

**FINAL mdg-f JOINT PROGRAMME**

 **Narrative report**

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| Participating UN Organization(s) |  | Sector(s)/Area(s)/Theme(s) |
| *( indicate the lead agency)*FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO (lead) | Please indicate Thematic window and other relevant sub thematic areasChildren, Food Security and Nutrition |

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| Joint Programme Title |  | Joint Programme Number |
| Improving Nutrition, Food Safety and Food Security for China’s Most Vulnerable Women and Children (CFSN) | MDGF-1991 |

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| Joint Programme Cost [Sharing - if applicable] |  | Joint Programme [Location] |
| [Fund Contribution):  | USD 6 000 000 |  | **Region (s):** | **China, Asia** |
| Govt. Contribution:  | USD 1 000 000  |  | **Governorate(s):** | **Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi** |
| Agency Core Contribution: |  |  |  |  |
| Other: |  |  | **District(s)****Pan County and Zheng’an County, Guizhou Province;** **Huize County and Wuding County, Yunnan Province;** **Luonan County and Zhen’an County, Shaanxi Province** |
| TOTAL: | USD 7 000 000 |  |  |  |

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| Final Joint Programme Evaluation |  | Joint Programme Timeline |
| **Final Evaluation Done** Yes No**Evaluation Report Attached** Yes No**Date of delivery of final report** | **Original start date** 4 December 2009 **Final end date** 30 April 2013 |

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| **Participating Implementing Line Ministries** **and/or other organisations (CSO, etc.) (in Alphabetical Order)** |
| All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU)All-China Women’s Federation (ACWF)Capital Institute for Pediatrics (CIP)Central South University School of Public Health (SPHCSU)Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC)China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)China Law Society (CLS)China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS)Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)Foreign Economic Cooperation Center, Ministry of Agriculture (FECC)General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ)Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)Ministry of Education (MOE)Ministry of Health (MOH)National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)National Center for Health Inspection and Supervision (NCHIS)National Center for International Cooperation in Work Safety (NCICS)National Institute for Nutrition and Food Safety, China CDC (NINFS)State Administration of Radio, Film and Television (SARFT)State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS)Training Center, State Administration of Radio, Film and Television (TC-SARFT) |

1. **PURPOSE**
2. *Provide a brief introduction on the socio economical context and the development problems addressed by the programme.*

China’s reform and opening up policy has brought about rapid economic development since late 1970s. This economic development has facilitated social change – poverty has been substantially alleviated, the problem of basic food availability has been solved, people’s standard of living has improved. With the economic and social development, food production and consumption have developed quickly, and this is well reflected in the improvement of people’s lives.

However, challenges remain in the areas of food security, nutrition and food safety, especially related to women and children living in the country’s poorer areas. Based on data from the National Bureau of Statistics, as of 2009 there were still more than 100 million people under the international poverty line. For its part, FAO estimates that during the period 2003-2005 there were approximately 120 million Chinese who were undernourished. For the population as a whole, an unhealthy diet is one of the major risk factors for the country’s largest disease burden, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and other conditions linked to obesity. UNICEF reports that 7.2 million of the world’s stunted children live in China, which ranks it the second in the world in terms of absolute number. ILO project surveys demonstrated that maternity related employment discrimination exists in all types of enterprises, with lack of supportive rules and nursing facilities in enterprises being the main reasons why majority of female workers were not breastfeeding their children during working time.

Massive disparities across different geographic areas exist. Maternal mortality rates as well as infant and under-five mortality rates are higher in western China compared with coastal areas. The prevalence of stunting and low weight for children under 5 years old in rural areas was 3 to 4 times higher than in urban areas during the period 1990-2010. UNICEF surveys revealed that less than 50% of children between 6 and 23 months in poor rural China receive the minimum acceptable diet.

In 2010 the anaemia rate for rural children aged 6-12 months was 28.2% while it was 20.5% for those aged 13-24 months[[1]](#footnote-1). The baseline nutrition survey conducted in the joint programme pilot areas showed serious nutrition problems for women and children. For example, for children under 3 years of age, the anaemia prevalence was found to be 25.6%, iron deficiency 26.4%, Vitamin A deficiency and insufficiency 54.2%, and stunting 17.5%. The lowest exclusive breastfeeding rate was 10% in the pilot counties. The pilot counties’ lowest food insecurity rate at the household level was 35.1%.

Rapid economic and social development has also brought food safety challenges. Fraud and illegal addition of or misuse of chemical substances both contribute substantially to the burden of foodborne diseases, especially in children. For instance, more than 50,000 children were hospitalized and almost 300,000 suffered adverse health consequences following the scandal in which infant formula was contaminated with the chemical melamine.

The Joint Programme on Improving Nutrition, Food Safety and Food Security for China’s Most Vulnerable Women and Children (CFSN) aimed to improve food security, nutrition and food safety for women and children in six of the poorest counties in the three western provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou and Shaanxi, by addressing information gaps; implementing targeted interventions to improve breastfeeding and complementary feeding, safe and nutrition-sensitive food production, as well as balanced diet intake; and finally supporting policy development in relation to food security, nutrition and food safety.

1. *List joint programme outcomes and associated outputs as per the final approved version of the joint programme Document or last agreed revision.*

The joint programme had four outcomes:

1. Policy decisions and targeting are informed by reliable and up-to-date evidence on the magnitude, distribution, types and causes of undernutrition in China;
2. Undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies reduced among poor women and children in selected demonstration counties;
3. Food-related illnesses reduced through safer food production and preparation for children;
4. National child nutrition and food safety policies, guidelines, regulations and standards are revised according to results of the pilots, and lessons are scaled up nationwide.

The ten outputs associated with these outcomes are as follows:

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| Output 1.1 | Food security and nutrition situation in pilot counties understood by policymakers |
| Output 1.2 | Targeting and monitoring improved through availability of an improved national database on nutritional status of women and children |
| Output 2.1 | Exclusive breastfeeding increased and improved quality of complementary food with micronutrient supplements |
| Output 2.2 | Household dietary intake of micronutrient-rich, locally-available food increased in three pilot counties |
| Output 2.3 | National plan for food fortification in place and implemented |
| Output 3.1 | Food production for children made safer in pilot areas |
| Output 3.2 | Handling and preparation of food for infants and children made safer |
| Output 3.3 | New national food safety law successfully implemented |
| Output 4.1 | Advocacy package to convince of need to scale up to higher level |
| Output 4.2 | Training of media |

1. *Explain the overall contribution of the joint programme to National Plans and Priorities*

The Government of China pays high attention to food security, food safety and nutrition, women and children’s health. Food insecurity, malnutrition, and food safety challenges are major factors that restrict the development of rural areas, especially the poorest counties in China. CFSN is highly relevant to the following national plans and priorities, contributing in particular to maternal and child nutrition as well as food safety in the country’s poorest areas.

* National Food Security Medium- and Long-Term Plan (2008-2020)
* China Food and Nutrition Development Outline (2001-2010)
* Food Safety Law
* China Child Development Outline (2001-2010) & (2011-2020)

In brief, CFSN achieved the following:

* It contributed to the 8th Amendment to the Criminal Law that criminalizes acts endangering food safety.
* It contributed to the revision of the State Council’s Special Provisions for the Protection of Female Employees that extended maternity leave from 90 to 98 days to comply with international standards on maternity protection; and encourage enterprises to establish measures to support breastfeeding.
* It produced information on the key food security issues found in the six counties in terms of their geography, demography, economy, exposure to natural disasters and external shocks, agricultural productivity, accessibility, seasonal factors and the policies and programmes focused upon them
* It supported the Ministry of Health to publish the 2012 National Report on the Nutritional Status of Children aged 0-6 years. This is the first government report on child nutrition in China.
* It piloted strategies on the production of a variety of micronutrient-rich foods and the consumption of a balanced diet promoting dietary diversification.
* It supported the integration of global indicators on maternal and child nutrition into the national nutrition surveillance system.
* The evidence that micronutrients supplements for children aged 6-23 months reduced children’s undernutrition stimulated government investment to sustain the intervention piloted by the programme.
* It piloted school-based education activities on nutrition and food safety
* It led to improvements in the manufacturing practices of food-processing enterprises.
* It conducted many IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities on food safety law and food safety knowledge, for food safety inspectors, food producers, lawyers, judges, media, women and children.
* It identified areas for improving food safety emergency response systems and food complaints systems at the local level

The Joint Programme has contributed to national priorities on food security. The goal to ensure national food security and supplies of main agricultural products was prescribed in the 2020 blueprint for Chinese rural reform and development. It was further described in the “National Food Security mid- and long-term Plan (2008-2020)”. CFSN piloted strategies on nutrition-sensitive agricultural production. The strategies included support for keeping home vegetable gardens, raising poultry and animals, and nutrition education to achieve nutritional change at the household level. CFSN also worked on the information related to food security and vulnerability to allow evidence-based policy decision in relation to food security.

The *China Food and Nutrition Development Outline 2001-2010*, issued by the State Council in 2001, has several nutrition objectives to reduce undernutrition and specific vitamin and mineral deficiencies and related conditions. Specifically, the Plan aims to lower the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among children and pregnant women, and reduce vitamin A deficiency. It is clearly aligned with China’s Child Development Outline 2001-2010 and includes nutrition objectives. CFSN piloted the Yingyangbao[[2]](#footnote-2) intervention in the pilot counties, which reduced the prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6-23 months by 33.8% and by 48.4% in children aged 12-23 months.

The CFSN’s food safety component was well aligned with a Government commitment at the highest level to strengthening food safety control as an area of public health, economic and development significance. Highlighting this enhanced commitment to addressing the safety of the food supply, the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China, 2009, was adopted by the National People’s Congress in February 2009. The legislation stipulates regulations and provision for the monitoring and assessment of food safety risks, food safety standards, and food production and business operations. This provided legislative backing for the implementation of activities under the CFSN. CFSN conducted extensive IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities on food safety law and food safety knowledge, targeting food safety inspectors, food producers, lawyers, judges, media, women and children. The capacities developed will assist in the enforcement of the Food Safety Law, empower women and children to prepare food in a safer way and make safer choice of food. Some pilot food enterprises got HACCP certification through training to improve their food production practices. CFSN contributed to the revision of the Criminal Law to strengthen punishments for using dangerous food safety practices. These efforts will contribute to the reduction of foodborne diseases.

1. *Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results*

Over 20 Ministries and national institutions at the central and local levels, as well as eight UN agencies worked together to bring valuable expertise and experience to this joint programme and build on each other's strengths. Within the programme’s short three year period, the multi-sectoral and multi-agency participation it engendered showed a significant advantage and higher efficiency over implementation by a single agency. The following management and coordination arrangements were used:

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| **National MDG-Fund****Steering Committee**Minister of Commerce (MOFCOM)UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC)Ambassador of Spain  |
| ↓ |
| **Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC)**Co-chairs: Ministry of Health (MOH), WHO on behalf of participating UN agenciesMembers: Participating UN agencies & government bodies |
| ↓ |
| **Programme Management Office (PMO)**UN Joint Programme CoordinatorNational Programme Coordinator |

All roles and responsibilities were defined and understood. There were three layers of management and coordination mechanism under CFSN: the National MDG-Fund Steering Committee (NSC), the Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC), and the Programme Management Office (PMO).

NSC was established to oversee this and other MDG Fund programme. It comprised the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), a representative from the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) and a representative from the Government of Spain. MOFCOM, which serves as the national focal point of the UN system in China, was responsible for overall coordination of the joint programme. UNRC reported to the UNDP/Spanish MDG Achievement Fund Office on behalf of the joint programme. The UNRC took overall responsibility for facilitating collaboration between participating UN Organizations. It contributed to the joint programme implementation by providing oversight and strategic guidance to the joint programme.

The national and international organizations directly involved in implementing CFSN formed the JPMC, co-chaired by the WHO Representative and the Director-General of the Department of International Cooperation of Ministry of Health (MOH). WHO was the technical lead agency among the UN agencies and MOH took the lead role on the implementation of technical aspects of the joint programme. The UN Co-chair was responsible for coordination amongst UN organizations and the MOH Co-chair responsible for coordination amongst national organizations. JPMC contributed to the joint programme by ensuring operational coordination, managing joint programme resources to achieve the outcomes and outputs defined in the programme, addressing management and implementation problems and some other work.

PMO was responsible for the daily management of the CFSN. A National Programme Coordinator was responsible for overall programme supervision and coordination among ministries, agencies, provinces, municipalities and other programme implementing partners. Alongside the NPC, the UN recruited a UN Joint Programme Coordinator, who managed and coordinated the UN Agencies’ activities on a day-to-day basis. The UN Joint Programme Coordinator reported to the UN co-chair of the JPMC and National Programme Coordinator reported to the MOH co-chair of the JPMC. The National Programme Coordinator and UN Joint Programme Coordinator worked together closely to ensure a sound operation of the joint programme.

At implementation level, one participating national partner and the respective UN agency took joint overall responsibility and accountability for each output.

Each output was linked to one UN agency, which was technically and financially responsible for its implementation. To strengthen synergies and complementarities, each agency worked in close cooperation with other key UN agencies and partners that have significant experience in the related outputs and outcomes to ensure the maximum degree of results and information dissemination and usage.

For evidence-based information, WFP and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science focused on the analysis related to food security and vulnerability, UNICEF and China’s CDC on gathering and analysing the data on health and micronutrients deficiency, and WHO on the nutrition and child feeding data. WHO, UNICEF, NINFS and CIP jointly developed a unified survey tool.

FAO and MOA piloted the food-based approaches at the household level to achieve dietary adequacy of nutrients such as vitamin A and iron as a long term and sustainable way to address undernutrition. For complementary feeding, UNICEF and China’s CDC implemented fortification intervention programme while WHO piloted the recipe using local food resources. WHO and ILO collaborated for maternity protection and breastfeeding.

For food safety, ILO and UNIDO selected the same food manufacturers for joint pilot studies.

For the training on the food safety law, UNESCO and the All Women’s Federation focused on women’s groups and local communities, WHO and National Center for Health Inspection and Supervision on the food safety inspectors and food business managers, UNDP and China Law Society on judges and lawyers.

WHO as lead agency coordinated all participating UN agencies in the development of a joint policy brief to the government as to the need to scale up from the pilot scale. UNICEF and UNESCO worked together with the support from each UN agency to develop a joint advocacy video on what the Joint Programme has achieved and its recommendations.

At the local level, government partners have cooperated to increase the Joint Programme’s productivity. For instance, the women’s association, the health inspection institute and the broadcasting bureau in Wuding County of Yunnan Province worked together to promote the food safety law.

1. **ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS**
2. *Report on the key outcomes achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. The narrative should be results-oriented to present results and illustrate impacts of the pilot at policy level*

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| **Planned Outcomes** | **Key Outcomes Achieved, and Impact at policy level** |
| 1.Policy decisions and targeting are informed by reliable and up-to-date evidence on the magnitude, distribution, types and causes of undernutrition in China; | -A baseline and end-line surveys were conducted on the food security situation at the household level in six pilot counties. Publication of *Analysis of Food Security and Vulnerability in Six Counties in Rural China* and a report on comparative analysis of data from a second survey made the number of people and regions affected by food insecurity as well as factors leading to food insecurity available, while making recommendations for policy intervention. The survey indicated that 13% of households in the six pilot counties are food insecure, with Luonan of Shaanxi Province having levels of household food insecurity as high as 35.1%. This has shown that food security is a localized issue with few areas with the greatest poverty being the most food insecure.*Analysis of Food Security and Vulnerability in Six Counties in Rural China* was broadly distributed to the relevant government agencies like the Ministry of Agriculture, National Development and Reform Commission, National Statistics Bureau etc. and international development and aid agencies as well as UN agencies such as the World Bank, ADB, DFID, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO etc. This will contribute to the national policy decision and international development aid decision on food security.The State Council Leading Group Office on Poverty Alleviation and Development wanted to adopt the methodology used in the food security and vulnerability surveys for their organizations’s future research projects. -Produced data on children’s growth, anaemia, and deficiency in iron, vitamin A, vitamin D etc. in the pilot counties. *Nutritional Status of Women and Children and Effectiveness of Nutrition Intervention in Improving Nutrition among Children* was issued.-Child nutrition and feeding indicators were accepted by the Ministry of Health to be integrated into the national nutrition surveillance system. |
| 2 Undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies reduced among poor women and children in selected demonstration counties; | Due to the CFSN intervention, the prevalence in children of anaemia decreased by 33.8%. The prevalence of stunting, low weight and wasting decreased by 35.9%, 58.2% and 35.5%., respectively. The prevalence of vitamin A deficiency and insufficiency decreased by 46.0%. The prevalence of vitamin B12 deficiency decreased by 36.9%. The incidence of diarrhoea decreased by 27.9%.-Food-based approach for dietary diversification was piloted at the household level to improve people’s nutrition especially women and children. The strategies included support for home vegetable gardens – growing vegetables rich in iron and vitamin A – through training, raising of poultry and livestock through training, nutrition education to achieve improvement on the nutrition knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) at the household level.Local production of micronutrient-rich foods and their consumption at the household level increased; nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices improved; household incomes increased. The household dietary intake increased from 21.3% to 30.1% and Women Dietary Diversity increased from 3.5 to 5.3.The model which was piloted of a multi-disciplinary approach, integrating agricultural and nutrition interventions, has been included in the Country Programming Framework for future cooperation between FAO and China during 2012-2015. This which will sustain the joint programme’s achievement and continue to make a contribution to the agricultural development, nutrition improvement and poverty reduction in the rural areas of China. The pilot also helped change the agriculture sector’s mind-set. “Food security” in China tends to be equated with adequate grain supply. The pilot facilitated the agricultural sector to also have nutrition sensitive agricultural and food production mind-set and practices. -13,055 children aged 6-23 months received and consumed Yingyangbao. The effectiveness of Yingyangbao intervention stimulated government investment to scale up the project model. For example, in 2012 the central government decided to provide the children in 100 poor counties with free Yingyangbao valued at CNY 100 million. -Studies were piloted to improve breastfeeding and complementary feeding. For example, recipes using local food were developed for complementary feeding; baby-friendly hospitals were re-evaluated; a series of advocacy and training materials were developed.-Training package on maternity protection in the workplaces were developed and shared with partners; *Research Report on Maternity Protection in Wuding County, Yunnan Province* was published; An advocacy Pamphlet for Maternity Protection was produced by Wuding County; *a Promotional Video named Luowu’s smile* was produced and distributed;The CFSN has contributed to the revision of the State Council’s Special Provisions for the Protection of Female Employees, which includes the extension of maternity leave from 90 to 98 days to comply with international standards on maternity protection; and encourages enterprises to establish measures to support breastfeeding.  |
| 3. Food-related illnesses reduced through safer food production and preparation for children | The CFSN’s food safety activities have strengthened food safety control systems at the local level in the pilot regions, focusing on the key food control system building blocks: food law and regulations; food control management; inspection services; laboratory services; information, education, communication and training. The specific results are as follows: -Food enterprises manufacture practices were improved. Five pilot enterprises manufacturing food for children were trained in the HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) system, and four were certified as having established an HACCP system. (*Note*: The HACCP system is a scientific and systematic way of enhancing the safety of foods from primary production to final consumption through the identification and evaluation of specific hazards and the taking of measures for their control to ensure the safety of food. HACCP is a tool to assess hazards and establish control systems that focus on prevention rather than relying mainly on end-product testing.)-The capacity of pilot laboratories to perform food safety testing was enhanced. Four laboratories for food testing from Yunnan and Guizhou were trained in ISO standardization and management, with three being certified against ISO17025.-The capacity of food safety/quality inspectors to carry out food safety monitoring was enhanced. 30 inspectors trained on carrying out inspections of HACCP systems.More than 50 pieces of policy advice which were proposed, mainly in relation to the above two aspects, have been adopted by government and quality supervision departments in the pilot areas. -More than 100 occupational safety and health inspectors and more than 400 food enterprise staff in the pilot enterprises have been trained in work safety;Four pilot food enterprises have identified and corrected their potential workplace hazards and risks, and regulations on work safety have been developed.-School-based education activities on nutrition and food safety were piloted. The project piloted the provision of education in nutrition and food safety to middle and primary school students. Supplementary materials for teachers and pupils respectively were prepared; head masters and teachers from 100 primary and secondary schools were trained, with such materials being integrated into the curricula of 60 primary and secondary schools.Policy recommendations have been made to the government agencies: changes in mind-sets were brought about to improve awareness of and attention to nutrition and food safety education; teachers’ capacities on nutrition and food safety were increased; the development of textbooks on nutrition and food safety was strengthened; nutrition and food safety education was integrated into the curricula of primary school and middle school.-Extensive IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities were conducted on the food safety law and food safety knowledge, skills and practices for food safety inspectors, food producers, lawyers, judges, media, women and children. -Areas were identified for improving food safety emergency response systems and food complaints systems at the local level. Flow charts for the food safety emergency response system and the food complaints system at county level were developed.-100 media professionals were trained in child food safety and nutrition; Monthly increases greatly exceeding 10% in relevant articles were seen at the provincial level after training. |
| 4. National child nutrition and food safety policies, guidelines, regulations and standards are revised according to results of the pilots, and lessons are scaled up nationwide | The CFSN has contributed to the revision of the relevant law and regulations during programme implementation:-the 8th Amendment to the Criminal Law to criminalize acts endangering food safety. -the State Council’s Special Provisions for the Protection of Female Employees, which includes the extension of maternity leave from 90 to 98 days to improve breastfeeding. -The Yingyangbao intervention triggered a government investment of CNY 100 million to scale it up in 100 counties since Oct 2012. The CFSN has produced a focused policy brief for the government entitled *Adequate, Nutritious and Safe Food for the Most Vulnerable Women and Children in China* and presented it and distributed it at the CFSN’s final event held on 11 April 2013. |

1. *In what way do you feel that the capacities developed during the implementation of the* joint programme *have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes?*

As mentioned earlier, the four CFSN outcomes are as follows:

1. Policy decisions and targeting are informed by reliable and up-to-date evidence on the magnitude, distribution, types and causes of undernutrition in China;

2. Undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies reduced among poor women and children in selected demonstration counties;

3. Food-related illnesses reduced through safer food production and preparation for children;

4. National child nutrition and food safety policies, guidelines, regulations and standards are revised according to results of the pilots, and lessons are scaled up nationwide.

Many capacity building activities were conducted as part of the outputs leading to these outcomes. These capacity development efforts have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes in the following ways:

* By aiming the capacity building efforts at the above mentioned specific goals such as reducing undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies of pilot counties’ women and children and improving safer food production and preparation for children. Therefore the planned outcomes motivated the capacity development efforts. For example, output 2.2’s planned goal was to increase by 30% household dietary intake of micronutrient-rich, locally-available food in the three pilot counties. In order to achieve this goal, 19 training sessions and 67 on-site technical demonstrations on agricultural techniques were conducted to strengthen capacity building for farmers. These capacity building activities played a salient role in helping local farmers to use practical agricultural technique to grow vegetables, raise poultry and livestock. In addition, nutrition education trainings were provided to more than 1000 households. These nutrition training activities have contributed to the household dietary intake of what they produced. As a result, household dietary intake of micronutrient-rich, locally-available food increased by 41.3%, which exceeded the target 30%.
* By changing the socio-political environment. To facilitate the use of Yingyangbao, multiple forms of nutrition and health advocacy and education measures were conducted like TV advertisement, lectures, slogans, and posters. These measures created a social atmosphere that prioritized nutrition for women and children, which increased the compliance of Yingyangbao consumption: 99.6% of the children took the Yingyangbao as required.
* By changing the key decision maker’s motivation and attitude for their commitment to the addressed issue. For instance, a pilot child food enterprise knew nothing about HACCP. In the beginning the company staff were awed by the complex steps required to establish an HACCP system. They doubted the positive effect which the system could have on their production. The project therefore progressed slowly. However, through the training and a study tour to Austria to visit food enterprises there with HACCP systems, the General Manager recognized that HACCP had made a significant difference in management level and production volume to companies the same size and producing similar products as his. After he came back, he required his factory’s operations to come into strict accordance with the HACCP system.
1. *Report on how outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes based on performance indicators and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions of these outputs. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes, including capacity development, amongst beneficiaries/right holders.*

Please find attached the CFSN’s monitoring framework (Annex 4) for detailed performance indicators. Institutional and/ or behavioural changes, including capacity development, are highlighted below:

* The Food Safety Law Research Center, which the China Law Society created during programme implementation, sustains the CFSN.
* Four out of the five pilot enterprises manufacturing food for children which trained in HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) system, had their HACCP certified.
* Three of the four pilot food laboratories were accredited against ISO17025.
* The media professionals in the pilot provinces and counties are now better equipped with nutrition and food safety knowledge, which will enhance their reporting skills on nutrition and food safety issues.
* The agriculture sector is equipped with a nutrition-sensitive approach for agricultural production.
* The women and children’s knowledge, attitude and practice in nutrition and food safety improved in the pilot counties.
1. *Who are and how have the primary beneficiaries/right holders been engaged in the* joint programme *implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific* joint programme *(e.g. gender, age, etc.)*

The primary beneficiaries/right holders include women, children (0-2, 0-3), primary and middle school teachers and students, rural household, agriculture extensions, food safety inspection agencies, food enterprises, food control laboratories, journalists, government administrative agencies, legal workers, women’s association’s staff, safety production inspectors, women employees, maternal and child health workers.

The ways that the primary beneficiaries/right holders were engaged in the CFSN’s implementation include:

* They participated in the many IEC (information, education and communication) and training activities
* They participated in various surveys and studies
* They cooperated in interventions: for example, children consumed Yingyangbao, households planted vegetables and raised animals and consumed them.
* implementation agencies directly implemented the programme
1. *Describe and assess how the* joint programme *and its development partners have addressed issues of social, cultural, political and economic inequalities during the implementation phase of the programme:*
	1. *To what extent and in which capacities have socially excluded populations been involved throughout this programme?*
	2. *Has the programme contributed to increasing the decision making power of excluded groups vis-a-vis policies that affect their lives? Has there been an increase in dialogue and participation of these groups with local and national governments in relation to these policies?*
	3. *Has the programme and it development partners strengthened the organization of citizen and civil society groups so that they are better placed to advocate for their rights? If so how? Please give concrete examples.*
	4. *To what extent has the programme (whether through local or national level interventions) contributed to improving the lives of socially excluded groups?*

The CFSN worked with a fairly high level of equity in pilot areas. Interventions made no distinction of gender or race. Nutrition interventions by UNICEF, for example, covered all children aged 6-23 months in the pilot areas. Food safety education organized by UNESCO in schools covered all school children. Maternity protection supported by ILO addressed employment equality for men and women. Food safety knowledge was disseminated via multiple channels such as women’s associations, health inspection bureaus, and broadcasting stations, in an attempt to cover all planned beneficiaries of the interventions. Pilot manufacturers of infant food received all-round training and support on the basis of voluntary participation.

The CFSN recognized the importance of civil society and consumers as partners in addressing the issues of food security, nutrition and food safety. In all aspects, community participation was integrated into its design, implementation and monitoring. Increased media coverage of nutrition and food safety issues also allowed for a better informed citizen approach to this important issue.

The food security vulnerability analysis has provided data on the demographics, education levels, income, access to health, water, sanitation, agricultural practices, vulnerability to disasters, food consumption patterns and nutritional status of the households surveyed. It has contributed to a better understanding of food insecurity and nutrition issues in the country. In this way, it will be a valuable tool for the Government in the programming of resources, allowing it to target the most vulnerable groups when it formulates policy.

The CFSN empowered women and children as well as the local society to obtain their rights. For example, before the implementation of CFSN, most female workers regarded child bearing as a personal issue and those in the private sector were pressured by employers to resign after becoming pregnant and thus did not receive maternity protection. In the pilot county Wuding in Yunnan Province, there are a total of 228 enterprises with 3,712 female workers out of the total workers 15,921. Before CFSN implementation, only 164 female workers in four of these enterprises could enjoy maternity protection including breastfeeding support. After the programme’s implementation, 12 more enterprises started providing maternity protection to 447 female workers. After many women and children were trained on food safety knowledge and the food safety law, more women and local people started to use the food safety complaint hotline for expired food etc. The surveys showed that over 60% of the women first selected “to complain to the relevant government sector” when they purchased substandard food after receiving training, which is 19% higher than the baseline survey. 73% of the women knew where to complain about food safety cases, far exceeding the baseline survey (less than 30%).

The CFSN contributed to improving the lives of the women and children as well as local people in many aspects. The sub-project which combined agricultural production and nutrition education also helped many households increase their income. One case study showed that one poor family could increase their annual pure income per person from CNY 1000 to CNY 1800 through selling the surplus food produced under the programme’s implementation. Food safety was enhanced and will continue to be enhanced through better knowledge and through safe food production, processing, handling and preparation at all stages along the food production chain. The end-line surveys showed that women had really put the knowledge to use in their daily practice. The percentages of women who do not eat expired food and who use different knives and different chopping boards to cut raw food and cooked food both rose 16%. Over 95% of the women thought that the training on food safety was very helpful in their daily lives and improved their life quality.

1. *Describe the extent of the contribution of the* joint programme *to the following categories of results:*
	1. *Paris Declaration Principles*
		* *Leadership of national and local governmental institutions*
		* *Involvement of CSO and citizens*
		* *Alignment and harmonization*
		* *Innovative elements in mutual accountability (justify why these elements are innovative)*
	2. *Delivering as One*
	* *Role of Resident Coordinator Office and synergies with other MDG-F* joint programme*s*
	* *Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices (justify why these elements are innovative)*
	* *Joint United Nations formulation, planning and management*

The CFSN met the intervention targets of the thematic window, proved to be beneficial in advancing towards the achievement of the MDGs and putting the Paris Declaration into practice at national and local levels, and produced significant intervention results and impact. Certain results have been integrated into national policies or have been widely applied with a fairly high degree of sustainability. The key to ensuring such sustainability of projects in poor areas is policy support at national or provincial levels.

The CFSN facilitated the realization of the principles of the Paris Declaration. As concerns country ownership, for example, sub-projects of the CFSN offered a number of policy recommendations which were accepted and applied by several government departments, increasing the government’s attention to and action for achieving the MDG goals. For instance, the central government provided, free of charge, Yingyangbao intervention to children in 100 impoverished counties, and revised the Special Provisions for the Protection of Female Employees. Creating a favourable atmosphere for cooperation, the CFSN also facilitated cooperation among UN agencies, government departments and institutions in China to achieve the MDG goals. Rather than being collaborative merely in form, the CFSN took a multi-perspective approach to meet its objectives with an emphasis on effectiveness, and promoted coordinated efforts to achieve its objectives and fulfil its responsibilities.

The office of UN Resident Coordinator played an important role in facilitating collaboration between participating UN Organizations to ensure that the programme stayed on track, and that promised results were delivered. For example, it gave guidance on the organization of the CFSN’s mid-term review, the CFSN’s final evaluation, the organization of the meetings of the Joint Programme Management Committee, and the organization of the CFSN’s final event.

1. **GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED**
2. *Report key lessons learned and good practices that would facilitate future* joint programme *design and implementation*

For good practices:

(1) CFSN was well aligned with national and local development strategies and plans, which ensured government ownership and sustainability. Certain results were already integrated into national policies or were widely applied with a fairly high degree of sustainability during the implementation of the CFSN. For example, CFSN contributed to the eighth amendment to the Criminal Law for criminalizing acts that endanger food safety (implemented from 1 May 2011). The policy recommendations on maternity protection in connection with maternity protection including breastfeeding were incorporated into the Special Provisions on Labour Protection for Female Employees promulgated by the State Council (implemented from 28 April 2012). The successful Yingyangbao intervention stimulated the government to invest in the scale-up of the intervention in 100 poor counties.

(2).An integrated approach to agricultural production combined with nutrition education was explored and proved effective and sustainable to improve women, children and the whole population’s nutrition and health.

(3).A clear coordination and management structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities was found to be important to the success of such multi-sector and multi-agency joint programme.

(4) Putting a monitoring framework in place and implementing the framework was found to be necessary to facilitate the programme’s implementation, hold the implementation agencies accountable and measure the programme’s progress and results.

(5) Capacity building activities in combination with the immediate practical application of what is learned was found to produce direct results. For example, four food enterprises applied and **achieved certification to HACCP system after they were trained** on HACCP system, which immediately led to increased buyers’ confidence through increased orders and reductions in complaints.

(6) Capacity building for occupational safety and health inspectors and the pilot food enterprise staff was found to be effective for improving their awareness on occupational safety; the guidance on establishing work-safety regulations and on-site identification of potential risks and hazards at workplaces, provided by the project expert team, strengthened the production safety level as well as the safe production capacity of the pilot enterprises.

(7) CFSN led to a number of innovative working mechanisms and models: for instance, the newly established China Food Safety Law Research Center, training of legal workers for court trials of criminal cases involving food safety, exploring ways to appropriately combine agricultural development and nutrition education, and collaboration among women’s associations, health inspection institutes and broadcasting stations in pilot counties to promote food safety laws.

For lessons learned:

(1) Allow more time to design and implement the programme:

The 3-year schedule for CFSN implementation was very aggressive when there were eight UN agencies and over 20 national and local institutions working together to implement such a multifaceted programme at a high cost US$ 6 000 000. Although a 5-month no-cost extension was granted, this time was mainly spent on conducting the final evaluation and organizing the final event.

Coordination itself took time. There was the case of several months being spent on coordinating two UN agencies and their national counterpart agencies in their joint visits to the field. A significant lead time was required to set up the programme’s coordination mechanism and prepare for the formal launch of the sub-projects. The whole joint programme and most the sub projects were launched half year later when the CFSN was officially approved in December 2009. Agricultural production is seasonal and is easily affected by unusual weather patterns such as drought, which requires more time to implement agriculture-related projects. The agriculture sub-project of CFSN experienced this situation.

Therefore it is more realistic to set the timeframe to at least five years for the implementation of such an ambitious programme.

(2) Fewer agencies work together more jointly

Having eight UN agencies and over 20 national institutions working together addressing the issues of food security, nutrition and food safety at the same time through each agency’s distinct expertise and comparative advantage, was very effective in improving women’s and children’s health. However, further efforts can be made for more harmonization in future joint programmes. During the CFSN implementation, some activities with the same target beneficiaries or of a similar nature were implemented by individual agencies. Some local governments like Wuding County took the leadership role to coordinate some food safety IEC activities and achieve good synergies but it was not the case in all the pilot counties.

In the future, the number of participating agencies could be reduced so that the model can be explored of having fewer agencies involved in identifying the common priority areas and subjects as well as target population and coordinating joint planning and implementation towards the achievement of common objectives. This will help reduce coordination transaction costs, make harmonization easier, and achieve greater synergy to improve aid effectiveness and efficiency.

(3) Strengthen the role of PMO roles:

Because the CFSN involved a large number of agencies, the Programme Management Office (PMO) played an important role in coordination and communication to facilitate programme implementation. In any future joint programmes, their PMOs should be empowered with more authority, responsibilities and resources to strengthen coordination and integration.

1. *Report on any innovative development approaches as a result of* joint programme *implementation*

As a result of CFSN implementation, eight UN agencies and over 20 national ministries and institutions at national level and subnational level worked together to achieve the planned outputs in an orderly way. This is unprecedented. The success of this extensive coordination can be attributed to the management and coordination mechanisms adopted for the programme: the National MDG Steering Committee, the CFSN Management Committee and the Programme Management Office. The CFSN Monitoring Framework held the responsible agencies accountable for their specific outputs.

In order to better implement the programme, a number of new mechanisms were also established at the national level. For example, the China Law Society created the Food Safety Law Research Center. This Center is the first institution of its kind in China. It not only executed project activities efficiently but it will also sustain itself after the completion of the programme.

Some training activities have led to changes in the beneficiaries. For example, the HACCP training which UNIDO and AQSIQ/CNIS organized for five food enterprises helped four of them obtain HACCP certification. As a result, one of these enterprises reflected that in 2012 there were no complaints about the moon-cakes they had made for the mid-moon festival, in stark contrast with the many complaints they had received in previous years, while many dealers approached them for orders when they heard that they had HACCP certification, which increased their orders by 50% compared with previous years.

Some CFSN activities led to stronger links between national and local initiatives. For example, the National Center of Health Inspection and Supervision’s communication materials on WHO’s five keys message to safer food and how to identify safe food was adopted by the Office of the State Council Food Safety Commission and the Ministry of Health. 100 000 copies were printed and distributed throughout the country for the National Food Safety Awareness Week. They were also used as the main sources for the communication materials prepared for the awareness weeks in each province, repeatedly printed, and distributed locally.

Finally, CFSN targeted the education sector, media professionals and legal workers, which is very unique. This will have important implications for the improvement of nutrition and food safety.

1. *Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation*
	1. Internal to the joint programme
	2. External to the joint programme
	3. *Main mitigation actions implemented to overcome these constraints*

The large number of UN agencies involved in the programme did mean that a greater effort was required in coordination and information exchange. This necessarily increased the transaction costs of the programme. This meant among other things that the programme was actually launched about half a year after the CFSN was formally approved in December 2009.

Administrative/Financial: The differing administrative procedures of UN Agencies occasionally impeded smooth joint implementation. Partners usually needed to sign a contract with each agency, each with different budgeting and reporting requirements. In addition, the different budgeting systems and requirements of the UN Agencies and the MDG Achievement Fund overburdened UN staff in budget reporting exercises.

The government institutions involved in the programme have different reporting lines and do not possess mechanisms for cross-ministerial communication. This meant that MOH, as the lead national coordinating agency, had no formal authority to coordinate other government agencies for programme implementation. Coordination was based on the willingness and commitment of the programme partners to coordinate, rather than on institutional mechanisms.

Due to the serious drought which the pilot counties suffered from during the implementation period, the season for growing modified grains was missed and had to be postponed to next year. This delayed implementation of some activities.

The CFSN Management Committee meetings were organised to raise the awareness of high-level staff on the coordination and effectiveness of the CFSNs. The Ministry of Health encouraged local health authorities to play a leading role in local coordination. As a result of the CFSN’s mid-term review, an accelerated action plan was developed and followed by the joint programme team, which facilitated the programme completion.

1. *Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:*
	* 1. *Improvement in programme management and the attainment of development results*
		2. *Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability*
		3. *Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data*
		4. *To what extent was the mid-term evaluation process useful to the joint programme?*

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) was implemented collaboratively throughout the CFSN. The programme monitoring framework and the annual work plans were the main tools for M&E activities. The participating UN agencies, in collaboration with their national counterpart agencies, reported the relevant information regularly. The information so collected and analysed included the indicators at the activity, output and outcome levels, to show progress towards the attainment of the expected outcomes. The information also included thematic indicators, CFSN coordination and the Paris Declaration. These exercises indicated with evidence where the programme was, which facilitated programme management and the attainment of programme’s outcomes.

This process stimulated greater transparency and accountability of the programme in delivering results. It also enhanced ownership and sustainability.

The mid-term evaluation led to a higher degree of output efficiency. For example, following the recommendation to provide coherent reports, the Programme Management Committee actively coordinated the work of participating agencies to strengthen cooperation and the integration of reports. The mid-term evaluation indicated that the duration of the CFSN was not sufficient to handle all the programme’s objectives, so the CFSN requested a no-cost extension, which was granted.

1. *Describe and assess how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed to:*
	* 1. *Improving the sustainability of the* joint programme
		2. *Improving the opportunities for scaling up or replication of the* joint programme *or any of its components*
		3. *Providing information to beneficiaries/right holders*

CFSN developed a set of Communication Guidelines for the CFSN to facilitate the promotion of the programme as well as the MDG-F itself; to brand the CFSN with a uniform and distinctive image and to ensure the uniformity of documents and publications.

CFSN conducted extensive communication and advocacy activities. On the one hand, communication and advocacy targeting beneficiaries/right holders is a means of achieving programme outcomes and or greatly facilitating the attainment of the results of CFSN interventions. The outreach activities to CFSN beneficiaries/right holders included focus group discussions, household surveys, use of local communication mediums such as county TV stations, radios, and newspapers, as well as various training activities. These activities enabled the programme’s beneficiaries/right holders to have adequate access to the programme’s information on nutrition, food safety and health, which in turn impacted/changed their attitudes and behaviours and improved their nutrition and health status.

On the other hand, the CFSN communicated and advocated the results to the relevant government decision-making agencies for scaling up or replication. As a result, the Yingyangbao intervention, for instance, stimulated the government to invest in a scale-up of the intervention to children in 100 poor counties.

The UN jointly produced a Policy Brief, and the PMO organized the national participating agencies to compile *“Best Practices Report”* targeting the various relevant government agencies and bringing to their attention the opportunities for scaling up or replicating the CFSN or any of its components.

1. *Please report on scalability of the* joint programme *and/or any of its components*
	1. *To what extend has the* joint programme *assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the* joint programme *or any of its components?*
	2. *Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken*
	3. *Describe the* joint programme *exit strategy and assess how it has improved the sustainability of the joint program*

Much work was done to document the development results and policy recommendations in a systematic way. These are instrumental to facilitating replication or scaling up of the CFSN or its components.

* An external evaluation was conducted of the whole CFSN with evidence-based development results documented and recommended for replication and/or scaling up.
* The UN jointly developed a policy brief entitled *“Policy Brief: Adequate, Nutritious and Safe Food for the Most Vulnerable Women and Children in China”* to advocate replication of and/or scaling up of the CFSN or any of its components.
* The Programme Management Office organized the compilation of a *“Best Practices Report”*.
* The UN produced a video entitled “Eating Well, Growing Well” as an advocacy tool.
* Many sub-projects of CFSN conducted self-assessments of their good practices and lessons learned, and proposed recommendations to replicate or scale up their components. For example, UNIDO and AQSIQ-CNIS produced a series of policy advices, more than 50 of which were adopted by local governments and quality inspection departments.

**Please see the following for the programme exit strategy including examples of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken:**

**(1) CFSN design and implementation**

The programme was designed to bring about changes at both local and national levels. Sustainability of programme interventions at the local and national levels was achieved by building the capacity of local stakeholders, including through trainings, and by ensuring ownership through alignment with local and national development strategies and the use of participatory approaches. Working with the national and local governments and institutions to get their buy-in helps sustain the programme.

Sustainability is also being achieved through the contribution which the programme’s policy recommendations made to the revision of national legislation during the programme period. A number of programme results helped to bring about revisions in national legislation in relation to food safety and breastfeeding. The eighth amendment to the Criminal Law took into account programme recommendations for criminalizing acts that endanger food safety (implemented from 1 May 2011). The policy recommendation on maternity protection in connection with breastfeeding was inserted into the Special Provisions on Labour Protection for Female Employees promulgated by the State Council (implemented from 28 April 2012). Further actions are required to strengthen the implementation of the Special Provisions on Labour Protection for Female Employees in particular taking measures to promote maternity protection.

The establishment of new institutions and mechanisms under the programme and their maintenance after the programme’s end will also ensure sustainability. For instance, the China Law Society established the Food Safety Law Center in August 2010, which continues on even after the programme’s end.

Other examples as follows illustrate the sustainable impact of the CFSN:

* Key policy makers were informed by evidence-based data on the status of food security in the pilot areas, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Council Leading Group Office for Poverty Alleviation and Development, the State Council Development and Research Centre, the National Disaster Reduction Center of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and many other ministries and agencies. As a result, the National Nature Foundation has funded the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences to conduct in-depth surveys and analyses of food insecurity building on the CFSN’s results.
* The local farmers have been equipped with the mind-set of nutrition sensitive food production and new agricultural techniques which they will continue to apply to their daily agricultural production practices even after the completion of the programme. This will promote the long-term sustainable development of local agricultural production, which will increase the household dietary intake of micronutrient-rich, locally available food.
* The pilot model of the multi-disciplinary approach integrating agricultural and nutrition interventions have been included in the Country Programming Framework for future cooperation between FAO and China during the period 2012-2015, which will sustain the CFSN’s achievements in this area and continue to make a contribution to the agricultural development, nutrition improvement and poverty reduction in the rural areas of China.
* The Yingyangbao intervention has stimulated government investments to sustain the intervention and improve children’s nutrition and health status over a wider area of China.
* Maternal and health nutrition indicators have been accepted by the Ministry of Health to be used in future national nutrition and health surveys. This will enhance evidence based policy decisions on maternal and child health and nutrition in China.
* Collective agreements now include maternity protection measures specifying the right to breastfeeding breaks for women.
* The fact that food production enterprises have attained HACCP certification through HACCP training directly contributes to safer food production. So does that fact that food testing laboratories have received ISO 17025 accreditation through ISO 17025 training since there is now improved capacity to analyse food samples and so verify the safety and quality of food, and to enable appropriate action to be taken to protect consumers whenever necessary.
* The food processing enterprises were trained on the work-safety-standardization system and conducted on-site correction of workplace hazards and risks to promote food safety. SAWS will continue to implement this work-safety-standardization system in order to contribute to safer food production.
* The China Law Society created the Food Safety Law newsletter and launchedthe China Food Safety Law website, which it will maintain after the programme ends. Please see the website [**www.foodlaw.cn**](http://www.foodlaw.cn/)

In addition, national and local workshops under sub-projects have been held to share programme good practices, lessons and policy recommendations with decision makers and other key stakeholders.

**(2) CFSN Final Event**

The high-level CFSN final event was organized on 11 April 2013. It showcased CFSN achievements, shared good practices, proposed policy recommendations, and made the case for more efforts being made and resources allocated for improving nutrition, food safety and food security for vulnerable women and children. The event got a very high level and wide participation. High-ranking participants included the Vice-Minister of Health and five heads of UN Agencies in China. Other participants included representatives of government participating agencies, representatives from development agencies, and media. Four CFSN joint knowledge products were widely disseminated at the final event: *Final Evaluation Report*, *Best Practices Report*, *A Collection of Presentations at the Final Event*, *Policy Brief: Adequate, Nutritious and Safe Food for the Most Vulnerable Women and Children in China*.

Please see the Annex 2 for the minutes of the event.

**(3) CFSN Policy Paper**

A CFSN policy brief was developed in both English and Chinese by the UN participating agencies in collaboration with the national counterpart agencies. The policy paper aims to distil CFSN’s good practices and policy recommendations and advocacy for scale-up of good practices at both local and national levels and to promote policy change in improving nutrition, food safety and food security for China's women and children. The paper’s target audience includes national and local policy makers, potential donors, and development practitioners. Hard copies were disseminated at the Final Event and a digital version was posted on the MDG-F website.

1. **FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME**
2. *Provide a final financial status of the* joint programme *in the following categories:*

1*. Total Approved Budget 2.Total Budget Transferred 3. Total Budget Committed 4.Total Budget Disbursed*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agency** | **Total Approved Budget** | **Total Budget Transferred** | **Total Budget Committed** | **Total Budget Disbursed** |
| FAO | 1,040,896.00 | 1,040,896.00 | 1,036,219.00 | 1,035,839.00 |
| ILO | 477,327.00 | 477,327.00 | 476,563.55 | 476,560.44 |
| UNDP | 587,100.00 | 522,490.00 | 492,436.22 | 492,436.22 |
| UNESCO | 418,880.00 | 416,169.00 | 416,169.00 | 416,169.00 |
| UNICEF | 957,650.00 | 888,994.32 | 888,994.32 | 888,994.32  |
| UNIDO | 581,010.00  | 580,225.81 | 574,060.21 | 571,084.95 |
| WFP | 78,570.09 | 78,570.09 | 68,115.00 | 54,524.39 |
| WHO | 1,778,492.09 | 1,778,492.09 | 1,778,492.09 | 1,778,492.09 |

*b. Explain any outstanding balance or variances with the original budget*

1. **OTHER COMMENTS AND/OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
2. **CERTIFICATION ON OPERATIONAL CLOSURE OF THE PROJECT**

By signing, Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) certify that the project has been operationally completed.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PUNO** | **NAME** | **TITLE** | **SIGNATURE** | **DATE**  |
| FAO | Percy W. Misika | FAO Representative in China, DPR Korea and Mongolia |  |  |
| ILO | Ann Herbert  | Director, ILO Country Office for China and Mongolia |  |  |
| UNDP | Christophe Bahuet | Country Director |  |  |
| UNESCO | Abhimanyu Singh | Director and Representative |  |  |
| UNICEF | Gillian Mellsop  | Representative, UNICEF China |  |  |
| UNIDO | Edward Clarence-Smith | UNIDO Representative and Head, Regional Office |  |  |
| WFP | Brett Rierson | China Director and Representative  |  |  |
| WHO | Michael O’Leary | WHO Representative in P.R. China |  |  |

1. **ANNEXES**
2. Matrix of knowledge products produced by the join programme
3. Report of the CFSN final event on 11 April 2013
4. Final Evaluation Report
5. M&E framework with update final values of indicators
6. Policy Brief
1. Source: National Report on Nutritional Status of Children Aged 0-6 Year (2012), published by Ministry of Health, People’s Republic of China. May, 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Yingyangbao is a sachet of soybean power mixed with vitamins and minerals. It is a form of food supplement given to young children to improve their nutrition status. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)