

Country Programme Performance Summary

A. Country Information		
Country name: China		
Category per decision 2013/31:	Current programme period: 2016-2020	Cycle of assistance: 8th

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement <i>(please complete for all your CP outputs)</i>

Output 1 Strengthened policy environment to advance universal access to integrated, rights-based and gender sensitive SRH Services

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
Existence of a national comprehensive, rights-based, age and gender-sensitive SRH policy framework	No	Yes	Yes. A national SRH policy framework is in place.
Number of provinces that have developed and implemented an integrated SRH service delivery system in line with ICPD	0	2	0. Focus remained on national level due to resource constraints
National policy framework establishing midwifery as a medical profession adopted	No	Yes	Not yet achieved: Various studies completed and increased commitment among policy makers to midwifery as a profession
Number of international cooperation initiatives on SRH brokered by UNFPA	0	4	4 initiatives brokered with additional 2 expected in 2020

<u>Key Achievements</u> <i>(input also from the last CP Review)</i>

1. Developed a national comprehensive, rights-based, gender-sensitive SRH policy framework through evidence generation, policy advocacy and dialogues.

- For development of a national comprehensive sexual and reproductive health (SRH) policy framework to promote integrated rights-based, gender sensitive SRHR services, UNFPA supported a number of policy studies and analysis including 1) Gap analysis that identified challenges on fragmented SRH services; 2) Study on SRH sub-accounts which identified gaps and priorities for expansion of health insurance for SRHR coverage; 3) Literature review of SRH policy frameworks from both developed and developing countries. Evidence-based policy dialogues and symposiums were organized in partnership with the National Health Commission (NHC), the George Institute for Global Health, and the China Preventive Medicine Association to advocate a life course approach for SRH services, unmet needs for SRH information and services among unmarried young people, and integration of family planning into maternal health services in China.
- Building on evidence and advocacy, the comprehensive SRH policy framework titled “*Strategic Framework for Achieving 2030 Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in China*” was developed by the National Center for Women and Children’s Health (NCWCH) and other national partners under the leadership of the NHC. The framework employs rights-based, gender sensitive and life course approaches and emphasizes essential SRHR service areas including maternal health, family planning, HIV and STIs prevention and treatment, prevention and management of cervical cancer and breast cancer, and infertility. The policy framework prioritizes sexual reproductive health needs of vulnerable populations including unmarried young people, middle-aged and elderly people, women with disabilities, migrant populations, and highlights the importance of the health sector’s response to gender-based violence, and SRH services in humanitarian settings. The strategic framework will inform formulation of long-

term policies, programmes and guidelines and contribute to attainment of universal access to SRHR as outlined in the SDGs and the Healthy China 2030 Plan.

2. Strengthened advocacy and technical support for a rights-based approach to family planning, in line with the ICPD principles.

- In partnership with the NHC and the China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC), UNFPA has advocated and engaged in policy dialogues for a rights-based family planning based on findings and results of assessments and studies such as a feasibility study on provision of contraceptive services as part of the basic public health programme. UNFPA also provided technical assistance for the development of a postnatal family planning guidelines which was informed by a pilot jointly conducted by the China Maternal and Child Health Association (CMCHA) and the NHC in selected counties of four provinces.

3. Enabled policy environment for midwifery profession development

- UNFPA has collaborated with the CMCHA and the Public Health School of Peking University on strengthening policy environment for the midwifery profession development, focusing on evidence generation and research, policy advice, advocacy and awareness raising. National standards for core competence of midwives were developed in line with the international standards recommended by the International Confederation of Midwives and the standards have been used by midwifery training institutions. Several studies such as a midwifery workforce survey conducted in Zhejiang province and a national career ladder study, were supported by UNFPA and evidence generated through these studies have been used for policy advocacy to establish midwifery as a medical profession within the health workforce in China. However, continuous advocacy in this field remains a priority.

4. Improving access to sexual and reproductive health services for vulnerable populations including ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.

- A donor government funded project for the period of 2019-2021 is being implemented to contribute to the eradication of poverty and universal access to SRHR among vulnerable populations, particularly ethnic minorities and as well as poor rural populations in Qinghai and Shanxi provinces. By end of 2021, the project would have demonstrated how improved local capacity fosters enhanced provision of comprehensive, rights based and quality SRHR for vulnerable populations through reaching the target populations with SRHR information, education and services for achieving better SRH outcomes. The project will provide local evidence and experience for integrated SRH services, including FP services, for the most vulnerable groups, which will be used for policy advocacy and scale up.
- As a part of the United Nations Partnership for the Promotion of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) Project in China, UNFPA has been promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls with disabilities through a number of initiatives, including a literature review on the SRH status of persons with disabilities by the Institute of Population Research at Peking University; development of Disability Equity Training (DET) modules on SRHR and use of these modules in training workshops at sub-national level in partnership with Marie Stopes International China; and development and dissemination of a policy brief on SRHR of women and young persons with disabilities together with Handicap International China. UNFPA is partnering with the China Disabled Persons Federation and Rehabilitation International for advocating and promoting SRHR for women and young people with disabilities.

5. International cooperation initiatives on SRH brokered by UNFPA.

- UNFPA successfully engaged with the Government of China to include UNFPA mandate areas in its South-South Cooperation (SSC) assistance, especially maternal health and population data for development planning, and supported developing countries with the greatest needs in their applications to the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF) of China.
- During 2018-2019, four SSC projects were approved by the Government of China for funding support through UNFPA which will be contributing to improving maternal and women's health services. These projects include:
 - "Improving women's health in Sierra Leone: Reaching vulnerable women at high risk of maternal mortality and cervical cancer",

- “Improving maternal and women health services in Nepal in development and humanitarian context”,
- “Health Assistance for Women and Girls Affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai in Mozambique”, and
- “Health Assistance for Women and Girls Affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe”.
- There are two additional projects which are expected to be approved in 2020 for Nepal and Zimbabwe.

Output 2 Increased commitment by duty bearers to address young people’s rights and needs in national and sub national policies and programmes, in particular on LSBE and SRH services for marginalized youth

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
Number of provinces with participatory platforms that advocate for evidence-based youth policies and increased investments in young people, in particular marginalized adolescents and youth	0	3	Achieved through expansion of China Youth Network in 28 provinces and Dance4Life in 2 provinces.
Number of cities that are implementing youth programmes, including LSBE in line with international standards	0	6	Focus shifted to national level advocacy.
National guidelines for youth friendly and rights-based SRH services in line with international standards adopted	No	Yes	Youth friendly service activities were scaled down due to resource constraints

Key Achievements (input also from the CP Review)

1. Advocated life skills based sexuality education in China, in line with international standards

- With UNFPA technical and financial support, a *National Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) Guidance* was developed in partnership with Beijing Normal University, UNESCO China Office and a group of nationally experts, in line with the International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education. The National CSE Guidance will serve as a technical document for the implementation of sexuality education in China. Several technical documents and research related to sexuality education were prepared and conducted with support from UNFPA, including *Teachers’ Handbook on Sexuality Education for Junior High Schools*, a literature review on *Implementation of CSE in Other Countries* and a joint research with UNESCO on *Implementation of Sexuality Education in Middle Schools in China*.
- An innovative project on delivering sexuality education through live-stream technology was developed jointly by UNFPA China and Marie Stopes International China and piloted in rural areas of China. In 2019, the project reached 46,589 students from 71 cities, counties, villages in 20 provinces across China with sexuality education sessions through live streaming. The content of the CSE sessions is in line with the international and national guidelines.
- Dance4life project was implemented in partnership with the China Family Planning Association in Hubei and Guangdong Provinces, targeting school students and young migrant workers. The project provided sexuality education for 1.5 million young people over 2016-2018.

2. The Second National Youth Reproductive Health Survey is being conducted, to generate evidence for advocacy and policy dialogues on improving sexual and reproductive health education and services for adolescents and young people

- In partnership with the National Health Commission and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the *2nd National Youth Reproductive Health Survey in China* is being conducted by UNFPA and Peking University in 2020. The survey is the largest nationally representative survey focusing on adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health issues which has not been conducted in the past 10 years. Findings of the survey will contribute to policy development and advocacy.

3. Strengthened youth participatory platforms that engage young people in policy dialogues and programming

- UNFPA has provided support and technical assistance to China Youth Network, the largest youth network for advocating sexual and reproductive health and rights for young people.
- UNFPA established a partnership with Beifang International Education Group (BIEG), a private education company in China and launched an initiative to promote youth participation and leadership on youth development, SRH and gender issues and approximately 200,000 students have benefited and will continue to benefit from this initiative in the coming two years (2020-2021).
- The Youth4Youth Conference was organized in partnership with UNFPA Ghana, AfriYan, and the Ministry of Health, Ghana. The Conference served as a South-South Cooperation platform for mutual learning and knowledge exchange among young people from China and African countries.

Output 3 Enhanced policy environment in selected provinces, cities and counties to promote positive norm change to address gender discrimination, GBV and harmful practices, such as GBSS

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
Number of provinces that support the implementation of multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms in response to GBV	0	3	Not achieved Focus shifted to national level advocacy for generation of GBV data
Number of sectoral guidelines for implementation of National Law against Family Violence developed with UNFPA support	0	2	Focus shifted to national level advocacy on the introduction of the Essential Services Package
Existence of provincial action plans to scale up successful community-based governance models that address the root causes of GBSS	0	2	Expected to be achieved. Anhui, Hubei, and Guangxi provinces expressed a willingness to scale up the project initiative implemented from 2016-2018.
Number of cities and counties where GBV prevention programmes involving men and boys are implemented with the support of civil society organizations	1	3	Due to financial constraints focus shifted to national level support to the China White Ribbon Volunteers Network established in over 30 cities in China, building their capacity

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP Review)

1. Strengthened effective implementation of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law of China

- Implementation of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law came into effect on March 1, 2016. In partnership with the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) and UN Women, the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls subjected to Violence (ESP) was introduced and launched in 2017 with the participation of key stakeholders and it is used as a reference material for development of sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the law. Evidence-based advocacy events were conducted targeting key related government ministries which increased their awareness on multi-sectoral coordination to prevent and respond to Domestic Violence (DV).
- International tools and methodologies on collection and analysis of data on violence against women (VAW) and gender based violence (GBV) were introduced in China through advocacy and sensitization workshops with participation of national and government experts, researchers and practitioners. As a result, a China National Survey on Women's Status planned for 2020 includes improved questions on GBV in line with international standards.
- Evidence was generated through policy research and studies for advocacy and policy dialogues to promote gender equality and response to GBV in China. A field study on the status of Anti-Domestic Violence Law implementation in

2 counties in China was conducted. It highlighted experience and challenges of the law implementation in practice and put forward recommendations to improve the law enforcement. International experiences and practices on promotion of women's equal employment were documented and policy recommendations were provided to the Government of China to promote women's equal employment and eliminate gender discrimination in response to the implementation of the universal two-child policy.

2. Strengthened effective policy response to address gender-biased sex selection (GBSS) and skewed sex ratio at birth (SRB) in China at national and sub-national levels

- Funded by the Government of Netherlands, a demonstration project addressing GBSS was successfully conducted at sub-national level in partnership with the National Health Commission and China Population and Development Research Center in selected 6 counties of 3 provinces in China. Local government officials' understanding of multi-sectoral cooperation to address the imbalanced SRB and their awareness on gender equality were increased and their capacity on gender sensitive policy making were strengthened. All 6 project counties organized training workshops (26 in total) in which about 2,872 local government officials participated. In total, 2,380 local cadres received lectures on gender equality organized locally. A multi-sectoral working committee was set up in each of the project counties led by the deputy county mayor with coordinators from various government sectors including health, civil affairs, education, public security, finance, women's federation, etc. The committees conducted reviews of existing policies and measures to eliminate gender discriminatory practices. During 2016-2018, 15 gender equality and SRB related policies were issued by the county governments in 6 project counties.
- Grassroots engagements in addressing imbalanced SRB and women's participation in village affairs have been increased through revisions of village rules and regulations in 6 project counties. During the project period (2016-2018), 546 rural communities/villages revised their gender discriminatory village rules and regulations to advance gender equality and respect women's rights, which account for over one-third (37 percent) of the total number of communities/villages in the 6 counties with the total population of one million. Changes concerned included additional articles about gender equality within village rules and regulations, prohibition of determination of fetal sex, and changes to traditional patterns of marriage and family practices. Moreover, based on advocacy on women's participation in local level decision making, a provision that women's representation in village committees should be at no less than 30% was included in many of the revised regulations.
- A number of GBSS and SRB related knowledge products were developed and shared with key stakeholders and widely disseminated at various advocacy events. These products include a policy brief on ways to achieve a more balanced SRB, a toolkit for the development of village rules and regulations from a gender equality perspective, a study on family development policy addressing GBSS, and a study on China-Vietnamese cross-border marriage. The rich experience generated by the pilot GBSS project in 6 counties has been documented for informing national policy debates as well as international discussions on GBSS.

Output 4 Increased use of evidence based analyses of population dynamics for the development of rights-based national and subnational policies, strategies and plans targeting young people, women, elderly and populations in vulnerable situations

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
Number of nationally representative socio-demographic databases that are up to date and easily accessible to facilitate mapping of socio-economic and demographic inequalities	1	3	Not achieved. However UNFPA supported data analysis and dissemination in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF.
Number of national plans developed on population and development related issues (e.g. youth, SRHR and ageing) informed by evidence-based analysis of population dynamics	2	5	5
Number of cities that have developed plans to ensure equitable access to essential services, including SRH services, among populations in vulnerable situations (e.g. migrants, youth and elderly)	2	4	3

Number of international cooperation initiatives, including knowledge sharing platforms, on population dynamics and sustainable development brokered by UNFPA	1	4	4
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Key Achievements (input also from the CP Review)

1. Improved production and dissemination of good quality, reliable and disaggregated social demographic data.

- UNFPA provided technical assistance for analysis of data and their use to inform development planning and policy-making as well as reporting on international development frameworks, including the SDG indicators. This included data analysis from the one percent population survey of 2015 and data from sectoral ministries. Several publications were prepared and disseminated such as the annual publication on statistics of Women and Men in China, thematic reports on Migrants and Youth in China based on analysis of the 2015 one percent survey data, and a review on ICPD@25 in China.

2. Supported national and sub-national population and development planning, particularly on ageing, to ensure equitable access to essential services, including SRH, among migrants, women, youth and the elderly.

- UNFPA provided technical support for development of national Population and Development Plan (2016-2030) by NDRC and the national 13th five-year plan on ageing led by the office of China National Working Commission on Ageing. The UNFPA support was in two folds: 1) situation analysis to identify the emerging priorities and recommendations for policies and programmes to address them. For the 13th five-year plan on ageing, UNFPA supported a study on "Disparities among Older Persons in China", highlighting the importance of equity for ageing. UNFPA also supported a pre-study, which recommended the principles of equity, participation and innovation, all of which were integrated in the approved plan in March 2017. After its approval, UNFPA provided support for development of a monitoring framework for the 5-year plan on ageing. UNFPA supported Chinese partners in its application for hosting the 3rd World Assembly on Ageing to be held in 2022 through conducting study missions abroad to the hosts of previous conferences and supporting development of a conference feasibility proposal.
- At sub-national level, Chongqing as the selected city government was supported for generation and consolidation of population data, conduct of population projections, as well as analysis of local population dynamics, which provided the evidence-base for local policy formulation on fertility, health, education, urbanization, among others. The explorative study in Chongqing to link population data with health data, has progressed and is demonstrating initial results, for example, reporting on use of health services and health expenditure at individual level in the pilot district. The pilot experience in Chongqing on integration of population and health data for local health development planning was documented and shared with other provinces for replication.

3. Institutionalized SSC initiatives to facilitate knowledge and experience sharing between China and other developing countries

- A Population and Development South-South Centre of Excellence (PDSSC) was officially established, with joint support of the Government of China and UNFPA in 2017. PDSSC functions as an open platform to bring together national institutions and academics to support SSTC initiatives on population and development. Since its establishment, PDSSC has organized annual capacity building workshops on population data collection, analysis and utilization with participants from developing countries who work for their government bodies, statistical offices and academic institutions. UNFPA plays a role of broker/facilitator to ensure that demand driven knowledge and experience sharing is facilitated between China and other developing countries through SSTC in the areas of population and development;
- China-Africa Annual Conferences on Population and Development have been organized successfully and institutionalized with three conferences held in Nairobi, Kenya (2017), in Guangzhou, China (2018), and in Accra, Ghana (2019). The fourth conference is planned for 2020 in China, with a ministerial segment proposed for the first time.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes[1]	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
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Outcome 1: Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, has utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services and exercised reproductive rights, free of coercion, discrimination and violence					
Number of women who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	N/A	-	N/A	-	UNFPA does not provide service delivery in China
Number of adolescents who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	N/A	-	N/A	-	UNFPA does not provide service delivery in China
Number of youth who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	N/A	-	N/A	-	UNFPA does not provide service delivery in China
Number of disabled women, adolescent and youth who have utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services	N/A	-	N/A	-	UNFPA does not provide service delivery in China
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.70%	2015	99.9%	2018	National Bureau of Statistics
Coverage of essential health services	76	2015	-	-	According to the WHO and World Bank, the scale of China UHC service coverage index (SDG 3.8.1) was 76 in 2015. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259817/9789241513555-eng.pdf;jsessionid=FAB3C428A0EF8B36A8E7249E76809FF3?sequence=1
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	N/A	-	96%	2019	https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/CN
Contraceptive prevalence rate	N/A	-	80.6%	2017	National Health and Family Planning Commission (annual statistical statement)
Unmet need for family planning (percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning)	N/A	-	4%	2019	https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/CN
Proportion of countries reporting no contraceptive stock outs in at least 60 per cent of service delivery points during the last three months	-	-	-	-	No national data available
<u>Summary of National Progress</u>					

- China achieved the MDG5 and the SDG3 global targets for the MMR which is a remarkable achievement. The national maternal mortality ratio reached 18.3/100,000 live births in 2018. Despite the overall decline in maternal mortality at the national level, there is still a widening gap between urban and rural areas. The institutional delivery rate in China has increased to over 99% in the past six years. Although cesarean section rate has dropped to 36.7% in 2018, it is relatively high compared to many countries.
- The contraceptive prevalence rate among married women is relatively high (CPR=80.6%). In terms of contraceptive methods mix, NHC data show that since 2015 the proportion of married women using long-acting irreversible contraceptive methods has been declining, while the proportion using condoms has increased significantly. Distribution of contraceptives and basic contraceptive services were included in the national basic public health service programme and provided free of charge to all people of reproductive age.
- Despite China's much improved SRH indicators, persisting socio-economic and geographic disparities remains a challenge. Reducing inequality and disparities in access to quality SRH services among vulnerable populations is a priority for the government of China.
- China has been engaging in South-South and Global Cooperation, taking into account various mechanisms, including the Belt and Road Initiative. China has also since 2015 embarked on increased structuring of its management of development assistance with the establishment of the SSC Assistance Fund (SSCAF) with a seed fund of USD3 billion, and the establishment of China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) in 2018 to oversee SSCAF.

UNFPA's Contributions

- As noted in the 2019 Country Programme Review, UNFPA has contributed to improve national policies and programmes that prioritize integrated, rights based and quality sexual and reproductive health services for all. This includes the changes in fertility policies, something for which UNFPA had been advocating in the past four country programmes. During the 8th Country Programme, UNFPA supported the development of the comprehensive SRH policy framework that is aimed at achieving universal access to integrated, rights-based and gender sensitive SRH services by 2030. There is a focus on advocacy for a voluntary client-centered family planning policy that is part of an integrated SRH service delivery system. Policy advocacy also includes supporting the establishment of midwifery as a medical profession, and support for postpartum family planning as a response to the universal two child policy.
- Building on momentum from the ICPD@25 review, UNFPA has significantly contributed to a policy discourse on rights-based family planning in China through a series of advocacy activities to mark the 25th anniversary of the ICPD and its Programme of Action, and the 40th anniversary of UNFPA's cooperation with the Government of China. At the Nairobi Summit in 2019, the Government of China was represented by an official delegation led by the Vice Minister of the National Health Commission and expressed its commitments to achieving the SDGs and the completion of the unfinished aspects of the ICPD Agenda through their incorporation into national medium and long terms development plans.
- In response to a national policy priority of eliminating health outcome disparities and in line with leaving no one behind, UNFPA has mobilized resources to support access to quality SRH through focusing on less developed western provinces. With funding support from a donor Government, a new project was launched in two western provinces in 2019 to demonstrate and advocate how increased local capacity fosters better availability and utilization of integrated, rights based, gender sensitive SRH services among vulnerable populations including women and young people of ethnic minorities as well as other poor rural residents.
- UNFPA has contributed to evidence based policy advocacy on universal access to SRH for people with disabilities (PWD) through a literature review, development of Disability Equity Training modules on SRHR and training workshops for service providers using the modules, and development and dissemination of a policy brief on SRH and PWD. This work is underpinned by the global UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. SRH and GBV issues were also advocated at the UNESCAP meeting on Advancing Disabilities-Inclusive Development in 2019.

Outcome 2: Ever adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, is empowered to have access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in all contexts

Percentage of women 15–24 years old who correctly identify both ways of preventing the sexual	14.4%	2009	NA	2019	No data available.
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transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission					The 2nd National Youth SRH survey planned for 2020 will provide data
Percentage of men 15–24 years old who correctly identify both ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	NA	2014	NA	2019	No data available. The 2nd National Youth SRH survey planned for 2020 will provide data
Number of countries that engaged adolescents and youth, including marginalized adolescents and youth, in the formulation of national sexual and reproductive health policies	N/A	2014	N/A	2019	No SRH policy that has involved young people in the formulation process.

Summary of National Progress

- In the youth development sector, the Middle-and Long-term Development Plan for Youth (2016-2025) was issued in 2016 by the All China Youth Federation. The plan aims to develop a youth development policy system and working mechanism by 2025. The youth development plan seeks to promote among other priorities equity in basic education and healthy lifestyles among young people, including prevention of drug abuse and HIV infection. At provincial level, 30 provinces have developed Youth Development Plans to outline specific focus areas for youth development in provincial contexts.
- The Healthy China 2030 Plan has also included education on safe sex among unmarried youth as a key area. On prevention of HIV and AIDS, the State Council of China has issued several guidelines, requesting line ministries to include HIV education (related to sexuality education) and services in the basic education system and health services for young people respectively. However, young people's access to sexuality education and youth friendly SRHR services is limited. This particularly affects unmarried youth.
- China Family Planning Association, a key non-governmental organization in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights has prioritized adolescent sexual and reproductive health in the past years. CFPA has doubled its financial support to university based youth networks to promote information on safe sex, preventing unintended pregnancies, HIV and AIDS. The newly endorsed 5-year strategy of CFPA includes a goal to ensure every young person in China has access to quality information and education on sexual and reproductive health and rights by 2025.

UNFPA's Contributions

- As noted in the Country Programme Review, UNFPA has supported China Family Planning Association and China Youth Network to strengthen youth participation and to provide life skills based SRH information and education to young people. Specifically, UNFPA has supported China Youth Network to expand its network to more than 200 universities in order to advocate for sexual and reproductive health and rights for young people. UNFPA has also supported China Youth Network to document its experience and share it both nationally and internationally.
- UNFPA has supported the development of several documents related to sexuality education in China, such as the National CSE Guidance and Teachers Handbook on Sexuality Education for Junior High Schools. These documents have provided young people and school teachers with information and knowledge on the prevention of unintended pregnancies, HIV and AIDS, and gender based violence.
- UNFPA has supported several research inquiries to generate evidence on adolescent sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS for policy development and advocacy, such as the development of provincial level Youth Development Plans. Specifically, UNFPA has supported research on understanding sexuality education implementation in middle schools in China, and literature reviews on the good practices of CSE implementation in selected countries. Both research findings have been presented to relevant governmental agencies as evidence for policy advocacy.
- UNFPA, in partnership with UNESCO, has convened several national level CSE forums to gather key stakeholders in the area of sexuality education, including senior government officials, to discuss the lessons learnt in implementing sexuality education projects in China and to scale up and enhance sexuality education programmes.
- UNFPA has worked with Marie Stopes International China Office to develop and pilot an innovative initiative on provision of CSE using live streaming technology for young people in remote areas and the results have been positive for further scale up.

Outcome 3: Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings					
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	N/A	2017	N/A	2019	No nationally representative data available
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	N/A	2017	N/A	2019	No nationally representative data available
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	N/A	2017	N/A	2019	No national representative data available
Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Yes	2017	Yes	2019	In general, China has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men to SRH care, information and education
Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	N/A	2017	N/A	2019	No nationally representative data available

Summary of National Progress

- Gender equality and women's development have been integrated in China's national development plans and policies including the 13th Five-year Plan for National Economic and Social Development (2016). In September 2019, the State Council reviewed progress of women's development over the past 70 years and reaffirmed that gender equality is one of the core elements of the fundamental national policies, reflecting gender equality as a policy objective.
- Sex ratio at birth (SRB) in China has been at a high level since the 1980s and peaked at 121.2 in 2004 and slowly fell to 113.5 in 2015 and 111.9 in 2017. The government of China has taken policy measures with multi-sectoral participation to address the skewed SRB including improving the legal environment to prohibit illegal fetal sex determination and sex-selective abortion and conducting the "Care for Girls" campaign with the objective to improve the well-being of girls.
- China has taken important legal steps to combat violence against women and trafficking, with the approval of the Anti-Domestic Violence (DV) Law and the issuance of the China's Action Plan against Human Trafficking (2013-2020). The Anti-Domestic Law came into effect on 1 March, 2016 with clearly defined legal interventions and stipulated actions from the courts and the police. However, barriers to ending violence against women and achieving gender equality arise from negative gender stereotypes and social norms. Much more needs to be done to engage men and boys in the prevention of GBV.

UNFPA's Contributions

- UNFPA has provided technical assistance and conducted evidence-based advocacy for the implementation of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law of China through introduction of the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls subjected to Violence (ESP), advocacy events targeting key related government ministries for multi-sectoral coordination to prevent and respond to domestic violence and review and sharing of experience and lessons learned from the Anti-Domestic Violence Law implementation.
- UNFPA has supported evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue to foster increased attention to gender-based violence (GBV). UNFPA has supported policy research and studies for evidence generation and produced knowledge products for advocacy and policy discussion to promote gender equality and response to GBV and GBSS. UNFPA has provided technical assistance for improving GBV data collection and analysis using international tools and methodologies on measuring GBV prevalence.
- UNFPA has supported the China White Ribbon Volunteers Network (CWRVN) – a civil society organization to advocate for the involvement of men and boys in GBV prevention programmes.
- UNFPA has contributed to the increasing normalization of China's skewed sex ratio at birth by supporting county government-led community mobilization efforts to change norms of son preference. UNFPA has facilitated international exchange and dialogue on experience-sharing, lessons learnt, and good practices on the implementation of SDG5 and in addressing GBSS and the imbalanced SRB between China and other countries through international conferences, study tours, and cross-country joint research.

Outcome 4: Everyone, everywhere, is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development					
Proportion of countries that: (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census during the last 10 years	Yes	2010	Yes	2020	Population census planned for 2020
Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration	Yes	2010	Yes	2020	As per government legislation on birth registration
Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 80 per cent death registration	-	-	-	-	No national data available

Proportion of population expected to be counted as per 2020 census round schedule (2015-2024), that is actually counted	100%	2010	100%	2020	The 2010 census reported an underreporting rate at 0.12%.
Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	N/A	-	N/A	-	No data available. Internationally, this is a Tier III indicator.
Proportion of countries that have a national urban policy or regional development plan that responds to population dynamics	Yes	2014	Yes	2020	A new-type urbanization plan was released in 2014, covering the period 2014-2020.
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	100%	2016	100%	2020	As per government legislation on birth registration

Summary of National Progress

- China is facing multiple population and development challenges including low fertility, rapid ageing, huge migration and rapid urbanization. Total fertility level has been below the replacement level of 2.1 since the mid-1990s and is currently estimated to be around 1.6. The population of China is rapidly ageing, with the proportion of people aged 65 and over increasing from 5.6% in 1990, to 7.0% in 2000 and 10.8% in 2016. China has the largest domestic migrant population and the total number of migrant population was well above 240 million in 2018, either migrating from rural to urban areas or between cities. In this context, the Government of China has been implementing a number of plans and policies including the National Population and Development Plan for 2016-2030, the 13th Five-year Plan on Ageing, and the New-type of Urbanization Plan (2016-2020), among others and continuously ensured that population factors are incorporated into economic and social development policies, plans and strategies.
- A very recent development has been the issuance of a national mid-to-long term plan in November 2019, focusing on developing a policy system to support active national responses to ageing.
- The statistical capacity in China has increased significantly over time. As per the statistical capacity score by World Bank (refer to <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=Statistical-capacity-indicators>) which assesses national statistical capacity using four dimensions (methodology, data sources, periodicity and timeliness) and 25 criteria, China has moved from 58 in 2006 to 80 in 2016, representing a significant progress over the 10 years.

UNFPA's Contributions

- UNFPA provided policy advisory services for the development of rights-based national and sub-national plans and strategies with a particular focus on ageing, urbanization, migration, SRH, gender and youth, and targeting at improved access to essential social services.
- UNFPA contributed to national population and development planning through its interventions at the sub-national level, which improved availability of integrated data for local planning. Chongqing was one of the municipalities selected for piloting on production of local population projections, integrated population and health data, and undertaking analysis on population dynamics for local development planning. PADIS-INT, the projection software used for building capacity of experts from developing countries on population projections, was selected by the UN SSC Office as one of the global good practices for SSC in 2019.
- UNFPA has provided technical assistance and policy advisory services for the formulation of rights-based plans, strategies and policies in order to better incorporate equity dimensions into the national ageing planning process, including in particular the development, monitoring and evaluation of national 13th five-year plan on ageing. UNFPA has facilitated international and/or south-south cooperation on ageing, including in particular exploring the possibility and advanced

preparations for China to host the 2022 Third UN International Conference on Ageing. In 2017, UNFPA also co-organized an international conference on low fertility. The meeting discussed opportunities and challenges to individuals, families, society and the economy in low-fertility settings, and enabled experience-sharing among countries that have experienced similar situations and their policy responses to low fertility.

- UNFPA supported institutional capacity building for the production and dissemination of reliable disaggregated socio-demographic data and the conduct of a high-quality census in 2020. It includes data disaggregation by sex and other aspects of vulnerability, production and prioritization of SDG indicators through the use of multiple data sources, including household surveys as well as sector based administrative records. As a result, the concept of sex-disaggregated data has become widely accepted by the national statistical system and more indicators have now been disaggregated and there is an established mechanism to produce the data collected.
- Support has been provided related to China's preparation for the 2020 round of population census with a greater role for administrative population data, leading to a register-based census in the long run, and the use of online survey instruments in the 2020 census, which will be the first time in China's census history.

D. Country Programme Resources							As of 13 March,2020		
SP Outcome Choose only those relevant to your CP	Regular Resource (Planned, Ceiling and Expenditure) USD in million			Others (Planned, Allocation and Expenditure) USD in million			Total (Planned, Ceiling/Allocation and Expenditure) USD in million		
Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, has utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services and exercised reproductive rights, free of coercion, discrimination and violence	4.5	3.29	3.25	2.5	1.32	1.17	7.0	4.61	4.42
Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, is empowered to have access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in all contexts	2.5	1.56	1.54	1.5	1.02	0.93	4.0	2.58	2.47
Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings	2.0	0.44	0.43	1.0	0.61	0.56	3.0	1.05	0.99
Everyone, everywhere, is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development	5.0	2.43	2.38	2.5	0.10	0.04	7.5	2.53	2.42
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency	1.0	0.37	0.35	-	-	-	1.0	0.37	0.35
Total	15.0	8.09	7.95	7.5	3.05	2.70	22.5	11.14	10.65

Note:

Planned: figure in the CPD

Ceiling: regular resources distributed by the UNFPA HQs

Allocation: Non-core resources mobilized by the CO and allocated in the system by the UNFPA HQ.

Expenditure in 2020 is the estimated figure based on 2019 IR.

The data is generated from the Cognos as of 13 March 2020.
