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**UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters**

**United Nations Population Fund**

**Country programme document for China**

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance: \$21.0 million: \$7.7 million from regular resources and \$13.3 million through co-financing modalities or other resources

Programme period: Five years (2021-2025)

Cycle of assistance: Ninth

Category per decision 2017/23: Pink

Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025

Proposed indicative assistance (in millions of \$):

Programme outcome areas		Regular resources	Other resources	Total
Outcome 1	Sexual and reproductive health	2.4	5.0	7.4
Outcome 2	Adolescents and youth	1.3	3.2	4.5
Outcome 3	Gender equality and women's empowerment	1.5	2.1	3.6
Outcome 4	Population dynamics	1.6	3.0	4.6
Programme coordination and assistance		0.9	--	0.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>

## I. Programme rationale

1. China's social and economic progress in the last four decades established it as an upper-middle income country and the second largest economy in the world. While still the world's largest developing country with 1.4 billion people, it is undergoing a transition from a development model centred around rapid economic growth to one that prioritizes balanced pursuit of high quality development, in close alignment with the global 2030 Agenda.

2. Notwithstanding China's progress in eradicating extreme poverty by 2020, achieving universal basic education for all since the early 1990s and reducing maternal mortality rate by more than 75 per cent between 1990 and 2018 to 18.3 per 100,000 live births, a number of difficult long-standing and emerging challenges persist that threaten its full implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda.

3. One major challenge identified by the recently completed United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) is China's demography. Since 1990, the total fertility rate of Chinese women has averaged 1.6 and in 2019, a total of 14.6 million births were registered, the lowest in six decades. With life expectancy rising from 69.1 years in 1990 to 77.0 years in 2018, the proportion of the population aged 65 or above has risen steadily from 7.0 per cent in 2000 to 12.6 per cent in 2019, and would reach 26.1 per cent by 2050. The proportion of the urban population has risen from 29.0 per cent in 1995 to 59.6 per cent in 2018 and is expected to exceed 70 per cent by 2030. This combination of sustained low fertility, rapid ageing and rapid urbanization is a new historical experience for China and commensurate policy responses that respect ICPD principles are urgently required.

4. Unbalanced and inadequate development of sexual and reproductive health services still exist in China. Alongside overall decline in maternal mortality at the national level, there is a widening gap between urban and rural areas, and between the east and the west. For example, the ratio for Qinghai province in the west (25.6 per 100,000 live births in 2018) is comparatively higher than the national average. Access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services for vulnerable populations such as unmarried youth has room to improve. In spite of a national contraceptive prevalence of 86.1 per cent, there were 9 million abortions in 2018, with about 40 percent among unmarried female youth, reflecting their high unmet need for family planning. Comprehensive sexuality education and youth-friendly SRH services for young people are limited in coverage, while more voices from marginalized youth communities can be included in the decision-making process on major youth development issues.

5. Despite progress in tackling gender inequality, gender-based violence and discrimination persist. On average, women earn less than men in comparable positions and spend three times as much time on unpaid care work as men. 'Son preference' has led to gender-biased sex selection (GBSS), resulting in a skewed sex ratio at birth which despite recent annual declines remained high at 111.9 boys born for every 100 girls in 2017. A 2011 national survey indicated about a quarter of married Chinese women had experienced domestic violence. In response, the Anti-Domestic Violence Law was enacted in 2016 but its full implementation needs to be strengthened. There is currently no national law on sexual harassment or sexual violence.

6. China has relatively strong institutional capacity for collecting socioeconomic, demographic and environmental data. Different government agencies sometimes utilize divergent methodologies, making it difficult to access and analyse generated data. China presently needs to improve its collection of official data for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators when considering specific target groups as reflected in the lack of up-to-date, nationally representative data on youth sexual behaviour. Augmenting existing official data with data from Big Data platforms and specialized surveys, would enable coverage of additional SDG indicators, and disaggregated analysis of SDG progress.

7. China has become an important participant in South-South and global cooperation (SSGC) with other developing countries. China is committed to enhancing international

development cooperation needed for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda through working with the United Nations and other partners. It has since 2015 increased its structuring of foreign aid management through the establishing the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF) with a sum of \$3 billion, and China International Development Cooperation Agency in 2018 to oversee the Fund. This provides an opportunity to achieve the ICPD Agenda in China and other developing countries as a contribution to the achievement of the SDGs.

8. Implemented at national level, the eighth UNFPA country programme (2016-2020) contributed significantly to national efforts at expanding access to comprehensive rights-based family planning and SRH programmes for vulnerable youth and women. It effectively used generation and strategic dissemination of new research and evidence to promote ‘smart and equitable ageing’ within policy discourses and programme planning at the national and sub-national levels. It supported the eradication of GBSS through community mobilization efforts to change social norms that are supportive of son preference in the three worst affected provinces (Anhui, Guangxi and Hubei), an effort that has been acknowledged by governmental and donor partners as contributing to the increasing normalization of China’s skewed sex ratio at birth since 2016. It supported China’s SSGC efforts to improve maternal health and population and development planning in other developing countries especially in Africa.

9. An independent country programme review and thematic evaluation of UNFPA support to SSGC indicated the need to: (a) enhance the strategic direction of the programme in line with national development priorities, ICPD Programme of Action and the SDGs, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and population and development, utilizing gender equality and leaving no one behind as underpinning principles; (b) better address the unmet need for SRH services for young people and women in vulnerable situations; (c) strengthen synergies between subnational level demonstration projects around gender violence and sex selection, low fertility/ageing and unmet SRH needs of vulnerable women and young people, and national policy advocacy; (d) enhance national capacity for generation and utilization of disaggregated data for supporting a life cycle approach to ageing and tracking of SDG progress; (e) develop a more strategic bi-directional approach to support China’s SSGC for the achievement of the ‘three zeros’ in other developing countries and in China; and (f) diversify and consolidate longer term strategic partnerships to address emerging needs.

10. The proposed ninth country programme is based on two outcomes of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for China (2021-2025), which has been largely formulated and nearly finalized on the basis of the CCA and extensive consultations with key stakeholders, especially the Government. With UNFPA active involvement, the new UNSDCF has prioritized issues that are core to the UNFPA mandate including a life-cycle approach to demographic transition, addressing gender-based and other forms of discrimination, reducing vulnerability, supporting young people’s wholesome transition to adulthood, improving equitable and high-quality public services including health for all, and addressing the lack of disaggregated data, and enhancing support for SDG attainment in China and other developing countries.

11. The UNSDCF is designed to enable China achieve integrated social, environmental and economic development under the 2030 Agenda. The ninth country programme will draw on UNFPA comparative advantage around population data, youth development, gender equality, and a rights-based approach to development to contribute to the delivery of the UNSDCF by supporting China’s efforts to realize universal access to SRHR through a life cycle approach and mutually beneficial SSGC. UNFPA will actively participate in joint United Nations-government initiatives to promote innovative public-private partnerships for sustainable institutional responses to rapid ageing. As a co-lead of the United Nations Theme Group on Gender, UNFPA will collaborate with United Nations partner organizations to support the development of multisectoral coordination mechanisms for the effective implementation of the 2016 Anti-Domestic Violence Law. These contributions

draw on the UNFPA global network of expertise and alliances as well as long-standing development cooperation with China.

12. Since 2020, COVID-19 has spread rapidly around the world, posing a severe challenge to global public health security and having a profound impact on global development cooperation. UNFPA will use its resources and work with other relevant United Nations agencies to strengthen post-pandemic cooperation with China in prevention and control of public health emergencies.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The new programme is informed by China's long-term vision of transitioning from rapid economic growth to high-quality, people-centred development encapsulated in the National Plan of Action on the SDGs. The thrust of the Decade of Action (2020-2030) for achieving the SDGs for China is rapid progress towards balanced and equitable development. The programme will contribute to China's SDG ambition through the achievement of the three transformative results – zero unmet need for voluntary family planning, zero preventable maternal deaths, and zero gender-based violence against women and girls – by supporting the actualization of main objectives of the UNSDCF 2021-2025, the Healthy China Action Plan (2019-2030), and China's national commitments from the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, to complete unfinished aspects of the ICPD agenda through their incorporation into national medium and long-term development plans.

14. Informed by the most recent evaluative evidence on the eighth country programme, the new programme was formulated after extensive consultations with national government, implementing and strategic partners, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), youth networks, media and other stakeholders.

15. The programme will focus on reducing prevalent inequalities in accessibility and quality of public services and programmes, through advocating integrated rights-based, gender-sensitive and comprehensive SRH programmes for the most vulnerable populations especially unmarried youth. It will facilitate SSGC between China and other developing countries in support of SRH improvement, thereby strengthening global partnerships for SDG attainment (SDG 17).

16. UNFPA will play a convening role on major aspects of the unfinished ICPD agenda in China, including youth SRHR and sexuality education, equity and quality of care in SRH services, low fertility, ageing and multisectoral responses to gender-based violence. It will do so through high level policy dialogues, policy advisory and technical assistance, evidence generation (especially on health inequities) strategic media communication, piloting of innovative approaches, facilitation of multi-stakeholder partnerships, seminars and other platforms, including United Nations theme groups.

17. The programme will be implemented at the national and subnational levels to catalyse effective policy responses to identified SRHR gaps and needs. It will provide advocacy and capacity development to government, civil society and private-sector institutions to strengthen adherence to SRHR-related national and global commitments through revision and implementation of laws, policies and strategies. It will prioritize effective knowledge exchange and capacity transfers between China and other developing countries by leveraging UNFPA global and regional networks, knowledge repositories, and platforms for mutually beneficial progress towards the SDGs and the ICPD agenda.

18. UNFPA will strengthen relationships with key policy makers and influencers with a view to leveraging their support for the full implementation of the ICPD Agenda. UNFPA will intensively diversify strategic partnerships with governmental agencies, CSOs, academia, think tanks and the private sector so as to leverage development financing, advocate for universal access to SRH and reproductive rights, and promote SSC in accordance with principles of respect for national sovereignty and leadership, horizontality and equality, non-conditionality, mutual benefit and complementarity to North-South cooperation as affirmed by the second UN High-Level Conference on SSC in 2019.

19. UNFPA will mobilize private-sector resources to support programme efforts around reducing disparities in access to quality SRH services, enabling a life-cycle approach to healthy and productive ageing, youth SRHR and empowerment, and fostering a bi-directional approach to China's SSGC initiatives. UNFPA will strengthen engagements with influential media platforms to promote the ICPD Programme of Action in a sustained manner. UNFPA will also coordinate its activities with other United Nations organizations in leading efforts at developing rights-based knowledge solutions and cutting-edge policy proposals in support of the government's quest for sustainable institutional responses to low fertility, rapid ageing, gender inequality, multi-dimensional poverty, and the rights of vulnerable population groups. This will entail active participation in joint United Nations SDGs financing initiatives (entailing collaboration with key development actors like the World Bank, Asia Development Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank), joint United Nations research and advocacy interventions, and high-level review meetings.

20. The new programme directly contributes to these two UNSDCF outcomes by achieving three associated outputs and three fully-aligned UNFPA-specific outputs as detailed in the results and resources framework:

*UNSDCF Outcome 1.* By 2025, more people in China – especially left-behind groups – across the lifecycle benefit from the transition from a 'high-speed' development model to a 'high-quality' development model through equitable and higher-quality public services and social protection systems, and are better able to live their lives with well-being, dignity and free from gender-based and all kinds of discrimination.

*UNSDCF Outcome 6.* China's international development and humanitarian cooperation more effectively contributes to SDG attainment and aligns with the principles of the 2030 Agenda, including reaching those furthest behind.

#### **A. Sexual and reproductive health and rights**

21. *Output 1 (UNFPA-specific): National policies and programmes to enable women and young people, particularly groups left behind, to access high-quality, rights-based, gender responsive, affordable SRH services are strengthened.*

22. In response to the national priority of eliminating wide health disparities, and in pursuit of the three transformative results and the 2030 Agenda goal of leaving no one behind, the programme will strengthen the policy environment to enable vulnerable women and young people to access integrated and high-quality SRH services, with a focus on rural areas in less developed provinces in western China, to support China's Nairobi Summit commitment on completing the unfinished aspects of the ICPD agenda by: (a) providing technical assistance to integrated, rights-based and gender-sensitive high-quality SRH programmes that meet the needs of the most vulnerable women and young people; (b) using newly generated evidence and advocacy through the United Nations Health Theme Group to engage in policy dialogues with health authorities to strengthen essential SRH services package for universal health coverage; (c) offering evidence-based advocacy and technical guidance to emergency management authorities and the National Health Commission on sustaining the accessibility of vulnerable women and young people to high-quality SRH services during health emergencies like the COVID-19 outbreak and natural disasters and fostering community resilience; and (d) promoting midwifery as an autonomous health profession to enhance the quality of SRH services especially in underserved areas.

23. *Output 2 (UNSDCF Output 6.1): The Government and other Chinese institutions have strengthened capacity to design and deliver evidence-informed development and humanitarian cooperation, which is in line with international economic, social, and environmental sustainability standards and priorities of partner countries and other stakeholders.*

24. To enhance the effectiveness of China's SSGC efforts to support SDG attainment by other developing countries in line with the core 2030 Agenda principles, the programme will: (a) share and exchange UNFPA guidelines and international human rights standards on development cooperation through capacity building workshops and policy dialogues;

(b) advocate for key ICPD agenda and SDG issues for enhanced attention within China's development cooperation efforts; (c) support the collation and dissemination of good practices from China's SSC with other developing countries around key SRH and population and development issues; and (d) promote two-way SSC-based sharing of development knowledge and expertise including through the shared learning.

25. *Output 3 (UNFPA-specific): China and UNFPA have strengthened global and South-South cooperation and partnerships for the achievement of the unfinished agenda of ICPD Programme of Action and the SDGs in China and other developing countries.*

26. Given China's increasing profile as an SSGC partner, the programme will facilitate enhanced alignment of China's development cooperation to partner countries' SDG-focused priorities and promote two-way partnerships by: (a) facilitating SSC projects between China and other developing countries through China's SSCAF and other aid modalities to support maternal mortality reduction, evidence-based population analysis and projection, and reproductive health commodity security in those countries; (b) facilitating capacity transfer and experience-sharing between China and other developing countries to harness knowledge solutions that can help address policy gaps around youth sexuality education and multisectoral responses to gender-based violence; (c) fostering alliances between governmental, academic, and private sector organizations in China and those of other developing countries to broaden support for the ICPD Agenda; and (d) supporting selected national institutions in China to actively participate in SSC on key ICPD-related issues.

## **B. Adolescents and youth**

27. *Output 1 (UNFPA-specific): Improved evidence and policy environment to address young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights, with a focus on marginalized young people.*

28. This output, which advances the objectives of China's Mid-Term Youth Development Plan (2016-2026) and 3-Year HIV Transmission Control Plan (2019-2022), will boost China's human capital by improving the well-being and productivity of its young people. This will be achieved by: (a) providing evidence-based advocacy and technical assistance to inform the design and implementation of policies, programmes and innovative information technology-based solutions on life skills-based sexuality education to prevent unplanned pregnancy, STIs/HIV and promote gender-equitable attitudes among unmarried and marginalized young people; (b) strengthening advocacy capacity of youth networks and enabling their greater participation in policy dialogues on youth SRH, SDGs, gender equality, and human rights; (c) generating and strategically utilizing evidence on youth SRH to advocate for supportive policies for the expansion of youth-friendly SRH services for marginalized youth populations; and (d) promoting innovative youth-to-youth partnerships, knowledge exchange platforms and SSGC between China and other developing countries around youth SRH, sustainable development and other emerging issues.

## **C. Gender equality and women's empowerment**

29. *Output 1 (UNSDCF Output 1.4): The Government has strengthened capacity to develop and implement evidence-based laws, policies and programmes to reduce violence, exclusion and gender-based and other forms of discrimination*

30. UNFPA will contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, by ensuring that women and girls in need of protection and care, receive high-quality comprehensive preventative and response services, and by collaborating with partners to promote positive social norm change among partners, families, communities and service providers to support the realisation of gender equality and women's rights. The programme will address the need for effective prevention of and responses to gender-based violence and harmful practices including GBSS by: (a) in coordination with common chapter partner United Nations agencies and other members of the United Nations Gender Theme Group, advocating and supporting the establishment of functional multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms for implementation of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law and documenting best practices that

are in line with the ICPD agenda and the SDG framework; (b) generating new evidence on the drivers and consequences of gender-based violence and GBSS; (c) providing evidence-based technical advice to main national partners for promotion of positive evidence-based social norm change to eliminate gender-based violence, discriminatory gender norms and harmful practices including son preference; (d) facilitating cross-country knowledge exchange and SSGC on effective responses to GBSS. and (e) strengthening survivor-centred response to gender-based violence through technical guidance for the development of health service guidelines in line with the essential services package for women and girls subject to violence.

#### **D. Population dynamics**

31. *Output 1 (UNSDCF Output 1.1): The Government has strengthened capacity to design and implement quality, gender-responsive and evidence-based policies and programmes to address China's demographic transition.*

32. This output directly supports the actualization of the National Strategy to Actively Respond to Population Ageing by: (a) providing policy analysis and technical support to enable government to better respond to low fertility and rapid ageing by employing a rights-based life-cycle approach for intensified investments in human capital to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth; (b) conducting disaggregated evidence analysis and policy dialogues to promote adequate attention to the advancement of sexual and reproductive health and rights of individuals, gender equality and equitable access to social, health, and lifelong learning services within national strategies to address low fertility and challenges associated with rapid ageing; (c) advocating for and supporting the generation of reliable and accessible disaggregated population data in collaboration with the common chapter United Nations agencies to address emerging issues around low fertility, migration, urbanization, multi-dimensional poverty and rights-based tracking of SDG progress, with a focus on left-behind groups so as to fill some of the data gaps related to the prioritized UNFPA SDG indicators; and (d) engendering non-traditional partnerships (including with the private sector) around ageing, population and development planning, and innovations in population data analysis and use.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

33. UNFPA and the Government of China, through the Ministry of Commerce as the coordinating entity, will be jointly responsible for management of the programme, and will plan, monitor and evaluate programme implementation in accordance with UNFPA guidelines and procedures, using results-based management and corresponding accountability frameworks. UNFPA will contribute to the UNSDCF coordination mechanisms by actively participating in the joint UNSDCF Steering Committee to be co-chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Commerce, and in United Nations Results Groups and Theme Groups for ensuring effective coordination of the UNSDCF implementation, review and reporting.

34. Alongside deepening programming collaborations with long standing strategic partners, UNFPA will rely on relevant implementing partners with the capacity to conduct high-quality implementation. The programme will facilitate technical partnerships between Chinese national institutions and counterpart institutions in SSGC partner-countries for additional expertise in addressing specific knowledge and capacity gaps. In the event of unforeseen emergencies such as a novel disease outbreak, UNFPA may, in consultation with Government, re-programme activities to respond to emergency needs.

35. Country office staff will provide technical, operational and programme expertise to implement the programme, with additional support from the regional office, UNFPA headquarters, joint United Nations working groups, and external partners. UNFPA will ensure that an appropriate mix of skills for effective management of the programme exists in the country office.

36. A major risk to the success of the programme is that UNFPA may fail to mobilize the expertise needed to provide the cutting-edge policy and strategic advice the Government needs on the complex SRH and population dynamics challenges facing it. To mitigate this risk, UNFPA will continuously build its country office staff's skills to better match the evolving needs of China and will strategically leverage expertise from UNFPA regional office and headquarters, the United Nations system in China as well as international technical exchanges. Another risk is that UNFPA may be limited by resource constraints to fully implement the programme with the COVID-19 pandemic-associated global economic downturn. Thus, leveraging resources from longstanding and other strategic partners will be critical.

37. UNFPA active involvement in eight United Nations Theme Groups and Task Teams which contributes to joint learning and advocacy initiatives will provide ample opportunities to leverage additional expertise for delivery of the country programme and achievement of United Nations collective results especially around ageing, disability, gender inequality and health inequity.

38. This country programme document outlines UNFPA 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 the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNFPA programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

39. The Ministry of Commerce and UNFPA will ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the programme for tracking results for learning, adaptive management of the programme and accountability for implemented resources. This will take place through annual programme review meetings to assess progress and contribution to outcomes results and national development priorities, based on data from the national statistical system.

40. UNFPA will provide the required data on its contributions to the UNSDCF to the Ministry of Commerce, which is also responsible for monitoring the implementation of the framework. For the 17 priority SDG indicators of UNFPA, reports against each related UNSDCF outcome and output will be provided to the United Nations monitoring and evaluation task team for its preparation of the United Nations country team's annual UNSDCF progress report.

41. An end of programme evaluation will be conducted in the penultimate year of the country programme with a view to highlighting innovation, sharing good practices, and ensuring accountability for programme results. UNFPA will also contribute to joint monitoring of UNSDCF as an active member of the United Nations monitoring and evaluation task team, including an evaluation of the UNSDCF planned for 2024.

42. Results-based management will be applied to the monitoring and evaluation of the programme, using a well-defined results framework. A costed monitoring and evaluation implementation plan with measurement tools will be developed and implemented to systematically obtain data on outcome and output indicators.

## RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR CHINA (2021-2025)

<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> The goal of Healthy China 2030 Strategy is to maintain a healthy population, focusing on the lifelong needs of all people by providing equitable, accessible, comprehensive, and continuous care to achieve better health.</p> <p>China's commitment to support equitable and balanced global development is reflected in the National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. China provides South-South Cooperation assistance to developing countries, particularly low-income countries, making important contributions to global implementation of the 2030 Agenda.</p>				
<p><b>UNSDCF OUTCOMES INVOLVING UNFPA:</b> UNSDCF OUTCOME 1: By 2025, more people in China - especially left-behind groups - across the lifecycle benefit from the transition from a 'high-speed' development model to a 'high-quality' development model through equitable and higher quality public services and social protection systems, and are better able to live their lives with well-being, dignity and free from gender-based and all kinds of discrimination.</p> <p>UNSDCF OUTCOME 6: China's international development and humanitarian cooperation more effectively contributes to SDG attainment and aligns with the principles of the 2030 Agenda, including reaching those furthest behind.</p>				
<p><b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Sexual and reproductive health and rights</p>				
UNSDCF outcome indicator(s), baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<p>UNSDCF Outcome indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal mortality ratio <i>Baseline:</i> 18.3/100,000 (2018); <i>Target:</i> 15/100,000 (2025)</li> <li>• Availability of regular evidence-based (impartial) reporting on China's development cooperation contribution to SDG attainment and impact <i>Baseline:</i> No (2019) <i>Target:</i> Yes (2025)</li> </ul>	<p>Output 1 (UNFPA specific): National policies and programmes to enable women and young people, particularly left behind groups to access to high quality, rights based, gender sensitive, affordable SRH services are strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of evidence-based policy analysis supported by UNFPA and used for policy dialogues and advocacy for achieving universal health care inclusive of essential SRHR services for the most vulnerable groups <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 3</li> <li>• Number of national policies, strategies or programmes revised or developed with UNFPA support that respond to the needs of the most vulnerable populations for accessible, acceptable and high-quality SRHR services, including in emergency or humanitarian settings <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 2</li> <li>• Number of provinces implementing integrated, rights based, gender-sensitive and high-quality SRH programmes with UNFPA support that meet the needs of the most vulnerable women and young people. <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 2</li> </ul>	<p>National Health Commission, China Family Planning Association, National Centre for Women and Children's Health of China CDC, Maternal and Children's Health Association, China Population and Development Research Centre, China Disabled Persons' Federation, Rehabilitation International, United Nations agencies, research institutions, think tanks, non-governmental and social organizations, and media</p>	<p>\$3.8 million (\$1.3 million from regular resources and \$2.5 million from other resources)</p>
	<p>Output 2 (UNSDCF output 6.1): The Government and other Chinese institutions have strengthened capacity to design and deliver evidence-informed development and humanitarian cooperation which is in line with international economic, social, and environmental sustainability standards and priorities of partner countries and other stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of South-South cooperation development and humanitarian projects designed with UNFPA support and funded by SSCAF that contribute to attainment of the SDGs and ICPD Programme of Action <i>Baseline:</i> 3; <i>Target:</i> 8</li> <li>• Number of Chinese national institutions that have capacity and engaged in ICPD related SSGC initiatives with UNFPA or with UNFPA support <i>Baseline:</i> 2; <i>Target:</i> 6</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, China International Development Cooperation Agency, China International Centre of Economic and Technical Exchanges, National Health Commission, academic and research institutions, private sector, medical and public health institutions, CSOs, and other relevant government institutions.</p>	<p>\$1.03 million (\$0.53 million from regular resources and \$0.5 million from other resources)</p>

	Output 3 (UNFPA specific): China and UNFPA strengthened global and SS cooperation and partnerships for the achievement of the unfinished agenda of ICPD Programme of Action and the SDGs in other developing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of good practices on South-South cooperation disseminated through regional and global networks supported by UNFPA <i>Baseline:2; Target:5</i></li> <li>Number of partnerships with the public and private sector established, leveraged and maintained for South-South cooperation and attainment of the ICPD Programme of Action and the SDGs <i>Baseline: 2; Target: 6</i></li> </ul>	Ministry of Commerce, China International Development Cooperation Agency, China International Centre of Economic and Technical Exchanges, National Health Commission, academic and research institutions, private sector entities, medical and public health institutions, CSOs, and other government institutions	\$2.523 million (\$0.53 million from regular resources and \$2 million from other resources)
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> China's Youth Development Plan (2016-2025) aims to develop a youth development policy system by 2025 and promotes among other priorities equity in basic education and healthy lifestyles among young people, including prevention of drug abuse and HIV infection, and reduction of unintended pregnancies.				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNFPA:</b> UNSDCF OUTCOME 1: By 2025, more people in China - especially left-behind groups - across the life-cycle benefit from the transition from a 'high-speed' development model to a 'high-quality' development model through equitable and higher-quality public services and social protection systems, and are better able to live their lives with well-being, dignity and free from gender-based and all kinds of discrimination.				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Adolescents and Youth				
Related UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcome indicator(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China has engaged adolescents and youth, including marginalized adolescents and youth, in the formulation of national sexual and reproductive health policies. <i>Baseline: No (2020) (for marginalized youth); Target: Yes (2025)</i></li> </ul>	Output 1 (UNFPA specific): Improved evidence and policy environment to address young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights, with a focus on marginalized young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of national and provincial-level networks and innovative initiatives brokered or supported by UNFPA to promote high-quality sexuality education for young people, especially marginalized young people <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 2</i></li> <li>Number of evidence-based policy analyses on adolescent and youth SRH issues supported by UNFPA and used for media engagement and policy advocacy <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 5</i></li> <li>Number of youth-to-youth partnerships, SSGC platforms and networks initiated, supported, or strengthened by UNFPA, that enables youth participation and leadership in policy dialogues and programming <i>Baseline: 3; Target: 5</i></li> </ul>	National Health Commission, China Youth Network, Peking University, Beijing Normal University, Beifang International Education Group, Gates Foundation, CSOs, United Nations agencies.	\$4.5 million (\$1.3 million from regular resources and \$3.2 million from other resources)
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Ensuring equality between men and women is an overarching development goal for China. The Anti-Domestic Violence Law (2016) aims to protect victims of domestic violence.				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNFPA:</b> UNSDCF OUTCOME 1: By 2025, more people in China - especially left-behind groups - across the lifecycle benefit from the transition from a 'high-speed' to a 'high-quality' development model through equitable and higher quality public services and social protection systems, and are better able to live their lives with well-being, dignity and free from gender-based and all kinds of discrimination.				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Gender equality and women's empowerment				
UNSDCF Outcome indicator(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sex ratio at birth <i>Baseline: 111.9 (2017); Target: 108.9 (2025)</i></li> </ul>	Output 1 (UNSDCF output 1.4): The Government has strengthened capacity to develop and implement evidence-based laws, policies and programmes to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of functional multisectoral coordination mechanisms informed by subnational initiatives for prevention and response to gender-based violence, including domestic violence <i>Baseline: No; Target Yes</i></li> </ul>	All China Women's Federation, National Health Commission, research institutions, CSOs, media, United Nations agencies, and private sector.	\$3.6 million (\$1.5 million from regular resources and \$2.1 million

	reduce violence, exclusion and gender-based and other forms of discrimination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of health sector guidelines to respond to gender-based violence in line with international standards <i>Baseline: No; Target: Yes</i></li> <li>• Number of South-South exchanges and national policy dialogues on GBSS that are informed by evidence-based research and documented good practices from China <i>Baseline: 1; Target: 7</i></li> </ul>		from other resources)
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> The goal of the National Midterm to Long-term Plan to Actively Respond to Population Ageing in China is to ensure the well-being of older persons through the development of a policy framework based on a solid economy, focusing on high-quality service and product supply, and powered by technological innovations, a high-quality labour force and a supportive society.				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNFPA:</b> UNSDCF OUTCOME 1: By 2025, more people in China - especially left-behind groups - across the lifecycle benefit from the transition from a 'high-speed' to a 'high-quality' development model through equitable and higher quality public services and social protection systems, and are better able to live their lives with well-being, dignity and free from gender-based and all kinds of discrimination.				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Population dynamics				
Specific framework outcome indicator(s), baselines and target(s)	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<p>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcome indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China has a national urban policy for 2021-2025 that responds to population dynamics <i>Baseline: No (2020); Target: Yes (2025)</i></li> </ul>	<p>Output 1 (UNSDCF output 1.1): The Government has strengthened capacity to design and implement quality, gender-responsive and evidence-based policies and programmes to address China's demographic transition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of the 17 UNFPA prioritized SDG indicators that are produced domestically and included in national statistical system <i>Baseline: 6; Target: 10</i></li> <li>• Number of evidence-based national strategies, plans or programmes developed with UNFPA support for addressing the low fertility and ageing issues focusing on life-cycle approach <i>Baseline: 2; Target: 7</i></li> <li>• Number of networks and initiatives brokered by UNFPA that promote an inclusive society for all ages, focusing on a life-cycle approach and shared with other developing countries <i>Baseline: 10; Target: 20</i></li> </ul>	<p>National Development and Reform Commission, National Health Commission, National Bureau of Statistics, China National Committee on Ageing; Research institutions including China Population and Development Research Centre, Renmin University of China, Institute of Social Development (NDRC); Private sector; and United Nations agencies</p>	<p>\$4.6 million (\$1.6 million from regular resources and \$3.0 million from other resources)</p>