



UNDAF 2011-2015

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



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Foreword

The Government of China and the United Nations System in China are pleased to present the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2011 to 2015. This UNDAF will provide the framework for the UN-China partnership over the coming five years, during the period of China's 12th Five Year Plan.

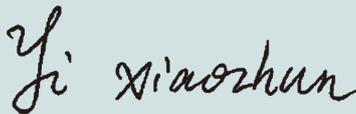
The period covered by this UNDAF represents the final five years before the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadline in 2015. For China, having lifted more people out of poverty in the last thirty years than any other society in human history, attention in this period is increasingly focused on the disparities which have arisen after such an intense period of growth, on ensuring the sustainability of development, and on China's increasing ability to contribute to development elsewhere through south-south cooperation. The Government's vision of a 'Xiaokang' (all round, moderately prosperous) society by 2020 brings together these key priorities, as well as having a remarkable synergy with the MDGs.

This UNDAF also provides a basis for the partnership between the UN in China and its national counterparts – which marked its thirtieth anniversary in 2009 - to move to a new level. Based on a thorough analysis of national development challenges, and of UN comparative advantage, this UNDAF will focus the work of the whole UN System in China on just three overall Outcome Areas and thirteen specific Outcomes. By having a more focused approach, the UN will be better able to serve the Government and people of China.

Lastly, underlying this UNDAF there is both strong national ownership, and a strong commitment on the part of the United Nations System to work jointly in its implementation. Under the leadership and coordination of the Ministry of Commerce, national counterparts at both leadership and working levels have been actively involved throughout the analytical and design work. As a result, this UNDAF will be closely aligned with China's 12th Five Year Plan. Within the United Nations system in China, there has been a strong momentum in recent years toward working jointly wherever possible, as exemplified by the large number of UN China Joint Programmes. Building on this momentum, this UNDAF will see the UN System working together on every Outcome and Output.

On behalf of the Government of China and the United Nations System in China, we express our gratitude to the many national counterparts, UN staff and other stakeholders who contributed to this UNDAF. We look forward to working together under this framework over the next five years for the benefit of the people of China, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, and for the benefit of poverty reduction and development in the wider world.

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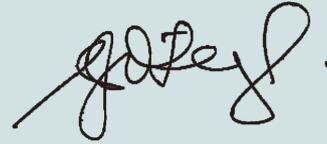
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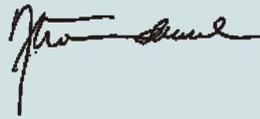
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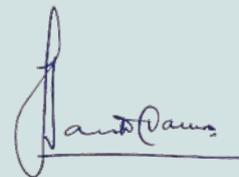
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Section 1: Introduction

In the last three decades China has undergone a remarkable transformation. The highly planned and centralised country of the 1970s has given way to a dynamic market economy that has caught the attention of the world. Since 1979, with the introduction of reforms, China's GDP has grown at an average of 9.8 percent per annum, per capita income has increased fifty-fold and some 500 million people have been lifted out of poverty. This high level of GDP growth is already on track to continue despite the international financial and economic crises experienced in 2008/9. Chinese people are now wealthier, better educated and healthier than ever before.

Yet out of this unprecedented economic and social progress significant new challenges have emerged, whilst some older problems persist. Rural-urban income and gender disparities have grown sharply, and despite considerable policy effort the gap between eastern and western provinces has not narrowed. Rapid growth has come at a serious environmental and natural resource cost raising concerns about sustainability. And, while China is the third largest economy in the world, there are at least one hundred countries doing better when comparing per capita income levels. About 100 million people remain in poverty based on the global one dollar a day standard, with over 10 million people still living in absolute poverty. As the 2007/8 China Human Development Report points out, a core reason for this is the unequal and limited access to social services. Meanwhile, as China has rapidly developed its legal system there is now a challenge to ensure effective implementation of laws and regulations through further strengthening the rule of law. China's ability to successfully confront its development challenges over the next five years will be critical for China to meet its remaining MDG targets by 2015 and deliver on its own Xiaokang¹ vision of an all-around well adjusted society by 2020.

Equally in recent years China's role and influence in the world has grown rapidly. With its long standing commitment to global development, the recent membership of the G-20 and its growing trade and development links with other developing countries, China is poised to make a substantial contribution to the progress of other nations. Its own fiscal and monetary strategies, particularly the balance between domestic consumption and exports, increasingly have an influence on the development of the wider global community.

Indeed, China's ability to expand the coverage of quality social services – education, healthcare, and the provision of a greater level of social protection – cannot be viewed as a purely domestic concern. Achievements in these areas are not only prerequisites for further development in China, they are also crucial if Chinese domestic consumption is to increase and the necessary rebalancing of the world economy is to occur in the wake of the global financial crisis. Such a need to transform China's economic development pattern has been explicitly recognized by China's leaders, most recently at the December 2009 Central Economic Work Conference.

China has a very important role to play in the global effort to mitigate and adapt to climate change and better manage energy consumption. Its target to reduce the carbon intensity of its growth by 40 to 45 percent by 2020 has demonstrated China's commitment to engaging constructively on these issues. But as discussions on climate change mitigation intensify following the recent Copenhagen Conference, China will have an opportunity to lead the way and share its experiences in adopting new low cost climate-friendly technologies, improving its management of natural and energy resources, and transitioning to a low carbon economy.



The next five years also offer a real opportunity to work with China to substantially enhance South-South cooperation through trilateral² partnerships. China's trade with Africa, for example, a mere \$2 billion in 1999, reached \$108 billion in 2008. Premier Wen Jiabao has committed China to provide \$10 billion in new concessional loans to Africa from 2010 to 2012, to bring in zero tariff treatment for 95% of goods from least developed countries

¹ 'Xiaokang' envisages an all-round, moderately prosperous society.

² UN-China-other developing country partnerships, such as UN-China-Africa

with which China has diplomatic relations, and to further enhance China-Africa cooperation in areas of climate change, science and technology, agriculture, education, health and culture. Yet more can be done to share China's experience of facilitating, and managing the consequences of, rapid economic growth and adapting to the existing impacts of climate change. Platforms and partnerships enabling the systematic sharing of relevant development experience with other developing countries must be more coherently developed and strengthened.

2009 marks the thirtieth anniversary of UN presence in China. Through its long established in-country partnerships and extensive global networks, the UN is in a unique position to help China contribute more and better to the realisation of global MDGs. Its custodianship of global conventions means it can play a necessary role in advising on how these are best implemented and its global networks and knowledge base enable it to facilitate the sharing of best practice and the development of trilateral partnerships so crucial to enhancing global cooperation on development, climate change and South-South learning. The UN system must continue to build on these strengths and conclude its transition from traditional project-based donor to strategic partner.

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) provides a common strategic framework for the operational in-country activities through which the United Nations System will support China over the critical next five years. It seeks to ensure that interventions over this period are focused on China's own development challenges where the UN has a clear comparative advantage, and in enhancing China's global contribution to the achievement of MDGs.

The outcomes and outputs it sets out have been shaped and agreed following an unprecedented dialogue between the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and its national counterparts, involving meetings with the relevant Chinese Government Ministers as well as close cooperation between UN and Chinese officials at the operational level³. They have been informed by the 2008 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) progress report and the findings of the United Nations' Complementary Country Analysis for the People's Republic of China, which were also prepared in close consultation with Chinese Government partners. They are also informed by the dialogue

³ Though the Chinese Government's 12th Five Year Plan, which will also cover the period 2011 to 2015, had not been finalized at the time of UNDAF completion, both the above-mentioned high-level and working level interactions with Government enabled the UN Country Team to gain a clear understanding of the Government's priorities over the next five years, and the role that the Government sees for the UN in these priority areas.

between the Government and UN Treaty Bodies as well as the Universal Periodic Review process which China underwent in 2009.

Building on these solid foundations, the UNDAF provides an ambitious benchmark for success over the next five years. Three main priority areas, or UNDAF Outcomes, have been identified and agreed by all parties, and are set out in Box 1 below. These will shape the work carried out by the UNCT over the period 2011-15. They are set out in detail in Section 2.

Box 1: UNDAF Outcomes 2011-2015

UNDAF Outcome 1: Government and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy.

UNDAF Outcome 2: The poorest and most vulnerable increasingly participate in and benefit more equitably from China's social and economic development.

UNDAF Outcome 3: China's enhanced participation in the global community brings wider mutual benefits.

Section 2: UNDAF Results

2.1 National Development Challenges and Priorities

China continues to make exceptional progress in its drive to achieve the MDGs and its Xiaokang vision. As highlighted by the 2008 MDG Progress Report, many targets have been achieved seven years in advance of 2015, including those relating to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education and reducing under-five mortality rates. China is also on track to reduce maternal mortality and control HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, with good hopes of achieving these MDG targets by 2015.

China's human development index (HDI) has improved twice as fast as other countries at the same level of development in 1980, increasing from 0.553 to 0.763 in 2007. As Graph 1 below shows, the proportion of China's people living on less than a dollar a day has fallen from over 30 to around 10. And since 1980, GDP per capita (PPP value) has increased tenfold from \$312 to \$3266. No country has registered similar levels of economic growth and human development progress over the past two decades.

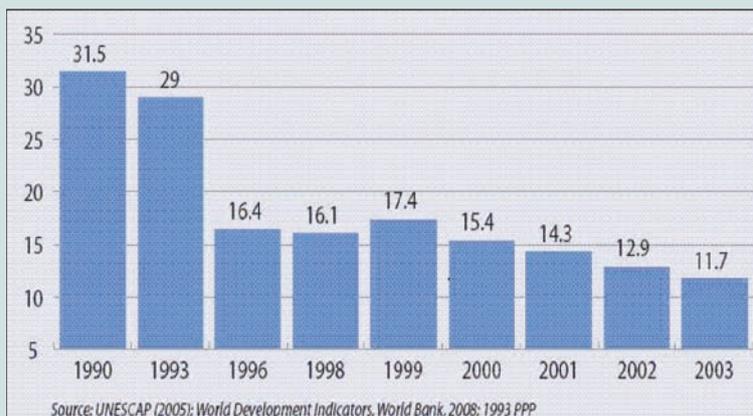
Notwithstanding these considerable achievements, and as detailed in the MDG Progress Report, there remain a number of significant national development challenges, and new concerns, that need to be addressed for China to meet its MDG targets and retain and equitably distribute the benefits of the remarkable gains achieved in recent years. The sheer size of China and its population of 1.3 billion make these challenges complex and diverse, often requiring action at national, regional

and local level. This action has become all the more urgent in the aftermath of the global economic downturn and with the onset of climate change, factors which have only amplified the pressures faced by poor and vulnerable groups. The support of the UN System remains as crucial as ever for continued and sustainable low carbon growth in China.

A full summary of China's progress against the MDGs, taken from the 2008 MDG Progress Report published jointly by the United Nations and People's Republic of China, can be found in Annex A. The MDG Progress Report and Complementary Country Analysis emphasize three related development challenges that require greater attention:

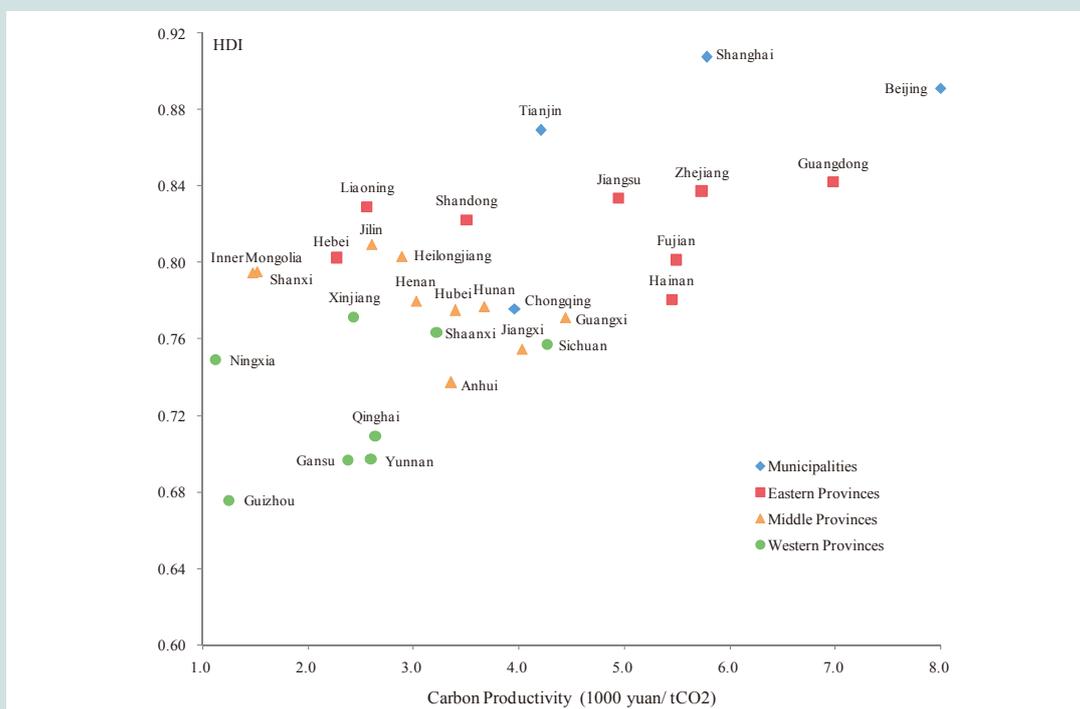
a. Achieving high quality low carbon economic growth and transitioning to a green economy in the face of heavy reliance on non-renewable energy. The Government's target on reducing carbon intensity reflects a recognition that, by investing in a green economy and green growth underpinned by emerging green technologies, China has an opportunity to leapfrog over decades of traditional development based on high polluting fuels. Graph 2 below illustrates that this is both realistic and achievable; as China's regions have developed in terms of HDI, their carbon productivity is already higher than the less developed areas. Hand in hand with the move to a green economy will be the need to ensure broader environmental sustainability and the sustainable use of natural resources, with particular reference to the need for energy efficiency, increased environmental safeguards, preventing degradation of eco-systems and protecting biodiversity, tackling industrial

Graph 1: People living on less than US \$1 per day, 1990-2005 (%)



⁴ Although vulnerability will be context specific, poor and vulnerable groups can include: populations in remote regions and rural areas; ethnic minorities; migrant populations, including asylum seekers and refugees; children and youth; women and girls; the disabled; the elderly; the unemployed; the ill, the infirm; and populations living in a fragile environment due to natural resource mismanagement or climate change.

Graph 2: HDI and Carbon productivity of different provinces in China-2007
(Data source: China Energy Statistical Yearbook, 2008)



pollution, and facilitating adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

b. Reducing the growth of inequalities and persistent gender gaps, in particular the growing rural-urban and inter-regional gaps in terms of income and access to basic health, education, and water and sanitation services. As the process of urbanization continues, the growing income and service gaps within urban areas and within rural areas are also requiring attention. Gender inequalities also persist and are in some cases worsening, as reflected and reinforced in the unbalanced sex ratio (for example, 120 boys for every 100 girls at birth in 2007),⁴ and the levels of women’s political participation and domestic violence.

c. Adapting to demographic changes and population movements with specific reference to: population size, structure and distribution, with a focus on China’s sex ratio imbalance; health and education disparities; urbanisation (in the next 20 years, China’s cities will grow by 350 million people); and ageing.

The Chinese Government has taken a strategic approach to addressing its challenges, heeding Deng Xiaoping’s advice to “cross the river by feeling for the stones underfoot” and testing the waters with small initiatives before scaling these up where successful. Also central to the Government’s strategy is a

scientific approach to development, basing policy on clear data and evidence. In 2002, the Government integrated its drive to meet the MDGs into its efforts to create a Xiaokang (moderately prosperous) society, developing strategies focused on: expanding domestic demand; structural reform of the economy; protecting environmental resources; combating rural-urban and regional disparities; and strengthening compulsory education, vocational training and higher education. Targets have also been set for 2015 that go definitively beyond the requirements of the MDGs, with particular emphasis being placed on reducing disparities, especially those of income and access to high-quality health care and education.

More recently, the Government’s RMB 4 trillion (\$586 billion) stimulus package has provided new opportunities in supporting the green economy with \$30 billion set aside by Government for green projects and plans to boost investments in alternative green industry, renewable energy and environmental protection measures, and an increase in relevant R&D investment to encourage emerging green industries. Building on the experience of the last three decades, China aims to move its social development agenda forward at an even greater speed, pursuing ever more ambitious goals befitting an advancing middle-income society and the world’s third largest economy.

⁴ Source: National Bureau of Statistics; China Statistical Yearbook, 2008

2.2 UN Comparative Advantage

On the basis of the national challenges identified by the MDG Progress Report, China's Xiaokang vision, its scientific approach to development and the international instruments to which China is party, the UNCT has identified where the United Nations can add value based on its comparative strength.

The analysis of comparative advantage was undertaken in a series of consultations with Government and other development partners, inter alia at the UNDAF Strategic Planning Retreat. Such discussions sought to identify areas of development challenge where the UN had a relevant mandate and capacity and was better positioned to act than others.

This analysis found that the key to the UN's comparative advantage is the combination of China's openness to new ideas in terms of policy and practice, and the UN's ability to bring to China the best of global experience and expertise. Given the stepwise approach to policy reform outlined above, the UN can and has had enormous impact at a national level by helping pilot innovative approaches which, when successful, are rolled out nationally with national resources – see box 2 for some examples.

In piloting international best practice in this way, the UN is able to promote its key values, principles, experiences and methodologies, by showing how development can best be pursued in a gender sensitive, participatory and rights-based manner. Underlying the impact the UN-China partnership can achieve is the strong trust which has built up over 30 years of partnership, the UN's neutral status, its position as custodian of global norms, standards and conventions, its strong experience and track record in capacity development, and the strong respect it is accorded by the Chinese Government and people alike, all of which further strengthen its ability to add value to China's ongoing development.

Wherever possible, implementation of this UNDAF will focus on the geographical areas and population groups where the needs are greatest. The UN will work at sub-national as well as national level, and will make further efforts to geographically concentrate the local and provincial level piloting work of multiple Agencies.

Box 2: Examples of policy reforms and innovations piloted by the UN and scaled up with national resources

- ▶ A UN Technical Task Force (TTF) initiative piloted enhanced support services for the poor in rural areas, bringing farmers and scientists together to find innovative ways of reducing poverty. Increased incomes as a result of the Task Force's work are shared amongst the communities involved. The TTF initiative has now become a nationally-led initiative covering all 31 provinces in mainland China, supporting over 100 million farmers each year with the systematic support of eight Ministries.
- ▶ A UN China Joint Programme, the China Gender Facility, helped pilot the establishment of shelters for domestic violence victims. These took an innovative multi-sectoral approach, providing not only security, lodging, and medical care, but also legal assistance, psychological counseling, and skills training. Since the completion of the pilot in 2008, Government has already replicated this model in more than 100 cities and towns across China.
- ▶ UN pilots on enhancing child protection at the community level, conducted jointly with the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the accompanying analytical and advisory activities at the upstream level, in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, have accomplished the establishment and funding of a solid orphan assistance policy framework in China. The pilots and analysis also prompted the Government to launch a comprehensive and system-based approach to child welfare.
- ▶ UN-supported research suggested removing the birth spacing requirement as part of reform of the family planning regulations. This was piloted in Gansu and Hainan Provinces and has now been scaled up by Government in 14 provinces.



2.3 UNDAF Outcomes

Through combining the areas of UN comparative advantage with the national development challenges and priorities identified by the UN and government partners, three overview UNDAF Outcomes have been established for the period 2011-2015. The UN's work over the next five years in response to the above national development challenges will take into consideration the national circumstances of China and three UN cross-cutting approaches: gender equity, the role of civil society and social partners¹, and the human-oriented, rights-based approach. Chinese society has evolved rapidly in the last thirty years, and will continue to do so. There is a major opportunity to further strengthen China's development process by more fully harnessing the abilities of all China's women, by increasingly working with and through civil society on both policy development and service delivery, and by taking a rights-based, participatory approach. The UN, through its norms, standards and conventions and universal values and principles, is uniquely placed to work with China in this regard.

Despite much progress, gender equity remains both a challenge and an opportunity. Persistent and sometimes growing gaps are evident across the areas of economic empowerment, political participation, and societal attitudes. China's imbalanced Sex Ratio at Birth (120 boys to 100 girls in 2007) reflects the challenges, being a result of a combination of traditional gender stereotypes, economic pressures related to underprovision of social security in rural areas, and new technological developments. These and other 'gender deficits' were highlighted in the review by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and reiterated by a mid-term review of the national programme for the development of women. In order to help address these deficits, the UN is committed to advocating, programming and monitoring for gender equity across all three areas of its work.

Harnessing the contribution of civil society will also be a cross-cutting approach. The ability of civil society and social partners to contribute to China's development is being recognized ever more strongly. Indeed, the seventeenth National Communist Party Congress emphasized the importance of civil society participation in social and economic development during the 12th 5 Year Plan period. The UN System has already been working with national partners on how to best engage these sectors in tackling development challenges, for example in the areas of HIV/AIDS and the environment. With an increasing number of NGOs now present in China, and a growing volunteerism movement, there is scope to harness these

resources to a greater degree. To facilitate this, the UN has valuable experience and best practice to share.

The human-oriented, rights based approach will remain an important approach to all of the UN's work over the next five years. This is in line with the 16th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China's strategy of taking a "human-orientated scientific outlook on development and constructing a socialist harmonious society". The UN has considerable expertise in applying this approach and will continue to work with the Chinese Government to help ensure it underpins policy development and implementation, and contributes to supporting China in its effort to further promote and protect human rights, including contributing to meeting the objectives of China's 2009-2010 National Human Rights Action Plan.

¹ Social partners include employers' and workers' organizations

UNDAF Outcome 1: Government institutions and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy

The Outcomes and Outputs under this UNDAF Outcome will be as follows:

Outcome 1.1 Creating a green economy

Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1.1. Policies and regulations are strengthened to create a green economy.

Outputs:

- ▶ Enhanced Government capacity to promote a low carbon economy through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and technological innovation.
- ▶ Sustainable eco cities created through sustainable urban development and planning.
- ▶ Government policies, and public and private enterprises, contribute to the creation of a green economy and green jobs.

Context

The UN system can offer continued support in sharing international experience and best practice in developing and implementing policy directives and initiatives that China has in place to promote energy efficiency in its industrial sector, and to increase the share of renewable energy used across the economy. In spite of considerable advancement in these areas, technical and technological assistance remains crucial for China to make further progress.

Environmental sustainability goals will also need to be expanded into a wider range of national policy areas, such as sustainable urban planning and development to create eco-cities. This is a particularly critical area, given that cities already account for 84% of China's commercial energy consumption, and that 350 million more people are expected to move into Chinese cities in the next 20 years.

Transition to a green, low carbon economy will require the introduction of more environmentally sustainable work practices, and enterprises will need support during this transition to ensure it is equitable and efficient, including in re-training workforces and creating green jobs. The UN is well placed to contribute to smoothing this transition. It will provide targeted

expert advice to support Government, enterprises and workers' organisations, as they adapt to the new requirements underpinning environmentally sustainable development, and address the related labour market shifts.



Outcome 1.2 Better managing natural resources

Outcomes and outputs

<p>Outcome 1.2. Policy and implementation mechanisms to manage natural resources are strengthened, with special attention to poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Strengthened Government capacity to effectively manage land and water resources, ensuring poor and vulnerable groups' access to these resources is improved.▶ Government capacity to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems is enhanced, and communities are empowered to increasingly benefit from the development of eco-based livelihood resources.▶ Strengthened Government capacity to develop and implement policies that ensure compliance with environmental health and safety requirements.
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Context

Climate change impacts and pollution caused by rapid urbanization and industrialization are compounding China's challenge of managing its natural resources, putting these under increasing pressure and limiting their access to poor and vulnerable groups. The UN can assist China in the development and implementation of land and water resource management systems that ensure poor and vulnerable groups' access to and ability to benefit from these valuable resources is improved, and that environmental health and safety requirements are better complied with. The UN can also help in raising awareness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation issues, and facilitate the conservation of ecosystem-based livelihood resources.



Outcome 1.3 Adapting to climate change

Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1.3. China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into Government policy.

Outputs:

- ▶ Strengthened Government capacity to perform vulnerability assessments on the impacts of climate change and develop innovative adaptation strategies and programmes that are sensitive to its impacts on livelihoods and migration.
- ▶ Business, civil society and individuals better understand China's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, ensuring that appropriate behaviours and policies are adopted.

Context

Due to the vulnerability of China's ecosystems, adequate measures must be taken to increase resilience through adaptation to climate change's present and future impacts, both in China's highly vulnerable cities and rural areas. Climate change threatens livelihoods and employment, especially in arid rural areas and coastal regions. For example, increasing temperature levels could have a negative impact on agricultural production: production of major crops could be reduced by as much as 37% by the second half of the 21st century. And given that women are responsible for 60-90% of agricultural production in China, climate change impacts on Chinese farming women and their potential role as agents of change must be addressed.

The availability of training and the creation of new employment where such impacts occur are critical. So too is building awareness of climate change associated risks, and options for reducing damage and exploiting new opportunities. The UN will help improve Government capacity at all levels to perform vulnerability assessments and gender analysis on the impacts of climate change and develop adaptation strategies that are

sensitive to its impacts on livelihoods and migration. Given the UN's comparative advantage in advocacy, the UN will also contribute to ensuring that business, civil society and individuals better understand China's vulnerability to climate change as part of a broader environmental awareness, ensuring that the appropriate behaviours and policies are adopted, and that people reflect on and change where necessary their day to day habits.



Outcome 1.4 Ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation

Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1.4. Government develops policies and regulatory frameworks that foster equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services.

Outputs:

- Schools and health facilities have better access to safe drinking water and good sanitation services as a result of the development, revision and implementation of the relevant policies and standards.
- Community and households have access to and use appropriate and safe drinking water supply and suitable sanitation options, with special attention to women's role as key agents of change.

Context

Environmental degradation has made providing safe drinking water and sanitation solutions more costly. Without reliable safe water supplies and sanitation, people suffer from loss of income, inconvenience, indignity and ill health that can sometimes be fatal. While China is on track to achieve the MDG target for safe drinking water, the UN will support activities in this vital area and maintain the momentum built up to date. It will help improve policy development and planning, adherence to standards, and the implementation of innovative technologies to provide communities and households with access to a safe drinking water supply and suitable sanitation options. The UN will also assist China in developing water, sanitation and hygiene education. The role of women as the key agents of change in this area will be critical.



Outcome 1.5 Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response

Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1.5. The impact of disasters on vulnerable groups is mitigated through enhanced disaster risk reduction and better preparedness and response measures.

Outputs:

- ▶ The rights of the most vulnerable are protected during response to and recovery from disasters.
- ▶ Institutional policies and capacities for disaster preparedness, response, and management are strengthened.

Context

This UNDAF Outcome will ensure the UN System gives priority to improving national systems for dealing with disaster preparedness, response and management. Evidence shows that disaster risk in China is steadily increasing and is in places threatening to erode the progress of development. 70% of the country's cities and 50% of its population are located in areas vulnerable to disasters. China is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries, affected by a large range of natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, snowstorms, sandstorms, landslides, typhoons, and drought, which occur frequently and often cause severe damage and loss. Each year roughly 200 million people are affected. But the impact of these disasters is greatest on the poorest and most vulnerable.

In past decades the focus of disaster management in China has mainly been on disaster response rather than disaster preparedness and risk as well as vulnerability reduction. Together with partners in China, the UN will help to strengthen national capacities for emergency response and management, enhance public education and awareness on disaster risk reduction, and help to integrate disaster risk reduction practices, including consideration of the special needs, capacities and rights of women and other vulnerable groups, into China's broader development agenda. The UN will also increasingly encourage China's deeper engagement with the world through multilateral humanitarian channels.



UNDAF Outcome 2: The poorest and most vulnerable increasingly participate in, and benefit more equitably from, China's social and economic development

Outcome 2.1 Enhanced participation of the poorest and most vulnerable

Outcomes and outputs

<p>Outcome 2.1. The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Equal access to justice and a supportive legal and policy environment strengthens the capacity of communities and civil society organizations to empower poor and vulnerable groups to fully participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development.▶ Ethnic minorities are empowered to participate in cultural, socio-economic and political life to a greater degree and benefit from culture-based economic development.
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Context

As noted earlier, the empowerment of civil society and social partners is increasingly recognized as a priority by Government. While it applies to all areas, there is a specific need to work with China as it strengthens access to justice and develops a supportive legal environment such that civil society and communities are fully empowered to take part in China's cultural and socio-economic development. China is looking to promote reforms for industrial unions and associations, further assist non-profit organizations and charitable organizations, and support new CSOs, and is looking for the UN's advice and support in this regard. The Government is also looking to improve the registration system and enabling environment for CSOs. Supporting progress on these issues will be the focus of work in this area.

A particular focus will be on China's ethnic minorities. China has an ethnic minority population of nearly 106 million. Though they have made definite progress since 1949, ethnic minority regions contain nearly 52.5% of the country's poor, and have lower levels of education and poorer health. The reasons for this are partly geographical and historical, as most minorities live in more remote regions. China is strongly committed to lifting its minorities out of poverty, and is investing substantial domestic resources to this end. The challenge is to ensure that ethnic

minority culture becomes a basis for development, and for participation in governance, decent work, health and education. China looks to the UN for a cross-sectoral range of advice on minority development, and a strong partnership is being built.



2.2 Reducing income disparities: improving resource allocation and strengthening decent work and social security

Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 2.2 Income disparities are reduced through more equitable resource distribution and through improved access of the poor and vulnerable to decent work and social security.

Outputs:

- ▶ Public resources are more equitably distributed across China through strengthened government policies, strategies and capacities aimed at reducing disparities.
- ▶ Improved capacity of Government, enterprises and other stakeholders to ensure poor and vulnerable groups, including the disabled, can realize their right to access and be protected in decent work and viable and inclusive livelihood strategies.
- ▶ Improved capacity of the social security and social welfare system to cover and deliver benefits to currently excluded groups, including the aged.
- ▶ Internal migrants have improved access to portable social security benefits.

Context

The UN will work to assist the Chinese Government in ensuring the more equitable allocation of public resources across China as a key means of reducing rural-urban disparities and disparities within and between regions. The Government is looking for the UN's support in areas such as fiscal law systems and budgeting reform. The UN will also continue to support the Government's effort in integrating urban and rural markets, including labour markets, in order to reduce resulting income and other disparities between urban and rural workers.

The UN will also assist the Chinese Government in promoting greater and more equitable access to decent work for all including expanding the coverage and delivery of social security benefits. In particular it will work with the Government to make sure that China's 200 million vulnerable rural migrants are able to accumulate and access social security entitlements and benefits, irrespective of their whereabouts. In recent years, the Chinese Government has determined that a minimum social floor for all should be provided through universal access and coverage of social security and social transfer schemes; the Government is now looking to the UN for support and advice

in putting the systems in place to make this happen. The UN will also help improve existing systems to expand coverage and improve schemes and delivery of social security benefits for the aged. The UN will work closely with Government, enterprises and other stakeholders to ensure poor and vulnerable groups, including in particular the disabled, have equal access to decent work and viable livelihood strategies.



Outcome 2.3 Increasing the number of women and children living their lives free of discrimination and violence

Outcomes and Outputs:

Outcome 2.3 The rights of women to live their lives free of discrimination and violence and to greater political participation are realized.

Outputs:

- ▶ Increased capacity and commitment of Government and other stakeholders to implement and promote policy and legislation on the elimination of violence against, and trafficking of, women and children improving the access to support services for victims as well as prevention activities.
- ▶ Improved Government capacity to implement and promote existing laws, policies and regulations designed to reduce the sex ratio imbalance and challenge negative gender stereotypes and discrimination.
- ▶ The quantity and quality of women's political participation is increased at all levels.

Context

Gender inequality is a significant development challenge in China and progress towards a society where the rights of women and children are fully respected has been limited. The gender gap in employment, income and social welfare is significant and has barely narrowed in the last decade. Access to quality education for children of poor and vulnerable groups – girls in particular - is still a concern. Political participation of women in decision-making process remains low. China's sex ratio imbalance is high, and there is a relatively high female suicide rate in some regions, as well as an ongoing need to address the issue of violence against women.

The Government has taken some important steps. It has developed policies favouring gender equality and sought to reverse the sex ratio imbalance through national initiatives such as the Care for Girls Action Initiative. Some of the root causes of the sex ratio imbalance, such as inadequate social security coverage for parents as they grow old, require further attention. Work of the UN System towards this second UNDAF Outcome will ensure improved government capacity, particularly at the sub-national level, to develop and implement policies and legislation to enhance women's economic and social empowerment, increase their political participation, achieve

a sex ratio that more closely reflects the global average, and ensure women and children's right to live their life free of all forms of violence is respected.



Outcome 2.4 Realizing healthy and productive lives

Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 2.4 The right of all poor and vulnerable groups to live a healthy and productive life is realized.

Outputs:

- ▶ Health services are delivered in a way that is sensitive to the needs of poor and vulnerable groups.
- ▶ Increased Government and Civil Society capacity in planning, policy and implementation at national and provincial level to provide more equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.
- ▶ Sustained commitment and leadership by Government to ensure the rights of PLHIV, their families, and those most vulnerable and at risk of infection, are respected enabling them to live a life free from stigma and discrimination.
- ▶ Improved government capacity to formulate and implement national child nutrition and food safety and security policies, guidelines, regulations, and standards with focus on the poor and vulnerable groups.

Context

China has recorded impressive gains in the health sector over the last two decades. It has already met the MDG target to reduce under-five mortality by two thirds and is on track to meet its target to reduce maternal mortality rates by three quarters by 2015. The spread of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases has also begun to be controlled. However, disparities in access to, and the quality of, health services for rural, poor, migrant and ethnic minority groups and in particular women continue, leaving many of these groups carrying a disproportionate burden of mortality. Regrettably, health information and education campaigns do not always reach the most at risk and vulnerable groups. For all these reasons, health sector reform is a key national challenge, and is essential to the reduction of disparities.

The work of the UN System towards this Outcome will continue to build government and key stakeholder capacity in the following areas. The UN will work with partners to initiate outcome-orientated monitoring and evaluations of health services, and offer expert advice on developing and piloting essential clinical and public health interventions in China with the aim of ensuring health services are sensitive to the needs

of poor and vulnerable groups. It will work with partners at all levels and contribute its technical expertise to improve Government and civil society's capacity to deliver more equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. It will share its international experience of best practice development of HIV/AIDS related legislation to address issues of discrimination and stigmatisation. The UN System will also work closely with government to facilitate the formulation and implementation of child nutrition and food safety standards.



Outcome 2.5 Improving access to universal quality education and skills training

Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 2.5 Improved access to and delivery of, universal good quality educational services and skills training - with a focus on poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in less developed regions.

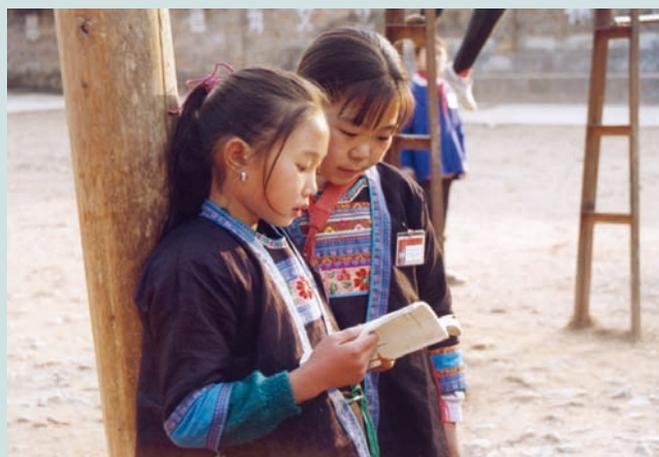
Outputs:

- ▶ The most vulnerable children have better access to quality schooling as a result of increased Government capacity to formulate and implement more inclusive educational policies.
- ▶ Improved systems and incentives in place to ensure appropriate professional development of teachers, particularly in the poorest areas.
- ▶ Increased Government capacity to design and implement policies delivering technical and vocational education and training programs, and lifelong learning and career guidance.

Context

China has long emphasized literacy, universal primary education and education quality. It enjoys a 99% literacy rate for young people and has already achieved universal 9-year basic education. The Government now focuses on balanced and equitable development of quality education with priority for rural compulsory education, and has reformed its funding mechanisms. Nevertheless, disparities still remain in access, participation and outcomes among different regions.

The UN System's work towards this UNDAF Outcome will continue to contribute to improving access to and quality of education and skills training for poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in China's less developed regions. This work will assist the Government in strengthening its capacity in formulating, implementing and monitoring more inclusive and responsive educational policies, improving the quality of the teaching force and the status of teaching profession, and promoting the quality and relevance of technical and vocational education and lifelong learning programmes.



UNDAF Outcome 3: China's enhanced participation in the global community brings wider mutual benefits

Outcome 3.1 Implementing international conventions, treaties and compacts

Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 3.1. International conventions, treaties and compacts are implemented.

Outputs:

- ▶ Strengthened capacity to implement existing international conventions and agreements, with a particular focus on⁷: (i) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its related protocols; (ii) the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, (iii) the Convention on the Rights of the Child; (iv) the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (v) the conventions relating to migrants, people trafficking and refugees; (vi) the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
- ▶ Partnerships between China and the UN increase awareness among Chinese enterprises, institutions and citizens, of the standards required under international agreements, particularly where overseas activities are concerned.
- ▶ Impartial UN policy advice and capacity building supports China's engagement in UN System treaty negotiations prior to the establishment of any new international treaties or conventions.

Context

The rapid adoption of international norms and standards in a wide range of areas ranging from climate change mitigation to human rights to health service reform will underpin China's success in addressing its national development challenges. The UN System is well placed to help China rise to this challenge. Work towards the third UNDAF Outcome will increase Government ability, at local and national level, to implement the international conventions China has ratified by facilitating the sharing of international experience and best practice. The UN System will also help build citizens', civil society and social partners' and institutions' awareness of international standards and conventions, thus encouraging their application as Chinese actors increasingly support development in other developing countries. The UN will also provide impartial technical advice to support China's engagement as new UN treaties and conventions are being negotiated.



⁷ Individual Agencies will continue to strengthen capacity on specific conventions in their fields. The list above is of conventions on which the UN will make a collective effort over the period of the UNDAF.



Outcome 3.2 Enhancing China's response to regional issues

Outcomes and outputs

<p>Outcome 3.2. China's response to regional issues is enhanced.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">► Government capacity is strengthened to increase the effectiveness of regional cooperation on cross-border issues such as migration, human trafficking and communicable diseases, and to enhance regional economic cooperation and integration.
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Context

China's role in the global economy is set to continue expanding rapidly over the next five years, and China recognises the importance of furthering cooperation agreements with its neighbours and further afield. The UN will facilitate agreements on economic cooperation and build China's capacity to address cross border issues requiring joint action. These issues are wide ranging and include important challenges such as the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other contagious diseases, natural resource management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, combating international organised crime, managing migration and combating human trafficking and smuggling. The UN will also continue to support important cross-border regional institutions and mechanisms where these can play a valuable role in tackling the above issues.



Outcome 3.3 Sharing China's development experience with other countries.

Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 3.3.

China's development experience is effectively shared with other countries.

Outputs:

- ▶ China's South-South cooperation is strengthened by a more systematic evaluation of its own development experience which is more easily accessible to other developing countries.
- ▶ The UN in China facilitates UN-China-South trilateral partnerships and thus China's contribution to the achievement of the MDGs worldwide.

Context

China has a wealth of remarkable development experience to share with the global community on how to effectively stimulate sustained economic growth while dealing with rapid urbanisation and industrialisation. The UN can provide technical expertise to help build capacity to collect, document, evaluate and share Chinese development experiences and knowledge, including applicable technologies. It can also provide a platform for South-South cooperation, facilitating the creation of trilateral partnerships through which China's development experience can be disseminated and humanitarian assistance delivered. China is already active in providing assistance to other developing countries, including through supporting infrastructure construction. In the context of such projects, the UN has a valuable role in developing trilateral partnerships, whereby China's support to developing countries in terms of infrastructure construction can be complemented by the UN's expertise in the 'soft' aspects of development, for example around access to markets for farmers and appropriate management systems in natural resources, health, education, social security and suchlike. The coming together of Chinese and UN expertise and resources on the basis of strong national ownership has a strong potential to deliver win-win outcomes for both China and its other developing country partners.



Section 3: Initiatives outside the UNDAF Results Matrix

As set out above, the Outcomes and Outputs set out in this UNDAF have been developed and agreed by the UN Country Team following a detailed analysis and in close consultation with national counterparts. Both the UN Country Team and the Government of China are confident that the Results Matrix includes the key areas of national challenge where the UN has comparative advantage and where Government and other development partners support the UN's engagement. The UN and Government are also confident that this UNDAF has made strategic choices, resulting in a focused Results Framework enabling the UN to apply its limited resources to best effect.

Given this, the UN Country Team does not envisage a significant number of initiatives outside the Results Matrix. The UN's joint work will solely support the Outcomes and Outputs in the Results Matrix. Any occasional requests from national counterparts to individual agencies for specific technical support falling outside the areas identified in the Results Matrix would only be taken forward on a case by case basis using Agency-specific resources. The UNCT foresees very few such requests.

Section 4: Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated financial resources required by the UN System for its contribution to the achievement of each expected UNDAF outcome are presented in the Results Matrix. These figures are indicative. The actual resource commitments will be made only when detailed country programmes are drawn up, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency.

Section 5: Implementation

Through the combined leadership of the Chinese Government (under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Commerce) and the UN Country Team in China, there has been strong progress in recent years in strengthening coordination of the UN's support to China, not least through a growing number of joint programmes. In addition to these, the UN China Theme Groups have also increasingly become fora for coordination not only within the UN but with national partners and the international community. And, at an operational level, there is strong collaboration around common services, as well as a common UN China website and staff intranet.

Building on this momentum, the UN Country Team will take a joint approach to the implementation of this UNDAF. Activities in support of the outcomes and outputs (all of which are joint) will be planned and implemented as a collective endeavour,

through joint programmes where appropriate, and with coordinated planning and joint advocacy, events, reports and missions in other areas.

The UN in China will undertake joint resource mobilization in support of this UNDAF. A 'Joint Programmes Window' will be established to provide potential contributors of additional resources to the UN's work with an opportunity to contribute to a common pool which would fund joint programmes in support of UNDAF implementation. Building on the experience of the National Steering Committee already established to provide strategic oversight of the current MDG Fund joint programmes, this window will be jointly overseen by the UN and the Government of China.

The UN Country Team will be collectively responsible at a strategic level for the implementation of this UNDAF. The Chairs of Theme Groups – which will increasingly be aligned with the structure of the UNDAF – will be accountable to the UN Country Team and UN Resident Coordinator for progress in their areas. The Chairs will also be responsible for leading advocacy and partnership building and further involving national partners and the international community in their work. Theme Group Vice Chairs will take specific responsibility for oversight of joint programmes which fall within each Group's remit, through relevant joint programme management arrangements. The current joint programme management arrangements will be re-assessed prior to the start of implementation to ensure maximum effectiveness and minimum transaction costs. The UN Country Team will continue to convene the cross-cutting Theme Group on Gender, as well as its statutory bodies including the Disaster Management Team, Operations Management Team, Security Management Team and a strengthened UN Communications Group.

Section 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

Both the Government of China and the UNCT have resolved to place a much greater level of emphasis on collective UNDAF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) over the next five years. Monitoring progress towards achievement of the UNDAF outcomes will be undertaken regularly and systematically in all areas of UN work. An inter-agency team of M&E experts will be assembled to advise and oversee all UNDAF M&E work while existing theme groups will retain responsibility for effectively implementing their recommendations and reporting back to the UNCT on progress in their policy areas. Field visits, stakeholder meetings, desk reviews and reports will constitute the main monitoring mechanisms. Wherever possible, national M&E processes and reports will be used as a basis for UNDAF monitoring. An UNDAF M&E programme cycle calendar will be produced to coordinate all UN monitoring and evaluation activities. A mid-term review of the UNDAF will be conducted in 2012/13 to coincide with individual agency programme mid-term reviews. An end of cycle evaluation will assess achievements, lessons learned and best practices, so as to build solid foundations for the next UNDAF.



Annex A
MDG Gaps
The unfinished development agenda⁸

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Some of the areas requiring attention relate to decent employment especially in the informal sector, upgrading skills of migrant and other workers, increasing public investments in vocational education, improving food security for poor households, and enhancing rural incomes by improving agricultural productivity. Finally, large segments of the population are facing serious threats of unemployment and job loss especially as a result of the global economic downturn. Addressing livelihood concerns of these segments of the population will remain a major concern of the State in the coming years.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education: Though this goal has been attained, China needs to address, among other issues, the wide disparities between urban and rural areas in teaching quality and learning outcomes; establish a set of national universal minimum education standards; and introduce registration and tracking systems to address the educational needs of migrant children and children with disabilities. Financial allocations to education need to be stepped up and assigned particularly to improving the quality and delivery of education in rural and remote areas. There is urgent need for China to move to a higher value-added economy – and the foundations of this will have to be built on greatly enhancing the skill base of people in society.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: China has to do more to ensure gender equality. Issues needing special attention include more effective mechanisms and systems for collecting data, disaggregated by gender, age, region and ethnicity, are needed in order to monitor progress towards gender equality. Educational activities, textbooks and the mass media have to do more to end stereotyping of men and women (that typically devalue women) and to promote awareness of gender equality. More opportunities need to be created for promoting women's participation in public affairs and political life as well as in the social and cultural spheres of society. More commitment and actions are needed to end violence against women. The legal system needs to be improved to define sex discrimination and domestic violence and prevent sex-selective abortions, which will help reverse the skewed sex ratio at birth.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality: The coverage, reach and quality of public health services fall short of desired levels. The NCMS and urban health insurance schemes need to be further strengthened according to specific local conditions. Differences in access to quality health care still exist, affecting rural and poor populations, the floating population, and children of minority ethnicity. Enhancing the basic MCH service available to these populations is a high priority. Medical care should not be unaffordable for the poor. Special attention should be paid to the higher female infant mortality in rural areas. Challenges remain on measurement of the child mortality rate and immunization coverage among unregistered and floating populations. Greater attention needs to be paid to improving the quality of human resources working in MCH care. New approaches and strategies are needed to address early post-natal screening and counselling on appropriate feeding for all infants; screening and special care of low-birth weight infants; integrated management of childhood illness; supplementation with micronutrients and the use of new vaccines to prevent diarrhoea, pneumonia and meningitis. Efforts should be made to promote appropriate feeding practices for infants and young children.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health: Much needs to be done to improve knowledge and practices of midwifery and obstetric staff in particular, particularly in rural China, so as to provide safe delivery care, and efficient emergency and referral services. The fees charged for maternity services have, until recently, been a barrier to the care and treatment of many of China's neediest women. New approaches are needed to make a major impact on maternal mortality such as pre-pregnancy counselling and care, and early supplementation with multiple micronutrients for pregnant women remain under-implemented, particularly in the poorest areas. At the same time, adolescent births and unmet needs for family planning

⁸ Source: Complementary Country Analysis

underscore that much work remains in reproductive health care, particularly in providing services to unmarried people and migrants.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases: The Government has begun to reverse the spread of malaria and other major diseases. These efforts need to be further strengthened. Although the HIV infection rate in China is low, combating it is still an urgent priority through (i) increasing the coverage level of comprehensive HIV prevention among target groups, (ii) strengthening the health system to help people living with HIV access treatment and maintain high adherence rates in order to minimize secondary HIV transmission; (iii) intensifying training and proper enforcement of the anti-discrimination law to counter stigma and discrimination, in addition to awareness raising; (iv) scaling up interventions to achieve universal access to HIV-AIDS care; (v) strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations in the national AIDS response; and (vi) strengthening the coordination and accountability of the national response.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability: Although advanced technologies and funds have been introduced, China will need to address issues relating to reducing energy use per unit of GDP, and carbon emissions due to the dominance of coal in energy use. It is also a challenge to introduce low carbon modules in infrastructure, energy, transportation and the building sector, given current and future urbanization. The sustainable development of agriculture will require adjusting agricultural production structures, improving agro-production conditions, preventing desert expansion and enhancing capacities to adapt to climate change. The threat posed by the pollution of water resources is particularly great. The improvement of water resources management and allocation, the strengthening of infrastructure and the national water saving programs will contribute to water safety, better socioeconomic development and sustainable water ecosystems. Monitoring capacities and information sharing need to be strengthened. Although the central Government has invested heavily in rural sanitary latrine improvement, there is still a gap between the current status and the MDG target.

The improvement of personal and environmental sanitation remains a challenge especially in rural areas, since this means effectively guiding people to change their behaviours. New mechanisms and measures need to be brought in. The improvement of drinking water and sanitary latrine facilities requires the involvement of a large number of departments and governments of all levels, along with enterprises, communities and families. An enabling policy framework should be in place, comprising professional standards, effective coordination mechanisms and monitoring methods. Capital should be raised from various sources in order to achieve cost effectiveness and maximum impact.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development: Several new opportunities exist for China to play a more prominent leadership role in promoting South-South cooperation. These include sharing the wide experience that China has gained in dealing with urbanization and industrialization and in addressing issues of environmental resource management and conservation. These and other areas of cooperation are discussed in Section 5.

To conclude, an analysis of China's progress in achieving the MDGs reveals great success as well as new challenges brought on by rapid development. China is likely to achieve all the MDG targets by 2015, but special attention should be paid to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, combating HIV/AIDS and reversing the loss of environmental resources.

UNDAF Outcome 1: Government and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy			Resource Mobilisation Targets
Outcomes	Outputs	Role of Partners	
Outcome 1.1. Policies and regulations are strengthened to create a green economy.	1. Enhanced Government capacity to promote a low carbon economy through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and technological innovation ⁹	<p><u>1.1.1</u></p> <p>UNDP will work with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) to develop End User Energy Efficiency Programme (Phase II), and work with the National Energy Administration (NEA) to develop a biomass pellet system, and work with the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to promote innovation, deployment and diffusion of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.</p> <p>UNIDO will provide targeted advice to relevant Government bodies on the strengthening of sustainable development policy and regulations.</p> <p>UNESCO will work with Chinese Man and Biosphere (MAB) National Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and Nature Reserve Management Committee in implementing renewable energy schemes with a focus on biosphere reserves.</p> <p>UNCTAD will provide policy advice to relevant Government bodies on the trade implications of the emerging post-2012 climate change regime.</p> <p>UNWTO will seek to work with national counterparts to promote investments in energy-efficient tourism and the use of renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>UNDP: \$10m</p> <p>UNIDO: \$2.5 m</p> <p>UNESCO: \$400,000</p> <p>UNCTAD: \$100,000</p> <p>UNWTO: tbd</p>
	2. Sustainable eco cities created through sustainable urban development and planning.	<p><u>1.1.2</u></p> <p>UNDP will contribute its international expertise to Ministry of Housing and Urban and Rural Development (MOHURD) to develop a sustainable city programme.</p> <p>UNIDO will support municipal governments in a large-scale demonstration of urban industrial symbiosis, diverting waste from landfills through realizing synergies between SMEs. UNIDO will also work with Government counterparts to improve the energy efficiency of electric motor systems in cities.</p> <p>UNFPA will work with NDRC to contribute its international expertise and established knowledge related to urban planning to ensure an equitable and healthy urbanization process for China.</p> <p>UNESCO will work with Chinese MAB National Committee, CAS and Shanghai Municipality on the Urban Biospheres Initiative (URBIS).</p>	<p>UNDP: \$2m</p> <p>UNIDO: \$3m</p> <p>UNFPA: \$200,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$500,000</p>

⁹ Work under this Output will be informed by the Framework Convention on Climate Change and by the Copenhagen Accord

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

<p>Outcome 1.2. Policy and implementation mechanisms to manage natural resources are strengthened, with special attention to poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>3. Government policies, and public and private enterprises, contribute to the creation of a green economy and green jobs.</p>	<p>WHO will provide technical assistance on development of the strategies to promote healthy cities.</p> <p>UNHABITAT will provide international expertise to adapt the concept of Green Economy to cities, and develop and implement its strategies in cities.</p> <p><u>1.1.3</u></p> <p>UNIDO will provide targeted training and capacity building to enterprises and Government as well as demonstrating sectoral best-practice and new technologies.</p> <p>ILO will cooperate with its national tripartite partners to support green business start-up and enterprise development to create and maintain green jobs.</p> <p>UNEP will provide policy advice and capacity building for China's green economy initiatives.</p>	<p>WHO: \$3m</p> <p>UNHABITAT: \$125,000</p> <p>UNIDO: \$15m</p> <p>ILO: \$2.5m</p> <p>UNEP: \$100,000</p>
	<p>1. Strengthened Government capacity to effectively manage land and water resources, ensuring poor and vulnerable groups' access to these resources is improved.</p>	<p><u>1.2.1</u></p> <p>UNDP will contribute to development of national strategy for rehabilitating and protecting rivers, lakes and other important ecosystems. UNDP will also support the national strategy for promotion of conservation agriculture, and the preparation and implementation of national REDD strategies and mechanisms.</p> <p>UNESCO will support Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) and Chinese IHP National Committee to implement activities identified by the IHP council; will develop case studies from China for the World Water Development Report; and will work with IRTCES-IWHR-MWR on implementation of projects and training under the International Sediment Initiative.</p> <p>UNICEF: will work with MWR, Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) and other partners on water resources protection, management and design and to advocate for water saving technologies.</p> <p>FAO will provide policy advice and capacity building to Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR) and other key partners on strengthening natural resources management (state land resource, water resource and forestry) in order to safeguard sustainable socio-economic development.</p> <p>IFAD will support poor rural communities in benefiting from participatory natural resources management in sustainable manner. \$14m (loan).</p>	<p>UNDP: \$8m</p> <p>UNESCO: \$1m</p> <p>UNICEF: \$100,000</p> <p>FAO: \$3m</p> <p>IFAD: \$14m (loan)</p>

	<p>2. Government capacity to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems is enhanced, and communities are empowered to increasingly benefit from the development of eco-based livelihood resources.¹⁰</p> <p>3. Strengthened Government capacity to develop and implement policies that ensure compliance with environmental health and safety requirements.¹¹</p>	<p><u>1.2.2</u></p> <p>UNDP, within the scope of China Biodiversity Programme Framework, will work with Government to strengthen institutional capacity through provision of expertise and policy advice.</p> <p>UNESCO will work with Chinese MAB National Committee, CAS, Nature / Biosphere Reserve Committees towards the implementation of Madrid Action Plan for biosphere reserves management and use of reserves as learning sites for ESD.</p> <p>UNIFEM will strengthen the participation of women in the development of alternative livelihood resources from a gender perspective.</p> <p>FAO will provide capacity building and planning expertise on better realizing the economic value of natural resources and livelihoods.</p> <p>UNEP will provide expertise, policy advice and capacity building on ecosystem services and biosafety.</p> <p><u>1.2.3</u></p> <p>UNIDO will provide sectoral best-practice training and capacity building to enterprises and Government on industrial and manufacturing aspects of environmental health and on minimization and safe effective treatment of waste.</p> <p>WHO will provide capacity building related to environmental health management systems at national and local levels to reduce health risks and health impacts from environment hazards including climate change.</p> <p>UNEP will mobilize national and international expertise for policy advice and capacity building on environmental health, safe production and chemical management.</p>	<p>UNDP: \$27m</p> <p>UNESCO: \$1m</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$150,000</p> <p>FAO: \$3m</p> <p>UNEP: \$200,000</p> <p>UNIDO: \$100,000</p> <p>WHO: \$1.5m</p> <p>UNEP: \$300,000</p>
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¹⁰ Work under this output will support, inter alia, implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation Convention

¹¹ Work under this output will support, inter alia, implementation of the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

<p>Outcome 1.3. China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into Government policy.</p>	<p>1. Strengthened Government capacity to perform vulnerability assessments on the impacts of climate change and develop innovative adaptation strategies and programmes that are sensitive to its impacts on livelihoods and migration.</p>	<p><u>1.3.1</u> UNDP will work with NDRC to develop an adaptation programme to improve the capacity of provinces to adapt to climate change. UNDP will contribute its international expertise, and also work with MOST on technological issues in adaptation. UNICEF will work with MWR and other partners to assess ground water change due to climate change and environmental degradation through financial, technical and necessary technology support. UNESCO will work with MWR and CAS on capacity building in the use of advanced technologies for adaptation against climate change and vulnerability assessment. UNFPA will work closely with the National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC), research institutions and NDRC and contribute its international expertise and established knowledge to ensure that population factors are integrated into China's national climate change coping strategies. UNEP will provide policy advice and capacity building for climate change adaptation initiatives. UNIFEM will assist the development and implementation of gender sensitive vulnerability assessments and adaptation strategies. UNHABITAT will work with NDRC and other partners to provide international expertise and established knowledge to develop and implement climate change adaptation strategies in cities. IFAD will pilot climate change adaptation initiatives for poor and rural communities and provide capacity building for relevant institutions. IOM will work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to contribute international expertise to deal with the impacts of climate change, induced migration, environmental degradation and resettlement, and climate change adaptation and resettlement strategies. ILO will provide technical advice to address employment impacts of climate change. UNDP/UNV will support Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA) and other relevant Ministries to strengthen community-based approaches and promote volunteerism within climate change adaptation efforts.</p>	<p>UNDP: \$2m UNICEF: \$400,000 UNESCO: \$500,000 UNFPA: \$800,000 UNEP: \$50,000 UNIFEM: \$100,000 UNHABITAT: \$400,000 IFAD: \$14m IOM: \$500,000 ILO: \$100,000 UNDP/UNV: \$800,000</p>
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	<p>2. Business, civil society and individuals better understand China's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, ensuring that appropriate behaviours and policies are adopted.</p>	<p><u>1.3.2</u></p> <p>UNFPA will contribute to sensitization/advocacy activities on understanding the impact of climate change on population and measures to reduce negative effects, including linkages between population and climate change.</p> <p>UNICEF will partner with MWR, MEP and other partners to support awareness raising activities, incorporation of key messages on climate and mitigation and adaptation strategies, through formal education channels and through targeted water, sanitation and hygiene activities.</p> <p>UNESCO will facilitate advocacy and communication on the impact of climate change in the framework of DESD.</p> <p>UNIFEM will promote awareness among business, civil society and individuals of the gendered impacts of climate change, and advocate for policies that promote women's key role as agents of change in climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>UNEP will provide its technical expertise and advocacy network on awareness raising on climate change through the China environmental education programme, independent environmental assessments for big events, and the Billion Tree Campaign in China.</p> <p>UNDP/UNV will work with Government counterparts and the private sector to provide technical support in the training and management of volunteer organizations to raise awareness on effects of climate change in China and promote sustainable practices.</p> <p>ILO will support awareness raising among its tripartite partners on the impact of climate change on employment and enterprise sustainability and responsibility.</p> <p>WHO will draw on its global resources to help to anticipate the impact of climate change in China and support counterparts including NDRC, CPAD and CMA on awareness creation activities.</p>	<p>UNFPA: \$200,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$500,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$75,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$100,000</p> <p>UNEP: \$200,000</p> <p>UNDP/UNV: \$60,000</p> <p>ILO: \$50,000</p> <p>WHO: \$500,000</p>
<p>Outcome 1.4. Government develops policies and regulatory frameworks that foster equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services.</p>	<p>1. Schools and health facilities have better access to safe drinking water and good sanitation services as a result of the development, revision and implementation of the relevant policies and standards.</p>	<p><u>1.4.1</u></p> <p>UNICEF support will include the development of evidence, introduction of best policies and coordination mechanisms, facilitation in networking and joint planning among departments. UNICEF will partner with MWR, National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee Office under the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other partners.</p> <p>WHO will provide technical support for capacity building to improve drinking water quality and sanitation in urban and rural areas of China.</p> <p>UNHABITAT will provide international expertise to develop Human Values Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education in schools and the informal education sector.</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$500,000</p> <p>WHO: \$500,000</p> <p>UNHABITAT: \$100,000</p>

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

	<p>2. Community and households have access to and use appropriate and safe drinking water supply and suitable sanitation options, with special attention to women's role as key agents of change.</p>	<p><u>1.4.2</u> UNESCO MWR and Provincial Water Authorities develop family filters to remove arsenic and fluoride pollution from drinking water UNIFEM will contribute its technical expertise to ensure women's equitable access to safe drinking water and suitable sanitation options and promote women's key role as agents of change in protecting and managing local water resources and sanitation options. UNICEF will provide financial and technical support introducing the community based approach and mechanism and support counterparts' international and domestic learning and experience exchange initiative. UNICEF will partner with MWR, National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee Office under MOH and other partners. UNHABITAT will help develop community based water and sanitation programmes, including water conservation and demand management. UNHABITAT will provide financial and technical support. IFAD will support poor rural communities in improving access to basic water and sanitation facilities for improved livelihoods.</p>	<p>UNESCO: \$100,000 UNIFEM: \$200,000 UNICEF: \$700,000 UNHABITAT: \$500,000 IFAD: \$7m</p>
<p>Outcome 1.5. The impact of disasters on vulnerable groups is mitigated through enhanced disaster risk reduction and better preparedness and response measures.</p>	<p>1. The rights of the most vulnerable are protected during response to and recovery from disasters.</p> <p>2. Institutional policies and capacities for disaster preparedness, response, and management are strengthened.</p>	<p><u>1.5.1</u> UNICEF will provide targeted support for women and children in response to emergencies and subsequent reconstruction efforts in partnership with relevant Ministry partners. UNFPA will provide international expertise and good practices to MOH, NPPPC and China Red Cross in the field of emergency reproductive health, psycho-social support and gender based violence in disaster planning and capacity building. Support to document local experiences will also be provided. UNIFEM will work with Government and NGO partners to assure the rights of all people, especially women and girls, are protected during disaster response and recovery. IOM will partner with MFA to provide best international experience in developing strategies for mass migration contingency planning arising from natural disasters, strengthening camp management mechanisms for displaced persons, and establishing logistic cluster management systems for returning populations. ILO will support its tripartite partners to identify and protect rights of most vulnerable in relation to labour migration and employment.</p> <p><u>1.5.2</u> UNICEF will provide international best practice and expertise in disaster planning and capacity building, and support the documentation of domestic experience in partnership with relevant Ministry partners.</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$5m UNFPA: \$200,000 UNIFEM: \$100,000 IOM: \$150,000 ILO: \$150,000 UNICEF: \$100,000</p>

		<p>UNHABITAT will provide international expertise and financial support to build institutional capacities for disaster risk reduction and response.</p> <p>UNIFEM will support the development of gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction planning and disaster response.</p> <p>ILO will provide technical advice and international experience and good practice on risk management, prevention and response related to enterprises and employment services.</p> <p>WFP will work with the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the National Disaster Reduction Centre of China (NDRCC) and other partners to provide technical assistance on disaster preparedness.</p> <p>UNESCO will work with the China Earthquake Administration in developing a seismic-tectonic map for China for reducing earthquake risks, and will work with Changjiang Water Resources Commission for flood risk management and forecasting.</p> <p>UNEP will provide policy advice and capacity building for: strengthening the institutional framework and mechanisms for preparedness, prevention and response of environmental emergency; and promoting the incorporation of environmental management into the medium and long-term rehabilitation process.</p> <p>UNDP/UNV will help to strengthen national capacities for multi-hazard response and management, enhance public awareness and volunteer engagement on disaster risk reduction, and help to integrate community-based disaster risk reduction practices into national and local development agendas.</p> <p>UNIDO will assist industries in preparing assessments of risks to their business of natural and man-made disasters, and of preparing emergency plans to deal with such risks.</p> <p>FAO will provide expertise on emergency planning.</p> <p>UNISDR Secretariat will cooperate closely with Government in the context of the ASEAN+3, in compiling lessons learned in the post disaster phase in China and Myanmar.</p>	<p>UNHABITAT: \$300,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$200,000</p> <p>ILO: \$300,000</p> <p>WFP: \$100,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$300,000</p> <p>UNEP: \$700,000</p> <p>UNDP/UNV: \$600,000</p> <p>UNIDO: \$200,000</p> <p>FAO: \$10,000</p>
The total Resource Mobilization Target for Outcome 1 is:		\$136.67m	

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

UNDAF Outcome 2: The poorest and most vulnerable ¹² increasingly participate in and benefit more equitably from China's social and economic development.			Resource Mobilisation Targets
Outcomes	Outputs	Role of Partners	
<p>Outcome 2.1 The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development.</p>	<p>1. Equal access to justice and a supportive legal and policy environment strengthens the capacity of communities and civil society organizations to empower poor and vulnerable groups to fully participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development.</p>	<p>2.1.1</p> <p>UNDP will co-operate with key partners to 1) improve laws, policies and capacities of the public sector (legislation, executive and judicial systems) to promote civil participation, esp. from the poor and vulnerable groups / CSOs, in legislation and policy making; 2) build capacity and pilot models of CSO engagement in rights advocacy, service provision, economic development, and disaster reconstruction. UNDP/UNV will also work with Government counterparts and voluntary associations to strengthen an inclusive national volunteer infrastructure in rural and urban areas to increase civic participation, build social capital and promote volunteerism for development towards MDGs.</p> <p>UNICEF will bring its expertise to work with communities and grass-roots organizations in monitoring Government performance and expenditure in order to engage and improve local governance on issues related to children and women. UNICEF will work in partnership with National Working Committee for Children and Women (NWCCW), MOCA, All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) and other partners.</p> <p>UNIFEM will support women's and all vulnerable groups' equitable access to justice and social protection services through policy advocacy and capacity building.</p> <p>UNHCR will provide technical support and advice to line Ministries in developing the national refugee legislative framework, to enhance refugees' protection regime and livelihood.</p> <p>UNESCO will work with Ministry of Culture, CASS and other key partners to conduct policy-oriented research and build capacity of local communities and civil society to promote a more inclusive and culturally sensitive approach to development.</p> <p>UNFPA will work with policy makers in NPPFC, China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA), MOCA, Youth League, MOH, and research institutes to ensure that population policies are updated to address the needs and promote the participation of youth, disabled, elderly, migrants and minorities. In its program sites, it will support the establishment of participatory approaches in reproductive health and partnerships with community based organizations and leaders.</p> <p>UNAIDS will cooperate with major partners to support the empowerment of community-based organisations (CBOs) and NGOs through the strengthening of their institutional and governance structures.</p>	<p>UNDP: \$15m</p> <p>UNICEF: \$2m</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$100,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$500,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$850,000</p> <p>UNFPA: \$1.6m</p> <p>UNAIDS: \$1m</p>

¹² Although vulnerability will be context specific, poor and vulnerable groups can include: populations in remote regions and rural areas; ethnic minorities; migrant populations, including asylum seekers and refugees; children and youth; women and girls; the disabled; the elderly; the unemployed; the ill; the infirm; and populations living in a fragile environment due to natural resource mismanagement or climate change. Reference to Government at all levels unless otherwise stated.

<p>Outcome 2.2 Income disparities are reduced through more equitable resource distribution and through improved access of the poor and vulnerable to decent work and social security.</p>	<p>2. Ethnic minorities are empowered to participate in cultural, socio-economic and political life to a greater degree and benefit from culture-based economic development.</p>	<p>ILO will cooperate with its tripartite and other partners to strengthen the protection of the most disadvantaged in the labour market, with particular emphasis on rural migrant, ethnic minority and disabled men and women through legal literacy, capacity building, skill upgrading, entrepreneurship development, and labour law protection.</p> <p><u>2.1.2</u></p> <p>UNDP will work with key partners in supporting China in 1) designing and implementing policies that promote culturally appropriate inclusive development for ethnic minorities; and 2) empowering ethnic minority groups to better manage cultural resources and thus to benefit more from culture-based economic development.</p> <p>UNIFEM will work closely with ethnic minority civil society and community groups to strengthen their ability to ensure the political and social empowerment of ethnic minority women.</p> <p>UNESCO will work with the government, civil society and local communities to strengthen protection of cultural rights and to promote culture-based development of ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>ILO: \$700,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$2.5m</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$100,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$3.8m</p>
<p>1. Public resources are more equitably distributed across China through strengthened government policies, strategies and capacities aimed at reducing disparities</p> <p>2. Improved capacity of Government, enterprises and other stakeholders to ensure poor and vulnerable groups, including the disabled, can realize their right to access and be protected in decent work and viable and inclusive livelihood strategies.</p>	<p><u>2.2.1</u></p> <p>UNDP will work with key partners in 1) strengthening national and sub-national strategy and policy development and implementation mechanisms to reduce disparities and promote balanced and sustainable development; 2) building capacity for different levels of governments to provide sustainable development and equitable public services for the poor and vulnerable including the aged.</p> <p>UNICEF will bring its expertise and work closely with NDRC, Ministry of Finance (MOF) and other partners to develop a clear evidence base for use of public resources, assist in the development of appropriate policies, guidelines and directives and build capacity for implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</p> <p>IMF will provide technical cooperation to MOF, State Administration of Taxation, and other relevant agencies to strengthen the fiscal system and increase its capacity to serve all sections of society, including the poor.</p> <p><u>2.2.2</u></p> <p>UNICEF will focus on developing skills for persons with disabilities and the poor in project areas such that they are better prepared for and have increased opportunities for gainful employment and sustainable livelihoods. UNICEF will partner with Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), China Disabled Persons Federation (CDPF) and other partners</p> <p>UNDP will work with key partners in building their capacity and piloting local environment-poverty reduction win-win innovations, ensuring the poor and vulnerable groups have equal access to land rights, credit service, technology service and cultural resources.</p> <p>IFAD will promote equal access of poor rural people to land, credit and other resources for livelihoods.</p>	<p>UNDP: \$15m</p> <p>UNICEF: \$1m</p> <p>UNICEF: \$200,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$25m</p> <p>IFAD: \$14m (loan)</p>	

	<p>3. Improved capacity of the social security and social welfare system to cover and deliver benefits to currently excluded groups, including the aged.</p>	<p>UNIFEM will support, through capacity building and policy advocacy, government's and NGO partners' efforts to support women's economic empowerment, especially by promoting gender-equitable access to economic resources.</p> <p>UNIDO, within the scope of its sectoral programmes, provides capacity building to support to the Government and micro and small enterprises to promote responsible economic development.</p> <p>UNWTO will seek to work with national counterparts to share global experience in increasing the employment of the poor in tourism, through its Sustainable Tourism – Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP) programme</p> <p><u>2.2.3</u></p> <p>ILO will provide technical advice, support, and capacity building to its tripartite and other partners to enhance decent work integrated outcomes in the labour market in terms of equitable and non discriminatory access to more and better jobs, improved conditions of work, wage protection and social security and improved labour-management relations and labour law protection. ILO will provide technical advice and international experience sharing to support expansion, coverage, and integrity of the social security system.</p> <p>UNDP will work with key partners (including CNCA) in improving the care and support service for the aged and other vulnerable groups through policy development and capacity building informed by piloting innovative models.</p> <p>UNICEF will work closely with NDRC, MOH, Ministry of Education (MoE), MOCA and other partners to look at innovative and strategic models to increase access to social security and social services for the most vulnerable.</p> <p>UNCTAD will identify international market opportunities and market entry conditions for SMEs.</p> <p>UNFPA will work with MOCA, CNCA and research institutes to improve decision makers' capacity to support active and healthy ageing.</p> <p>UNHCR will allocate funds for policy advice and development, training and study visits to other countries for partner Ministries in connection to good practice on refugee protection and assistance, to ensure their access to national social security benefits - which will enable them to become effective members of society.</p> <p><u>2.2.4</u></p> <p>UNICEF will work with NDRC, ACWF, National Working Committee for Children and Women (NWCCW) and other partners on ensuring policies, systems and structures are in place to ensure migrant children and their families have due access to social security.</p>	<p>UNIFEM: \$100,000</p> <p>UNIDO: \$1m</p> <p>UNWTO: tbd</p> <p>ILO: \$5m</p> <p>UNDP: \$5m</p> <p>UNICEF: \$1m</p> <p>UNCTAD: \$150,000</p> <p>UNFPA: \$800,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$500,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$200,000</p>
<p>4. Internal migrants have improved access to portable social security benefits.</p>			

<p>Outcome 2.3 The rights of women to live their lives free of discrimination and violence and to greater political participation are realized.</p>	<p>1. Increased capacity and commitment of Government and other stakeholders to implement and promote policy and legislation on the elimination of violence against, and trafficking of, women and children improving the access to support services for victims as well as prevention activities.</p>	<p>UNDP will work with key partners in improving social inclusion for migrant workers and their families through improved government policies and practices, and enhanced capacity and participation of migrants.</p> <p>IOM will work on provision of policy advice to partner ministries MFA and Ministry of Public Security (MPS) concerning rights of migrants and the benefits of migration.</p> <p>UNICEF will work with MOCA and other partners to bring its expertise in enhancing Government awareness, capacity and response to children and women in need of special protection.</p> <p>UNFPA promotion of multi-sectoral approach, including male involvement for prevention of VAW, SRB, prevention of discrimination and violence against older women, promotion of safe and responsible sexual behaviours.</p> <p>UNIFEM will support anti-VAW and anti-trafficking efforts through: policy advocacy; promotion of a multi-sector approach (anti VAW), including support services for victims; capacity-building for key actors; support for policy/law implementation; public awareness campaigns; and promotion of male involvement.</p> <p>UNDP will work with key partners to 1) improve laws and policies relating to domestic violence women; 2) strengthen the implementation of anti-domestic violence regulations; 3) build capacity for key legal players to better understand and implement the laws and regulations; 4) develop communication materials and launch public awareness campaigns to increase male involvement and positive change regarding domestic violence.</p> <p>ILO will provide technical advice and support to constituents and other partners on gender analysis and safe migration and will provide direct assistance on preventing and combating trafficking in persons in sexual and labour exploitation.</p> <p>UNESCO will work with ACWF and CASS towards prevention and elimination of violence against women through increased and improved institutional capacity building for research on domestic violence against women, and better understanding of socio-cultural factors that impede women's access to support services and prevention activities.</p> <p>WHO will support gender analysis, capacity development interventions and training activities to reduce maternal deaths in China, comparatively high suicide rates for women and prevent other forms of injuries and violence affecting girls and women.</p> <p>IOM will work with major partners including MFA, MPS, MOCA, and ACWF to promote gender sensitive support programs for victims of trafficking traumatised by violence.</p> <p>UNHCR pending adoption of the national refugee legislation, UNHCR will continue to ensure livelihoods of refugees, especially women and children and will, simultaneously, advocate for prioritizing their access to the national social welfare system.</p>	<p>UNDP: \$2.5m</p> <p>IOM: \$50,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$350,000</p> <p>UNFPA: \$2m</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$400,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$500,000</p> <p>ILO: \$3m</p> <p>UNESCO: \$220,000</p> <p>WHO: \$500,000</p> <p>IOM: \$250,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$1.55m</p>
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Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

<p>2. Improved Government capacity to implement and promote existing laws, policies and regulations designed to reduce the sex ratio imbalance and challenge negative gender stereotypes and discrimination.</p>	<p><u>2.3.2</u></p> <p>UNICEF will work with ACWF and other partners to promote the rights of all children and women and to enable gender equality through various projects including family education and girls' initiatives, which lead to changed attitudes and behaviours of parents towards boys and girls, resulting in better environment for girls.</p> <p>UNFPA will work with the Party School and other relevant population partners to deliver training, community based support and private sector media campaigns.</p> <p>UNIFEM will support anti-discrimination and SRB-reduction efforts through: policy advocacy; capacity-building for key actors; support for policy / law implementation; and public awareness/media campaigns.</p> <p>UNDP will support the improvement of laws, policies and regulations that promote gender equality, build the capacity of key players to implement the laws, policies and regulations, and raise public awareness.</p> <p>WHO will support training and capacity strengthening for health service delivery providers in various programme areas aimed at changing negative attitudes about girls and women, promoting female empowerment, gender analysis and use of sex-disaggregated data to support better health outcomes for women.</p> <p>IFAD will provide capacity building support to poor rural women and women agencies to promote gender equity in rural areas.</p> <p>UNESCO will work with the Development and Research Centre of the State Council to conduct research on urban inclusive policies to mitigate discrimination against migrants, especially female migrants in urban areas.</p> <p>ILO will provide technical advisory services and support constituents to tackle discriminatory employment practices and to promote equal employment opportunity.</p> <p><u>2.3.3</u></p> <p>UNICEF will bring its expertise in promoting women's participation and supporting the Government in the development of new National Programme of Action for Women in China. UNICEF will partner with NWCCW, ACWF and other partners.</p> <p>UNIFEM will support women's equal political participation through policy advocacy, media campaigns, capacity building for key actors, and establishment of political participation monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p>UNDP will cooperate with key partners to promote women's participation in local elections and governance, establish a quota system on women's representation in Congress and Government, and protect women's human rights.</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$500,000</p> <p>UNFPA: \$1m</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$200,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$500,000</p> <p>WHO: \$200,000</p> <p>IFAD: \$200,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$230,000</p> <p>ILO: \$800,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$250,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$300,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$1m</p>
<p>3. The quantity and quality of women's political participation is increased at all levels.</p>		

<p>Outcome 2.4 The right of all poor and vulnerable groups to live a healthy and productive life is realized.</p>	<p>1. Health services are delivered in a way that is sensitive to the needs of poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>UNESCO will work with ACWF and CASS to promote women's capacity and initiative in the management of local affairs and to promote a more balanced decision-making process in rural areas.</p> <p>2.4.1</p> <p>UNICEF will bring its expertise and work closely with MOH and other relevant government partners on policy development and wide-scale piloting of essential clinical and public health interventions in China. UNICEF will work at national and local level to improve the knowledge and capacity of health staff at all levels on children's and women's health. UNICEF plans to increase its work on improving the training of health human resources.</p> <p>UNFPA will work with MOH, NPFFC, CFPA, CNCA, China Red Cross, CDC, ACWF and media to increase knowledge of reproductive health, and demand and utilization of SRH information and services including HIV prevention by the most vulnerable groups: youth, disabled, elderly, migrants and minorities. Services will be adapted to meet their needs. UNFPA will also work with its partners to analyze emerging issues –mental health and psychosocial support, SRH of disabled persons- and advocate for the integration of MDG5b (universal access to RH) into programs and services.</p> <p>WHO will support Government to implement national health reform, and set up systems for monitoring and evaluating progress, and will support Government to put into place strategies and policies for the education, deployment, performance, and retention of qualified human resources in line with the government health reform.</p> <p>UNDP will work with key partners including CNCA to innovate and replicate institutional and community based social services (including health care) for vulnerable groups such as the aged and disabled, which will include capacity building for grass-roots health workers.</p> <p>ILO will provide technical advice and support to constituents to improve occupational safety and health.</p> <p>IOM will work with its major partners including MFA, MOH, and MoFCom to strengthen HIV/AIDS awareness amongst potential migrants as part of migrant health programs.</p> <p>UNIFEM will build the capacity of civil society partners, and government agencies to ensure the service delivered is gender sensitive and identify gender gaps in health care.</p> <p>UNAIDS will support government in development of policies & approaches that ensure equitable access to HIV-related health services for most-at-risk populations.</p> <p>UNHCR will advocate for access to public health care for refugees.</p> <p>UNODC will support the National Narcotics Control Commission in the development and application of strategies, policies, and approaches to allow access to best practices in the rehabilitation and treatment of drug users and to HIV-related health services for drug users and people in closed settings.</p>	<p>UNESCO: \$230,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$10m</p> <p>UNFPA: \$4m</p> <p>WHO: \$ 6m</p> <p>UNDP: \$500,000</p> <p>ILO: \$180,000</p> <p>IOM: \$200,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$50,000</p> <p>UNAIDS: \$800,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$350,000</p> <p>UNODC: \$800,000</p>
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Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

	<p>2. Increased Government and Civil Society capacity in planning, policy and implementation at national and provincial level to provide more equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.</p>	<p><u>2.4.2</u> WHO As the lead agency for the health sector response to HIV/AIDS among the co-sponsoring organizations, WHO will strengthen cooperation with MOH and relevant partners, and bring its expertise based on its experience in giving practical public health advice, to strengthen services for HIV prevention, care, treatment and support. WHO will also work with affected and most at risk and other emerging vulnerable populations to ensure that the role of civil society including PLHIV groups in the national response is acknowledged, respected and strengthened as China intensifies its fight against AIDS. UNICEF will cooperate with State Council AIDS Working Committee Office (SCAWCO), China National Committee for the Care of Children (CNCCC), and other partners, and bring its expertise based on its experience working with local counterparts in community level for the rights of the most hard to reach and most vulnerable children, women and families, and keep bringing the local demonstration to top level government leaders through SCAWCO, CNCCC, Ministries and provinces for political commitment and scale up. UNFPA will work with media, CSOs, CDC, and the family planning network to advocate a population network and support civil society at local level and their participation in all stages of programming. UNIFEM will work with government partners to build their capacity to deliver gender-sensitive HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services. UNDP will work with key partners to establish and improve an enabling legislation and policy environment in response to HIV/AIDS on multi-sector cooperation, and to promote integrated interventions. ILO will work with constituents and other partners to strengthen implementation of HIV/AIDS related legislation and policy for protection of workers rights. UNESCO will work with the Ministry of Education and key education institutions to build their capacity in planning, implementing and monitoring HIV and AIDS prevention education programmes. UNAIDS will cooperate with MOH and State Council AIDS Working Committee Office (SCAWCO), to support National Strategic Planning, building on provincial strategic plans, with a focus on strengthened management and M&E capacity and enhanced accountability of both government and civil society networks. UNIFEM will build the capacity of civil society partners, including the Positive Women's Network, to ensure their management, implementation and coordination of HIV/AIDS programmes is gender-sensitive and becomes central to the national response to HIV/AIDS. UNOPS will, as entrusted and supported by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), continue to act as the Local Fund Agent (LFA) for GFATM - supported grants in</p>	<p>WHO: \$3.5m</p> <p>UNICEF: \$2m</p> <p>UNFPA \$1.1m</p> <p>UNIFEM \$80,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$1.5m</p> <p>ILO: \$150,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$100,000</p> <p>UNAIDS: \$2m</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$80,000</p> <p>UNOPS: \$1.5m</p>
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<p>3. Sustained commitment and leadership by Government to ensure the rights of PLHIV, their families, and those most vulnerable and at risk of infection, are respected enabling them to live a life free from stigma and discrimination.</p>	<p>China, and will work closely with key partners to enhance the capacity of Government counterpart and civil society in program and financial management of the Consolidated HIV/AIDS Grant (over US\$ 500 million for 6 years starting from 1 January 2010) and other grants in China</p> <p><u>2.4.3</u></p> <p>UNICEF will bring its expertise supporting PLHIV and their families to develop community networks in promoting the legal framework development to encourage local participation. UNICEF will partner with MOCA and others.</p> <p>UNFPA will work with CDC and the provincial family planning network on STI/HIV prevention linked to SRH information and services at sub-national levels.</p> <p>UNIFEM will work with government partners to support development of gender-sensitive HIV/AIDS policies, laws and regulations ensuring PLHIV's and their families' full rights.</p> <p>UNDP will work with key partners for comprehensive and targeted HIV prevention interventions among key vulnerable populations, e.g. mobile population, ethnic minorities, rural poor and women, and to explore sustainable livelihood and social support for PLHIV.</p> <p>ILO will work with constituents and other partners to integrate and mainstream HIV/AIDS programmes to target most vulnerable workers.</p> <p>UNESCO will assist in strengthening national capacity to make educational policies and plans more responsive to HIV and AIDS within the framework of EDUCAIDS in order to ensure the rights of PLHIV, their families, and those most vulnerable and at risk of infection.</p> <p>WHO will work with key health sector partners to strengthen the health system and invest in strategic information in order to accelerate progress towards enabling people to know their HIV status through voluntary counselling and testing and provider-initiated testing and counselling, maximising prevention efforts to targeted groups, such as sex workers and clients, drug users, and men who have sex with men, and expanding equitable access to treatment care and support.</p> <p>IOM will work with MFA, MOH and MofCom to support prevention work, peer-group educators and information campaigns for migrant workers.</p> <p>UNAIDS will cooperate with major partners, to carry out evidence-based advocacy and campaigns to sustain high-level political leadership and to mobilize participation of broader society including PLHIV to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination.</p> <p><u>2.4.4</u></p> <p>UNICEF will quantify micronutrient deficiency and introduce measures (supplementations and fortification) to reduce it at the local level, and then advocate for scale-up of these measures. UNICEF will work with MOH, China CDC and other partners.</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$2m</p> <p>UNFPA: \$500,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$80,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$500,000</p> <p>ILO: \$150,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$100,000</p> <p>WHO: \$1.5m</p> <p>IOM: \$50,000</p> <p>UNAIDS: \$700,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$950,000</p>
<p>4. Improved government capacity to formulate and implement national child nutrition and food safety and security policies, guidelines,</p>		

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

<p>Outcome 2.5 Improved access to and delivery of, universal good quality educational services and skills training - with a focus on poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in less developed regions.</p>	<p>regulations, and standards with focus on the poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>WFP will work with MOA, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science and other partners to assess the food security status of pilot countries under the Joint Programme on Children, Food Security and Nutrition.</p> <p>UNIDO within the scope of its sectoral programmes, provides capacity building to the Government, small enterprises, laboratories etc. to promote food safety standardization and management systems.</p> <p>UNESCO will work with MOE, SARFT and ACWF to raise public awareness and build capacity on nutrition and food safety through advocacy, education, legal and counselling services.</p> <p>FAO will work with MOA to improve dietary intake of micronutrient-rich and locally-available food among the poor and vulnerable groups, women and children in particular.</p> <p>ILO will support its tripartite constituents to promote maternity protection, including breast feeding, in the workplace, and will support capacity building to improve safety and health of food processes.</p> <p>UNDP will work with key partners in strengthening the implementation of the newly launched Food Safety Law, through training workshops and feedback mechanisms.</p> <p>2.5.1</p> <p>UNICEF will bring its expertise and work with MOE and other partners to develop quality standards for Early Education (Early Learning and Development Guidelines -ELDG) and schools (Child Friendly Schools -CFS) and to pilot strategies to improve access and quality of schooling.</p> <p>ILO will provide technical advice and support on life skills training for capacity building, training and curriculum development.</p> <p>UNESCO will bring expertise to strengthen the capacity of MOE in developing inclusive and quality-oriented education policies and to build the capacity of policymakers and planners on education policy analysis, planning, monitoring and educational data management.</p> <p>WFP will provide technical assistance on school meals to ensure all vulnerable children receive adequate nutritional intake for optimum health and education outcomes.</p> <p>UNHCR will continue to provide basic education and vocational training for refugees, and will promote their access to public education.</p> <p>2.5.2</p> <p>UNESCO will support MOE and Provincial Education Departments to improve the quality of the teaching force with improved pre-service and in-service teacher education and to enhance the overall status of teaching profession through the adoption of UNESCO-ILO recommendations concerning the Status of Teachers.</p> <p>ILO will provide technical advice and international comparative experience on human resource development and decent work for teachers.</p>	<p>WFP: \$100,000.</p> <p>UNIDO: \$5m</p> <p>UNESCO: \$500,000</p> <p>FAO: \$1m</p> <p>ILO: \$400,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$500,000</p>
<p>1. The most vulnerable children have better access to quality schooling as a result of increased Government capacity to formulate and implement more inclusive educational policies.</p> <p>2. Improved systems and incentives in place to ensure appropriate professional development of teachers, particularly in the poorest areas.</p>			<p>UNICEF: \$6m</p> <p>ILO: \$200,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$4m</p> <p>WFP: \$50,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$250,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$900,000</p> <p>ILO: \$20,000</p>

	<p>3. Increased Government capacity to design and implement policies delivering technical and vocational education and training programs, and lifelong learning and career guidance.</p>	<p><u>2.5.3</u> ILO will provide technical advice, training and TOT on ILO modules for protection of workers and career guidance, curriculum development, skills enhancement and management of programmes for target groups. UNICEF will bring its expertise working with out-of-school adolescents to support them with life and livelihood skills which will be expanded to cover Junior secondary students with life skills education and career guidance. UNESCO will work with MOE and Provincial Education Departments to strengthen the links between its normative instruments and TVET policy frameworks to raise the quality and relevance of TVET and lifelong learning programmes. WFP will provide technical advice to enhance the nutrition status of school children so as to increase the quality of education, particularly in rural, remote areas; IFAD will support local governments in delivering training and income generation related assistance to poor rural people.</p>	<p>ILO: \$1.1m UNICEF: \$3m UNESCO: \$530,000 WFP: \$800,000 IFAD: \$6m (loan)</p>
The total Resource Mobilization Target for Outcome 2 is:		\$191.6m	

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

UNDAF Outcome 3: China's enhanced participation in the global community brings wider mutual benefits.			Resource Mobilisation Targets
Outcomes	Outputs	Role of Partners	
<p>Outcome 3.1. International conventions, treaties and compacts are implemented.</p>	<p>1. Strengthened capacity to implement existing international conventions and agreements, with a particular focus on¹³: (i) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its related protocols; (ii) the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), (iii) the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); (iv) the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (v) the Conventions relating to migrants, people trafficking and refugees; (vi) the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).</p>	<p>3.1.1</p> <p>FAO in conjunction with other concerned UN agencies, shall enhance government capacity in implementing existing international conventions and agreements on food and agriculture, e.g. Codex Alimentarius.</p> <p>ILO will provide technical advice, advocacy and experience sharing on the adoption, implementation and supervision of relevant provisions in the Covenant, CEDAW, the Rights of the Child and international conventions related to migrant workers along with related provisions in international labour standards.</p> <p>UNIFEM will engage in capacity-building and policy advocacy to support China's implementation of international conventions and in particular CEDAW, in terms of both the national report and shadow report processes.</p> <p>IOM will with its major partners MFA, MOCA, and MPS, encourage early ratification and implementation regarding migration, particularly human trafficking and migrant smuggling conventions and protocols.</p> <p>UNEP will work with MEP in capacity building on developing the environmental norms, policies, plans and institutions to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements).</p> <p>UNFPA will support government partners to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in line with CEDAW and ICPD, to ensure reproductive health rights of young people and the disabled are fulfilled through advocacy and strengthening capacity in data and research, and to promote active and healthy ageing, and the development of a supportive environment in compliance with MIPAA through capacity building and technical expertise.</p> <p>UNHCR will work with MPS, MOCA, Legislative Affairs Office of State Council, and MFA to make and implement national refugee legislation through provision of continued capacity building and provision of technical expertise when and where needed.</p> <p>WHO will provide technical assistance in the formulation, monitoring and implementation of legislation and policies in compliance with the Articles and guidelines of the WHO FCTC.</p>	<p>FAO: \$100,000</p> <p>ILO: \$500,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$150,000</p> <p>IOM: \$750,000</p> <p>UNEP: \$500,000</p> <p>UNFPA: \$100,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$5.5m</p> <p>WHO: \$2m</p>

¹³ Individual Agencies will continue to strengthen capacity on specific conventions in their fields. The list above is of conventions on which UNCT will make a collective effort over the period of the UNDAF.

	<p>2. Partnerships between China and the UN increase awareness among Chinese enterprises, institutions and citizens, of the standards required under international agreements, particularly where overseas activities are concerned.</p> <p>3. Impartial UN policy advice and capacity building supports China's engagement in UN System treaty negotiations prior to the establishment of any new international treaties or conventions.</p>	<p>UNDP will undertake capacity building and policy research to support China to implement conventions in the fields of social and economic rights, women's rights and environment.</p> <p>UNICEF will support policy research, conduct awareness raising and advocacy across a broad range of partners and support national and local planning in relation to key international conventions. UNICEF will partner with NWCCW, ACWF, NDRC and others.</p> <p>3.1.2</p> <p>UNDP will strengthen China's engagement in the world in promoting CSR through Public-Private-Partnerships.</p> <p>UNIFEM will provide capacity-strengthening technical assistance to the Chinese government to help ensure that its activities in other countries adhere to international gender standards.</p> <p>UNEP will support MEP and private sectors, through policy advice and capacity building in policy studies and guidelines for regulating the environmental behaviour of enterprises.</p> <p>ILO will build the capacity of enterprises on International Labour Standards and good human resource management.</p> <p>UNICEF will, in partnership with MofCom, provide technical support from in country, regionally and internationally –including research, activity monitoring and experience and expertise exchange.</p> <p>3.1.3</p> <p>UNDP will provide policy advice and capacity building to support China's engagement in new treaties and conventions.</p> <p>UNIDO within the scope of its sectoral programmes, will provide targeted expert advice and capacity building to support relevant Government bodies prior to the negotiation of international treaties and conventions.</p> <p>UNEP will provide policy advice and capacity building to support MEP and relevant key partners in the engagement in negotiation of new MEAs including legal instruments for controlling mercury emission.</p> <p>UNHCR will work with MPS, Legislative affairs office of State Council and MFA on accession to the "1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless persons" and the "1961 Convention of reduction of Statelessness", through supporting and providing policy advice.</p>	<p>UNDP: \$3m</p> <p>UNICEF: \$500,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$5m</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$50,000</p> <p>UNEP: \$100,000</p> <p>ILO: \$500,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$100,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$500,000</p> <p>UNIDO: \$100,000</p> <p>UNEP: \$100,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$500,000</p>
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Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

<p>Outcome 3.2. China's response to regional issues is enhanced.</p>	<p>1. Government capacity is strengthened to increase the effectiveness of regional cooperation on cross-border issues such as migration, human trafficking and communicable diseases, and to enhance regional economic cooperation and integration.</p>	<p>3.2.1 UNDP will strengthen China's sub-regional cooperation (NE Asia, SE Asia and central Asia) on economic and social development in trade, investment and technology, energy and environment and tourism. UNAIDS will support MOH, SCAWCO and civil society to participate and contribute to regional HIV initiatives, such as Regional Harm Reduction programmes, Regional Task Force on HIV and Mobility, and facilitate strengthened cross-border HIV programmes with neighbouring countries. UNIFEM will engage in institutional capacity-strengthening to help prevent cross border trafficking of women and girls and promote safe migration in the region. UNESCO will work with MOE, Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Culture and affiliated institutions to share the experience of China in promoting sustainable development with other countries in its northeast cluster. IOM with its Major Partners MFA, MPS, MOHRSS, MOC and MOCA will build the capacity of agencies involved in migration management. The process will include encouraging cross border cooperation. ILO will provide technical advice and programme support to constituents and other partners on international migration, human trafficking, human resource development and employment services. ESCAP will provide technical assistance in the areas of green growth, energy security, trade and transport facilitation in GMS and in support of the Greater Tumen Initiative. UNHCR will conduct activities with MPS and MFA to build China's capacity to actively participate in regional conferences and Action Plans combating human trafficking and smuggling (Mekong process, Bali process). WHO will support implementation of the International Health Regulation and joint programmes for communicable diseases control involving neighbouring countries. FAO will assist government to improve capacity in addressing cross-border/regional communicable diseases. UNICEF will work with key Government partners (CNCCC, SCAWCO, MPS, MOCA and others) to build capacity, strengthen regional and national participation and provide technical support from in country, regionally and internationally on regional migration issues – particularly in the areas of trafficking and HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>UNDP: \$2m UNAIDS: \$200,000 UNIFEM: \$100,000 UNESCO: \$200,000 IOM: \$4m ILO: \$1.5m ESCAP: \$300,000 UNHCR: \$500,000 WHO: \$1.5m FAO: \$1m UNICEF: \$200,000</p>
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<p>Outcome 3.3. China's development experience is effectively shared with other countries.</p>	<p>1. China's South-South cooperation is strengthened by a more systematic evaluation of its own development experience which is more easily accessible to other developing countries.</p>	<p>UNCTAD will provide technical advice, capacity building and an impartial forum to develop transit agreements; including between China, Mongolia and Russia, but also between China and Central Asian republics.</p> <p>3.3.1</p> <p>UNICEF will work with key Government partners (NDRC, MofCom and others) to build capacity, strengthen regional and national participation and provide technical support from in country, regionally and internationally in both collection of Chinese development experiences, but also in their dissemination and presentation through South-South cooperation.</p> <p>UNDP will provide capacity building to strengthen China SSC through better institutional coordination and enhanced human resources, and will support China's exchange of poverty reduction and development experiences with other developing countries</p> <p>UNAIDS will support Government to produce best practices in HIV and AIDS policy, prevention, treatment and care programmes and facilitate dialogue and cooperation with countries in the region and Africa to strengthen South-South cooperation.</p> <p>UNIDO within the scope of its sectoral programmes, will provide capacity building support to Government, businesses, and other educational/training bodies and promote South-South industrial cooperation, partnerships, know-how exchange and technology transfer, with funding to be raised through private sector.</p> <p>WFP will work with MOA and other partners to document the policies, projects and practices which led to China achieving food security and halving the proportion of its population which is undernourished.</p> <p>IFAD will work with MOF and other partners to document measures and experiences and their replicability in poverty reduction and rural development for other developing countries.</p> <p>UNESCO will create opportunities to share China's development experience with other countries in its northeast cluster.</p> <p>ILO will support experience sharing from China in areas of the decent work agenda including employment promotion, enterprise development, labour law, CSR, and green jobs.</p> <p>UNCTAD will cooperate on international trade, foreign direct investment policies and negotiations.</p> <p>UNFPA will work with S-S partner institutes and China Red Cross to strengthen South-South cooperation through institutional capacity building of key training institutions in</p>	<p>UNCTAD: \$100,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$250,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$5m</p> <p>UNAIDS: \$150,000</p> <p>UNIDO: \$300,000</p> <p>WFP: \$50,000</p> <p>IFAD: \$10,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$200,000</p> <p>ILO: \$100,000</p> <p>UNCTAD: tbd</p> <p>UNFPA: \$1m</p>
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Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

	<p>2. The UN in China facilitates UN-China-South trilateral partnerships and thus China's contribution to the achievement of the MDGs worldwide.</p>	<p>population and family planning, improving quality of training materials in line with ICPD. UNFPA will also support the government to make a greater contribution in emergency preparedness by rolling out MISP training, and producing emergency relief supplies (including RH kits) that meet international standards.</p> <p>WHO will support exchanges of experiences, resources and lessons learnt with other developing countries on implementation of public health policies, strategies and programmes.</p> <p><u>3.3.2</u></p> <p>APCAEM - ESCAP will cooperate with key partners, MOA, Ministry of Science and Technology, to promote agricultural technology transfer for food security and sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>UNICEF will support Government partners (MFA and others) to utilise UNICEF's internal and external networks, including use of media, conferences and workshops and experience exchange to share good practice from China.</p> <p>UNDP: will facilitate trilateral partnerships to exchange experiences and lessons on rural development, poverty reduction and environment protection.</p> <p>WFP will work with partners in the UN, government and private sector to support food assistance operations in other developing countries.</p> <p>UNV will endeavour to increase international deployment of Chinese nationals as UNV volunteers to UN missions and programmes as part of a pilot programme linked to China's increased international cooperation.</p> <p>IFAD will support China's knowledge sharing in poverty reduction and rural development with other developing countries.</p> <p>UNIFEM will support Chinese women's organizations and the government to share their experiences addressing gender issues in China with other developing countries through the UN system.</p> <p>UNEP will work with MOST, MEP, UNEP-Tongji Institute of Environment for Sustainable Development (ISED) to support African, Asia-Pacific and Arabian regions on capacity building for environmental management and disaster reduction</p> <p>UNESCO in collaboration with national and international partners will document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned from China in the field of education, especially related to MDG and EFA goals.</p>	<p>WHO: \$1m</p> <p>APCAEM - ESCAP: \$200,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$100,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$2m</p> <p>WFP: \$200,000</p> <p>UNV: \$500,000</p> <p>IFAD: \$200,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$80,000</p> <p>UNEP: \$400,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$300,000</p>
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	<p>FAO shall, by promoting trilateral partnerships, facilitate the sharing of China's experience in fostering agricultural development and achieving food security with other developing countries.</p> <p>UNFPA will work with research and technical institutions and the National Bureau of Statistics to support the development and utilizations of indicators measuring MDG5b and lead reviews of ICPD@20 and the MDG goals related to reproductive and maternal health.</p> <p>UNIDO, within the scope of its sectoral programmes, will provide capacity building support to Government, businesses, and other educational/training bodies and promote South-South industrial cooperation, partnerships, know-how exchange and technology transfer, with funding to be raised through private sector.</p> <p>ESCAP will work with the NDRCC to share experience in the field of disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>FAO: \$100,000</p> <p>UNFPA: \$1m</p> <p>UNIDO: \$300,000</p> <p>ESCAP: \$300,000</p>
<p>The total Resource Mobilization Target for Outcome 3 is:</p>		<p>\$45.39m</p>

Annex 2: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome Area 1: Government and other Stakeholders Ensure Environmental Sustainability, Address Climate Change, and Promote a Green, Low Carbon Economy			
UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
UNDAF Outcome Area 1: Government and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy.	Indicator 1a: Percentage of energy consumption reduction per unit of GDP. Baseline: current energy consumption reduction per unit of GDP Target¹⁴: 30 %	Sources: High-level government documents, proclamations and reports that are made public; Outcome evaluation report of UN agencies, China Statistical Yearbook China energy yearbook.	Risks: Adequate Government capacity to monitor and evaluate relevant factors and to propose appropriate interventions Implementation of National and Provincial Strategies
Outcome 1.1 Policies and regulations are strengthened to create a green economy.	Indicator 1.1a: Relevant National laws and policies developed or revised for promoting a green economy Baseline: Identified relevant National laws, policies and regulations which need to be improved for promoting energy efficiency and applying new and renewable energy technologies. Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12 th 5-year plan Indicator 1.1.b: Percentage of these new or revised policies and regulations that explicitly incorporate gender perspectives. Baseline: new or revised policies Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12 th 5-year plan	Sources: Policy and regulatory documents of the government. Sources: Policy and regulatory documents.	Risk: Adequate Government capacity to monitor and evaluate relevant factors and to propose appropriate interventions Implementation of National and Provincial Strategies.
Output 1.1.1 Enhanced Government capacity to promote a low carbon economy through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and technological innovation.	Indicator 1.1.1a: Regulations, codes, guidelines, standards, and labels for energy efficiency and renewable energy developed and improved during the program cycle Baseline: 0 Regulations, codes, guidelines, standards of energy efficiency and renewable energy updated Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12 th 5-year plan Indicator 1.1.1b: Carbon intensity reduction. Baseline and targets will be set after adoption of the 12 th five-year plan in 2011	Sources: Post-capacity building activity reports and assessments; Performance Assessment Report (UN Agencies)	
Output 1.1.2 Sustainable eco cities created through sustainable urban development and planning	Indicator 1.1.2a: Number of sustainable urban development plans developed or updated towards development of sustainable eco cities Baseline: existing urban development plans which need to be	Sources: New/revised urban development plan documents.	

¹⁴ Note that targets for Outcome Areas are to be reached by efforts beyond those specified of the UN.

<p>Output 1.1.3 Government policies, and public and private enterprises, contribute to the creation of a green economy and green jobs.</p>	<p>improved and implemented (TBD) Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3a: Number of green jobs newly created by small and medium enterprises and enterprises operating in the green industries Baseline: current number of green jobs created by small and medium enterprises and enterprises operating in the green industries Target: 30% higher</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3b: Increased number of coherent policies supporting green jobs creation, green investment, green consumption, just transition, and any other social or technical aspect of green economy put in place and implemented. Baseline: 0 Target: (1-2 policies) Integrating support measures to green jobs and just transitions in employment and environmental policy frameworks</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3c: Increased awareness among enterprises, especially SMEs, about corporate social responsibility and green work practices and technologies. Baseline: baseline survey to be done during program cycle Target: 20% increase among surveyed enterprise</p>	<p>Sources: Green job creation surveys and assessments; National Statistics Year book</p> <p>Source: Policy review</p>	<p>Risk: Government commitment</p> <p>Technical cooperation funding</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Strengthened policy and implementation mechanisms to manage natural resources, with special attention to poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2: Number of Government policies, papers on natural resource management updated giving priority to the poor and vulnerable groups during the program cycle Baseline: 0 Target: One government policy updated in each of the areas of integrated water resources management, sustainable land use and planning, biodiversity conservation, restoration and development.</p>	<p>Sources: Enterprise end line survey, Training feedback forms</p> <p>Sources: Government policies, joint plans between government departments on natural resources management, with attention to poor and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Risk: Technical cooperation funding</p> <p>Assumptions: Government is willing and ready to implement policies strengthening management mechanism of natural resources</p> <p>Joint surveys conducted by related stakeholders</p>
<p>Output 1.2.1 Land and water resources are managed more effectively ensuring poor and vulnerable groups' access to these resources is improved.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1a: Knowledge about sustainable management and consumption of land and water improved, particularly among vulnerable groups and local communities during program cycle Baseline: 0 Target: At least 5 training programmes on sustainable natural resources management developed, particularly those for vulnerable groups and local communities.</p>	<p>Sources: Baseline surveys, post capacity building assessment and reports; surveys on implementation status for the result of public hearings</p>	<p>Risks: Lack of coordination between various stakeholders; Conflicts of interest among the stakeholders; Public participation in</p>

Annex 2: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

<p>Output 1.2.2 Biodiversity and ecosystems are better conserved, and communities increasingly benefit from the development of eco-based livelihood resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1.b: Percentage of new or revised land and water resource management structures that explicitly provide for equitable access by women and other vulnerable groups in their management guidelines. Baseline: 0% Target: 30%</p>	<p>Sources: New/ revised guidelines for land and water resource management structures.</p>	<p>polymaking process needs are not well organized with deficiency of professional knowledge. Assumptions: Advocacy to ensure better coordination and sensitize policy makers on importance of the information base and data sharing with all ministries.</p>
<p>Output 1.2.2 Biodiversity and ecosystems are better conserved, and communities increasingly benefit from the development of eco-based livelihood resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of alternative livelihood resources projects/programmes developed for local communities with critical biodiversity resources during program cycle Baseline: 0 Target: At least 3 UN projects/programmes promoting alternative livelihood resources for local communities in Chinese provinces with critical biodiversity</p>	<p>Sources: Surveys among local communities upon types of alternative livelihood gained and its contribution to their well beings Micro-data: community surveys, questionnaires and best practice portfolios; Meso-data: project assessment reports; sectoral/industrial development reports Macro-data: possible national statistics in the regard</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government is willing to promote alternative livelihoods, particularly in a pro-poor and pro-vulnerable manner. Alternative livelihoods are well tailored into local culture and traditional knowledge and thereby acceptable to the community. Risks: No experts available, or the above priorities changed by the Government.</p>
<p>Output 1.2.3 Strengthened Government capacity to develop and implement policies that ensure compliance with environmental health and safety requirements.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.3a: Establishing of environmental health monitoring, environmental health risk assessment, and environmental health standard systems Baseline: 0 Target: Environmental health monitoring, environmental health risk assessment, and environmental health standard systems established</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3b: Training opportunities are provided on responses to environmental health and climate change risks to reduce health impact during program cycle Baseline: 0 Target: 5 UN activities on environmental health and climate change risks</p>	<p>Sources: reports or documents available on occupational and environmental health.</p>	<p>Risks: No experts available, or the above priorities changed by the Government.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into Government policy.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3a: Number of national and provincial vulnerability assessments carried out Baseline: 0 Target: 5, (1 national assessment and 4 provincial assessments carried out in the Western Region)</p>	<p>Sources: technical reports or documents available.</p>	<p>Risks: Lack of studies and experience on vulnerability, and long-term fund resource and network.</p>

<p>Output 1.3.1 Strengthened Government capacity to perform vulnerability assessments on the impacts of climate change and develop innovative adaptation strategies and programmes that are sensitive to its impacts on livelihoods and migration.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.b: Percentage of climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation responses that explicitly incorporate gender perspectives. Baseline: 0% Target: 30%</p>	<p>Sources: Vulnerability assessment reports and adaptation response documents.</p>	<p>Assumptions: The nation is vulnerable to climate change as its large poor population in west area. East regions are under threats of rising sea level where most industries located.</p>
<p>Output 1.3.1 Strengthened Government capacity to perform vulnerability assessments on the impacts of climate change and develop innovative adaptation strategies and programmes that are sensitive to its impacts on livelihoods and migration.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.1a: Number of vulnerability assessments, trainings, conferences, joint UN-Government research and workshops carried out. Baseline: National level awareness of vulnerability issues, provincial knowledge remains limited. A small number of pilot assessments underway. Currently, the work is mainly done by international agencies and NGOs. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 vulnerability assessments carried out</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 b: Number of officials at national and provincial level in Western Provinces trained for vulnerability awareness. Baseline: limited knowledge on climate change vulnerability Targets: 160 national officials trained, and received training materials/information and 400 provincial officials trained, and/or received training materials/information</p>	<p>Sources: UN and international reports and training materials; Pilot sites practise, field visits.</p>	<p>Risks: Vulnerability may not be well-accepted by the all the officials; Lack of international experience; It can be ignored as considered not to be important compared with other issues. Assumptions: Government capacity on vulnerability is weak.</p>
<p>Output 1.3.2 Business, civil society and individuals better understand China's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, ensuring that appropriate behaviours and policies are adopted.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.2a: Training and engagement with enterprises on increasing environmentally awareness and responsible activities Baseline: Understanding of the impact of climate change varies dramatically depending on sector and location. Target: 30 projects/activities which engage with enterprises organisations on increasing environmental awareness and action. Indicator 1.3.2 b: trainings and engagement with civil society organisations on increasing environmental awareness and involvement of civil society in decision making process are to be strengthened. Most of intervention programmes have been focusing on institutional strengthening. Target: 40 projects/ activities which engages Civil Society Organisations</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2 c: UN trainings and engagement, including awareness campaigns, with individuation on increasing environmental awareness and responsible livelihoods Baseline: Population have a general lack of awareness of the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, especially in remote/Westerns regions.</p>	<p>Sources: Media, international and national campaigns, trainings, workshops, conference.</p>	<p>Risks: Lack of skilled entities to implement the policies and public awareness. Assumptions: People are not aware of their vulnerability to the impact of climate change, as lack of policies and communication.</p>

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<p>Outcome 1.4 Government develops policies and regulatory frameworks that foster equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services.</p>	<p>Target: 10 projects/activities/ awareness campaigns which engage the general public/individuals</p> <p>Indicator 1.4a: increase in national budget allocated to sanitation</p> <p>Baseline: 2010 budget</p> <p>Target: To be determined after 2010 budget is adopted</p> <p>Indicator 1.4b: % population having access to improved drinking water, disaggregated by water sources.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined in 2010</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1a: Specific government policy on school water supply coordination and budgets developed.</p> <p>Baseline: no coordinated policy</p> <p>Target: policy adoption</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1b: Government policy on budget allocations for school sanitation developed.</p> <p>Baseline: No policy</p> <p>Target: policy adoption</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1c: % of budget increase for water supply and sanitation in health facilities in the health ministry budget.</p> <p>Baseline: from budget in year 2011</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	<p>Sources: Year book of national statistics; Year book of Health Statistics; Year book of Education Statistics; WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program;</p> <p>Governmental Five-Year Plan; Mid-Term and End Cycle assessment; UN Agency's Mid-Term and End Cycle Review</p>	<p>Assumptions: Some indicators are integrated into the government's reporting system</p> <p>Government monitoring and assessment system considers international common practice</p>
<p>Output 1.4.1 Schools and health facilities have better access to safe drinking water and good sanitation services as a result of the development, revision and implementation of the relevant policies and standards.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.4.2a: Proportion of people having access to safe drinking water</p> <p>Baseline: 88% by 2006</p> <p>Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2b: Proportion of people having access to improved sanitation</p> <p>Baseline: 65% by 2006</p> <p>Target : 75%</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2c: Proportion of people practicing best hygiene</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 50%</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2d: New measures to promote adoption of appropriate and safe drinking water supply and suitable sanitation explicitly address gender perspectives in their design and promotion.</p> <p>Baseline: gender perspectives not incorporated</p> <p>Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p>	<p>Sources: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme</p> <p>Governmental Five-Year Plan Mid-Term and End Cycle assessment</p>	<p>Assumptions: Some indicators are integrated into the government's reporting system</p> <p>Government monitoring and assessment system considers international common practice</p>
<p>Output 1.4.2 Community and households have access to and use appropriate and safe drinking water supply and suitable sanitation options, with special attention to women's role as key agents of change.</p>	<p>Sources: Government, programme and project reports and water/sanitation advocacy materials</p>		<p>Assumptions: Some indicators are integrated into the government's reporting system</p> <p>Government monitoring and assessment system considers international common practice</p>

<p>Outcome 1.5. The impact of disasters on vulnerable groups is mitigated through enhanced disaster risk reduction and better preparedness and response measures.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.5.a: An integrated policy framework is established for disaster preparedness, risk reduction and management Baseline: no policy framework Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.b: Percentage of new or revised disaster risk reduction/ response plans and policies that explicitly incorporate gender perspectives. Baseline: 0% Target: 30%</p>	<p>Sources: UN reports on MDGs and UNDAF; Government policy documents and reports on disaster and emergency response; Peer-reviewed scientific papers and conference publications</p>	<p>Assumptions: Ineffective enforcement of laws, policies due to multi-ministry and cross sector coordination difficulty</p>
<p>Output 1.5.1 The rights of the most vulnerable are protected during response to and recovery from disasters.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.5.1a: # of communicable disease outbreaks amongst the affected population (right to health) Baseline: 0 at the start of the disaster Target: Footnote</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1b: # of affected population having access to safe drinking water, disaggregated by sources (right to health) Baseline: 0 at the start of the disaster</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1c: # affected population provided with food aid Baseline: 0 at the start of the disaster</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1d: # affected population provided with temporary shelter Baseline: 0 at the start of the disaster</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1e: % of children back in classes (whether in schools or shelters) at the one month and three month mark of the disaster (right to education) Baseline: 0 at the start of the disaster</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1f: # people provided with livelihood assistance. (right to decent work) Baseline: 0 at the start of the disaster Target: TBD</p>	<p>Sources: Government and UN monitoring reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: UN support in emergency response requested by Government</p> <p>Assumptions: UN support in emergency response requested by Government</p> <p>Assumptions: UN support in emergency response requested by Government</p> <p>Assumptions: UN support in emergency response requested by Government</p> <p>Assumptions: UN support in emergency response requested by Government</p> <p>Assumptions: UN support in emergency response requested by Government</p>
<p>Output 1.5.2 Institutional policies and capacities for disaster preparedness, response, and management are strengthened.¹⁵</p>	<p>Indicator 1.5.2a: # of capacity building and trainings held by the government on disaster preparedness, response, and management. Baseline: 0 in 2011 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Sources: Media, international and national campaigns, trainings, workshops, conference.</p>	<p>Assumptions: Disaster risk reduction and preparedness are not systematic studied, and no studies on the impacts on vulnerable groups</p>

¹⁵ Indicators related to emergency response and preparedness depends on type and scale of the disasters, as well as the specific government requests for UN assistance, and will depend on the type and scale of disasters and the planned government emergency preparedness and DRR plans. Baselines and targets will be established ad hoc, based on disaster situation.

	<p>Indicator 1.5.2b # of national and local policies on disaster risk reduction that are formulated and updated with UN inputs – including in the 12th Five Year Plan on Comprehensive Disaster Reduction Baseline: Zero in 2011 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Responsible agencies/ partners: National Disaster Reduction Committee (Ministry of Civil Affairs is the leading ministry, in collaboration with line ministries including NDRC, MEP, MOST, SFA, CMA, SOA etc; Research institutes, NGOs, Media</p>	
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UNDAF Outcome 2: The Poorest and Most Vulnerable Increasingly Participate in and Benefit More Equitably from China's Social and Economic Development		Assumptions and Risks
UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Means of verification
<p>Outcome 2.1. The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1: Increased representation of communities and civil societies in decision making process (data to be disaggregated by sector at UN pilot sites) Baseline: to be estimated in 2010, NGOs involved in the HIV response registered and eligible for representation at decision making bodies Target: increase by 50%</p>	<p>Sources: government & media reports</p> <p>Assumptions: Legal framework improved to involve communities and civil societies in decision making process; Time needed to translate the improved legal framework into practice</p>
<p>Output 2.1.1 Equal access to justice and a supportive legal environment strengthens the capacity of communities and civil society to empower poor and vulnerable groups to fully participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1a: No. of beneficiaries (civil society, CBO and people) of UN's policy advocacy and capacity building activities Baseline: estimated at two million (in 2009) Target: Ten million for 2011-2015</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1b: No. of recommendations for policy and institutional changes produced in areas of promoting equal access to justice, civil society development, and a supportive legal framework to policy and legislative makers Baseline: number of NGOs registered (2010 UNGASS Report) Target: increase by 50%</p>	<p>Sources: UN Project reports</p> <p>Sources: National and UN reports</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2: Ethnic minorities are empowered to participate in cultural, socio-economic and political life to a greater degree and benefit from culture-based economic development.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.2a: Human Development Index in ethnic minority areas (UN pilot sites) Baseline: Yunnan 0.667, Guizhou 0.639 (in 2008), Qinghai 0.683, Tibet 0.599 Target: 0.05 increase for each pilot province</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2b: Percentage of ethnic minority benefiting from culture-based local economic activities (UN pilot sites) Baseline: Estimated at 15% in 2009 at UN pilot sites Target: 25% at UN pilot sites (2015)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2c: No. of beneficiaries (ethnic minority communities, government staff, grass-root organizations, civil society) of UN capacity-building and livelihood creation programmes Baseline: One million in 2009 Target: Five million from 2011-2015</p>	<p>Sources: Human Development Reports</p> <p>Sources: UN Project reports</p> <p>Sources: UN Project reports</p>

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	<p>Indicator 2.1.2d: Community-based involvement and ownership in ethnic minority social and cultural capital management (UN pilot sites) Baseline: estimated at 10% communities are involved in management of its social and cultural capital at UN pilot site (2009) Target: 25% (2015)</p>	<p>Sources: UN Project reports</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2.1.2e: No. of major national guidelines (MCH/FP) adapted to the context and culture of ethnic minorities to facilitate their access to essential services (up-scaling of UN pilot projects) Baseline and target: to be collected from UN Agencies</p>	<p>Sources: UN Project reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government implements the National Development Plan and ensures the standards, guidelines, and regulatory framework are reaching target groups. National and provincial capacity linkages and implementation may need further strengthening</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Income disparities are reduced through more equitable resource distribution and through improved access of the poor and vulnerable to decent work and social security.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2a: Gini Coefficient Baseline: 0.47 Target: TBD in 2010</p>	<p>Sources: WB</p>	
<p>Output 2.2.1 Public resources are more equitably distributed across China through strengthened government policies, strategies and capacities aimed at reducing disparities</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.1a: Number of disabled persons who received subsidy from the Employment Security Fund Baseline: 61081 in 2008 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Sources: Annual Report of China Disabled Persons Federation (CDDPF)</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government establishes monitoring of the standards, guidelines, and regulatory framework that would enable effective implementation of the Development Plan; National and provincial capacity linkages and implementation may need further strengthening</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.2.1b: Number of rural migrant workers who received vocational training provided by the Government Baseline: 9 million in 2008 Target: TBD in 2010</p>	<p>Sources: MOHRSS Quarterly and Annual Report</p>	

<p>Output 2.2.2 Improved capacity of Government, enterprises and other stakeholders to ensure poor and vulnerable groups, including the disabled, can realize their right to access and be protected in decent work and viable livelihood strategies.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.2a: Percentage of migrant workers with labour contract Baseline: to be established Target: TBD in 2010</p>	<p>Sources: MOHRSS Quarterly and Annual Report</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government continues to maintain its commitment to promote decent work and mitigate unemployment Implementation of government plans at national and provincial levels.</p>
<p>Output 2.2.3 Improved capacity of the social security and social welfare system to cover and deliver benefits to currently excluded groups, including the aged.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.2b: Percentage of recruitment agencies in the selected catchment area (migrant sending and receiving areas) are aware of the code of conduct and good recruiting practices Baseline: to be established in 2010 Target: TBC in 2010</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3a: Technical advice for the Government to draft laws and regulations on social insurance Baseline: Plans for laws/regulations Target: Technical advice provided to draft laws and regulations on social insurance</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3b: Number of cities established labour inspection services at community level Baseline: 60 in 2009 Target: TBD in 2010</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3c: Gender gaps in the current social welfare system are identified and gender perspectives are explicitly incorporated in the improved social welfare system. Baseline: 0 (no gender perspectives explicitly incorporated) Target: more than 1 gender issue explicitly incorporated in improved social welfare policies/laws</p>	<p>Sources: MOHRSS Quarterly and Annual Report</p> <p>Sources: policy analysis reports ACFW Reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: Functional and integrated institutional framework for expansion and extension of Social security Assumptions: Implementation of government plans at national and provincial levels.</p>
<p>Output 2.2.4 Internal migrants have improved access to portable social security benefits.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.4a: Number of rural migrant workers participating in urban health insurance schemes Baseline: 42.49 million at the end of 2008 Target: TBC</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4b: Number of rural migrant workers participating in pension schemes Baseline: 24.16 million at the end of 2008, MoV; MOHRSS) Target: TBC</p>	<p>Sources: MOHRSS Quarterly and Annual Report</p> <p>Sources: MOHRSS Quarterly and Annual Report</p>	<p>Assumptions: Functional and integrated institutional framework for expansion and extension of Social security; Implementation of government plans at national and provincial levels Assumptions: Functional and integrated institutional framework for expansion and extension of Social security; Implementation of government plans at national and provincial levels</p>

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<p>Outcome 2.3 The rights of women to live their lives free of discrimination and violence and to greater political participation are realized.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.a: Prevalence of domestic violence against women and children Baseline: TBD Target: 5% reduction from baselines</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.b: Percentage of women in village committees and in the National People's Congress. Baseline: Baseline to be updated with 2010 information Target: At least 30% for NPC and at least 25% for village committees</p>	<p>Sources: DV prevalence surveys, government statistics</p>	<p>Assumptions Government takes gender as one of its priorities and supports an accurate survey of the prevalence of violence against children.</p>
<p>Output 2.3.1 Increased capacity and commitment of Government and other stakeholders to implement and promote policy and legislation on the elimination of violence against, and trafficking of, women and children improving the access to support services for victims as well as prevention activities.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.1a: A national anti-gender discrimination law is listed in the next 5-year (2013-2018) NPC legislation plan for their consideration. Baseline: not listed Target: listed</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1b: Number of new anti-violence against women and children campaigns organized at the national level. Baseline: 0 Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1c: Percentage of women and children who have suffered from violence who receive quality support and treatment services. Baseline: To be established Target: 10% increase over the baselines</p>	<p>Sources: (2013-2018) NPC legislation plan</p> <p>Sources: Government reports and media coverage</p> <p>Sources: Government survey reports and service provider reports</p>	<p>Assumptions Government realizes the seriousness of VAW in China and makes efforts to address it.</p> <p>Assumptions: Government and service providers can identify reasonable measures of quality.</p> <p>Assumptions: Government and media are willing to carry out this campaign.</p>
<p>Output 2.3.2 Improved Government capacity to implement and promote existing laws, policies and regulations designed to reduce the sex ratio imbalance and challenge negative gender stereotypes and discrimination.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.2a: Number of new government activities and media campaigns organized to explicitly address sex ratio issues and negative gender stereotypes and discrimination. Baseline: 0 Target: TBD after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2b: Trained government officials can identify weaknesses in the implementation of the existing laws, policies and regulations designed to reduce the sex ratio imbalance and provide suggestions for how to improve them. Baseline: 0 Target: 30% of those trained</p>	<p>Sources: Activity reports and Media coverage</p> <p>Sources: Capacity building activity survey and assessments</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government officials show interest and participate in these training activities.</p>

	<p>Indicator 2.3.2c: Good practices to address sex ratio at birth are documented and up-scaled at national level Baseline: 0 Target: At least 2 good practices are up scaled nationally</p>	<p>Sources: Government reports and media coverage</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government supports the initiative to upscale these practices.</p>
<p>Output 2.3.3 The quantity and quality of women's political participation is increased at all levels</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.3a: The government sets clear quotas/measures to increase women's political participation in the NPC and in village committees. Baseline: 0 Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p>	<p>Sources: Policy and regulatory documents</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government realizes the importance of women's political participation and sets quotas.</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.3.3b: Percentage of women holding principal positions at provincial or ministerial level Baseline: 1% Target: 5%</p>	<p>Sources: NBS / ACWF statistics</p>	<p>Assumptions: Government is willing to appoint more women at provincial or ministerial level.</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.3.3c: Number of new, gender-related political proposals submitted by women representatives in the National People's Congress for NPC consideration. Baseline: 0 Target: at least 3 new, gender-related proposals submitted</p>	<p>Sources: Proposals submitted to the NPC</p>	<p>Assumptions: Women representatives to the NPC show strong interest in gender issues and submit gender-related proposals.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.4. The right of all poor and vulnerable groups to live a healthy and productive life is realized.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.4.a: Universal access to basic health services as indicated by health insurance coverage in urban and rural areas. Baseline: 72% urban, 93% rural. Target: >90%</p>	<p>Sources: National health services surveys, government reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: Implementation of National and Provincial Strategies</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.4b: Percent of households with catastrophic health expenses. Baseline: 5.4% Target: Reduction by half.</p>		
	<p>Indicator 2.4c: Amount of government payment for universal package of public health services (minimum 15 yuan/person). Baseline: 0-5 yuan per person. Target: 15 yuan per person.</p>		
	<p>Indicator 2.4d: Hospitalization recommended by doctor foregone because of economic or other reasons. Baseline: 17.6% Target: 10% reduction</p>		
	<p>Indicator 2.4e: MDG Goal 6 achieved to halt and reverse the spread of HIV Baseline: New HIV infection in 2009 (HIV incidence) 48,000 Target: 20% reduction</p>		

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<p>Output 2.4.1 Health services are delivered in a way that is sensitive to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.4.1a: Nutrition counselling cards are available in the language of the two largest minority groups in 2 provinces. Baseline: 0 Target: Cards fully available in 2 target provinces</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1b: Equal percent of <5s weighed and counselled about child feeding in the poorest and wealthiest socioeconomic groups Baseline: TBD Target: No inequalities between poor and wealthiest</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1c: Percent of most at-risk population reached with HIV prevention programs Baseline: 40% on average Target: 70% on average</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1d: Percent of men and women with advanced HIV treatment receiving HIV therapy. Baseline: 30% Target: 80%</p>	<p>Sources: MDG project monitoring system</p>	<p>Assumptions: Implementation of agreed upon MDG program of work in target provinces</p>
<p>Output 2.4.2. Increased government and civil service capacity in planning, policy, and implementation at national and provincial level to provide more equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.4.1e: Number of new, health-sector reform policies/laws that address gender-equitable access issues, especially for rural women. Baseline: 0 Target: at least 2</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2a: National strategic plan for 2011-15 developed, costed, and implemented along with 31 provincial plans Baseline: No plans in place Target: All plans completed</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2b: Percent of the national HIV budget spent on activities implemented by civil society Baseline: 0.5% Target: 10%</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2c: Extent of civil society representatives involved in the planning, budgeting and implementation of HIV programs. Baseline: 3% Target: 100%(CCM,National Coordination Body and 31 provincial coordination bodies)</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2d: Comprehensive response information system aligned and harmonized with the national M&E framework. Baseline: System not in place. Target: System in place and fully aligned.</p>	<p>Sources: Government & media reports</p> <p>Sources: Government documents</p>	<p>Assumptions: Adequate commitment and funding</p> <p>Agreement on definition of NGO</p>

<p>Output 2.4.3 Sustained commitment and leadership by Government to ensure the rights of PLHIV, their families, and those most vulnerable and at risk of infection, are respected enabling them to live a life free from stigma and discrimination</p>	<p>Indicator 2.4.2e: The 2011-2015 National Strategic Plan explicitly addresses the feminization of HIV/AIDS Baseline: no Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3a: Proportion of people living with HIV facing HIV-related discrimination Baseline: approximately 40% Target: 50% decrease</p>	<p>Sources: 2011-2015 National Strategic Plan</p> <p>Sources: China Stigma Index Report 2009</p>	<p>Assumptions: Adequate commitment and funding</p>
<p>Output 2.4.4 Improved government capacity to formulate and implement national child nutrition and food safety and security guidelines, policies, and regulations and standards with focus on the poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.4.4a: Local government is aware of national child nutrition and food safety and security policies and has developed local standards. Baseline: Not aware or available Target: Fully available in 2 target provinces</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.4b: Percent of facilities in targeted counties that were trained in local child nutrition and food safety policy standards. Baseline: 0 Target: 10% increase</p>	<p>Sources: MDG project monitoring system</p>	<p>Assumptions: Adequate commitment and funding</p>
<p>Outcome 2.5 Improved access to and delivery of, universal good quality educational services and skills training - with a focus on poor and vulnerable groups, particularly in less developed regions.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.5a: Percentage increase of schools meeting standards for quality schooling from rural and ethnic minority areas in selected provinces Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: 10% increase</p>	<p>Means of verification: School evaluation, government reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: Standards for quality schooling developed and implemented by governments of selected western provinces Risks: Inadequate financial and technical support for schools to implement the standards</p>

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	<p>Indicator 2.5b: Percentage increase of test scores of children disaggregated by gender from poor and vulnerable groups in selected less developed regions Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: 10% increase</p>	<p>Means of verification: Government reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Schools in less developed regions have adequate physical conditions, competent and motivated teachers Risks: The most disadvantaged children do not benefit from policies and programmes Assumption: Governments at all levels increase funding to ensure adequate teacher supply in rural and ethnic minority areas Risks: Qualified teachers are not willing to serve in rural and ethnic minority areas</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.5c: Percentage increase of teacher-pupil ratio in selected rural and ethnic minority areas Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: 20% increase</p>	<p>Means of verification: Government reports</p>	
<p>Output 2.5.1 The most vulnerable children have better access to quality schooling as a result of increased Government capacity to formulate and implement more inclusive educational policies.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.5.1a: No. of central and provincial education planners and managers trained in planning and monitoring for quality and inclusive schooling Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: TBD after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan Indicator 2.5.1b: No. of schools implementing an integrated and responsive school curriculum that responds to emerging issues in pilot sites Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: 10% of the total schools in selected western provinces Indicator 2.5.1c: No. of school managers completing training courses on school safety, health and nutrition education, and sanitation in pilot sites Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: 10% school managers in selected provinces Indicator 2.5.1d: Among the most vulnerable children (migrant, ethnic minority, remote and extremely poor populations), the ratio of girl students to boy students receiving 9 years compulsory education. Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: 1:1</p>	<p>Means of verification: Training report</p> <p>Means of verification: School evaluation, government reports</p> <p>Means of verification: Training report</p>	
		<p>Sources: Min of Education statistics</p>	

<p>Output 2.5.2 Improved systems and incentives in place to ensure appropriate professional development of teachers, particularly in the poorest areas.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.5.2a: Number of provinces implementing improved teacher related policies (recruitment, evaluation, promotion, remuneration, professional development etc) Baseline: to be estimated Target: 30% of the total western provinces</p>	<p>Means of verification: Government reports</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2.5.2b: Number of provincial level in-service and pre-service teacher education institutions adopting best practices and innovative approaches to teacher development in the western provinces Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: 50% of the total teacher education institutions in selected western provinces</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.2c: Percentage increase in the number of days spent by teachers for in-service training working in rural and ethnic minority areas Baseline: to be estimated Target: 20% increase</p>	<p>Means of verification: Government reports, TEI evaluation</p> <p>Means of verification: Government reports on teacher training</p>	
<p>Output 2.5.3 Increased Government capacity to design and implement policies delivering technical and vocational education and training programs, and lifelong learning and career guidance.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.5.3a: Percentage increase of provincial vocational training institutions using improved and more practical curricula and offering career guidance and counselling services in pilot sites Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: 20% increase</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.3b: Percentage increase of secondary TVET graduates from pilot vocational training institutions employed in their areas of training Baseline: Reference will be taken from 2010 statistics Target: 20% increase</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.3c: Percentage increase in income of trainees in project areas Baseline: Survey to be available at the initial phase of a project Target: To be based on baseline established at the initial phase of a project</p>	<p>Means of verification: Evaluation of vocational training institution</p> <p>Means of verification: school records and government reports</p> <p>Source: Project surveys/local government/statistics yearbook</p>	

Annex 2: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome Area 3: China's Enhanced Participation in the Global Community Brings Wider Mutual Benefits			
UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>UNDAF Outcome Area 3 China's enhanced participation in the global community brings wider mutual benefits</p> <p>Outcome 3.1 International conventions, treaties and compacts are implemented</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.a: Number of national policies and regulations adopted to operationalize selected conventions, treaties or compacts Baseline: to be determined Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p>	<p>Sources: Reports from National People's Congress; State Council; Relevant ministries Government reports to UN on CESCR, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, Conventions related to migrants and human trafficking, and FCTC.</p>	<p>Assumption: The time taken to consider policies and regulations is outside the UN's control and thus results may not be within UNDAF timetable</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 Strengthened capacity to implement existing international conventions and agreements, with a particular focus on: (i) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its related protocols; (ii) the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, (iii) the Convention on the Rights of the Child; (iv) the Conventions relating to migrants, people trafficking and refugees; (v) the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1.a: Number of UN activities conducted to strengthen government capacity regarding implementation of conventions etc. Baseline: 0 Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p>	<p>Sources: Relevant government and UN agencies annual reports and Government reports to UN on CESCR, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, Conventions related to migrants and human trafficking, and FCTC.</p>	<p>Assumption: Adequate commitment and funding</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2. Partnerships between China and the UN increase awareness among Chinese enterprises, institutions and citizens, of the standards required under international agreements, particularly where overseas activities are concerned.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.2a: Number of awareness raising activities on international standards targeting Chinese enterprises, institutions and citizens, particularly those involved in overseas activities Baseline: 0 Target: At least 2 for each convention</p>	<p>Sources: Relevant government and UN agencies annual reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Adequate commitment and funding</p>
<p>Output 3.1.3 Impartial UN policy advice and capacity building supports China's engagement in UN System treaty negotiations prior to the establishment of any new international treaties or conventions.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.3a: Percentage of new international instruments on which UN agencies provide policy advice and capacity building support Baseline: 0 Target: 70 % increase over baseline percent</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3b: Percentage of this UN policy advice that explicitly promotes incorporation of gender aspects in new treaties or conventions. Baseline: 0 Target : To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p>	<p>Sources: UN agency reports</p>	

<p>Outcome 3.2 China's response to regional issues is enhanced</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2.a: Number of new agreements signed Baseline: 0 Target: as appropriate</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.b: Number of new cooperation mechanisms established/existing cooperation mechanisms enhanced Baseline: 0 Target: as appropriate according to new conventions adopted</p>	<p>Sources: UN agency reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Assume that new agreements will be appropriate to enhance regional cooperation.</p>
<p>Output 3.2.1 Government capacity is strengthened to increase the effectiveness of regional cooperation on cross-border issues such as migration, human trafficking and communicable diseases, and to enhance regional economic cooperation and integration.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2.1a: Percentage of regional meetings in which China participates on the issues selected Baseline: to be determined based on 2009 Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1b: Number of meetings which China hosts or leads on the issues selected Baseline: 0 Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1c: Number of regional HIV initiatives in which China is a partner Baseline: to be determined based on 2010 total number of regional initiatives Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1d: Number of cross-border HIV programmes China participates with neighbouring countries Baseline: to be determined Target: To be determined after de adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p>	<p>Sources: relevant ministry</p> <p>Sources: relevant ministry</p> <p>Sources: Regional initiatives MoUs, China and neighbouring countries Ministry of Health reports</p> <p>Sources: Regional initiatives MoUs, China and neighbouring countries Ministry of Health reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Not required at output level</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3 China's development experience is effectively shared with other countries.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3a: Number of UN agencies involved in replication of successful Chinese development practices Baseline: to be determined in 2010 Target: to be determined in 2010</p> <p>Indicator 3.3b: Number of knowledge and experience sharing activities conducted by the concerned UN agencies each year. Baseline: to be determined in 2010 Target: to be determined in 2010</p>	<p>Sources: UN agency reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Assume continued Chinese commitment to south-south cooperation. Risk that other developing countries lack necessary counterpart funding</p>

Annex 2: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

<p>Output 3.3.1 China's South-South cooperation is strengthened by a more systematic evaluation of its own development experience which is more easily accessible to other developing countries.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3.1a: Number of documents produced Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1b: Number of documents accessed or downloaded, disaggregated by location of person accessing them via internet Baseline: 0 Target:TBD</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1c: Number of China's best practices documents in English produced and shared Baseline: TBD Target: increase by 20%</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1d:Number of HIV experience sharing events in the Asia region and Africa involving China Baseline: to be determined based on 2010 total number of events Target: TBD after the adoption of the 12th 5-year plan</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1c: Number of land reform and management experience sharing events in the Asia, South American and Africa regions. Baseline: TBD Target: increase by 20%</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2a: Number of partnerships established and renewed Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Sources: UN agency reports, website statistics</p>	
<p>Output 3.3.2 The UN in China facilitates UN-China-South trilateral partnerships and thus China's contribution to the achievement of the MDGs worldwide.</p>		<p>Sources: UN agency reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Not required at output level</p>

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