



# Country Programming Framework in China (2012-2015) *at a glance*



The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), since the opening of its Representation in China in 1982, has been providing unabated support to the country in the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies, programmes and projects in food, agriculture and natural resources aimed at improving food security and nutrition and reducing poverty in a broad, equitable and sustainable way.

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) is a planning tool for FAO's strategic prioritization, focusing on overall medium-term programming in the country, with linkages to national agriculture development plans, drawing on FAO corporate's comparative advantages, and clearly articulating linkages of FAO's work in China, United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the country, FAO regional and global strategic objectives and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

## Country Programming Framework in China (2012-2015): Priority Areas

As a result of extensive consultations conducted between all key stakeholders within China, including United Nations (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 Country Programming Framework in China (2012-2015) sets out five priority areas for joint collaboration during China's 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan period.

• **Improving food security and nutrition** Although it is fair to say that food security in China 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 the year on year record increases in production output contingent on very high and unsustainable input levels, the inequitable development between the east and west regions of the country, as well as the declining availability of land and water, lower crop productivity growth, stresses from climate change, eroded ecosystem resources and vulnerabilities of sections of society.

• **Improving the livelihood of rural impoverished population** With 30 years of efforts, China's rural poverty has witnessed tremendous improvement with the MDG 1 on alleviating poverty being achieved ahead of schedule. However, according to China's new income standard set in 2011 of 2,300 Yuan per capita per year, China still has an impoverished population of 128 million, most of whom are located in the remote rural areas.

• **Strengthening capacities for agricultural products quality and safety management** Growing emphasis is now placed on the quality and safety of agricultural products in China, which is now being adversely affected by multifaceted root causes, 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.

• **Promoting sustainable agro-ecological development and agricultural heritage conservation and utilization** 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 in the country, for which technical capacities in combating these changes remain to be improved.

• **Strengthening capacities for disease and natural disaster prevention and response to climate change** Frequent occurrences of animal and plant diseases have persisted within the vast land mass of the country, imposing a huge threat to food security, sustainable agriculture development and trade and posing significant public health risks in China and beyond. It also remains imperative to enhance the capacities of the agriculture sector in China for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.

## Role of FAO China

Drawing on the cooperative comparative advantages, FAO China will focus on the following eight dimensions in addressing the priorities set out in the Country Programming Framework in China (2012-2015):

- information collection and dissemination;
- policy advice and advocacy to policy makers, technocrats and State Agencies;
- technical assistance in setting up norms and standards for agriculture products and practices;
- serving as a neutral forum for all members to dialogue on important global issues as equal partners;
- capacity building on 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;
- facilitating technology transfer and dissemination to reduce rural impoverished population, increase farmers' income, safeguard food security, and promote agricultural development;
- 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
- facilitating development partnerships, including those through South-South Cooperation (SSC), with all stakeholders, nationally, regionally and internationally.

## CONTACT

FAO Representation in China  
4-2-151 Diplomatic Residence  
Compound, Jianguomenwai,  
Chaoyang District,  
Beijing 100600 P. R. China  
Tel.: 00 86 10 6532 2835  
Fax: 00 86 10 6532 5042  
E-mail: FAO-CN@fao.org





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## Outcome Matrix

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Resource Estimation and Partners

The total estimated costs of implementing activities foreseen in the CPF 2012-2015 amounts to US\$ 106,385,291. Out of this, US\$ 11,807,018 has been 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. The CPF resource requirements represent an indicative cost which includes projections on approved budget for the on-going intervention programmes and pipeline programme and projects whose cost estimates are based on provisional figures drawn from available documentation.

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. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and FAO, therefore jointly appeal to all stakeholders amongst all concerned Government institutions, donors, private sectors, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to unite in their thoughts and efforts to realize the aims and objectives stated in this CPF.







### 联系方式

联合国粮农组织驻华代表处  
北京市朝阳区建国门外  
外交公寓4-2-151  
邮编: 100600  
电话: 010 6532 2835  
传真: 010 6532 5042  
E-mail: Fao-cn@fao.org

联合国粮食及农业组织（粮农组织）自1982年在中国成立代表处以来，一直致力于为中国粮食安全、农业发展以及自然资源的开发、管理和利用等领域的政策、战略、规划和项目的制定和实施提供支持，并积极促进中国在实现和维护广泛的、平等的、可持续的粮食安全，营养改善和减少贫困等方面的努力。

国家规划框架是粮农组织在国家层面开展战略合作和规划的有效工具。国家规划框架旨在与中国农业发展规划相呼应，结合粮农组织的比较优势，并参照联合国系统对华援助框架、粮农组织区域及全球发展战略以及联合国千年发展目标，明确提出粮农组织在中国开展合作的重点领域、目标和活动。

### 《国家规划框架(2012-2015) — 中国》：重点领域

粮农组织中国《国家规划框架（2012-2015）》在制定过程中，广泛听取了中国各利益相关方的建设性意见，融合了联合国系统驻华机构和其他相关发展伙伴的建议，接受了粮农组织驻罗马总部和驻曼谷区域办公室的技术指导，提出了以下五个方面的重点合作领域：

- **改善粮食安全与营养：**目前中国粮食安全状况相对稳定，总体粮食供给能满足民众的基本消费需求，但维持长期的粮食安全仍然受制于农业生产成本投入逐年增高、东西部地区发展不平衡、可用土地持续减少、作物单产增长趋缓、气候变化压力加大、生态资源侵蚀、社会弱势群体等问题和因素。
- **改善农村贫困人口生计：**经过30多年的发展，中国农村的贫困状况有了巨大改善，已经提前完成了联合国千年发展目标提出的减贫任务。但是，按照中国政府2011年新确定的人均年收入2300元的贫困线标准，中国贫困人口仍高达1.28亿，其中大部分生活在农村和偏远地区。
- **加强农产品质量安全管理能力：**中国农产品质量安全问题日益受到重视。导致中国农产品质量与安全问题不断出现的根源是多方面的，大致包括农产品和渔产品及其加工产品质量标准体系不健全、不科学，食品监管制度不完善、执法不力，消费者保护措施缺失，基础设施贫乏，训练有素的人力资源不足等等。
- **促进可持续农业生态发展和农业文化遗产保护与利用：**耕地退化、水土流失、草原退化、水资源短缺与污染等因素迫使中国生物多样性面临严峻的威胁，缓解和解决这些问题的能力亟待提升。
- **加强对疫病、自然灾害和气候变化的预防及应对能力：**动植物疫病的频繁发生对粮食安全，可持续农业发展以及公共卫生提出了严峻的挑战。同时，提高中国农业部门应对和减缓气候变化的能力也刻不容缓。

### 粮农组织驻华代表处的工作

结合粮农组织的比较优势，粮农组织驻华代表处将围绕《国家规划框架（2012-2015）》所提出的重点领域，致力于开展以下八个方面的主要工作：

- 信息收集和传播；
- 向政策制定者、技术专家和国家机构提供政策咨询；
- 对农产品和农业规范和标准的制定提供技术援助；
- 充当中立论坛，为所有平等伙伴成员提供关于重要的全球性问题的对话平台；
- 能力建设，包括政府部门的政策制定和执行能力，解决农民和社会组织技术问题的能力以及应对气候变化、市场风险和紧急情况的能力；
- 促进技术转移和推广从而减少农村贫困人口，增加农民收入，保障粮食安全，促进农业发展；
- 保护生态环境，实现农业、畜牧业、林业、渔业、土地、水和农业遗传资源的可持续发展；
- 促进国内、区域范围内以及国际间所有利益相关者之间合作伙伴关系，包括南南合作伙伴关系，的发展。





# 联合国粮食及农业组织

## 《国家规划框架(2012-2015) — 中国》

### 预期效果

#### 重点领域1：改善粮食安全与营养

- 1.1：在畜牧业、种植业、园艺业、捕捞业和水产养殖业建立多样化的农业生产体系；
- 1.2：在畜牧业、种植业、园艺业和水产业中支持性别平等和环境友好的农业生产技术的转移和应用得到加强；
- 1.3：农村地区妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人等弱势群体的粮食和营养安全保障网得到改善；
- 1.4：对粮食安全管理的能力提高；
- 1.5：粮食安全领域的南南合作增强。

#### 重点领域2：改善农村贫困人口生计

- 2.1：政府实现农村减贫目标的政策、战略和能力水平提高；
- 2.2：贫困家庭的自我发展能力提高。

#### 重点领域3：加强农产品质量安全管理能力

- 3.1：发展和顺应农产品安全 and 质量规范、标准和制度的能力得到加强；
- 3.2：食品链各个方面的食品质量和安全水平增强。

#### 重点领域4：促进可持续农业生态发展和农业文化遗产保护与利用

- 4.1：可持续农业生态发展的规划、技术和实践增强；
- 4.2：农业生物多样性、生态和动植物遗传资源管理和保护能力增强；
- 4.3：农业遗产保护与利用和多功能农业发展的能力提高。

#### 重点领域5：加强对疫病、自然灾害和气候变化的预防及应对能力

- 5.1：减少动植物病虫害对农业和林业威胁的能力增强；
- 5.2：农业部门适应气候变化的能力水平提高；
- 5.3：减缓气候变化的能力提高。

### 资源及合作伙伴

粮农组织实施中国《国家规划框架(2012-2015)》所需资源预计为1.06亿美元。其中,1181万美元已经通过现有项目得到落实。在剩余的9458万美元的资金缺口中,粮农组织将动员和募集1931万美元,政府配套资源将提供7527万美元。上述《国家规划框架(2012-2015)》所需资金的数额,仅为建立在已有项目资金安排和拟开展的项目所需预算基础上的粗略估算。

《国家规划框架(2012-2015)》的实施过程中,将努力寻求和建立与包括中国政府和各利益相关者在内的最为广泛的合作伙伴关系。中国农业部和粮农组织一道,共同呼吁各相关政府部门,捐资者,私营部门,非政府组织以及民间社会组织为《国家规划框架(2012-2015)》所有目标的实现提供积极支持。

