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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for China (2021-2025)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

Country context

1. Over the past 40 years, China has developed rapidly, becoming the world's second-largest economy and an upper-middle-income country.¹ It is the only nation to move from low to high human development since 1990, ranking eighty-fifth globally.² The country's growth has been inclusive, with a strong reduction in absolute rural poverty (97.5 per cent in 1978, versus below 1 per cent by end-2019).³ China has advanced steadily in science and technology, with its global innovation ranking climbing. Strides have been made to address climate change: in 2018, one third of global renewable energy investment came from China (valued at \$88.5 billion)⁴ and it was the top offshore and onshore market for wind⁵ and solar energy.⁶

2. Today, China is transitioning from a high-growth model to “high-quality” development. Its 6.1 per cent gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 2019⁷ was high globally, but below its 10 per cent average for the period 1978-2010.⁸ Changing economic conditions – along with worsening environmental and inequality problems, an ageing society and technological transformation – led China to pursue innovative, green development⁹ that is shared by all, reflecting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Going forward, as for countries around the globe, the main challenge in achieving key Sustainable Development Goals will be to ensure that efforts are leaving no one behind.

3. The Government sees 2020 as a landmark year in achieving its 40-year goal of a “Xiaokang Society” – becoming moderately prosperous in all aspects and setting new long-term goals. This includes realizing “socialist modernization”, with a leading position in technological innovation, a strong economy, a larger middle-income group, equitable access to basic public services for all and a fundamentally improved environment.

4. China is finalizing its 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) to promote inclusive development, shifting towards a green economy, further reducing poverty and increasing people's well-being, using reforms and innovation to overcome development challenges. The UNDP country programme, within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2021-2025), will support these objectives.

Key development challenges

5. China remains the biggest developing country in the world, grappling with unbalanced growth between regions and peoples' ever-growing need for a better life. The economy faces further risk of a slowdown, with a deteriorating global environment amid the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. This has immediate impact on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, especially preventing a relapse into extreme poverty and addressing multidimensional poverty.

6. China is one of the world's most rapidly ageing societies, due to declining fertility and growing life expectancy; those over age 60 will account for 28.4 per cent of the population by 2035.¹⁰ This has profound consequences for the Goals. Productivity must increase to

1 <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

2 <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/data>

3 National Bureau of Statistics, China.

4 <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/global-trends-renewable-energy-investment-2019>

5 <https://gwec.net/51-3-gw-of-global-wind-capacity-installed-in-2018/>

6 <https://www.irena.org/publications/2019/Mar/Renewable-Capacity-Statistics-2019>

7 National Bureau of Statistics, China.

8 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=CN>

9 Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighteenth CPC Central Committee (October 29, 2015)

¹⁰ <https://population.un.org/wpp/>

maintain growth with a smaller workforce, while pension and social assistance systems must adapt to ensure decent living standards for the elderly.

7. Despite significant achievements in maternal and neonatal mortality, women's life expectancy and enrolment of girls in all levels of public education, gender equality is a challenge to leaving no one behind. The impact of gender inequality is seen throughout the life cycle, from the skewed sex ratio at birth, lower female participation in the labour market (61.3 per cent for women versus 75.9 per cent for men)¹¹ and an increasing wage gap.¹² The GDP per capita for men is 53 per cent higher than for women.¹³

8. The economy is evolving towards innovation and productivity-based growth, supported by new technologies. However, the labour market is showing signs of polarization due to education, skills and other gaps.¹⁴ The tech sector is creating jobs but employment in other sectors is decreasing. The growing gig economy consists of flexible workers including migrant workers (37.5 per cent of total employment).¹⁵ Some can voluntarily participate in basic insurance schemes as flexible employees, but a considerable number still remain outside of these schemes.

9. The challenges of a carbon-intensive economy, pollution and unsustainable resource management remain daunting. In 2016, the annual median exposure to particulate matter 2.5 micrometres or less in diameter was more than four times higher than World Health Organization recommendations.¹⁶ Under nationally determined contributions to the Paris Agreement, China must peak its carbon dioxide emissions by 2030 at the earliest and lower emissions per GDP unit by 60-65 per cent from 2005 levels. Some 60.6 per cent of the population were urbanized by 2019, with 848 million people migrating from rural areas.¹⁷ This deepens other challenges: from the 1950s to the beginning of this century, China lost about 60 per cent of its coastal wetlands; the mangrove area decreased from 50,000 hectares to 22,000 hectares, with significant losses in estuarine and bay wetland areas, ecosystems in coral reefs and other large areas.¹⁸ Farmland has shrunk annually in recent years; soil erosion is a challenge to sustainable agriculture and livelihoods. The volume of municipal waste jumped almost sevenfold between 1979 and 2013.¹⁹

Leaving no one behind and targeting

10. The programme targets groups most at risk of being left behind: people in remote regions; persons with disabilities; the elderly; smallholder farmers; youth, especially not in education, employment or training; people living with HIV; and women, many of whom face biases despite gender-neutral legislation. There are multiple overlaps between these groups with their vulnerabilities being further exacerbated by climate change, environmental degradation and medical shocks. Rural communities, for instance, are increasingly older and less educated: 33.6 per cent of the labourers engaged in farming are above age 55 and received only primary education or are illiterate.²⁰

11. The challenges facing the transitioning economy, including slowing growth, widening inequality and environmental degradation, have comparatively greater effects on the people

¹¹ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/CHN.pdf

¹² https://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/human_development/national-human-development-report-special-edition.html

¹³ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdro_statistical_data_table4.pdf

¹⁴ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/656701571146993973/pdf/Progress-and-Challenges-of-Upper-Secondary-Education-in-China.pdf>

¹⁵ National Bureau of Statistics, China.

¹⁶ <https://www.who.int/china/news/detail/02-05-2018-who-issues-latest-global-air-quality-report-some-progress-but-more-attention-needed-to-avoid-dangerously-high-levels-of-air-pollution>

¹⁷ National Bureau of Statistics, China.

¹⁸ Ministry of Natural Resources, China.

¹⁹ [https://www.uncrd.or.jp/content/documents/5687\[Nov2017\] China.pdf](https://www.uncrd.or.jp/content/documents/5687[Nov2017] China.pdf)

²⁰ Third National Agricultural Census by the National Bureau of Statistics, China

left behind. Multidimensional poverty fell less than income poverty.²¹ Official data show unequal development across provinces. Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin have the highest human development, while Tibet, Yunnan, Guizhou, Qinghai and Gansu the lowest.²²

The UNDP comparative advantage

12. Due to the magnitude and speed of change, the development challenges facing China require working across systems and sectors for comprehensive solutions and transformational interventions.

13. UNDP has four advantages enabling this. Firstly, it is the only agency supporting all three development pillars – economic, social and environmental. Secondly, UNDP has a trusted relationship with the Government across ministries and sectors, enabling integrated analysis and solutions. Thirdly, UNDP can leverage its strong global networks, including the Global Policy Network, Accelerator Labs and country office networks, to mobilize international and technical expertise on advanced development challenges, while sharing innovative Chinese experiences. Fourthly, UNDP can work at three levels – national policy level, local levels with pilots and directly with the most vulnerable – each catalysing transformation of the others.

14. The United Nations and UNDP offer distinct strengths in their approach to development, including focusing on the most vulnerable groups, gender equality, environmental sustainability, transparency and accountability. As custodians of the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations and UNDP are well placed to align the Government's international engagements with the Sustainable Development Goals, through fact-based, impartial analysis and support.

Lessons learned

15. The evaluation of the previous programme²³ acknowledged UNDP as a facilitator of the Sustainable Development Goals, with results contributing to the delivery of developmental priorities in China. Key results included testing new ideas, boosting technical expertise and strengthening and promoting international best practices, while enabling transformational change and future reforms. UNDP provided a platform for information-sharing, allowing China to share its experience internationally. Aligning UNDP support with Chinese priorities and the long-standing engagement with government institutions were key to reaching and at times beating targets while boosting impact. Successful advocacy was based on positive experiences from pilots and collaboration with Chinese institutions.

16. Evaluation and internal reports also found challenges, including difficulties in moving from project to portfolio approaches to maximize impact and accelerate systematic change. Uneven commitments and capacities across local governments and communities sometimes required greater UNDP support and coordination. A need to further strengthen gender aspects was identified. In some cases, UNDP priorities did not sufficiently reflect ministerial efforts, with more engagement needed in sustainable development demonstration zones. Going forward, UNDP is to strengthen international and South-South cooperation with China in support of the Sustainable Development Goals and to remain agile and nimble, adapting to a changing environment.

UNDP support to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

17. The programme is fully aligned with the Government's national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goal commitments. It derives from the UNSDCF vision of a country where people live with well-being and dignity, experiencing sustainable, innovative,

²¹ Nearly 4 per cent of Chinese are multidimensionally poor, while around 17 per cent are vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi_2019_table_1.pdf

²² https://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/human_development/national-human-development-report-special-edition.html

²³ UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, Independent Country Programme Evaluation: China, 2019.

inclusive development, while supporting such development in partner countries. Leveraging its technical, coordination and governance strengths, UNDP will provide integrated policy advice and evidence-based solutions and support implementation nationally and locally to enable three key transitions: (a) accelerating the country's transition towards high-quality development benefiting everyone; (b) accelerating its transition towards a low-carbon economy and growth that reduces environmental pressures; and (c) supporting Chinese international development cooperation in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, including mutual sharing of knowledge and best practices.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

Pillar 1. High-quality and people-centred development

18. UNDP will provide integrated signature development solutions to understand and address multidimensional poverty, including interventions targeting groups at risk of sliding back into poverty and expanding poverty measures beyond monetary thresholds. This involves concretizing green development concepts and introducing green technologies into the Government's rural revitalization campaign, while supporting the innovative development of rural cooperatives and improving basic social security and services, through exploring innovative insurance models.

19. The focus will be on strengthening resilience to climate change, natural disasters and public health emergencies such as COVID-19 by developing early warning, response and recovery capacities, reducing the risk of anyone returning to poverty.

20. UNDP will focus on women and youth in underdeveloped locations, building skills and pilots in communities to develop gender-responsive, sustainable livelihood systems that address workplace gender gaps, the issue of unpaid care work and the digital divide. UNDP will build capacities and pilot transformative schemes to contribute to coordinated development between different geographical, rural and urban areas.

21. Key partners include the National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Rural Affairs and Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Emergency Management, the National Health Commission, the International Poverty Reduction Center in China and local governments.

22. To support innovation-driven development to address urban poverty, UNDP will introduce innovative data sources and technologies to map and measure urban livelihoods and support evidence-based policies, particularly in Sustainable Development Goal innovation pilot cities, under the leadership of the Ministry of Science and Technology. It will address social protection for flexible and migrant workers, raising awareness through evidence-based research in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. UNDP will cooperate with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology to strengthen resilience of small and medium-sized enterprises to better respond to crises, such as COVID-19, through digital solutions and new technologies. UNDP will encourage digitalization and data governance, to more efficiently respond to population inflows and disaster risk mitigation. Environmentally, UNDP will strengthen cities' resilience by promoting low-carbon and smart technologies in urbanization.

23. As the country's demographics evolve, UNDP will apply a life-cycle approach, embracing the future of work. Together with government and other agencies including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, civil society and the private sector, when appropriate, UNDP will focus on workers' skills and technological disruptions. UNDP will raise senior citizens' quality of life through elderly care, recreation and improved social protection. Ageing has a gendered impact, physiologically,

psychologically, economically and socially.²⁴ Interventions will be tailored to the different needs of men and women. UNDP will foster life-cycle education targeting the generational digital divide. Preparing for the fourth industrial revolution, UNDP will work with the Government to:

(a) Pilot inclusive, technical solutions, including skilling, reskilling and upskilling; lifelong learning; training trainers and increasing access to jobs in emerging occupations, including sustainable goods; the circular economy; low-carbon technologies; rural revitalization; urbanization; gender-related bias/social norms; and elderly support;

(b) Help China gear education towards jobs of the future, coordinating across government, industries, training institutions, industrial associations, etc.;

(c) Guide policy updates for artificial intelligence, automation and big data, focusing on bridging income and gender gaps, while empowering those disadvantaged by technological change. It will explore concepts such as universal basic income. UNDP will work with the All-China Youth Federation to support youth entrepreneurship, building capacities and exchanging best practices across the Asia-Pacific region.

24. UNDP will work with government counterparts, United Nations agencies including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and when appropriate, the private sector and the general public, towards an enabling environment for vulnerable groups to include them in the country's sustainable development, by reducing stigma and discrimination. This will include advocacy, awareness-raising and community-based pilots.

25. To facilitate the above interventions and leave no one behind, UNDP will support introducing, designing and implementing Sustainable Development Goal-centred planning and financing policies. UNDP will foster international exchanges on knowledge and innovation. To harness public and private financing, UNDP will leverage its financing platform for the Goals and promote digital and innovative financing solutions involving multilateral development banks, the People's Bank of China, the private sector when appropriate, UNFPA, UNICEF and academia. This will facilitate new impact management measures to finance and incubate socially focused, bankable investments or enterprises.

26. UNDP will continue to leverage volunteers as an integral means of implementation, working with the United Nations Volunteers programme, with the consent of the Government, in supporting the recognition, facilitation and integration of volunteer actions across the range of partners.

Pillar 2. A healthier planet and resilient environment

27. To stay within planetary boundaries for global well-being, UNDP, drawing on the Global Environment Facility, will continue promoting signature "nature-based solutions" that protect, sustainably manage and restore ecosystems, and support Chinese engagement in international environmental protocols while addressing social and economic challenges. UNDP will work with relevant ministries to improve the management of protected areas, wetlands and endangered species using emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and the Internet of things. It will inform policies to minimize industrial impacts on fragile ecosystems by offsetting biodiversity implications and carbon sequestration.

28. UNDP will work to reduce land degradation, improve desertification control and drought response, increasing productivity and food security while further strengthening and concretizing cooperation with the National Forestry and Grassland Administration to improve environmental sustainability. It will address unsustainable agricultural practices to reduce soil and water pollution, improve water environment protection and water utilization levels. Support will be provided to phase out harmful fertilizers and chemicals by

²⁴ <https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Ageing%20report.pdf>

encouraging production and use of organic substitutes, strengthening soil health while reducing emissions.

29. Healthy ecosystems provide clear benefits to human well-being, while environmental shocks harm lives and livelihoods, particularly of those left behind. UNDP will apply gender-responsive nature-based solutions that raise resilience of the poor to environmental shocks; reduce negative effects of climate change; and protect biodiversity. UNDP will work with the Government and businesses on creating eco-friendly livelihoods, piloting innovative insurance models and equitable social security systems. It will provide technical support based on the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative and present best practices and solutions for green finance initiatives in China.

30. To accelerate the country's shift to a low-carbon economy and resilient society, UNDP will provide support focused on carbon pricing, emissions trading, reducing fossil fuel subsidies and strengthening resilience against climate change. The aim is to accelerate energy transitions, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve capacities in coping with climate change. UNDP will target four areas with high greenhouse gas footprints on both the demand and supply sides, i.e., mobility, energy, manufacturing and food systems. UNDP will support government efforts to adapt to climate change through demonstration pilots and experience sharing, to improve climate resilience.

31. The key partners will be the National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Natural Resources, National Forestry and Grassland Administration, Ministry of Rural Affairs and Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of House, Urban and Rural Development, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

32. Building on over 15 years of promoting hydrogen for renewable transport, UNDP will continue supporting fuel-cell vehicle policies, infrastructure and value chains. It will make further efforts in green logistics, including sustainable packaging, to cut solid waste and reduce weight while recycling materials and batteries. UNDP will introduce low-carbon, off-grid, renewable energy solutions for businesses and urban and rural communities through pilots, supporting energy-saving and increasing energy efficiency. In manufacturing, UNDP will help to develop and apply advanced technologies to phase out hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), expand efficient and energy-saving motor systems and reduce or eliminate persistent organic pollutants (POPs), in addition to encouraging policies banning HCFCs and reducing POPs and promoting the application of mercury-free thermometers and blood pressure monitors. UNDP will advocate with the Government for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. UNDP will work with the National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Science and Technology and others to advance the commitments to multilateral environmental agreements and promote green technologies and innovation, through research and development and pilot applications with a view to enhancing green industry technology equipment and services.

33. To decouple economic growth from environmental impact, UNDP will promote a circular economy to eliminate waste and enable continual use of resources. UNDP will promote sustainable consumption through behavioural changes, advocacy and education, and regulatory changes for solid waste management, including recycling, waste prevention and reduction, specifically in packaging. UNDP will support China in the enforcement of the law on the prevention and control of environmental pollution of solid waste, building "waste-free cities"; in the classification of urban household waste and other improvements of waste management capacities; and in the reduction of marine plastic pollution. UNDP will explore productive use of carbon dioxide by piloting carbon capture and utilization in sectors such as power generation and cement.

Pillar 3. China as a partner for global development and South-South cooperation

34. Since the reform and opening in 1978, China has made unparalleled progress, lifting 750 million people²⁵ out of poverty and making a significant contribution to the Millennium Development Goals. In the Sustainable Development Goal era, China in its global engagement through multilateral institutions and bilaterally with partner countries, continues to contribute on a range of thematic global public goods that would advance the 2030 Agenda. This includes scientific discoveries, technological breakthroughs, new social protection mechanisms, infrastructure, rapid data diagnostics and global knowledge and solutions on issues such as poverty reduction, clean energy and waste management.

35. To help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals UNDP will inform Chinese international development cooperation with South-South partner countries. In this context, UNDP will facilitate sharing of global experience, analytics and best practices with China and partner countries. In the post-COVID-19 era, UNDP will strengthen contributions to building resilience including promoting inclusive growth and creating jobs. UNDP will also support international cooperation on disaster risk reduction and emergency management.

36. As one of the first agencies to engage on South-South cooperation with China and a development actor with more than five decades of experience, UNDP will deepen its relationship with the China International Development Cooperation Agency, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other related ministries and institutions. UNDP will further support the Government's engagement in South-South cooperation, taking into account various mechanisms, to strengthen development results towards the Sustainable Development Goals and leaving no one behind principles.

37. UNDP will deepen cooperation with China and relevant parties on strengthening capacities and support Chinese participation and cooperation in responding to global crises including through international coordination, information-sharing and emergency response and recovery. Engagement across the United Nations development system, including with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, will be strengthened.

III. Programme and risk management

38. This country programme document, designed with the engagement of national partners, outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

39. The programme will be nationally executed, through the guidance of the Ministry of Commerce as the government counterpart. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to force majeure for specific cases, in consultation with the Ministry. Relevant information on implementation modalities will be shared with the Ministry on a regular basis. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. Project management with the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges shall be in accordance with the UNDP national execution manual.

40. This programme will adopt a five-tier risk framework: (a) programmatic risks: in case of an economic downturn, policy priorities may shift to accelerating growth, rather than its quality. UNDP must maintain agility and high-level capacities to adapt; (b) operational risks:

²⁵ http://english.scio.gov.cn/infographics/2019-10/17/content_75310420.htm;
http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/201908/t20190812_1690526.html

delays due to evolving situations or emergencies call for contingency planning, early warning systems, remote working capacities and a strong business continuity plan. Project compliance, including risk logs, will also manage operational risks; (c) resource risks: in the upper-middle-income country context – with minimal regular resources – financing is a challenge. UNDP must diversify funding from different sectors and partners using innovative modalities, with consent of the Government. This is especially important as any slowdown may reduce social and environmental spending; (d) reputational risks: triggers include partnerships and fundraising. UNDP will strengthen due diligence with regard to partnerships and the private sector and headquarters coordination for third-country delivery. Audits and spot checks will be conducted to ensure quality; and (e) social and environmental risks: UNDP will undertake thorough analysis on possible risks, based on the social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

41. UNDP outcome and output indicators were selected with government and national partners. Country programme and national indicators are aligned with the 14th Five-Year Plan and sectoral strategies, the Sustainable Development Goals, UNSDCF indicators and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out through UNSDCF participatory mechanisms.

42. In response to the independent country programme evaluation, UNDP will intensify process-tracking to collect high-quality data disaggregated by sex, age, rural/urban, disability, etc., focusing on impacts and unintended consequences using dedicated monitoring and evaluation budgets. The share of programmes specifically supporting gender equality and women's empowerment will be increased as per UNDP programming policies.²⁶

43. Innovative methods (mobile applications, big data) will help UNDP to collect, analyse and communicate statistics to a wider audience. In collaboration with the Government and United Nations partners, UNDP will promote national ownership of Sustainable Development Goal-aligned indicators and further support the Government in contextualizing and integrating the indicators and targets for the Goals into national systems. Participatory approaches like beneficiary assessments will involve all stakeholders, enhancing credibility and transparency.

²⁶ Fifteen per cent as measured by the UNDP's gender marker. [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021](#).

Annex. Results and resources framework for China (2021-2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: People and Prosperity: High-quality, inclusive and equitable human, social and economic development for all throughout the life-course.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: UNSDCF Outcome 1: Relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty are reduced, and more coordinated development leads to reduction in gaps between rural and urban areas and among regions, as more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from sustainable, innovation-driven and shared high-quality economic development, with enhanced access to economic opportunities arising through innovation, entrepreneurship and rural revitalization, enjoying decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and the right to development equally for both women and men.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
Indicative Indicator 1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age (SDG1.2.1) (linked to UNSDCF Indicator 1.1) Baseline: 0.6% (2019) Target: 0 (2025) Indicative Indicator 2: Human Development Index of China (linked to UNSDCF Indicator 1.2) Baseline: 0.758 (2018) Target: 0.775 (2025)	Data source: National Health Commission (NHC); National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP); International Poverty Reduction Centre of China (IPRCC); Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM); Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST); Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MHRSS); Ministry of Education (MOE); Ministerial reports; State Council's Annual Government Work Report; National Human Development Report (NHDR); UNDP Frequency: Annually	Output 1.1: Public and private solutions developed, financed and applied to reduce multidimensional poverty/increase population access to income and build resilience, in selected areas (linked to UNSDCF Output 2.1, Strategic Plan Output 1.3.1). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicative Indicator 1.1a: Amount of equitable and gender-responsive public and private investment leveraged for improving access to multiple opportunities and services for elderly people, women and youth. Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: \$4 million (2025) Indicative Indicator 1.1b: Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age) benefiting from pilot SDG projects invested through public-private partnerships. Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 10 million (at least 40% women; 20% youth; 20% elderly) (2025) Output 1.2: Capacities, functions and financing of target government and civil society organizations strengthened to reduce stigma and discrimination of marginalized	MOFCOM, MOF, MHRSS, United Nations agencies, Global Compact, Academia, Corporate sector	Regular: \$250,000
				Other: \$57,730,000

		<p>groups (linked to UNSDCF Output 1.4, Strategic Plan Output 2.2.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative Indicator 1.2: Number of people (disaggregated by: persons with disabilities; persons living with HIV; migrant workers; elderly and youth) reached by sensitization campaigns on equality of opportunities, rights and entitlements. <p>Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 1 million (at least 40% women; 20% youth; 20% elderly) (2025)</p> <p>Output 1.3: Capacities of target governments strengthened to facilitate gender-responsive demographic transition through a life-cycle approach and preparedness for the future of work (linked to UNSDCF shared Outputs 1.6, 2.4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative Indicator 1.3: Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age) benefiting through gender-responsive skilling, reskilling and upskilling policies and programmes focused on life-cycle approach and future of work. <p>Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 50,000 (at least 40% women; 20% youth; 20% elderly) (2025)</p> <p>Output 1.4: Urban poor population in target areas has access to inclusive social protection mechanisms and services (linked to UNSDCF Output 1.3, Strategic Plan Output 1.1.2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative Indicator 1.4: Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age) benefiting from pilots on innovative insurance models and equitable social security systems. <p>Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 10,000 (at least 40% women; 20% youth; 20% elderly) (2025)</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Planet: China transitions towards a more sustainable and resilient environment.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: UNSDCF Outcome 3: People in China and the region benefit from a healthier and more resilient environment.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
Indicative Indicator 1: Energy consumption per unit of GDP Baseline: 0.5 tons (2018) Target: 0.48 tons (2025) Indicative Indicator 2: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (linked to UNSDCF Indicator 4.1) (SDG 7.2.1) Baseline: 14.3% (2018) Target: 16% (2025)	Data source: Ministry of Ecology and Environment; National Forestry and Grassland Administration (NFGA); Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT); National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC); National Energy Administration (NEA); Ministerial reports; UNDP Frequency: Annually	Output 2.1: Adaptive policies developed at target level (subnational), financed and applied for nature-based systems to align with multilateral agreements and transboundary platforms (linked to UNSDCF Output 3.4, Strategic Plan Output 2.4.1). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicative Indicator 2.1: Level of alignment of new policies and regulations to promote gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation, and biodiversity conservation, with international standards and practices (on a scale of 1 to 3). Baseline: 1 (2020) Target: 3 (2025) Output 2.2: Reduction at (subnational level) in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In-phase reduction in consuming of ozone-depleting substance (ODS). (linked to UNSDCF Output 4.2, Strategic Plan 2.1.1). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicative Indicator 2.2.a: GHG/ODS emissions in target areas. Baseline: 1,931.10 Ozone-depletion potential tons (2020) Target: 1,149.73 Ozone-depletion potential tons (2025)²⁷ Indicative Indicator 2.2.b: Size of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (hectares). 	Government, Academia, Private sector (tech companies, traditional energy industries, investors), Think tanks, NGOs, CSOs, United Nations agencies	Regular: \$250,000
				Other: \$145,065,000

²⁷ The baseline and target set under this indicator are derived from the ongoing and planned projects of UNDP implemented in China, which shall ultimately contribute to the country's efforts in achieving its overall target of 9,464 ODP tons (for production) and 6,131 (for consumption) by 2025 upon the baseline as of 2020 at 18,929 ODP tons (for production) and 12,262 ODP tons (for consumption) respectively.

		<p>Baseline: tbd²⁸ (2020) Target: tbd (2025)</p> <p>Output 2.3: Capacities of select pilots strengthened to adopt sustainable biodiversity policies (linked to UNSDCF Output 3.2, Strategic Plan Output 3.4.1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative Indicator 2.3: Number of pilots with adopted sustainable and gender-sensitive biodiversity-friendly approaches and practices. <p>Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 5 (2025)</p> <p>Output 2.4: Capacity of target government bodies enhanced to reduce environmental footprint at targeted areas (linked to UNSDCF Output 4.1, Strategic Plan Output 2.3.1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative Indicator 2.4: Number of public-private partnerships at targeted areas to advance sustainable low-carbon practices. <p>Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 1 (2025)</p>		
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²⁸ Baseline and target will be determined upon completion of a government survey on protected areas.

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Partnerships: Harnessing China's potential for engagement and partnerships towards achievement of the SDGs across the world.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: UNSDCF Outcome 6: Through South-South cooperation and humanitarian cooperation, China makes greater contributions to SDG attainment and the principles of the 2030 Agenda, including leaving no one behind.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
Indicative Indicator 1: Availability of regular evidence-based reporting on China's development cooperation contribution to SDG attainment and impact (linked to UNSDCF Indicator 6.2) Baseline: no (2020) Target: yes (2025)	Data source: Government; IFIs; Multilateral development banks; CSOs in China; United Nations agencies; UNDP. Frequency: Annually	Output 3.1: China's collaboration and partnerships with United Nations and other international partners, including in South-South and triangular cooperation, strengthened (linked to UNSDCF output 6.2, Strategic Plan Output 1.1.1). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicative Indicator 3.1.a: Number of new partnerships developed between the United Nations/UNDP and the Chinese public sector for South-South and triangular cooperation. Baseline: 6 (2020) Target: 16 (2025) Indicative Indicator 3.1.b: Number of joint research products published and improved guidelines/tools to integrate SDG achievement in south south cooperation. Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 3 (2025) Indicative Indicator 3.1.c: Number of women and men directly benefiting in China and in partnering countries from Chinese South-South and triangular cooperation projects, following "leaving 	Government, IFIs, civil societies in China and partner countries, international actors in Beijing, including embassies, media, United Nations agencies	Regular: \$250,000
				Other: \$1,000,000²⁹

²⁹ Does not include \$31 million mobilized for other UNDP country offices; only smaller portions of the South-South and triangular cooperation projects are implemented by the China country office within China.

		<p>no one behind” approach (disaggregated by age).</p> <p>Baseline: 661,363 (not disaggregated by age) (2019) Target: 1,300,000 (at least 50% women) (2025)</p> <p>Output 3.2: National capacities strengthened to design and deliver evidence-informed development and humanitarian assistance (linked to UNSDCF output 6.1, Strategic Plan Output 3.3.1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicative Indicator 3.2: Number of United Nations/UNDP comprehensive capacity development initiatives with China in line with United Nations best practices. <p>Baseline: 1 (2020) Target: 5 (2025)</p>		
			Total:	<p>\$204,545,000</p> <p>Regular: \$750,000 Other: \$203,795,000</p>