting producer groups and cooperatives in sustainable management and utilization of fishery and aquaculture resources increasingly rolled out	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of pilot schemes rolled out  <b>Baseline:</b> 4 <b>Target:</b> 10	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Reduced farmer exposure compounding damage to fish stocks and habitats  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders. Adequately resourced and skilled extension service	MoA MoEP
<b>Outcome 4.2: strengthened capacities for management and protection of agro-biodiversity, ecological and plant and animal genetic resources</b>				
<b>Output 4.2.1</b> Institutional and capacity development measures provided to develop and reinforce Government plans, policies, and legislative frameworks concerning biodiversity, ecological conservation, environmental protection, sustainable land use and forest tenure	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of laws, policies and plans reviewed  <b>Baseline:</b> 5 <b>Target:</b> 10	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Mixed messages from state agencies  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriate prioritization and resourcing of conservation and environmental protection think-tanks and bodies	MoA MoEP
<b>Output 4.2.2</b> Support to improve networking between various agencies and inter-departments involved in biodiversity, ecological and genetic resource management and protection provided	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of dedicated inter-agency networks tasked with resource protection  <b>Baseline:</b> 3 <b>Target:</b> 7	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Uncoordinated strategies and implementation plans creating mixed messages  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriate latitude provided to various agencies to explore potential networks and streamlining of resources	MoA MoEP
<b>Output 4.2.3</b> Capacity development provided to further develop genetic banks, databases, surveys, data collection and correlation systems and inventories	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of capacity assessments carried out for various information inventories  <b>Baseline:</b> 3 <b>Target:</b> 5	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Insufficient quality information  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriate status and resources provided to information gathering, preservation and analytical units	MoA MoEP
<b>Output 4.2.4</b> Capacity development support provided for improvement of	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of training of trainer assessments carried out	MoA annual report	<b>Risks:</b> Ineffectual, out of touch training methods and information	MoA MoEP

extension service dissemination and demonstration of environmentally friendly and sustainable GAP techniques to include responsible pesticide and fertilizer use, IPM and IPNM, reducing and eliminating water pollution hazards, and awareness of benefits of environmentally sustainable agricultural production systems	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 10</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 30</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of training courses conducted.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 50</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100</p>	project completion report	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Training of extensions services adequately resourced</p>	
<b>Output 4.2.5</b> Training programmes and pilot scheme initiatives for the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, and sustainable conservation and utilization of forest genetic resources increasingly rolled out	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of training programmes and pilot schemes conducted</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 10</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 25</p>	MoA annual report  project completion report	<p><b>Risks:</b> Lack of conservation exposure compounding natural resource degradation</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Extension services appropriately trained and resourced</p>	MoA MoEP
<b>Output 4.2.6</b> Institutional support and resources provided to improve management and control of invasive alien species and genetically modified organisms	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of specialized training and internship programmes provided for key front line technical and managerial personnel</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 2</p>	MoA annual report  project completion report	<p><b>Risks:</b> Natural resource integrity jeopardized</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Key personnel with appropriate capacities identified and up-skilled</p>	MoA MoEP
<b>Output 4.2.7</b> Support and technical assistance provided to further develop GIS based systems identifying ecologically sensitive areas, bio-diverse areas under pressure and genetically surveyed areas	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of specialized and experienced TA's provided</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 2</p>	MoA annual report  project completion report	<p><b>Risks:</b> Increased degradation of environmentally sensitive and biodiversity areas</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Strong working relationships between TA's and counterparts.</p>	

			Latitude within designated units to implement natural resource protection measures and programmes	
<b>Outcome 4.3: strengthened capacities for agricultural heritage conservation and utilization and multi-functional agricultural development</b>				
<b>Output 4.3.1</b> Institutional resources focused on identifying, classifying and developing protection measures for various agricultural heritage systems and locations developed and enhanced	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of specialized training programmes provided for key technical personnel  <b>Baseline:</b> 15  <b>Target:</b> 20	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Unidentified and unprotected heritage systems  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Due regard and resources provided to relevant task units	MoA Ministry of Culture, State Agency of Tourism
<b>Output 4.3.2</b> Support and capacity development resources provided at Policy, Institutional and R&D levels to integrate agricultural heritage conservation practices into mainstream multi-functional agricultural development initiatives	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of TA's provided to assist in dove tailing cultural heritage excellence into mainstream training initiatives  <b>Baseline:</b> 3  <b>Target:</b> 10	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Loss of cultural heritage and skills  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriate importance provided to cultural heritage techniques and know-how.  Relevant task units appropriately resourced to fully utilize TA support	MoA Ministry of Culture, State Agency of Tourism
<b>Output 4.3.3</b> Pilot schemes in designated areas to demonstrate and extol benefits of multifunctional agricultural systems increasingly rolled out	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of pilot schemes assessed  <b>Baseline:</b> 6  <b>Target:</b> 20	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Restricted uptake and acceptance of systems  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders. Relevant extension service task units appropriately trained and resourced to fully exhibit potential of multifunctional systems	MoA
<b>PRIORITY 5 STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR DISEASE AND NATURAL DISASTER PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE</b>				
<b>Outcome 5.1: enhanced capacities for reducing the plant and animal disease and pest threats on agriculture and forests</b>				
<b>Output 5.1.1</b> Institutional, policy and technical support to improve effectiveness of controls, prevention and response to and containment of	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of specialized training and internship programmes provided for key front line technical, policy	MoA annual report  project	<b>Risks:</b> Ineffective containment and control of diseases and pests  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration	MoA & AQSIQ

plant and animal disease and pests provided	planning and managerial personnel <b>Baseline:</b> 10 <b>Target:</b> 20	completion report	between all relevant stakeholders. Key personnel with appropriate capacities identified and up-skilled	
<b>Output 5.1.2</b> Capacity building of R&D and specialist disease control centres to improve detection and eradication control measures for existing and new diseases and pests provided	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of specialized training and Research internship programmes provided for key Research personnel <b>Baseline:</b> 5 <b>Target:</b> 11	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Spread of diseases  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Key personnel with appropriate capacities identified and up-skilled	MoA & AQSIQ
<b>Output 5.1.3</b> Institutional and technical support provided to extension services to further develop IPM - IPNM techniques, sustainable disease control and pest management practices and responsible use of chemicals and veterinary drugs so as to reduce development of drug and chemical resistance in pathogens	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of extension service Trainers provided with specialized training <b>Baseline:</b> 200 <b>Target:</b> 500	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Slow farmer uptake and more pervasive resistance  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Selected trainers well equipped and resourced to disseminate essential skills among their extension colleagues	MoA & AQSIQ, MoEP
<b>Output 5.1.4</b> International cross-border collaboration and cooperation to protect against spread of pest and animal diseases and to better coordinate and control emergency response measures improved	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of international and cross-border cooperation initiatives established <b>Baseline:</b> 2 <b>Target:</b> 4	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Cross-border transmission of diseases and pathogens  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Good working relationships between neighboring counterparts	MoA & AQSIQ
<b>Outcome 5.2: strengthened capabilities of the agricultural sector for adaptation to climate change</b>				
<b>Output 5.2.1</b> Institutional support and resources provided to further develop policy initiatives and guidelines to provide agricultural sectors with coping mechanisms and improved mitigation and adaptation responses to climate change events	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of policies and guidelines reviewed, developed and implemented <b>Baseline:</b> 1 <b>Target:</b> 4	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Exacerbation of climate change impacts  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Appropriate institutional support and	MoA MoEP



			resources provided to units tasked with developing climate change adaptation measures	
<b>Output 5.2.2</b> Technical and human resource support to develop and disseminate water-conserving agricultural technologies and facilities to improve water use efficiency and productivity of agricultural water resources improved	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of specialized training and internship programmes provided for key front line research and technical personnel  <b>Baseline:</b> 2  <b>Target:</b> 5	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Inefficient and inappropriate use of water resources  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Key personnel with appropriate capacities identified and up-skilled	MoA MoEP
<b>Output 5.2.3</b> Institutional support to further develop and fine tune Government's disaster preparedness, disaster relief emergency response, and disaster management plans provided	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of specialized training and internship programmes provided for key front line policy planning and managerial personnel  <b>Baseline:</b> 4  <b>Target:</b> 6	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> disaster relief delays  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Key personnel with appropriate capacities identified and up-skilled	MoA Ministry of Civil Affairs
<b>Output 5.2.4</b> Capacity of R&D centre's to develop appropriate climate smart agricultural technologies and techniques improved	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of R&D technical research programmes and initiatives reviewed  <b>Baseline:</b> 6  <b>Target:</b> 10	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Irrelevant R&D focus  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  R&D centre's afforded appropriate latitude to develop „outside the box' adaptation and development programmes	MoA MoEP
<b>Outcome 5.3: enhanced capabilities for mitigation of climate change</b>				
<b>Output 5.3.1</b> National initiatives and capabilities for natural disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation strengthened	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of national initiatives and capabilities reviewed, developed and implemented  <b>Baseline:</b> 2  <b>Target:</b> 4	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> uncoordinated and disjointed disaster relief plans  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Strong interagency coordination and streamlining of intellectual and information	MoA MoEP

			resources	
<b>Output 5.3.2</b> Capacity at institutional and policy levels to further develop Climate Change R&D centre to facilitate development of early warning systems and planned mitigation measures developed and supported	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of TA's provided to assist in developing Climate Change R&D centre of excellence  <b>Baseline:</b> 2  <b>Target:</b> 4	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> poor disaster forecasting  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  TA's appropriately positioned and utilized alongside counterparts to fast track R&D centre of excellence	MoA MoEP
<b>Output 5.3.3</b> Technical assistance to extension services to enable them to improve guidelines and information packages to increase awareness among farmer groups and rural communities of the importance of protecting forests and grassland ecosystems in alleviating climate change impacts enhanced	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of training of trainer and extension service delivery assessments carried out  <b>Baseline:</b> 2  <b>Target:</b> 5	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Ineffectual and/or misleading information  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Extension services appropriately trained and resourced	MoA MoEP
<b>Output 5.3.4</b> Awareness campaigns and training programmes aimed at appraising and advising farmer groups and cooperatives of various possible measures to minimize impacts of climate change designed and supported	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of awareness campaigns and training programmes evaluated  <b>Baseline:</b> 10  <b>Target:</b> 30	MoA annual report  project completion report	<b>Risks:</b> Non awareness of climate change issues  <b>Assumptions:</b> Proactive collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.  Quality informational and training platforms provided to ensure high uptake levels .	MoA

## Annex 3 CPF Priorities and Relevance Matrix

CPF Priority Areas	Relevance to Chinese 12 <sup>th</sup> – Five Year Plan	Relevance to Medium-Long term plan for National Food Security 2008-2020	Relevance to UN Strategic Framework – China UNDAF 2011-2015	Relevance to FAO Regional Priority Framework	National Key Partners
<b>1 Improving food security and nutrition</b>	<p>By 2020, overall grain production capacity will stay at above 540 million tones;</p> <p>Sustain Grain sown area at 160 million mu;</p> <p>Self-sufficiency in rice, wheat, maize, livestock products, aquatic products, and other important products will be basically maintained;</p> <p>Improve the efficiency of grain circulation</p> <p>contribution of agricultural science and technology progress will exceed 55%;</p> <p>New added farmland effective irrigation area will reach 40 million mu;</p> <p>Improve resource utilization and land productivity;</p>	<p>Strengthen government's food security responsibility for the region's arable and water resource protection, grain production, distribution, storage and marketing regulation</p> <p>Perfect grain macro control mechanism, improve grain statistical system, emergency response system, grain distribution policies, and strengthen grain administration system</p> <p>Promote healthy food consumption and reduce food chain waste</p>	China's enhanced participation in the global community brings wider mutual benefits	Strengthening food and nutritional security	MoA Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mofcom State Administration of Grain
<b>2. Improving the livelihood of rural impoverished</b>	Improve farmer's vocational skills and income-earning capacity to promote the continued and rapid	Increase agriculture input for infrastructure, finance service and production subsidies	The poorest and most vulnerable increasingly participate in and benefit	Fostering agricultural production and rural development	MoA Leading Groups of

<p><b>population</b></p>	<p>growth of their income;</p> <p>Per capita annual net income of rural residents will grow more than 7%;</p> <p>impoverished population will reduce significantly;</p> <p>number of rural <b>talents</b> will total to 13 million;</p> <p>farmers' scientific and cultural awareness will develop;</p> <p>Annual per capita net income of fishermen will grow more than 8%;</p> <p>A total of 20 million sessions of training for fishermen will be organized;</p>		<p>more equitably from China's social and economic development</p>		<p>State Council on poverty Alleviation</p>
<p><b>3.Strengthening capacities for agricultural products quality and safety management</b></p>	<p>Accelerate agricultural technological innovation and promotion and application;</p> <p>Accelerate the R&amp;D and promotion of practical technology;</p> <p>Transformation and application rate of advanced applicable technology will grow substantially;</p> <p>Quality sampling rate of aquatic products in production area will <b>remain</b> at 98%;</p>	<p>Strengthen scientific and technological support to agriculture, establish the government-led multiple founding system and encourage business sectors and farmer associations to disseminate agricultural technologies</p> <p>Push forward food legislation</p> <p>Implement specific programmes and plans</p>		<p>Achieve food quality and safety in various aspects of the food chain;</p>	

	Coverage of biosafety disposal facilities for manure pollution in large-scale livestock and poultry farms (communities) will stand at more than 50%;	regarding grain production, distribution, storage, process and consumption			
<b>4.Promoting sustainable agro-ecological development and agricultural heritage conservation and utilization</b>	<p>Control pesticides, fertilizers, agricultural plastic films, and other non-point source pollution;</p> <p>comprehensively promote livestock pollution prevention and control;</p> <p>boost rural overall environmental control; control greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>Improve resource utilization and land productivity;</p> <p>efficient utilization coefficient of agricultural irrigation water will come in at 0.53;</p> <p>comprehensive utilization of crop straws will reach more than 80%;</p> <p>Forest inventory will amount to 309 million hectares, and the area of new desertified land control will reach 10 million hectares;</p> <p>natural wetland protection rate will stand at 55%;</p> <p>Forest nature reserve area will stably account for 13% of the</p>	Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization	Government and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy	<p>Achieve sustainable intensive crop production;</p> <p>Enhance sustainable livestock production;</p> <p>Sustainable management and use of fishery and aquaculture resources</p> <p>Achieve sustainable management of forests and trees;</p> <p>Achieve sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources;</p> <p>improve capacities to address the global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture;</p>	MoA, MoEP, Ministry of Culture, State Agency of Tourism

	<p>total national land area;</p> <p>Greater than 90% of national key protected wild animals and more than 80% of wild populations of extremely small species will be effectively protected;</p> <p>Utilization rate of major fine seeds for forestation species will reach 65%;</p> <p>deterioration of grassland ecology will be effectively curbed with significant improvement to be achieved in some places;</p> <p>accumulative releasing of all kinds of aquatic seeds will reach 150 billion;</p> <p>the conformity rate of water quality of important rivers, lakes, and reservoirs" functional areas will rise to 60%;</p> <p>the area of new comprehensive soil erosion control will amount to 250,000 square kilometers;</p> <p>Complete supportive facilities and water-conservation transformation of the key projects in more than 70% of large-scale irrigation areas and more than 50% of the key medium-sized irrigation areas;</p>				
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	new installed capacity of rural hydropower will reach 10 million kilowatts;				
<b>5. Strengthening capacities for disease and natural disaster prevention and response to climate change</b>	<p>Strengthen risk prevention and emergency management capacity building;</p> <p>improve adaptation to climate changes in the key areas of farming, forestry, water resources, etc., and coastal and ecologically vulnerable areas;</p> <p>The proportion of the direct economic losses arising from nationwide floods to GDP in the same period will decline to below 0.7%;</p>	<p>Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies</p> <p>Coping with the impact of climate change on agriculture and food and nutritional security</p>		<p>Improve capabilities to prepare for and deal with food and agricultural crisis and emergencies;</p>	<p>MoA, AQSIQ, MoEP, Ministry of Civil Affairs</p>

## Annex 4 CPF Resources Matrix : By Outcome and Output

Priority Outputs	Output Descriptions	Major National Partners	Total Resources Required US \$	Total Resources Committed US \$	Additional Resources	
					FAO & Others	Gov of China
<b>PRIORITY 1 IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION</b>						
<b>Outcome 1.1: diversified agricultural production system covering animal husbandry, crop production, horticulture, and capture fisheries and aquaculture</b>						
1.1.1	Emphasis provided to diversification opportunities in overall policy formulation and agricultural development planning frameworks improved	MoA, SFA, SAG	600,000	200,000 TCP/CPR/3304	---	400,000
1.1.2	Focus given to diversification techniques and technologies in R&D and training institutes strengthened and reinforced	CAAS, Agriculture Universities	300,000	100,000 TCP/CPR/3303	---	200,000
1.1.3	Extension service resource capacities improved to ensure better uptake of diversification methods	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming communities	1,200,000	300,000 UNJP/CPR/041 100,000 GCP/CPR/038	---	800,000
1.1.4	Pilot schemes conducted with farmers and farming communities to prove benefits of diversified agricultural production methods increased	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming organizations & communities	1,070,000	20,000 MTF/INT/106/C FC <sup>6</sup> 200,000 TCP/CPR/3401	150,000 TCP/CPR/---	700,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 1.1)</b>			<b>3,170,000</b>	<b>920,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>
<b>Outcome 1.2 enhanced transfer and application of gender appropriate and environmentally friendly advanced technologies and practices for agricultural production covering animal husbandry, crop production, horticulture, and aquaculture</b>						
1.2.1	Awareness, integration and mainstreaming of gender sensitivities and environmentally sustainable practices in GAP extension service delivery improved	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming organizations & communities	900,000	150,000 TCP/CPR/3401	150,000 TCP/CPR/---	600,000
1.2.2	Linkages between R&D institutes and extension services enhanced to improve information flow on environmentally sustainable GAP practices	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming organizations &	900,000	150,000 TCP/CPR/3401	150,000 TCP/CPR/---	600,000

<sup>6</sup> The yellow-color coded budget in this table represents only the estimated share allocated for China from global and regional projects, as the extract figures are hard to establish.



		communities				
1.2.3	Relevance and deliverability of extension service training manuals, techniques and methodologies enhanced	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming organizations & communities	900,000	150,000 TCP/CPR/3401	150,000 TCP/CPR/---	600,000
1.2.4	Extension-led and supported pilot programmes focusing on and supporting:- - GAP in agriculture and aquaculture - Post harvest and storage technologies - Appropriate use of fertilizers and chemicals - Irrigation, water use efficiency and conservation improved	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming organizations & communities	1,300,000	300,000 UNJP/CPR/041	--- UTF Project	1,000,000
1.2.5	Numbers of farmer group and cooperative surveys carried out to assess current awareness levels of GAP so as to better inform policy planners and extension delivery strategies increased	Provincial Forestry Departments County Forestry Bureaus Forest Farming organizations & communities	3,000,000	800,000 GCP/CPR/038/ EC 200,000 TCP/RAS/249/ FA	---	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 1.2)</b>			<b>7,000,000</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>4,800,000</b>
<b>Outcome 1.3: improved food and nutrition security/safety nets for rural vulnerable groups, including women, children, elderly and the disabled</b>						
1.3.1	Policy emphasis, initiatives and measures to provide safety nets (income and nutrition) to rural vulnerable people strengthened	MoA, SFA, SAG	1,800,000	200,000 TCP/CPR/3304 600,000 UNJP/CPR/041	---	1,000,000
1.3.2	Socio economic GIS based systems developed/enhanced to better identify social settings, food availability, land use types and geographic locations of vulnerable groups	MoA, SFA, SAG	600,000		100,000	500,000
1.3.3	Vulnerability classification system developed to improve understanding and efficacies of food availability and nutritional improvement campaigns	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming organizations & communities	800,000	100,000 TCP/CPR/3304 200,000 UNJP/CPR/041	---	500,000
1.3.4	Early warning Food availability system developed and linked in to Socio- Economic GIS to allow for better planning and organization of relief resources to cope with critical periods/events	MoA, SFA, SAG	700,000	200,000 TCP/CPR/3304	---	500,000

1.3.5	Delivery of training schemes and engagement forums with farmer groups and cooperatives to increase their understanding of nutritional and dietary requirements improved	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming organizations & communities	600,000	200,000 UNJP/CPR/041	---	400,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 1.3)</b>			<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>2,900,000</b>
<b>Outcome 1.4 Strengthened capacities for food security management</b>						
1.4.1	Food security analysis, planning and management improved and integrated policy frameworks developed to provide for food supply budgeting and cohesive and proactive Government responses to food supply instabilities	MoA, SFA, SAG	750,000	100,000 TCP/CPR/3304 150,000 UNJP/CPR/041	---	500,000
1.4.2	Food availability and supply information system management strengthened throughout all areas of food chain	MoA, SFA, SAG	600,000	100,000 TCP/CPR/3304 100,000 TCP/RAS/249/FA	---	400,000
1.4.3	Resource capacities of R&D and crisis management institutes enhanced to provide continuous technical inputs into food security management programmes	CAAS, Agriculture Universities Agriculture Training Centers	450,000	100,000 TCP/CPR/3303 50,000 TCP/CPR/3304	---	300,000
1.4.4	Information highway system streamlined to ensure that up to date information regarding yield forecasts, crop failures, droughts, pest attacks are rapidly fed back to relevant planning departments to enable better food management planning	MoA, SFA, SAG	300,000	100,000 TCP/CPR/3304	---	200,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 1.4)</b>			<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>
<b>Outcome 1.5 strengthened South-South Cooperation for food security</b>						
1.5.1	Information and skills transfer strategies and implementation programmes developed and fine tuned to ensure best results in target SSC partner countries	MoA Host country agriculture ministries	11,000,000	10,000,000 SSC Trust Fund	---	1,000,000
1.5.2	Chinese food security, early warning systems and management techniques developed and adapted to SSC partner conditions	MoA Host country agriculture ministries	1,100,000	1,000,000 SSC Trust Fund	---	100,000
1.5.3	Standard operating procedures of SSC missions amended to provide for detailed questionnaires and assessments of experiences of working abroad to identify possible beneficial adaptations to Chinese	MoA Host country agriculture ministries	6,600,000	6,000,000 SSC Trust Fund	---	600,000

	food policy management systems and improved information transfer and uptake approaches					
1.5.4	Selected SSC farmer groups, producers groups and cooperatives invited on exchange programmes to review and learn at first hand of China's technical and practical know-how	MoA Host country agriculture ministries	3,300,000	3,000,000 SSC Trust Fund	---	300,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 1.5)</b>			<b>22,000,000</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>PRIORITY 2 IMPROVING THE LIVELIHOOD OF RURAL IMPOVERISHED POPULATION</b>						
<b>Outcome 2.1: strengthened government policy, strategy and capacity to achieve rural poverty reduction goals</b>						
2.1.1	Prioritization of poverty alleviation policies and plans strengthened and enhanced	MoA, SFA, SAG	600,000	100,000 GCP/CPR/038 100,000 UNJP/CPR/041	---	400,000
2.1.2	Resource capacities and capabilities at planning and institutional levels to ensure adequate and appropriate expertise committed to developing rural poverty elimination initiatives enhanced	MoA, SFA, SAG Agriculture Training Centers	780,000	100,000 TCP/CPR/3401 80,000 UNJP/CPR/041	100,000 TCP/CPR/---	500,000
2.1.3	Linkages, information sharing and coordination with other state agencies responsible for alleviating rural poverty improved	SFA	500,000	200,000 GCP/CPR/038/ EC	---	300,000
2.1.4	National Policies strengthened and enhanced by providing sufficient flexibility and latitude to accommodate the specificities of individual regions and provinces	SFA	470,000	100,000 GCP/CPR/038/ EC 70,000 UNJP/CPR/041	---	300,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 2.1)</b>			<b>2,350,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>
<b>Outcome 2.2: improved self-development capabilities of impoverished households</b>						
2.2.1	Policies and strategic plans to incentivize self-development and rural development initiatives improved	MoA, SFA, SAG	980,000	80,000 UNJP/CPR/041 300,000 GCP/CPR/038/ EC	---	600,000
2.2.2	Human resource and R&D capacities improved and supported to develop additional appropriate rural development and income diversification/generation	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus CAAS,	760,000	60,000 UNJP/CPR/041 100,000	50,000 TCP/CPR/-- UTF ---	500,000

	techniques	Agriculture Universities Agriculture Training Centers		GCP/CPR/038/ EC 50,000 TCP/CPR/3401		
<b>2.2.3</b>	Numbers of rolled out rural development and income generation extension led pilot schemes increased	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming organizations & communities	770,000	100,000 UNJP/CPR/041 50,000 GCP/CPR/038/ EC 70,000 TCP/CPR/3401	50,000 TCP/CPR/-- UTF ---	500,000
<b>2.2.4</b>	Supporting mechanisms and resources provided to farmers" specialized cooperative economic organizations improved	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus Farming organizations & communities	750,000	100,000 MTF/RAS/249 200,000 GCP/CPR/038/ EC	50,000 TCP/CPR/---	400,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 2.2)</b>			<b>3,260,000</b>	<b>1,110,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>PRIORITY 3 STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS QUALITY AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT</b>						
<b>Outcome 3.1: enhanced capacities for the development of and compliance to agricultural product safety and quality norms, standards and systems</b>						
<b>3.1.1</b>	Technical and institutional capacities engaged in developing agricultural product safety and quality norms and standards improved and developed	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus	450,000	100,000 TCP/CPR/3401	50,000 TCP/CPR/---	300,000
<b>3.1.2</b>	Linkages between food research institutes and agri-production sector improved	Provincial Agriculture Departments County Agriculture Bureaus	320,000	70,000 TCP/CPR/3401	50,000 TCP/CPR/---	200,000
<b>3.1.3</b>	Technical assistance in developing scientific and unambiguous safety and quality standards for agricultural and fishery products provided	MOA, AQSIQ, MOH	90,000	---	30,000	60,000
<b>3.1.4</b>	Compliance standards and criteria to assist designated enforcement agencies in labeling and classifying safety, applicability and quality of agri-products developed	MOA, AQSIQ, MOH	150,000	---	50,000	100,000

3.1.5	Access to and information exchange networks with internationally recognized food safety authorities to assist in developing agricultural product safety and quality norms, standards and enforcement systems developed	MOA, AQSIQ, MOH	150,000	---	50,000	100,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 3.1)</b>			<b>1,160,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>760,000</b>
<b>Outcome 3.2: improved food quality and safety in various aspects of the food chain</b>						
3.2.1	Legislative frameworks and policy initiatives to provide supplemental support and authority to protecting integrity of all food stuffs entering the food chain improved and enhanced	MOA Provincial Agriculture Departments	700,000	100,000 OSRO/RAS/604	100,000 OSRO/RAS/604	500,000
3.2.2	Institutional and technical capacity of institutes and R&D centre's to further develop food quality testing capabilities and skills improved	MOA Provincial Agriculture Departments				
3.2.3	Capacities and capabilities of extension services to educate producers on identifying tainted food products prior to entering food chain strengthened	MOA Provincial Agriculture Departments	1,650,000	300,000 OSRO/RAS/604 50,000 OSRO/INT/805	300,000 OSRO/RAS/604	1,000,000
3.2.4	Relationships with private sector producers and traders to assist in developing effective and workable criteria and guidelines encouraged and fostered	MOA Provincial Agriculture Departments	450,000	100,000 OSRO/RAS/604 50,000 OSRO/INT/805	---	300,000
3.2.5	Additional rolling out of food safety awareness and linkages to value-added pricing for quality foodstuffs with farmer groups and cooperatives promoted	MOA Provincial Agriculture Departments	550,000	100,000 OSRO/RAS/604 50,000 OSRO/INT/805	100,000 OSRO/RAS/604	300,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 3.2)</b>			<b>3,350,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>
<b>PRIORITY 4 PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRO-ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION</b>						
<b>Outcome 4.1: enhanced sustainable agro-ecological development programmes, technologies and practices</b>						
4.1.1	Initiatives and policies designed at promoting sustainable agro-ecological technologies and practices improved	MoA, MWR, SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	11,610,000	50,000 GCP/CPR/047 60,000 GCP/CPR/053	500,000 1,000,000	4,000,000 6,000,000
4.1.2	Institutional support and technical capacity development in R&D and training centre's to develop sustainable agro-ecological technologies and practices strengthened	MoA, MWR, SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	11,600,000	50,000 GCP/CPR/047 50,000 GCP/CPR/053	500,000 1,000,000	4,000,000 6,000,000

4.1.3	Extension training programmes and initiatives working with farmer groups and cooperatives to reduce land degradation, deforestation, soil erosion, grassland degradation, water shortages and pollution, and biodiversity loss promoted and supported	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	21,250,000	20,000 GCP/CPR/044 60,000 GCP/CPR/046 60,000 GCP/CPR/054 50,000 GCP/CPR/047 60,000 GCP/CPR/053	700,000 900,000 600,000 600,000 1,200,000	1,500,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 4,000,000 6,000,000
4.1.4	Pilot training and demonstration schemes targeting producer groups and cooperatives in sustainable management and utilization of fishery and aquaculture resources increasingly rolled out	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	9,470,000	20,000 GCP/CPR/044 50,000 GCP/CPR/053	700,000 1,200,000	1,500,000 6,000,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 4.1)</b>			<b>53,930,000</b>	<b>530,000</b>	<b>8,900,000</b>	<b>44,500,000</b>
<b>Outcome 4.2: strengthened capacities for management and protection of agro-biodiversity, ecological and plant and animal genetic resources</b>						
4.2.1	Institutional and capacity development measures provided to develop and reinforce Government plans, policies, and legislative frameworks concerning biodiversity, ecological conservation, environmental protection, sustainable land use and forest tenure	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	21,250,000	20,000 GCP/CPR/044 60,000 GCP/CPR/046 60,000 GCP/CPR/054 50,000 GCP/CPR/047 60,000 GCP/CPR/053	700,000 900,000 600,000 600,000 1,200,000	1,500,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 4,000,000 6,000,000
4.2.2	Support to improve networking between various agencies and inter-departments involved in biodiversity, ecological and genetic resource management and protection provided	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	21,250,000	20,000 GCP/CPR/044 60,000 GCP/CPR/046 60,000 GCP/CPR/054 50,000 GCP/CPR/047 60,000 GCP/CPR/053	700,000 900,000 600,000 600,000 1,200,000	1,500,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 4,000,000 6,000,000
4.2.3	Capacity development provided to further develop	MoA,	300,000	50,000	50,000	200,000

	genetic banks, databases, surveys, data collection and correlation systems and inventories	Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments		OSRO/RAS/604	OSRO/RAS/604	
4.2.4	Capacity development support provided for improvement of extension service dissemination and demonstration of environmentally friendly and sustainable GAP techniques to include responsible pesticide and fertilizer use, IPM and IPNM, reducing and eliminating water pollution hazards, and awareness of benefits of environmentally sustainable agricultural production systems	MoA, Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	450,000	50,000 TCP/CPR/3401 50,000 UNJP/CPR/041	50,000 TCP/CPR/---	300,000
4.2.5	Training programmes and pilot scheme initiatives for the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, and sustainable conservation and utilization of forest genetic resources increasingly rolled out	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	3,450,000	100,000 GCP/CPR/038/ EC 50,000 GCP/CPR/054	--- 600,000	200,000 2,500,000
4.2.6	Institutional support and resources provided to improve management and control of invasive alien species and genetically modified organisms	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	300,000	100,000 TCP/RAS/3311	---	200,000
4.2.7	Support and technical assistance provided to further develop GIS based systems identifying ecologically sensitive areas, bio-diverse areas under pressure and genetically surveyed areas	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	300,000	50,000 OSRO/RAS/604	50,000	200,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 4.2)</b>			<b>47,300,000</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>8,750,000</b>	<b>37,600,000</b>
<b>Outcome 4.3: strengthened capacities for agricultural heritage conservation and utilization and multi-functional agricultural development</b>						
4.3.1	Institutional resources focused on identifying, classifying and developing protection measures for various agricultural heritage systems and locations developed and enhanced	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	1,000,000	200,000 GCP/GLO/212	200,000	600,000
4.3.2	Support and capacity development resources provided at Policy, Institutional and R&D levels to integrate agricultural heritage conservation practices into mainstream multi-functional agricultural development initiatives	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	800,000	150,000 GCP/GLO/212	150,000	500,000

4.3.3	Pilot schemes in designated areas to demonstrate and extol benefits of multifunctional agricultural systems increasingly rolled out	MoA, Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	300,000	50,000 GCP/GLO/212	50,000	200,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 4.3)</b>			<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>
<b>PRIORITY 5 STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR DISEASE AND NATURAL DISASTER PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE</b>						
<b>Outcome 5.1: enhanced capacities for reducing the plant and animal disease and pest threats on agriculture and forests</b>						
5.1.1	Institutional, policy and technical support to improve effectiveness of controls, prevention and response to and containment of plant and animal disease and pests provided	MoA, Provincial Agriculture/ Livestock Departments	800,000	200,000 OSRO/RAS/604	200,000 OSRO/RAS/604	400,000
5.1.2	Capacity building of R&D and specialist disease control centre's to improve detection and eradication control measures for existing and new diseases and pests provided	MoA, Provincial Agriculture/ Livestock Departments	1,200,000	400,000 OSRO/RAS/604	200,000 OSRO/RAS/604	600,000
5.1.3	Institutional and technical support provided to extension services to further develop IPM - IPNM techniques, sustainable disease control and pest management practices and responsible use of chemicals and veterinary drugs so as to reduce development of drug and chemical resistance in pathogens	MoA, Provincial Agriculture/ Livestock Departments	650,000	100,000 OSRO/RAS/604 50,000 TCP/RAS/229	100,000 OSRO/RAS/604	300,000  100,000
5.1.4	International cross-border collaboration and cooperation to protect against spread of pest and animal diseases and to better coordinate and control emergency response measures improved	MoA, Provincial Agriculture/ Livestock Departments	500,000	50,000 OSRO/RAS/604 100,000 TCP/RAS/3306 50,000 TCP/RAS/229	50,000 OSRO/RAS/604	100,000  50,000  100,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 5.1)</b>			<b>3,150,000</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>1,650,000</b>
<b>Outcome 5.2: strengthened capabilities of the agricultural sector for adaptation to climate change</b>						
5.2.1	Institutional support and resources provided to further develop policy initiatives and guidelines to provide agricultural sectors with coping mechanisms and improved mitigation and adaptation responses to climate change events	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	9,340,000	20,000 GCP/CPR/044 60,000 GCP/CPR/046 60,000 GCP/CPR/054	700,000  900,000  600,000	1,500,000  3,000,000  2,500,000
5.2.2	Technical and human resource support to develop	MoA, MWR,SFA	13,440,000	20,000	700,000	1,500,000



	and disseminate water-conserving agricultural technologies and facilities to improve water use efficiency and productivity of agricultural water resources improved	Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments		GCP/CPR/044 60,000 GCP/CPR/046 60,000 GCP/CPR/053	900,000 1,200,000	3,000,000 6,000,000
<b>5.2.3</b>	Institutional support to further develop and fine tune Government's disaster preparedness, disaster relief emergency response, and disaster management plans provided	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	900,000	200,000 OSRO/RAS/604	200,000 OSRO/RAS/604	500,000
<b>5.2.4</b>	Capacity of R&D centre's to develop appropriate climate smart agricultural technologies and techniques improved	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	750,000	10,000 GCP/CPR/044 20,000 GCP/CPR/046 20,000 GCP/CPR/054	50,000 100,000 50,000	200,000 100,000 200,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 5.2)</b>			<b>24,430,000</b>	<b>530,000</b>	<b>5,400,000</b>	<b>18,500,000</b>
<b>Outcome 5.3: enhanced capabilities for mitigation of climate change</b>						
<b>5.3.1</b>	National initiatives and capabilities for natural disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation strengthened	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	955,000	20,000 GCP/CPR/054 15,000 GCP/CPR/047 20,000 GCP/CPR/053	50,000 50,000 100,000	200,000 200,000 300,000
<b>5.3.2</b>	Capacity at institutional and policy levels to further develop Climate Change R&D centre to facilitate development of early warning systems and planned mitigation measures developed and supported	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	900,000	10,000 GCP/CPR/044 20,000 GCP/CPR/046 20,000 GCP/CPR/053	50,000 100,000 100,000	200,000 100,000 300,000
<b>5.3.3</b>	Technical assistance to extension services to enable them to improve guidelines and information packages to increase awareness among farmer groups and rural communities of the importance of protecting forests and grassland ecosystems in alleviating climate change	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	890,000	20,000 GCP/CPR/054 20,000 GCP/CPR/053 100,000 GCP/CPR/038	50,000 100,000 ---	200,000 300,000 100,000

<b>5.3.4</b>	Awareness campaigns and training programmes aimed at appraising and advising farmer groups and cooperatives of various possible measures to minimize impacts of climate change designed and supported	MoA, MWR,SFA Provincial Agriculture/Forestry/Water Resources Departments	685,000	15,000 GCP/CPR/047 20,000 GCP/CPR/053	50,000  100,000	200,000  300,000
<b>Subtotal (Outcome 5.3</b>			<b>3,430,000</b>	<b>280,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>
<b>Total<sup>7</sup></b>			<b>183,230,000</b>	<b>31,290,000</b>	<b>26,430,000</b>	<b>125,510,000<sup>8</sup></b>

<sup>7</sup> The subtotal and total budget above is only an indicative reflection of the resources required in achieving the CPF outcomes and outputs. It is not an exact reflection of the amount for fundraising and investment.

<sup>8</sup> The discrepancies in budget figures reflected in Annex 4 and 5 is that Annex 4 estimations take into account perceived allocations from global projects such as south-south cooperation, GEF projects and regional projects and further apportioning allocations per output which could represent double counting.

## Annex 5 CPF Resources Matrix: A Summary for Fund Raising

Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget =Total Resources Committed (US \$)	Additional Resources (US \$)		Total Resources Required (US \$)
			FAO & Others (Estimates)	Government of China (Estimates)	
TCP/CPR/3301	Action Research and Training for Prevention and Management of Actinidia Root Rot Disease among Smallholder Farmers in Leye County, Guangxi Province	425,000	2,200,000 For TCP projects over 2013-15;  17,109,673 for GEF projects to be approved during the current CPF, out of which 50% of the budget is foreseen to be delivered by the end of 2015.  Others to be updated in due course.	3,300,000 (Estimating Government shall co-fund the TCP programmes at the rate of 1:1.5 on average.)  Government co-funding for GEF projects established as 71,968,600.	
TCP/CPR/3302	TCP Facility	110,720			
TCP/CPR/3303	Capacity strengthening of International Agriculture Training Centres (ATCs) in Support of South-south Cooperation activities	414,000			
TCP/CPR/3304	Strengthening of China's Capacity in Agricultural Market Monitoring and Agricultural Outlook	492,000			
TCP/CPR/3401	Improvement of Production and Post-harvest Processing of Honeysuckle Flower in Julu County, Hebei Province	400,000			
TCP/CPR/3402	TCP Facility	104,818			
GCP /CPR/038/EC	Supporting policy, legal and institutional frameworks for the reform of forest tenure in China's collective forests and promoting knowledge exchange	2,741,594			
GCP /CPR/044/GFF	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use in China's Dongting Lake Protected Area - (PPG)	50,000			
GCP /CPR/046/GFF	Demonstration of Estuarine Biodiversity Conservation Restoration and Protected Area Networking in China (PPG)	120,000			
GCP /CPR/053/GFF	Piloting Provincial Level Wetland PA System in Jiangxi Province (PPG)	133,018			
GCP /CPR/054/GFF	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in Huangshan Municipality (PPG)	120,000			
UTF /CPR/050/CPR	Reducing environmental impact of plastics used in agriculture	99,472			
UNJP/CPR/041/SPA	Improving nutrition and food safety for China's most vulnerable women and children - MDGF-1991	1,040,896			
TFD-09/CPR/001	The Breeder Pigs Farming in Minhang Village	10,000			
TFD-09/CPR/002	Green Vegetables Production in Xiaochang Village	10,000			
TFD-09/CPR/003	Muke Elementary School Garden Farm in Hongfa Village	10,000			
TFD-09/CPR/004	Potato Cultivation in Dongni Village	10,000			
TFD-09/CPR/005	Cordate Houlttuynia Cultivation in Hongqi Village	10,000			
TFD-10/CPR/001	Project of Organic Vegetable Production Base	10,000			
TFD-10/CPR/002	Vegetable Garden Project of Zhongling Elementary School	10,000			
TFD-10/CPR/003	The Establishment of Vegetable Garden of Zhuzhuang Elementary School (AFC2011)	10,000			
TFD-10/CPR/004	The Project of Vegetable Garden in the Shiwanzi Primary School (AFC2011)	10,000			
TFD-10/CPR/005	Vegetable Garden Project of Xinzhouying Primary School (AFC2011)	10,000			
OSRO/RAS/604/USA B02	Immediate Technical Assistance to Strengthen Emergency Preparedness for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)	5,055,500			
OSRO/INT/001/USA	FAO EPT+ Proposal: Characterizing Influenza Viruses Posing Risks as the Next Global Pandemic (China Component)	400,000			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,807,018</b>	<b>19,309,673</b>	<b>75,268,600</b>	<b>106,385,291<sup>9</sup></b>

<sup>9</sup> Excluded from the total budget above are funds spent in China under the FAO/China 30 million SSC programme and those shares allocated for China from the regional and global projects.

## Annex 6 CPF Short-Term Implementation Plan

Activities	2013												National Partners
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1. Preparation of workplan for FY2013 by CPF Implementation Committee (CPFIC)	X	X											CPFIC
2. Prioritization of programmes and projects for FY2013 by CPFIC	X	X											CPFIC & Govt agencies
3. Presentation of programmes and projects for FY2013 to CPFIC		X											CPFIC
4. Clearance of FY2013 programmes and projects by MoA		X											MoA
5. Submission of programmes and projects to FAO, Govt of China, UN agencies and development partners for financing			X										FAOR
6. FAO consideration of funding FY2013 programmes and projects			X										FAO
7. Request for Government of China annual budget of FY2013			X										Govt agencies
8. Clearance of workplan for FY2013 by MoA		X											MoA
9. Launch and implementation of FY2013 programmes and projects				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Govt agencies
10. Review by CPFIC of half-year CPF progress						X							CPFIC
11. Preparation of workplan for FY2014 by CPFIC									X	X			CPFIC
12. Prioritization of programmes and projects for FY2014 by CPFIC									X	X			Govt agencies
13. Presentation of programmes and projects for FY2014 to CPFIC											X		CPFIC
14. Clearance of programmes and projects for FY2014 by MoA											X		MoA
15. FAO consideration of funding FY2014 programmes and projects												X	FAO
16. Request for Government of China annual budget of FY2014												X	Govt agencies
17. Preparation of workplan for FY2015 by CPFIC												X	CPFIC

**Annex 7 Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening Cooperation between  
the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China and the Food and  
Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening  
Cooperation  
between the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's  
Republic of China and  
the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United  
Nations**

Upon the invitation of Mr Han Changfu, Minister of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "MOA"), Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "FAO"), paid a visit to China from September 30 to October 4, 2012. During the visit, Minister Han Changfu and Director-General José Graziano da Silva held fruitful talks, and agreed to further strengthen the cooperation between China and FAO, in order to better respond to the sustained global challenges of food insecurity and hunger, and to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Food Summit: five years later (WFS:*fyI*) targets.

The two parties have reached agreement and decided to sign this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU):

**Article I  
Objectives and scope**

The purpose of this MoU is to provide a framework for continuing collaboration on activities of common interest when such collaboration is deemed to support:

- a. The eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
- b. Increased production in agriculture, fisheries and forestry in an economic, social and environmentally sustainable manner;
- c. Improved livelihood of rural populations, in particular women and youth, through enhanced employment opportunities and increased access to production resources;
- d. More inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national, regional and international levels; and

- e. Increased resilience of rural livelihoods to threats and crises.

To this end, the Parties shall, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth, act as strategic partners in all matters of common concern to them. All activities carried out under the framework of this MoU will be undertaken in accordance with the respective rules, regulations and procedures of each Party.

## **Article II**

### **Topics and activities**

The collaboration between the two Parties will take several forms as applicable:

- a. Exchange and dissemination of scientific and academic knowledge;
- b. Organization and participation at joint events; and
- c. Implementation of joint activities.

In order to achieve the established targets of the MoU, on the basis of respecting each other's policies and regulations, both Parties undertake to cooperate in following areas of priority, such as (but not limited to):

- a. Crop production, protection, processing, and conservation technologies (in particular rice, wheat, maize, soya, horticulture (vegetables and fruits));
- b. Animal health and production (poultry, small ruminants and livestock);
- c. Fisheries and aquaculture, including production, post-harvest, marketing and value chain;
- d. Agricultural emergency and rehabilitation assistance;
- e. Food and nutrition education, including food safety and quarantine;
- f. Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS);
- g. Strengthening and expansion of the South-South Cooperation (SSC) programme through innovated modalities including a) flexible and need-based SSC country programmes; b) enhancing FAO implementation

- capacity; c) regional SSC programmes; d) capacity development under SSC; e) SSC knowledge networks;
- h. Agricultural research, extension and training systems, including utilizing existing agricultural technological institutes in China to assist the capacity building in developing countries, focusing on the priority areas such as rice, aquaculture, tropical crops, millet, maize, etc., and promoting the conversion of relevant Chinese institutes into international training centers, recognized by FAO with formal authorization, to serve as training bases for the cooperation between FAO and China to offer agricultural technical assistance to developing countries;
  - i. Human resources cooperation, including Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), Junior Professionals Programme (JPP) and Internship Programme;
  - j. Forest management, reversing deforestation and desertification;
  - k. Joint agricultural policy research in food security and rural development for which China has accumulated significant experience;
  - l. Promote collaboration on the production of agricultural market projections, data exchange and perspectives studies, including the participation of Chinese agricultural institutions in the compilation and production of a special chapter on China in the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook;
  - m. Agriculture water management and development;
  - n. Land/soil resources management, including protection and conservation;
  - o. Biofuel and bio-energy development;
  - p. Food and agriculture policy and strategy assistance;
  - q. Market developments and supply chain establishment; and
  - r. Capacity building for Chinese experts.

The Parties will, in the context of the formulation and implementation of their respective country or regional programmes, explore more opportunities for cooperation. The Parties will share information in due course on the relevant country and regional, subregional strategies and programmes, and carry out joint formulation, supervision and implementation support, as applicable. To that effect, the Parties will conclude, as appropriate, specific agreements that will cover the joint activities as well as any corresponding financial commitment.

Every five (5) years, a joint cooperation programme including activities in China (aligned with FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF)) and outside China, expected results, resource mobilization and partnership, visibility plan, and action plan will be discussed and prepared.

### **Article III Cooperation and management**

In order to foster cooperation, the Parties shall, subject to their respective policies and procedures:

- a. Establish joint working groups to chart detailed plan of action to implement the provisions envisaged in this framework following the signature of this MoU;
- b. Endeavour to explore alternative modalities of cooperation to promote the sustainable development of the SSC;
- c. Identify relevant institutions in China, who could be implementing partners for capacity development in support of cooperation; and
- d. Adopt innovative cooperation ideas and models and joint actions, to incorporate emerging programmes such as GIAHS into their respective priority areas of work, and provide necessary support to each other.

As part of the dialogue and information exchange, the two parties will hold a consultation meeting each year, or whenever needed and as requested by either party to hold consultation on issues related to the MoU, to:

- a. Provide overall strategic guidance for the implementation of the MoU and explore options for coordinated actions as deemed appropriate; and



- b. Take stock of progress made in the implementation and the results achieved, exchange views on the lessons learned, identify outstanding matters, and areas for future possible collaboration, and agree on appropriate follow-up action of cooperation.

All cooperation activities under this MoU shall be subject to the availability of financial, human and other resources. This MoU does not imply any financial commitment by either Party.. The two parties will actively seek resources in support of implementing the provisions of this MoU. This may include financial resources from other national/international partners.

#### **Article IV Effectiveness**

This MoU does not constitute a legally binding commitment by any Party, or create any rights in any third-party.

#### **Article V Miscellaneous**

The following addresses are specified for all notices, requests, reports and other communications given or made under this MoU:

For MOA:

Director-General

Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture

No. 11, Nongzhanguan Nanli, Beijing, China

100125

Telephone: +861059192439

For FAO:

Assistant Director-General

Technical Cooperation Department

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla

00153 Rome

Italy

Telephone: +390657055042

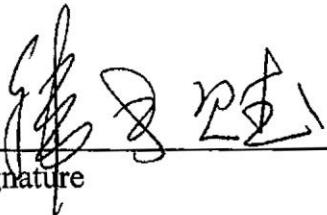
Intellectual property rights, in particular copyright of material such as statistical information, software and maps, made available by either party to be used to carry out the activities under this MoU shall remain with the originating Party. Intellectual property rights over materials developed jointly by the Parties shall be addressed in agreements concluded under this MoU.

Any dispute between the Parties concerning the interpretation and the execution of this MoU, or any document or arrangement relating thereto, shall be settled amicably between the Parties. Any differences that may not be so settled shall be brought to the attention of the Heads of the two Parties for final resolution.

This MoU shall become effective on the date it is signed by both Parties and will remain in effect for five (5) years, after which it can be renewed for further periods, subject to the agreement of both parties. Either Party may at any time suggest revisions to the MoU, which will go into effect upon agreement of both parties. Either Party may terminate the MoU by providing an advanced notice of six months in writing, stating the reasons for the termination.

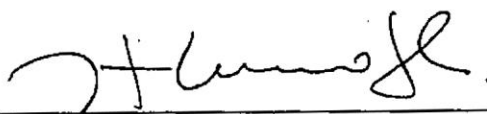
This MoU may be amended by written mutual consent. Each Party will give sympathetic consideration to any amendment proposed by the other Party.

Done in duplicate in Beijing on October 2, 2012, in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.



Signature

Minister  
Ministry of Agriculture of the  
People's Republic of China



Signature

Director-General  
Food and Agriculture Organization of  
the United Nations