

**People's Republic of China**

**United Nations  
Development Assistance Framework  
(UNDAF)**

**2006-2010**

**March 2005**

# **UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)**

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## PREFACE

The Chinese Government and the United Nations System in China are very pleased to present you with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2006-2010).

The UNDAF (2006-2010) is a product of close and collaborative efforts between the government and the UN Country Team, with the Ministry of Commerce taking the lead in the coordination and consultation process. The UNDAF draws upon the findings of the UN Common Country Assessment which was also prepared through close collaboration with the government agencies, the civil society and the international community.

It is our firm belief and shared goal that the new UNDAF will respond to the demand and challenges of China's development needs, particularly, it will contribute to China's efforts in building a Xiaokang (all round, moderately prosperous) and harmonious society for all Chinese people and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

On the occasion of the publication of the UNDAF, on behalf of the Chinese Government and the UN System in China, we would like to express our great appreciation to all the Government ministries, commissions, research institutions, donor community and NGOs in China for their valuable time and efforts, and substantive inputs in the drafting process.

Ministry of Commerce



Yi Xiaozhun  
Assistant Minister

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Khalid Malik  
UN Resident Coordinator

## FOREWORD

The Government of the People's Republic of China puts the highest priority on promoting sustainable development, in establishing a "harmonious socialist society" and in extending its benefits to the largest number of people. This aim is expressed in terms of the 'Xiaokang' (all round, well adjusted development) vision which the Government aims to realise by 2020.

At the Third Session of the Tenth National People's Congress the Premier of the State Council, H.E. Wen Jiabao, underlined that the Government's programme for 2005 lays the foundation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2006-2010). In particular, he underscored the need for China to continue on the path of reform and opening up, to balance development, and to put the interest of the people first.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is an expression of the United Nations system's continuing commitment to joint co-operation with the Government of China during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. It is a planning framework that aims to harmonise the operational activities for development of the United Nations in China, together with the Bretton Woods Institutions, and provides a summary of the UN system's joint goals, objectives and strategies.

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the United Nations system are committed to working together to promote the Government's objectives during the Eleventh Plan period and to fostering growth with equity for the Chinese people. They share the view that the United Nations Development Assistance Framework will provide a firm basis for achieving this objective.

### UN Resident Coordinator

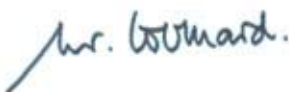
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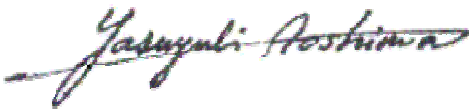
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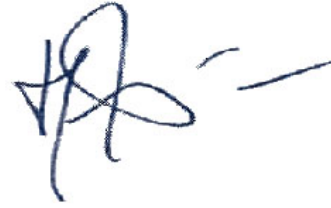
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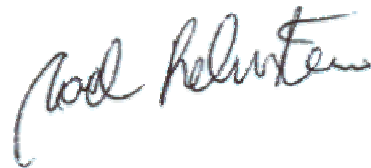
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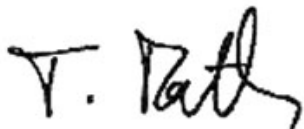
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## **Section 1 – Introduction**

In 1997, as part of the United Nations reform agenda, the Secretary General called for the United Nations system at the national level to set out a coherent vision and strategy for achieving common development objectives. These are articulated in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The CCA analyses the national development situation and identifies key development issues while the UNDAF provides a common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations system at the country level. It aims to constitute a rights-based, strategic and results-driven instrument that supports country led efforts to meet national priorities and goals.

In September 2000 at the United Nations, the world leaders reached a historic agreement on the Millennium Declaration and subsequently eight universal Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Each MDG goal addresses aspects of poverty reduction and is expected to be achieved by 2015.

The MDGs China Progress Report (published in 2004) was a key document for the preparation of the CCA and the UNDAF. The CCA draft was prepared in late 2004, after extensive consultations with government agencies coordinated by the Ministry of Commerce and with apex institutions such as the National Development Reform Commission and Development Research Centre (of the State Council). A two day UNDAF Prioritisation Retreat was held in Beijing on 17-18 January 2005 for the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the 'Mirror' Team of key agencies representing the Government. At its conclusion, retreat participants identified five national priority areas and five UNDAF outcomes for the period 2006-2010.

## **Section 2 – Results**

### **2.1 National Development Priorities and Objectives**

China's economy is one of the fastest growing in the world - an average 9.4 percent over the past two decades. It has resulted in unprecedented progress in reducing poverty and improving the lives of people generally. The government's long term commitment to reform and development has been a key feature in the transformation of China. By 2003, it had reached an annual per capita income of US \$1100. And, though there are sharp variances in the levels of development, none of the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in China belongs to UNDP's 'low human development' category.

China's target is to quadruple its 2000 GDP level by the year 2020. China is set to meet most of the MDGs by 2015. China has achieved the MDG goal of halving income poverty. Based on the international poverty line of one US dollar a day, the number of the poor is estimated to have dropped from around 490 million (49 percent) in 1990 to 88 million (6.9 percent) by 2002.

Huge progress has also been made across a range of other socio-development indicators such as life expectancy, child mortality and illiteracy.

Despite these achievements, major challenges remain. This very rapid progress has brought with it new challenges and concerns. Imbalances between urban and rural areas and between the coastal provinces and the interior have sharply increased and

positive aggregate figures often conceal considerable and sometimes growing inequalities. The MDG progress report highlights in particular three areas that require greater attention: (a) halting and reversing HIV/AIDS and TB, (b) promoting gender equality and (c) reversing the loss of environmental resources.

In light of these imbalances the Chinese Government is putting high priority on promoting sustainable development and in extending its benefits to the largest number of people. It is, therefore, putting renewed emphasis on its development vision of 'Xiaokang' (all round, well adjusted development) and on achieving Xiaokang by 2020. In 2002, the Xiaokang goal was defined in terms of the following outcomes: quadrupling of per capita incomes; balanced, human centred development; care of the environment; support of individual empowerment; and commitment to improved governance and accountability. In October 2003, the Third Plenary Session of the Sixteenth CCCP gave further clarity to this vision by advocating the 'Scientific Concept of Development' that focuses on 'five balances' – between urban and rural, between different geographical regions, between economic and social, between people and nature and between domestic development and opening-up beyond China's borders.

Pro-active steps are being taken to reach this objective and will be more concretely pursued during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2006-2010). The pursuit of Xiaokang reflects the strong political commitment of the Chinese Government to shift the focus of development beyond purely economic and material well-being to putting people first, and the achievement of sustainable human development outcomes. The 'all-round' Xiaokang vision closely mirrors China's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As such, it presents a considerable opportunity for the UN system in helping government meet its goals.

## **2.2 United Nations System's Strategic Focus and Cross-Cutting Themes**

### **Strategic focus**

It is accepted that economic growth is the foundation for future development. Sustained growth has resulted in dramatic improvements in the lives of people. China rapid integration in the world trading system is one of the phenomena of the early 21st century. The challenge now is to translate this growth into broad based sustainable development by making it more pro-poor, pro-environment and pro-women. Further, China's expanding share of the world economy creates opportunities for 'win-win' relationships with its trading partners and an increasingly active international role. China's role and participation in international norms, conventions and standards is likely to be decisive in shaping future global cooperation.

On the basis of the Xiaokang vision, the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration and the international instruments to which China is party, the UN system in China has identified the following priority areas where the United Nations system can provide some value added based on its comparative strengths: (a) promoting growth with equity by helping the government develop social and economic policies that 'operationalise' its Xiaokang vision; (b) stronger focus on social development through enhanced capacity and mechanisms for participatory co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation; (c) better management of its natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability; (d) reducing HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria infection and disease rates, and providing care and support for those already infected; and, (e) strengthening



China's role and contribution to regional and international cooperation and to multilateralism generally.

### **Cross-Cutting Themes**

Through UNDAF interventions in China, the UNCT seeks to underline the importance of the three following cross-cutting themes that reflect core United Nations values and should affect the way the United Nations system addresses UNDAF outcomes.

**Equity.** Equity is fundamental to the Xiaokang concept which, above all, seeks to sustainably redress economic and social imbalances. In particular, as noted in the CCA, there are not only growing disparities between urban and rural areas, between men and women and between rich and poor but there are also new forms of urban poverty such as among migrant workers who are not fully employed and are not integrated into urban social services or the increasing numbers of workers who have been laid off from State Owned Enterprises (SOEs). Furthermore, most of the country's rural poor live in remote upland areas of western China and a high proportion of them belong to ethnic minorities. In addition, as China makes the transition to a market economy many groups, not just those classified as poor, fall outside existing social safety nets and this underscores the need to find new and improved forms of social protection such as social insurance schemes, unemployment benefits, and special programmes for the aged. While estimates vary, the Gini co-efficient now exceeds 0.4, a threshold that is often considered by observers as indicative of potential social tensions.

**Gender.** Goal 3 of the MDGs is to promote gender equality and to empower women. The 2003 Report on China's MDG Progress cites several key areas where the Government has adopted strategies to support women which include (a) launching the 'Education for All' target, complemented by special projects promoting education among disadvantaged groups and reinforcing the inspection system to ensure that laws, regulations and policies are effectively implemented, (b) guaranteeing equal opportunities between women and men in the labour law and in the area of political, social and cultural rights, and (c) protecting women's reproductive health. It notes, however, that, while the 'supportive environment is in place', the MDG of 'equal access for boys and girls to primary and secondary schooling by 2005' 'may not be on track'. It also considers that, with regard to achieving 'gender equality', data gathering and statistical tracking are 'fair' but converting 'statistics into policy' and 'monitoring and evaluation' 'need attention'. Within the UNDAF, there are several initiatives that focus specifically on gender issues, but virtually all UNDAF initiatives offer the opportunity for addressing MDG 3 and making progress toward the 2015 target.

**Global norms, conventions and their mechanisms.** The common assessment of the UN (CCA) notes the importance of the norms, conventions and standards that have been established by the UN system particularly those in the area of human rights. It recommends that the UN system in China increase its efforts, through advocacy, capacity building, networking and partnering, to support China in the process of ratifying, implementing and promoting key UN conventions, including by enhancing the relationship between China as a state party to the various instruments and the international monitoring mechanisms established by these instruments. The ratification and implementation of international conventions is considered as a cross-cutting theme for the UNDAF. Agencies seek both to support China's formal ratification and/or active implementation of the relevant conventions and to ensure that UNDAF supported programmes and projects are in conformity with international norms and conventions. Agencies also seek to support China in its process of

reporting to the relevant international mechanisms established by the instruments to which China is party.

### **3. Areas of Co-operation and UNDAF Outcomes.**

**National Priority:** *Promoting growth with equity by reducing disparities, balancing economic and social development and focusing on poverty reduction.*

**UNDAF Outcome 1:** *Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically based and human centred for sustainable and equitable growth.*

The Xiaokang vision calls for maintaining high rates of growth but increasingly channelling growth towards the social objectives of speeding up poverty reduction and reducing disparities. This is being increasingly reflected in Government policy and strategy formulation through a variety of national planning processes, but most of all in the 11th Five Year Plan.

To reduce disparities, the Government is seeking to adopt a range of pro-poor fiscal policies and is introducing a pro-poor approach into its urban and rural policies and programmes. Depending how the poverty line is defined, given China's size, the number of poor is still substantial in China, with concentration in the western region (and ethnic areas). Further, new forms of poverty, such as the urban poor, are also emerging. Global MDG progress requires continuing attention to this issue. Recognizing these challenges, the government has also scaled up its investment in targeted anti-poverty programmes and is moving towards the broader involvement and mobilisation of poor people at the local level.

Within the MDG/Xiaokang framework, the UN system will support aspects of the preparation of National Plan (2006-10), provincial plans and western development strategy. Pro-poor fiscal and trade policies are also to be addressed as a key element in achieving this outcome. Targeted poverty reduction programmes are required for the most disadvantaged groups such as women and ethnic minorities.

China's agricultural and industrial sectors provide the basis for its remarkable growth rates. However, in each area certain policy changes would enable growth to continue on a sounder basis and with enhanced equity. In the agricultural sector, UN system's role translates into support for improved policies on farmland registration and protection and on food security, on increased agricultural productivity and access to sustainable rural financial services. In the industrial sector, the UN system thrust is on working with the Government to develop the policies required to put industry on a socially and environmentally sound footing (especially in western China).

Job creation and employment generation more generally are an essential part of poverty reduction and reducing disparities. Creating the conditions for 'jobful growth' is key to the realisation of the governments' Xiaokang vision, especially since in recent years, the pace of poverty reduction has slowed significantly. Efforts to create more and better job opportunities, particularly for small and medium sized enterprises will be a priority.

China has made great strides in health care in the past decades, but as the 2003 MDG progress report indicates, progress towards reduced childhood and maternal mortality targets is slowing down. Emerging infectious diseases such as SARs (Severe Acute Respiratory Disease Syndrome) and avian influenza are becoming increasingly important, as are health-related issues, such as food safety. The share of public expenditure on health, as a proportion of GDP, has been declining (from 1.30% in 1982 to 0.86% in 1992 and 0.82% in 2002). Government is however committed to reversing this trend and improve access to health care. The UN system is providing support for health policy development, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, particularly for strategies to increase equitable access to quality basic public health services. Support will be provided for integrated essential health and care (EPC) packages that include health, nutrition, water and sanitation and a communications strategy for creating demand for the EPC package. This will be complemented by national programmes to address mineral and vitamin deficiencies and for iodised salt distribution in western China.

The Chinese government has made substantial efforts towards making the legal and policy frameworks supportive of reproductive health and rights. A basic package of FP/RH services is widely available, providing FP services to people of reproductive age free of charge. Contraceptive prevalence rate is as high as 83% among women of reproductive age all over the country. In UN pilot project areas, an increasing number of target groups will benefit from RH/FP information and services as the projects go more in depth and project outcomes are replicated. However, China still faces many challenges in population and development. In population related issues, UN support will continue to cooperate with main partners and promote comprehensive reform.

As noted in the 2003 MDGs progress report, China is ahead of target in ensuring that all children will be enrolled in primary school by 2015. However, while public expenditure on education is increasing (though still under the 4 percent of GDP target), there continued to be large regional disparities in access to education. Funding in poor areas is a particular problem as education is currently funded largely from local budgets. But in poor areas there is often insufficient revenue and most parents also lack the resources to make the necessary donations. In the education sector, the UN system is focusing on two areas: policies to promote access to quality education for all, especially disadvantaged groups, and, in target areas, programmes to encourage school readiness, kindergartens and child-friendly quality schools.

Achieving Xiaokang and other development goals will only be possible within a framework of good governance and rule of law. In particular, continued attention needs to be paid to human rights law and equity and fairness concerns, to protect the disadvantaged and vulnerable, and achieve Xiaokang balances. Enhanced application of existing law is especially required with respect to the promotion of gender equality and rights. UN places priority on helping realise women's rights, with particular focus on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This includes support to legal institutions to make them more effective (especially in western China) and to be better able to protect the human rights of the poor and disadvantaged and to promote gender equality. Policies and the necessary legal framework will also be improved to promote the development of civil society. Anti-corruption legislation is to be strengthened and codes of conduct developed, especially to strengthen civil service transparency and accountability.

Current government policy supports greater public participation in the development process. Government organised NGOs and mass organisations are very active in

their respective fields but Government also recognises the importance of civil society organisations to strengthen the development process, including as service providers. However, for an active civil society and grass-roots organisations to flourish and have real impact, there is need for a more supportive legal and institutional environment. UN will seek to provide support in this area.

Guided by the priority placed by the government on 'culture based' development, the UN system will provide inputs and international experience for national programmes to safeguard and revitalise ethnic cultures and to integrate them in the process of economic and social development.

**National Priority:** *Scientific and human centred perspective balancing social and economic development.*

**Outcome 2:** *Enhanced capacities and mechanisms for participation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation for effective policy implementation in the social sectors.*

Within the policy framework set out above under Outcome 1, the second UNDAF outcome concerns the 'scaling up' the implementation of social policies and programmes in sectors such as health, education and social protection that are central to achieving Xiaokang and MDG objectives.

The combination of China's Xiaokang vision and of its commitment to the MDGs and its obligations under international human rights instruments provides a robust framework for the United Nations system's programmes in China. However, effective implementation requires the more systematic use of planning instruments and management tools.

The UN system is actively involved in developing some of the key Xiaokang methodologies and indicators that are required among government agencies and key stakeholders for effective implementation. UN agencies are also supporting Government's capacity to collect, compile and utilise research, data and evaluation findings with a view to introducing systematic evidence-based review of project experiences and research, including disaggregating of statistics to reveal patterns of inequality or discrimination. In particular, policy makers, programme managers and service providers will be provided with capacity building in the development, monitoring and dissemination of such initiatives as the Plan of Action for Children, CEDAW, the Beijing Platform of Action and a plan to prevent trafficking of girls and young women and made aware of gender and ageing issues.

Piloting of improved village and city development planning mechanisms are being supported by UN agencies to ensure that social service delivery is better managed and in a participatory manner.

*Social protection.* With the increase in rural to urban migration, approximately 10 percent of China's population (120 million) lives in areas other than their native location. As more than half of these have not formalised their migration, they and their families tend to be at risk to problems associated with low paid, unsafe work and trafficking, and they may not be eligible for public services. The national system for workers protection was established after 1949 but appears insufficient to provide the necessary protection in the market economy.

The 1994 Labour Law includes comprehensive legislation for the protection of workers but, as of 2005, some of its provisions are still not fully enforced. The UN will help government in extending social protection to excluded groups and develop improved policies to protect the rights of migrant workers. It also plans to address the issue of trafficking in women and children by promoting safe and regulated migration between 'receiving' and 'sending' provinces. These activities complement ongoing support for national legislation and policies that provide for the protection of minors, juvenile justice and street children, and the need for migrants to have improved access to economic, social and cultural services.

*Public Health Safety.* Many health issues in China are related to public health safety. Among others, these include food safety, laboratory bio-safety, blood and drug safety, tobacco control, occupational and road safety and emergency preparedness. Outbreaks of food poisoning are being reported and the quality of pharmaceuticals remains a concern. Public awareness of the dangers of tobacco smoking remains low. Occupational injuries are high, especially in the mining industry. Road traffic fatalities are rising fast. The UN system is supporting Government efforts to develop policies and strategies for public health safety and to provide capacity building for the reduction of safety and health risks in the community, schools and workplace. It is also reinforcing systems to increase the levels of safety for blood and drug use and, promoting the establishment of a national food safety regulatory framework. Work is underway on quality standards for agricultural products and on the intersection of human and animal diseases.

**OUTCOME 3:** *More efficient management of natural resources and development of environmentally-friendly behaviour in order to ensure environmental sustainability (with special focus on energy, biodiversity and water resources).*

Given present trends, the Xiaokang challenge is to ensure that high growth rates become more pro-environment. There is, of course, a sharp contrast between the western provinces and the fast growing economic centres of the east coast. While the west suffers from issues of land degradation and challenges of poverty reduction, the east is struggling to cope with the consequences of rapid industrialisation. In the west, soil erosion and deforestation threaten China's natural resource base and the conservation of its biodiversity. Meanwhile, some of China's cities are among the most polluted in the world and much of its water resource is unsuitable for human use. Ever worsening industrial pollution also has serious effects on human health. The government is increasingly aware of these environment challenges and is taking on policies and programmes to lay the basis for stronger protection of the environment.

On the basis of the MDG related to environmental sustainability and on the findings of the CCA, the UNDAF focuses on three specific areas in the environment sector: energy efficiency, biodiversity conservation and water resources.

*Energy efficiency.* In terms of energy, China is coping with the combined challenges of growing energy needs, limited high quality energy resources, environmental pollution and energy security. In the energy sector the CCA notes that there is a need to increase energy savings, energy efficiency and the use of renewable resources while at the same time promoting industrial adjustment and developing energy efficient processes and standards, especially in the major energy consuming sectors.

In the energy field the expected UNDAF outcome is improved energy efficiency and enhanced utilization of new and renewable energy resources. The UN system is working with Energy Supply Companies (ESCOs) to increase energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy resources. At the same time, the UN system is supporting projects that aim to achieve improved end-use energy efficiency and enhanced application of new and renewable energy technologies.

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. China's large (and still growing) population, combined with inappropriate land use practices, has had a negative impact on the quality of the scarce productive land and other natural resources. This has led to land degradation, grassland destruction, soil erosion and water pollution - all of which threaten both China's agricultural potential and its globally significant biodiversity. In regards to MDG goal 7 target 9 - 'Integrating the principles of sustainable development into policies and programmes and reversing the loss of environmental resources' - while China is not yet on track, there is strong commitment to achieving this target.

Under the UNDAF biodiversity outcome on "more effective conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity", the UN system aims to strengthen the national co-ordination mechanism for effective biodiversity management, to mainstream biodiversity into the planning and investment process, and to provide management support in targeted pilot areas. At the same time, analytical studies will be carried out on trade and environment issues (including bio trade). Underlining the importance of sustainable agriculture in the future China and the agricultural way of life, the UN system is supporting the development of an environmentally sustainable agricultural development strategy, and on land improvement and management.

Air Quality and Water resources. China suffers from considerable regional disparities in regards to access to water and much of the arable land is in water-scarce parts of the country. At the same time, water use remains inefficient and as water prices are low, there is little or no incentive for users to save water by investing in water-efficient technologies or commercial recycling of water. Rapid development has resulted in a severe decline in water and air quality. Many of China's cities are increasingly polluted. This impacts negatively on overall environmental quality and people's health.

With 75 percent of its population having access to safe drinking water, China is slightly behind the MDG target. Access to safe drinking water has improved more in cities than in rural areas and in coastal more than in remote and minority areas. However, more generally the quality of drinking water remains a challenge.

The UNDAF outcome aims towards more efficient use of water resources, improved air quality and better access to clean and safe drinking water. This includes improved water governance at the central and municipal levels and capacity building for water quality surveillance and policy implementation. The UN system will support the government in taking on the issues of arsenic and bacterial water contamination, which complements the collaboration on innovative approaches to water supply, on access to safe drinking water and improved water management for irrigation purposes

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:** *To slow down and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB and Malaria (MDG 6).*

**UNDAF OUTCOME 4.** *HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria infection and disease rates reduced, care and support for those infected improved and the rights of those living with HIV/AIDS protected.*

At present, national HIV prevalence remains low but clusters of high prevalence exist, both geographically and among specific sub-groups, including minorities. Based on observed patterns and trends, the epidemic could increase rapidly in the coming years unless active measures are taken to hold it in check. As of now, the most frequent modes of HIV transmission are through sharing contaminated needles among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) and in the past, unsafe practices related to blood and blood plasma collection. However, prevalence is increasing among sex workers and men who have sex with men (MSM) and the fear is that HIV will soon start spreading rapidly among the general public. The growing feminization of HIV/AIDS presents additional challenges.

The central government has adopted a National Medium and Long Term Plan for AIDS Prevention and Control (1998-2010) and a Plan of Action (2001-2005) and several provinces have already developed their own action plans to respond to the local situation. The UN system will support the preparation and implementation of a national five plan for 2006-2010.

Within this framework the government has launched a series of multi-sector information, education and communication (IEC) initiatives to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. Measures are also being taken to improve the safety of blood supplies. In 2004, free anti-retroviral therapy was launched for rural and poor urban patients and the China Comprehensive AIDS Response (China CARES) Programme was expanded.

Constraints preventing the implementation of recent policies include the following: lack of capacity and motivation of some local service providers; self-financing (user fees) in accessing health services; low level of awareness and commitment in some provinces; frequently prevalent severe stigma and discrimination against People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and lack of adequate legislation to assist work with high risk groups such as IDUs and sex workers

Around 45 percent of the population is infected with the tuberculosis bacilli and there are an estimated 4.5 million cases in the country, 80 percent of which are in the rural areas. The government has recently intensified its TB control effort and aims to achieve the 2005 global TB control targets. Key issues in the TB control programme are financial burden, drug resistance, TB/HIV co-infection, and the key constraints include financing multi-drug resistant TB and TB/HIV co-infection.

China has achieved major progress in malaria control and eradication in recent years, but malaria remains endemic in some central and southern parts of the country.

As regards HIV/AIDS, the United Nations system is concentrating its efforts in the following areas. (a) Supporting the "three ones" (a multi-sector national five year plan; coordination and implementation, and; monitoring and evaluation). (b) Reducing vulnerability and risk behaviour among specific groups, e.g. minorities. (c) Providing improved treatment, care and support for people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. (d) Increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS and reducing stigma and discrimination, drawing

on local language and culture. (e) Promoting a stronger engagement by civil society and (f) addressing the gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS.

With regard to TB control and treatment, the UNDAF focus is on programmes to strengthen government leadership and support for combating the TB epidemic, including extending diagnosis and treatment throughout the country. UNDAF outcomes concerning malaria are improved prevention, detection and response.

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:** *Balancing domestic and opening-up development.*

**UNDAF OUTCOME 5:** *Within the framework of international norms, conventions, and their mechanisms, and of the Global Compact, China's role in the international arena is enhanced, including through providing increased levels of South-South Cooperation.*

As a result of the successful implementation of its reform and open-door policies during the past decades, China is playing an increasingly important role in global and regional affairs. China's membership of the WTO is a positive signal towards the rest of the international trading community and the increases in Chinese imports, especially from other developing countries, show the spill over benefits from its rapidly increasing prosperity. Considerable untapped potential, however, remains especially in trading relationships with ASEAN and with both Northeast Asia and Central Asian countries.

China has long regarded South-South Co-operation (SSC) as a corner stone of its foreign policy and it supports a variety of programmes that are concerned mainly with policy guidance, economic trade and science and technology. However, with the growth of the Chinese economy and of its share of world trade, economic rather than political concerns are increasingly influencing the orientation of China's SSC. In the past a variety of ministries were mandated with SSC but it is increasingly realised that greater institutional co-ordination would help to increase impact and that public-private partnerships should also be further developed.

The CCA identifies advocacy and capacity building for strengthening multilateralism as a priority area of international co-operation. In particular, the United Nations system aims to support China in ratifying, implementing and promoting key international conventions as a basis for closer global integration and for setting the basis of contributing to the achievement of MDG 8, particularly in the areas of trade and development assistance. The UN system is actively pursuing the follow-up to resolutions of UN international conferences as well as ratification and implementation of a variety of international conventions and frameworks relevant to their mandate.

As the country prospers, some transition support might be necessary to facilitate China's growing role in international cooperation. For instance, in the area of food provision, the UN will maintain a presence in China for donor liaison purposes, while preparing for Standby-Agreements to support China's emergence as a potential donor for emergency relief purposes. The emergence of China as a donor in the Tsunami relief effort is another important milestone.

China is an active partner at the regional level also. Among regional groupings, China is a member of the Shanghai Co-operation Organisation (that covers China,



four countries in Central Asia and Russia) and of the ASEAN plus three group (with Japan and the Republic of Korea). The UN system is actively engaged in the strengthening of China's cooperation with its neighbours in Central Asia (on the revival of the 'Silk Road'), in northeast Asia and in connexion with the Mekong-Lancang cooperation effort. Greater use of public private partnerships is being encouraged for this purpose.

With regard to public-private partnerships, the growing involvement of the Chinese business community in UN matters in China, and in the Global Compact are positive signs of broad engagement of different sectors of society in economic and social development.

China has also been actively involved in the advocacy and processes of setting human rights norms and standards through the various human rights mechanisms at the regional and global levels. For example, China took the lead in drafting an international convention on the rights of persons with disabilities and in supporting the elaboration of the proposed supplement to the 1993 Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for People with Disabilities.

UN agencies concerned with the health sector are promoting enhanced cross-border links to help combat communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria through sharing of experiences and expertise and the diffusion of international best practices. Efforts will also be made to reduce the cross-border trafficking of women and children. Support will also be provided to promote the role of China on the International Health Regulation and the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

### **Section 3 - 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 contributions include projections of the resources that each United Nations Agency plans to raise and make available during the next programming cycle to support corresponding outcomes in its programme.

It should be noted that the Result Matrix figures are at present only indicative. The actual resource commitments will be made only in country programmes or project documents and in accordance with the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency.

### **Section 4 – Implementation.**

Under the coordination of the Resident Co-ordinator, regular Country Team meetings will further facilitate information exchange and promote strengthened partnerships in joint programming as well as in administrative areas. Closer correspondence will be established between the United Nations Thematic Groups and the five UNDAF areas of co-operation.

The UNDAF will be implemented with a focus on results which will be reviewed and reflected in the Resident Co-ordinator's annual report to the UN Secretary General.

## **Section 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring progress towards the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes will be undertaken periodically. Field visits, stakeholder meetings, desk reviews and reports will constitute the main monitoring mechanisms. A UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation programme cycle calendar will be produced with the aim of improving the co-ordination of UN M&E activities, identifying gaps in data collection and highlighting how and when the products of UN M&E activities are used.

A joint mid-term review of the UNDAF will be conducted in 2008 to coincide with individual agency programme mid-term reviews and an end of cycle evaluation will assess achievements, lessons learned and best practices, as well as constraints, and lay the basis for the subsequent UNDAF.

## Acronyms

ABC	Agricultural Bank of China
ACFTU	All China Federation of Trade Union
ACWF	All China Women's Federation
ACYF	All China Youth Federation
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AQSIQ	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
ARV	Anti-retroviral
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BSS	Behaviour surveillance survey
CAS	Chinese Academy of Science
CASS	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
CAST	China Association for Science and Technology
CBA	China Bar Association
CBPF	China Biodiversity Partnership Framework
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCCPC	Central Committee of Communist Party of China
CCCPE	China Centre for Comparative Politics & Economics of China Compilation and Translation Bureau
CCICED	China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development
CPC	Communist Party of China
CDC	Central Disciplinary Committee of the CCPC
CDPF	China Disabled Person's Federation
CEC	Council for Exceptional Children
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFPA	China Family Planning Association
CFPR	China Foundation of Poverty Reduction
China CDC	Chinese Centre for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	Conservation International
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CNCC	China National Children's Centre
CNWCA	China National Working Committee for Aging
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COMEST	Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology
CPC	Communist Party of China
CRC	Convention on Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil society organizations
DALYs	Disability adjusted life years
DFID	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom
DOTS	Directly observed treatment short-course
DRC	Development and Research Centre of State Council

EC	European Commission
ECCD	Early childhood care and development
EE	Energy efficiency
EFA	Education for All
EPI	Expanded programme on immunization
ERI	Energy Research Institute at NDRC
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improving Nutrition
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
FGATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GIS	Government Insurance Scheme
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
GNP	Gross national product
GoC	Government of China
GTZ	German Technology Corporation
HD	Human Development
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HPSP	Health Policy Support Project
Hukou	Resident Permit
ICCIDD	International Council for the Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICPHS	International Committee on Phonetic Sciences
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDD	Iodine deficiency disorders
IDU	Injecting drug users
IEA	Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Chinese Academy of Social Science
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHP	International Hydrological Programme
IHR	International Health Regulation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INRULED	International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPLE	Institute of Population and Labour Economics (China Academy of Social Science)
ISPCAN	International Society for Prevention of Children Abuse and Neglect
IT	Information technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency

LDCs	Least developed countries
LGOPR	Leading Group of Poverty Alleviation of State Council
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAB	Man and Biosphere
MBC	Inter-governmental Man and Biosphere Committee
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	Multi-drug resistance
MLSP	Minimum Living Standard Programme
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratios
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOCA	Ministry of Civil Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLR	Ministry of Land Resources
MOLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MOR	Ministry of Rail
MOU	Memorandum of Understandings
MOWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MP	Montreal Protocol
MPS	Ministry of Public Security
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCAIDS	National Center for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NEA	North East Asia
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NHEI	National Health Education Institute
NPA	National Programme of Action
NPC	National People's Congress
NPFPC	National Population and Family Planning Commission of China
NPHCCO	National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee Office
NTCC	National Tuberculosis Control Centre
NWCCW	National Working Committee on Women and Children under State Council
ONCCCC	Office of the National Coordination Committee for Climate Change at NDRC
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutions
PRC	People's Republic of China
RH/FP	Reproductive Health/Family Planning
RMB	Renminbi
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Disease Syndrome

SAT	State Administration on Taxation
SAWS	State Administration of Working Safety
SEA	South East Asia
SEAC	State Ethnic Affairs Commission
SEPA	State Environment Protection Administration
SFA	State Forestry Administration
SFDA	the State Food and Drug Administration
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur dioxide
SPC	Supreme People's Courts
SPP	Supreme People's Procuratorate
SSC	South-South Cooperation
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections
SWs	Sex workers
TASC	The After School Corporation
TB	Tuberculosis
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TNC	The Natural Conservation
UN	United Nations
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESD	UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNTG	United Nations Thematic Group
USCDC	United States Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
VAW	Violence against women
VCT	Voluntary counseling and testing
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools
WB	World Bank
WDI	Western Development Initiative
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSIC	Women's Studies Institute of China

WTO 1	World Tourism Organization
WTO 2	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wild Fund
ZZB	Central Organization Department of CCCPC



Office of the United Nations  
Resident Coordinator

联合国机构协调处

31 March, 2005

Dear Mark,

Re: UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006-2010

I am pleased to forward to you a copy of the UNDAF (2006-2010) for the People's Republic of China.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is an expression of the United Nations system's continuing commitment to joint co-operation with the Government of China during its Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2006-2010). It is a planning framework that aims to harmonise the operational activities for development of the United Nations in China, together with the Bretton Woods Institutions, and provides a summary of the UN system's joint goals, objectives and strategies.

It is our firm belief and shared goal that the new UNDAF will respond to the demands and challenges of China's development needs. It will contribute, in particular, to China's efforts in building an all round Xiaokang (moderately prosperous) and harmonious society for all Chinese people and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Best regards,

Khalid Malik  
UN Resident Coordinator

To: Mark Malloch Brown, Chair of the UNDG  
Cc: Sally Fegan-Wyles, Director, DGO

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## UNDAF OUTCOME 1.

**National Priority or Goals: Promoting growth with equity by reducing disparities, balancing economic and social development and focusing on poverty reduction.**

**UNDAF Outcome 1: Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically-based and human-centered for sustainable and equitable growth.( UNDP,UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO, IFAD, IMF, UNCTAD)**

**Focus Area 1. Growth with equity is integrated into national development policies and plans - UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ILO,UNESCO, IMF, UNCTAD, World Bank.**

**Focus Area 2. Agricultural and industrial sectors are more equitable and sustainable - FAO, UNIDO, IFAD.**

**Focus Area 3. Policies and national planning are improved to ensure access to health, education and protection with focus on disparity reduction - UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, ILO, UNESCO, IFAD.**

**Focus Area 4. Gender awareness is promoted among policy makers, programme partners and service providers (through enhanced use of gender disaggregated statistics)- UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO, IFAD.**

**Focus Area 5. Rule of law is increasingly respected, especially in connection with women, vulnerable groups and minorities - UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO WHO, UNIFEM**

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>Focus Area1. Growth with equity is integrated into national development policies and plans -UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, ILO,UNESCO,IMF,UNCTAD, World Bank</b>			
<p><b>UNDP Outcome 1:</b> MDG/Xiaokang concepts and indicators integrated into national and provincial development vision (Xiaokang), policies and plans.</p>	<p>1. Mid/Long term national plan (2006-2020) and five provincial plans influenced by the MDG/Xiaokang concepts 2. Poverty reduction strategy linked to macro-economic framework through pro-poor fiscal reforms, micro-finance and trade policies</p>	<p>NDRC (key co-ordinating agency), Ministry of Finance and State administration of Taxation, National People's Congress Financial and Economic Committee, State Council Western Development Office, State Council's Office on Rural Taxation Reform. DFID , IMF, World Bank,ADB, Ausaid, EU, State Ethnic Affairs Commission, UNCTAD and other UN agencies</p>	<p>USD 46 million</p>
<p><b>UNDP Outcome 2:</b> National efforts to lead and manage Xiaokang implementation supported through a variety of instruments and capacity building initiatives</p>	<p>1. Increased leadership capacity to apply Xiaokang/MDGs concepts 2. MDG/Xiaokang indicators developed 3. Awareness on Xiao Kang/MDGs increased among key stakeholders (national and provincial) 4. One national Xiaokang/HD Report and five provincial MDG/HD reports prepared 5. Poverty focused institutions established (International Poverty Centre, Chinese Association of Micro-Finance and HD Fund to facilitate private sector support to poverty reduction efforts)</p>	<p>Xiaokang:CPC Organization Department, NDRC, line ministries/provincial governments, academia,NGOs, private sector and media and UN agencies International Poverty Reduction Centre: State Council Leading Group Office for Poverty Reduction and Development, State Ethnic Affairs Commission; World Bank and donors Microfinance: People's Bank of China,China Academy of Social Sciences, All China Women's Federation, China Foundation of Poverty Alleviation and Citi-group, State Ethnic Affairs Commission .</p>	<p>USD 77 million</p>
<p><b>UNDP Outcome 3:</b> Enabling environment created for civil society participation &amp; its effective engagement in Xiaokang priority issues.</p>	<p>1. Policies and legal framework improved to promote environment for civil society development 2. Capacity of state institutions to engage civil society in development process enhanced. 3. Civil Society organizations strengthened to promote development of Xiaokang Society</p>	<p>MOCA, Ford Foundation, EU, and other donors and international and national CSOs.CCCPE and other think-tanks/research institutions.</p>	<p>USD 10 million</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>UNICEF Outcome 1:</b> Government and community planning capacity for the respect and realization of children's rights enhanced.</p>	<p>1. Policy support to achievement of Xiaokang, MDG and 11th Five Year Plan goals. 2. Increased government capacity at national, provincial and county level for development of Plans of Action for Children, particularly in relation to the situation of girls.</p>	<p>National, Provincial and County Working Committees on Children and Women, UNDP, UNFPA</p>	<p>USD 1 million</p>
<p><b>ILO Outcome 1:</b> Policies developed to promote opportunities for men and women to secure decent employment and incomes and coverage and effectiveness of social protection.</p>	<p>1. Gradual extension of social protection policies and services to those not covered. 2. Improved working environment through supporting development of coordinated occupational safety and health policies. 3. Increasing employment opportunities particularly in small and medium sized enterprises through support of the development of employment promotion policies.</p>	<p>MOLSS and SAWS will coordinate national inputs and play key role in formulating policy inputs. CEC and ACFTU will play key role in developing coordinated approaches for employers and workers full participation in national programme. SEAC will also provide input for ethnic minorities. UN agencies include UNDP, WHO</p>	<p>Regular Budget approximately USD500,000. Extra budgetary resources to be raised.</p>
<p><b>UNESCO Outcome 1:</b> Policies developed and implemented to ensure access to quality education for disadvantaged groups and to ensure opportunities for quality and relevant lifelong learning.</p>	<p>1. Education and training needs of the rural populations addressed through International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED). 2. Education improved for migrants' children, for disabled children and for ethnic/linguistic minorities 3. Community learning centres and technical and vocational education upgraded and the concept of literacy upgraded and literacy training improved.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, National Commission for UNESCO, International Research and Training Institute for Rural Education (INRULED), Department of Education at the provincial and county levels, Community Learning Centres</p>	<p>USD 300,000 (RB) for quality education for disadvantaged groups and USD 1.3 million (RB) for life long learning. Extra-budgetary funding also to be raised.</p>
<p><b>UNESCO/UNDP Outcome 2:</b> Cultural diversity and culture-based development with particular focus on ethnic minorities enhanced.</p>	<p>1. Expert exchanges promoted for ethnic culture for economic development. 2. Capacity building conducted on developing creative work, performing arts, etc. 3. Programmes developed to safeguard/ promote ethnic minority languages/scripts 4. Programmes developed to protect ethnic minority literature and historic records 5. Cross-sectoral activities developed with focus on bilingual education.</p>	<p>State Ethnic Affairs Commission; SEPA, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, ACWF</p>	<p>Regular Programme US\$44,000 Extra-budgetary US\$ 400,000 UNDP\$ 500,000</p>
<p><b>UNESCO Outcome 3:</b> Implementation by the Government of ICESCR, CEDAW and the Beijing Plan of Action enhanced.</p>	<p>Capacity building provided for officials in the perspective of implementing the right to information, as well as of creating a National Commission for Human Rights.</p>	<p>National Working Committees (i.e. on Women and Children), local authorities in sites and Beijing Municipality. Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNITE, IOM</p>	<p>Regular Budget</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>UNESCO Outcome 4:</b> Advocacy of UNDESD and capacity of policy makers/practitioners strengthened.	1.UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD)successfully launched and implemented. 2.Gaps between scientists and science educators bridged.	National Commission for UNESCO to coordinate the Chinese government's relevant ministers and key national players in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation. State Ethnic Affairs Commission to coordinate among the ethnic minorities	USD 500,000 (RB) Extra-budgetary funding also to be raised.
<b>WHO outcome 1:</b> Government policies and plans recognize linkages between health and macroeconomics, including economic growth and poverty.	1. The 11th Five-Year Plan recognizes the importance of health for sustainable growth with equity. 2. Health indicators identified for the five year development plan and XiaoKang society that reflect access, equity and quality. 3. Five provincial plans propose pro-poor health policies. 4. Policy proposals suggest institutional and financing mechanisms to improve equity in health. 5. Relevant institutional capacity-building strategy and training plans support policy toward equity in health.	Ministry of Health will play leading role in development of policies and plans, in collaboration with key ministries and provinces. The MOH will also take action in developing capacity of relevant institutions. As part of DFID funded MoH/WHO Health Policy Support Project (HPSP), key ministries and agencies will be involved in research, development, and implementation of policies, including the MOH, MOF, MOLSS, Min of Civil Affairs and DRC. WHO will work closely with UNDP, WB, IMF, UNFPA and UNICEF.	Funds from WHO regular budget. Extra-budgetary resources has been secured. Estimated target: USD 3 million
<b>Focus Area 2.Agricultural and industrial sectors are more equitable and sustainable - FAO, UNIDO, IFAD.</b>			
<b>FAO Outcome:</b> Policy development support and capacity building in food security and rural development	1. improved policies on farmland protection and farm land registration system. 2. improved strategies on food security and rural development. 3. enhanced capacity of rural education, focused on rural vocational education.	MOA as a lead agency will coordinate with DRC, MOE, MOH, overnment institutions and civil societies. Opportunities of cooperation will be sought with WB, UNESCO and bilateral donors.	USD 3million
<b>UNIDO Outcome 1:</b> Direct support provided to policies and capacity building for environmentally and socially sound sustainable industrial restructuring and development, (especially western and northeast China)	1. Methodology for assessing, at the micro and macro levels, industrial competitiveness, which are socially and environmentally balanced, introduced, and linkages with the design of strategic policies for industrial restructuring and development, provided. 2. Selected national institutions responsible for strategic policies technically upgraded	(i) NDRC – the National Development and Reform Commission; and (ii) DRC – the Development Research Centre of the State Council, in close coordination and support from the government of selected Provinces in the target regions (western and north-eastern China). (iii.)Leading Group for Western Region Development of the State Council (LGWRD), (iv) State Coucil's Office of the Leading Group for Revitalizing Northeast China and Other Old Industrial Bases.	USD 2.5 million
<b>UNIDO Outcome 2:</b> Support to the design of policies in the fields of: (i) industrial work safety/occupational health; (ii) industrial environmental health; and (iii) industrial food safety.	Methodologies for assessing the requirements, at the micro and macro levels, in the fields of: (i) industrial work safety/occupational health; (ii) industrial environmental health; and (iii) industrial food safety, introduced and linkages with the design of strategic policies in the corresponding areas of knowledge, provided.	(i) Ministry of Labour (industrial work safety/occupational health); (ii) SEPA – the State Environmental Protection Administration (industrial environmental health); and (iii) SFDA – the State Food and Drug Administration (industrial food safety) in coordination with other selected government agencies as (iv) DRC – the Development Research Centre of the State Council; (v) MOFCOM – Ministry of Commerce, (vi) MOH- Ministry of Health (food safety), (vii) UN agencies: ILO, WHO, FAO and World Bank among others.	USD 500,000

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>IFAD Outcome 1:</b> Programme support to agriculture production in remote, marginal areas with a focus on most disadvantaged groups such as women and ethnic minorities and on increased access to sustainable rural financial services	1. Increased agricultural production and improvement in food security through sustainable agricultural technologies. 2. Improved access to rural financial services. 3. Increase in non-farm income generating activities. 4. Improved community-based economic and social development environment and agricultural production conditions and enhanced ecological environment protection. 5. Support to organic farming development.	(i) The partnership with WFP will continue on the implementation of ongoing projects. (ii) The Ministry of Finance coordinates IFAD country program implementation. (iii) The China Banking Regulatory Commission and the Rural Credit Cooperatives system implement IFAD rural finance component. (iv) Other partner agencies include: NDRC, and technical agencies: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, SEPA, State Ethnic Affairs Commission and ACWF.	*Note
<b>IFAD Outcome 2:</b> Support to mainstreaming Participatory Village Development Planning for the promotion of economical and social development activities	1. Overall village plans drafted in each administrative village. 2. Village plans effectively taken forward to establish higher level plan. 3. At least two women representatives in all committees and PMOs.	IFAD will be working closely with other specialised agencies on participatory village development planning.	*Note
<b>Focus Area 3 Policies and national planning are improved to ensure access to health, education and protection with focus on disparity reduction - UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, UNESCO, IFAD.</b>			
<b>UNFPA Outcome :</b> Increased utilization of quality, client-centered, gender-sensitive RH services with supportive social and health policies in line with ICPD and CEDAW.	Increased availability of quality, integrated, client-centred and gender sensitive RH/FP information and services, including HIV/AIDS and client rights, for women, men, young people and migrants in project areas.	UNFPA assistance coordination through MOFCOM. NPFPC and MoH are lead agencies in the programme. Outcome partners: CFPA, ACWF, China CDC, Ford Foundation, JICA and Aus Aid	USD 15,950,000 (Regular: 15,250,000: Other Resources: 700,000)
<b>UNICEF Outcome 2:</b> Policies developed for the respect and realization of the rights of all children to survival, development and protection.	National policies, standards and guidelines adopted for: 1. delivering a sustainable, integrated, and publicly financed essential package of care in health, nutrition, and water and sanitation services 2. improved infant and young child feeding practices 3. prevention of childhood injury and disability 4. equitable and affordable access to immunization services, and inclusion of safe injections and new vaccines for Rotavirus, HipB and MMR into routine immunization 5. mineral and vitamin deficiency elimination through fortification and supplementation, and enhancing the iodised salt distribution system 6. protection and care of street children, violence against children, trafficking, and rural orphans, 7. establishing a nation-wide child protection system and network 8. reform of the juvenile justice system and promotion of restorative justice 9. kindergartens and ECD resource centres	MOH, MOE, CDC, Peking University, Capital Pediatric Institute, ADB, ICCID, GAIN, USCDC, CAST, NWCCW, TASC, Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunization, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO	USD 25 million

Note: IFAD allocates about 23.8 million per year to its China Country Program which would be disbursed as highly concessional loans and country grants. There is no specific allocation made that would fit under the specific objectives as presented in the UNDAF 2006 - 2010.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
	<p>10. child friendly schools (including drinking water, sanitation and child safety norms) for adoption by rural communities and school authorities especially boarding schools; national learner assessment; decentralized school management and sustainable teacher supervision mechanisms.</p> <p>11. learning resource and counselling centres for adolescent out-of-school children and those of migrant families; provision of life and livelihood skills</p> <p>National communication strategies developed and implemented for:</p> <p>12. the promotion of key household and parenting practices in health, nutrition, and hygiene and sanitation to create demand for basic social services, ensure school readiness, improve lifestyles of children and young people, and reduce their vulnerability to non-communicable diseases and injury</p> <p>13. effective health and hygiene practices for child friendly schools</p> <p>14. universal salt iodization to ensure that virtual elimination in Tibet, Xinjiang and Qinghai is maintained.</p>		
<p><b>WHO Outcome 2:</b> Increased country-wide access to quality health services through the implementation of cost-effective strategies</p>	<p>1. Support provided to strengthen evidence-based policy development and capacity building on health policy formulation and implementation.</p> <p>2. Support provided to the development of cost-effective strategies to increase the availability of and ensure equity in access to quality basic public health services, including the development of the Essential Package of Health.</p> <p>3. Support provided to the development of health investment plan and medium-term expenditure framework</p>	<p>MOH: Principal partner for policy formulation and capacity building at province and below for implementation.</p> <p>MOH/Ministry of Finance/NDRC/DRC for increased resource allocation for preventive public health care particularly for the poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>Other partners: IMF, UNDP, UNFPA, WB and UNICEF.</p>	<p>Funds from WHO regular budget and for special projects financed with donors have been secured for this purpose.</p> <p>Estimated target: US\$ 3 million</p>
<p><b>ILO Outcome 2 :</b> Policies developed to promote harmonious labour relations and protection of worker rights.</p>	<p>Support improvement of labour laws and mechanisms to promote harmonious labour relations and protection of workers.</p>	<p>MOLSS'overall coordination. In addition, CEC and ACFTU will be part of implementing and monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Regular Budget 250,000USD; Extra budgetary resources to be raised</p>
<p><b>UNESCO Outcome 5:</b> Policies developed addressing urban poverty and the social and economic exclusion faced by young and, especially, female migrants.</p>	<p>1. Increased protection provided for migrants in their daily life as well as improved access to economic, social and cultural services in urban areas.</p> <p>2. Research and case study on ethnic traditions, environment ethics and knowledge in ethnic minority areas</p>	<p>State Council (Center for Town Reform and Development), Leading Group on Poverty Reduction, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and other research institutes will produce together with UNESCO research papers.</p> <p>Other partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, ILO</p>	<p>Regular Budget</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>UNESCO Outcome 6:</b> Social and human sciences research promoted and research results transferred to the policy-making level.	Policy recommendations/white papers produced on social public policies.	Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and other related ministries should play the role in policy recommendation. Other partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA.	Regular Budget
<b>UNESCO Outcome 7:</b> New social policies developed that reflect the structural changes in society and the need for social security.	Greater awareness created of the need for comprehensive and citizen-oriented policies that emphasise social security policy recommendations based on social science research.	NDRC, Ministry of Development and Commission Reform, National Working Committees, China Centre for Town Reform and Development, Chinese National Commission for UNESCO	Regular Budget
<b>IFAD Outcome 3:</b> Social sector developed through project support to ensure a more equitable and widespread access to health and education services in remote rural areas	1. Expansion of bio gas facilities and drinking water supplies 2. Health and functional literacy training for poor women farmers 3. rehabilitation of schools and hospitals 4. Support to girls school drop out	The All China Women Federation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and SEPA implement social sector component, including provision of health, education and functional literacy training.	*Note
<b>Focus Area 4. Gender awareness is promoted among policy makers, programme partners and service providers through enhanced use of gender disaggregated statistics - UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, IFAD, UNIFEM</b>			
<b>UNDP Outcome 4:</b> Capacities to pursue gender-equity efforts enhanced through advocacy, gender sensitive analysis and implementation	1. Gender and HD studies conducted and launched 2. Micro-finance services and training for poor women in rural area provided 3. Institution building initiatives undertaken to enhance women's participation in the productive sectors	ACWF, Women's Studies Institute of China and UN agencies.	USD 4 million
<b>UNICEF Outcome 3:</b> Promote gender sensitive national policy analysis and project implementation, especially in relation to girls	Support policy research, pilot interventions and capacity building into causes and consequences of discrimination against girls in rights to survival, development and protection	NWCCW, ACWF, UNFPA	This is cross-cutting issue for all the projects. No specific figure for this outcome.
<b>UNESCO Outcome 8:</b> Integration of women in all sectors of society, especially in the governance, effectively promoted.	Support provided for increased capacity building of social scientists.	Women's Studies Institute of China, All-China Women Federation and CASS. Other partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNIFEM, IOM.	Regular Budget

Note: IFAD allocates about 23.8 million per year to its China Country Program which would be disbursed as highly concessional loans and country grants. There is no specific allocation made that would fit under the specific objectives as presented in the UNDAF 2006 - 2010.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>UNESCO Outcome 9:</b> Progress made towards the elimination of socio-cultural norms, behaviours, policies, practices, and values that inhibit equality between the sexes or that help to produce discrimination and violence against women.</p>	<p>Support provided for programmes to increase gender awareness in family, governance, economy, social and cultural domains at the political level (local, provincial and national) and policy recommendations to relevant policy-makers.</p>	<p>Women's Studies Institute of China and Institute of Population and Labour Economics (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) will conduct researches in the field of gender development. Researches will provide literature for policy recommendations to National Working Committee on Women and Children, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Development and Commission Reform and State Population and Family Planning Commission. Other partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNIFEM, IOM</p>	<p>Regular Budget</p>
<p><b>ILO Outcome 3:</b> Increased gender equality through gender mainstreaming strategies</p>	<p>Improved awareness and capacity building of ILO constituents on promotion of gender equality and application of gender mainstreaming strategies</p>	<p>MOLSS, CEC, ACFTU, ACWF and national partners will play their roles in establishing, consolidating and taking forward gender mainstreaming. MOLSS will be the lead for national legislation formulation and/or revision. UN agencies include UNFPA</p>	<p>Regular Budget approximately 150,000USD; Extra budgetary resources to be raised</p>
<p><b>IFAD Outcome 4:</b> Gender mainstreaming in all programs accomplished</p>	<p>Gender assessment study and gender workshop conducted. A manual for participatory project implementation drafted</p>	<p>All China Women Federation through a local gender focal point has been instrumental to ensure gender focus in IFAD funded projects</p>	<p>*Note</p>
<p><b>UNIFEM Outcome 1:</b> Gender awareness is promoted among policy makers, programme partners and service providers thru enhanced use of gender disaggregated statistics</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased gender awareness and capacity among teachers, leaders attending party schools at national level; young and middle aged cadres in reserve, minority and women leaders in Kunming.</li> <li>2. Increased awareness and understanding of the intersections of gender and aging and its policy implications.</li> <li>3. Increased awareness among decision makers in the All China Women Federation (ACWF) in the education system, media and senior leadership.</li> <li>4. Understanding of gender issues in employment among labour policy makers.</li> <li>5. Database and knowledge on living and working conditions of disabled women and girls available.</li> <li>6. Increased understanding of the impact of imbalances in the sex ratio through the conduct of gender sensitive research and perspective and policy recommendations formulated.</li> </ol>	<p>Women Research Centre of the Central Party School of China Communist Party; Kunming Municipal Party School. Ageing Research Centre, Sociology Department of Tsinghua University. All China Women Federation (ACWF) will conduct advanced training. China Employment Commission will compile experiences of other countries in mainstreaming gender in employment laws and policies and conduct social policy dialogues. China Disabled Persons' Federation. Jiangxi Institute for Administration – Local Governance and public Administration Research Centre. UNFPA, UNDP are among UN agencies partnering</p>	<p>Regular Budget</p>

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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>Focus Area 5. Rule of law increasingly respected, especially in connection with women, vulnerable groups and minorities- UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA, WHO, UNIFEM.</b>			
<b>UNDP Outcome 5:</b> Rule of law strengthened to protect human rights of all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged groups	1. Legal system reforms to strengthen rule of law; 2. Capacity of legal institutions and personnel, (especially in the western China) enhanced to better protect human rights in line with UN conventions; 3. Legislative and oversight capacity of people's congresses strengthened to manage the demands of different groups in society; 4. Increased access to justice for the poor and disadvantaged - improved capacity of rights-holders (especially the disabled , ethnic minority and migrant workers) and to claim their rights; 5. Development of anti-corruption legislations and codes of conduct to strengthen transparency and accountability within the civil services.	Supreme People's Courts; Supreme People's Procuratorate; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Public Security; Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; Government of the Netherlands;DFID;the Central Disciplinary Committee of the CCPC. Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court. are close partners to the Ministry of Supervision on integrity and anti-corruption. Ministry of Supervision ,Legal Affairs Office of the State Council, the State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform, Economic Restructuring Office of the State Council, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Personnel, and UN agencies.	USD 6 million
<b>UNICEF Outcome 4:</b> National legislation drafted and implemented to protect children's rights	Support research and policy analysis for drafting of legislation in relation to : 1. educational disparity reduction for girls, children with special needs and children from migrant communities 2. The national Law on Protection of Minors, Law on Minors Crime Prevention, Law on Anti-Trafficking, Law on Migrant Children, Civil Code 3. Juvenile Justice system	MOE, NWCCW, MOCA, NPC, MOJ, MPS, CNCC, Supreme People's Procurate and Supreme People's Court., ACWF, MOFA, UNESCO, UNHCHR, ILO	USD\$1million
<b>UNESCO Outcome 10:</b> "Culture of law" promoted by raising awareness of legal rights and the potential utility of China's legal system for protecting individual citizens.	1. Support provided for increasing public awareness, sensitisation and human rights education on social, economic and cultural rights — through advocacy on the International Conventions that have been ratified by China. 2. Promoting human rights awareness by carrying out related education or projects with government, schools, academic institutions, civil society, media, etc	NGOs and local authorities in different pilot sites, Centre on Human Rights Research (Peking University), Party School and other Chinese scholars and artists . Other partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, IOM.	Regular Budget
<b>ILO Outcome 4.</b> Rule of law strengthened to protect rights of workers.	Awareness raising and capacity building support provided on implementation and enforcement of labour rights and principles at national and enterprise level.	MOLSS, CEC, ACFTU and ACWF.	Regular Budget approximately 250,000USD.
<b>UNIFEM Outcome 2:</b> Capacity of women as rights holders is strengthened.	1. Institutional mechanisms to aid in enforcing the rule of law are built and/or strengthened. 2. Campaign against domestic violence is launched in Xinjiang through the formation of advocacy networks and awareness raising among government officials, journalists, and support to providers of social services for victims of Violence Against Women(VAW)	Women Advancement and Rights Centre of the Northwestern Industrial University and Xinjiang Women's Federation, UNFPA, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, DFID	China Gender Facility, USD 700,000 - 800,000
<b>Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities.</b> Theme Groups and Taskforces are being realigned in line with the new UNDAF.			



National Priority or Goals: Scientific and human centred perspective balancing social and economic development			
UNDAF Outcome 2 : Effective policy implementation is promoted through enhanced capacity and mechanisms for participation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation in the social sectors.(UNDP,UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO,ILO, FAO, UNESCO,UNIDO, IFAD)			
Focus Area 1.More effective policy implementation in social development sectors - UNFPA,UNICEF, UNDP, WHO,UNESCO			
Focus Area 2. Policy implementation is promoted in the area of social protection - ILO, UNICEF, UNDP			
Focus Area 3. Policy implementation is promoted in the area of public health safety - FAO, UNIDO, WHO.			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
Focus Area 1.More effective policy implementation in social development sectors - UNFPA,UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNIFEM.			
<b>UNFPA Outcome 1:</b> Government's strategic planning for population-related policy formulation (particularly to address issues relating to gender, migration and ageing) is based on increased utilization of quality, sex-disaggregated data, research and evaluation findings	1.Enhanced national capacity to engender collection and dissemination of data, and to conduct policy research on population issues particularly relating to gender, migration, ageing and the environment. 2. Enhanced capacity of government to formulate and implement evidence-based strategic plans and policies on ageing	Gender related outcome partners: NDRC ACWF, NBS, NWCCW, MoH, NPFPC, UNIFEM and other UN agencies Ageing related outcome partners: Coordination by CNWCA. Additional UNFPA programme partners: MOFCOM, People's University, others to be determined.	\$2,500,000 Regular: 2,200,000, Other Resources: 300,000
<b>UNFPA Outcome 2:</b> Strengthened capacity for protection of women's rights and promotion of gender equality	Increased gender knowledge and awareness among policy makers, programme managers and service providers and strengthened capacity to analyze and utilize sex-disaggregated data and to address gender-based violence.	Gender related outcome partners: ACWF, NBS, NWCCW, MoH, NPFPC, UNIFEM and other UN agencies.	\$ 1,200,000 Regular: 1,000,000, Other Resources: 200,000
<b>UNICEF Outcome 1:</b> Government and community capacity to assess and analyze the situation of children, and monitor implementation of policies for the respect and realization of their rights enhanced, particularly in relation to discrimination against girls.	1. Increase government capacity at national, provincial and county level for monitoring and dissemination of Plans of Action for Children, particularly in relation to the situation of girls 2. Support policy research into causes and consequences of discrimination against girls in rights to survival, development and protection 3. Data quality and monitoring educational indicators in UNICEF-supported EMIS strengthened; community based educational planning scaled up 4. Enhance surveillance and monitoring systems for iodine deficiency status and iodized salt coverage; MCH and routine immunization coverage	NWCCW, NBS, MOE, MOH, CDC, academic institutions, WHO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP	US\$5 million

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>WHO Outcome 1:</b> Capacity strengthened to develop policies that improve access in particular for the poor and vulnerable by promoting mechanisms for equitable health care financing and health service delivery.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthened capacity to develop policies on improved access to quality health services, including defining the Essential Package of Health.</li> <li>2. Support research that provides timely and objective evidence for policy formulation and implementation.</li> <li>3. Ability enhanced of local and central policymakers to create, adjust and implement policy based on evidence and research.</li> <li>4. Support provided to building institutional mechanisms and capacities that promote quality and accountability in health service delivery, including cost control and quality control.</li> <li>5. Support provided for multisectoral approaches to address national health objectives.</li> </ol>	<p>MOH-formulation of policies to promote equitable access to quality health services; NDRC and other institutions that influence health policy. Moreover, MOF, along with MOH and NDRC, will be involved in health financing issues. WHO will partner with UNFPA, WB, UNICEF and DFID.</p>	<p>Funds from WHO regular budget. Extra-budgetary resources has been secured. Estimated target: US\$ 2 million</p>
<p><b>UNESCO Outcome:</b> Quality of education related data/information improved to support policy development, implement and monitoring.</p>	<p>Support provided to improving the quality of education related data and information.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, National Commission for UNESCO, International Research and Training Institute for Rural Education (INRULED) and universities &amp; research institutions, Department of Education at the provincial and county levels.</p>	<p>Regular Budget.</p>
<p><b>UNIFEM Outcome</b> Capacity of women to claim their rights and entitlements is enhanced</p>	<p>Gender sensitization of legal aid and advocates, media professionals and members of the People's Political Consultative Committee and the People's Congress, jurists and legal researchers workers to serve as gender observers and advocates Women are organized to represent their views and positions in legislative hearings from a gender and rights perspective and enable them to submit proposals to legislative bodies. Multi-stakeholder gender watch station formed and will be trained in detecting gender discrimination in the law System for documenting and tracking cases of violation of women's human rights established</p>	<p>Women Advancement and Rights Center of the Northwestern Industrial University.</p>	<p>Regular Budget.</p>
<p><b>Focus Area 2. Policy implementation is promoted in the area of social protection - UNICEF , ILO, UNDP</b></p>			
<p><b>UNICEF Outcome 2:</b> Government and community capacity to assess, analyze and monitor protection of children's right to protection enhanced.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge on child protection related issues such as violence against children in families, institutions and communities, juvenile justice, trafficking, child disability, child labour, sexual exploitation, rural orphans developed.</li> <li>2. Capacity of government and community built and protection systems put in place for prevention of and responses to child abuse, neglect and exploitation.</li> <li>3. Government and community capacity built and mechanisms put in place to provide counseling and referral services for children in need of special protection, including in disasters and emergencies.</li> </ol>	<p>NWCCW, ACWF, MOE, JOJ, MPS, MOCA, CDCC, China Bar Association, ISPCAN, Save the Children, Plan International, ILO</p>	<p>US\$ 5 million</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>ILO Outcome:</b> Implementation of policies to create greater and more equal opportunities for men and women to secure decent employment and income.</p>	<p>1. Employment created particularly for men and women of vulnerable groups through support to establishment of system to promote and sustain small and medium sized private enterprise. 2. Women and children increasingly protected from trafficking. 3. Research and training provided to facilitate equal employment opportunities for men and women, disabled, ethnic minorities</p>	<p>MOLSS, CEC and ACFTU ACWF, MOLSS, ACFTU, CEC and law enforcement agencies. NDRC, ACWF , ACYF, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Communication, CDPF and SEAC, UNDP</p>	<p>Regular Budget approximately 150,000USD; Extra budgetary about 3 million.</p>
<p><b>Focus Area 3. Policy implementation is promoted in the area of public health safety - UNICEF,FAO,UNIDO, WHO.</b></p>			
<p><b>UNICEF Outcome 3:</b> Government and community capacity to assess threats to children health enhanced, particularly in relation to child safety, injury prevention and prevention of violence against children</p>	<p>1. Enhance surveillance and monitoring systems for national arsenic poisoning control. 2. Support development of monitoring systems for tracking prevalence of child injury</p>	<p>MOH, MOWR, NWCCW, SEPA, WHO</p>	<p>USD 1million</p>
<p><b>FAO Outcome:</b> enhanced capacity of analysis and evaluation on food security and food safety</p>	<p>1. improved knowledge of food security at household level. 2. improved public awereness of green food (food safety) and governmental and social capacity in certification of green food (organic food). 3. enhanced capacity in transboundary diseases monitoring and control.</p>	<p>MOA will coordinate with MOH, media, government institutions, civil societies. Opportunities of cooperation will be sought with WHO, UNICEF.</p>	<p>USD 2 million</p>
<p><b>UNIDO Outcome:</b> In the fields of: (i) industrial work safety/occupational health; (ii) industrial environmental health; and (iii) industrial food safety, national capacity for implementation of policies, strengthened, and physical models, to be used as examples, available.</p>	<p>Selected national institutions responsible for the design and the implementation of strategic policies in the fields of: (i) industrial work safety/occupational health; (ii) industrial environmental health; and (iii) industrial food safety, strengthened, and respective human capital, technically upgraded.</p>	<p>At the Central government level: (i) Ministry of Labour (industrial work safety/occupational health); (ii) SEPA – the State Environmental Protection Administration (industrial environmental health); and (iii) SFDA – the State Food and Drug Administration (industrial food safety) in coordination with other selected government agencies as (iv) NDRC – the National Development and Reform Commission; (v) DRC – the Development Research Centre of the State Council; and (vi) MOFCOM – Ministry of Commerce, (vii) MOH- Ministry of Health, (viii) UN agencies: ILO, WHO, FAO and World Bank, among others.</p>	<p>USD 500,000</p>
<p><b>WHO Outcome 2</b> Strategies for the reduction of occupational health risks developed and prevention and control of injuries in the community, schools and workplaces strengthened.</p>	<p>1. Support provided to the assessment of occupational health risk for agricultural and migrant workers 2. Support provided to strengthen health promotion in workplaces (including the development of technical standards and guidelines on occupational injury surveillance) and to the implementation of a plan on organization and supervision of occupational health and safety and training for enforcement personnel. 3. Support provided in the development of multi-sectoral, strategies and action plans for prevention of injuries. 4. Improve the basic occupational health service</p>	<p>MOH/State Administration for Work Safety and MOLSS to finalize the national plans on Occupational Safety and Health. This work will require close collaboration between WHO and ILO. In terms of injury prevention, the main partners are the MOH and the Ministry of Public Security, as well as UNICEF with a focus on child injuries.</p>	<p>Regular budget; US\$ 800,000. Additional resources required.</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>WHO Outcome 3</b> Food safety management strengthened.</p>	<p>1 Support provided and capacity built for the development of national food safety regulatory framework 2 Support provided for capacity building in surveillance and implementation of national strategies for food safety</p>	<p>State Food and Drug Administration/MoH in the development of a national food safety regulatory framework and build capacity building. Other partners: UNIDO, FAO, ADB, and WB will be jointly for greater advocacy. MOH developed the Action Plan for Food Safety, which is implemented in China, regulation or law for food safety are implemented, and the capacity of professional and units is built.</p>	<p>Regular budget funds. US\$ 300,000. Additional resources needed.</p>
<p><b>WHO Outcome 4</b> Disease surveillance, emergency preparedness and epidemic response strengthened.</p>	<p>1 Support provided to the development of an integrated surveillance system for early warning of epidemics of emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases including influenza. 2 Support provided to reduce the risk of emergence of infectious diseases from animals, laboratories and health care setting. 3 Support provided to strengthen national responses to epidemics, including laboratory diagnostic skills, outbreak investigation, analytical capacity and early warning of epidemics. 4 Support provided for building capacity on public health safety including biosafety, and strengthening of nosocomial surveillance and health care facility infection control and patient safety 5 Support provided to strengthen the expanded programme on immunization and hepatitis B control</p>	<p>The Central government level by the Ministry of Health, including the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention. In addition, concerning zoonoses and the animal interface the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Forestry Administration. WHO will work closely with FAO on this aspect, and WHO will be closely working with MoH and UNICEF on the strengthening of the immunization programmers.</p>	<p>Immunization programme resources are identified. Regular budget funds are available for the emerging diseases component, but additional resources are needed. Estimated target: US\$ 2 million</p>
<p><b>WHO Outcome 5</b> National policy framework and action plans developed to strengthen surveillance, prevention and management of non-communicable diseases.</p>	<p>Support provided to develop specific policies and strategies to implement action plans for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and tobacco control.</p>	<p>MOH: formulation of policy framework and local level capacity to manage non-communicable disease including tobacco control. Concerning the tobacco control partner with FAO, UNIDO, WB and UNICEF.</p>	<p>Both regular and extra regular resources available. Estimated target: US\$ 1.6 million</p>
<p><b>Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</b> Theme Groups and Taskforces are being realigned in line with the new UNDAF.</p>			

National Priority or Goals: <b>Balancing People and Nature</b>			
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome 3 : More efficient management of natural resources and development of environmentally friendly behaviour in order to ensure environmental sustainability (with special focus on energy, biodiversity and water resources). (UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNICEF WHO, FAO, UNCTAD, IFAD )</b></p> <p><b>Focus Area 1. Overall assessment and tracking of energy and natural resources is enhanced - UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO.</b></p> <p><b>Focus Area 2. Energy efficiency is improved - UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, UNESCO, IFAD, World Bank.</b></p> <p><b>Focus Area 3. Loss of biodiversity resources is reversed - UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, IFAD, World Bank</b></p> <p><b>Focus Area 4. Air quality is improved and access to clean and safe water is increased- UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, IFAD, World Bank.</b></p> <p><b>Focus Area 5. Strengthened natural disaster preparedness and risk management - UNDP/ UN Disaster Management Team(UNDMT)</b></p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>Focus Area 1. Overall assessment and tracking energy and natural resources is enhanced - UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO.</b>			
<p><b>UNDP/UNIDO/UNEP Outcome 1:</b> Innovative/broader policy options for pursuing "green" development.</p>	<p>Support provided to a more comprehensive integration of environmental concerns into economic planning and decision-making to ensure more a efficient allocation of resources and sharing of benefits through development and wider application of market-based instruments and Green "GDP". Research on the corporate social responsibility in the sustainable environmental protection.</p>	<p>In partnership with MoF, NDRC, SEPA and international organizations.</p>	<p>USD 1 million</p>
<p><b>UNIDO Outcome 1:</b> Environmental management mechanisms strengthened to assess and monitor the environmental impact of economic activities in the country.</p>	<p>Support to the Government of China (GoC) for the establishment of an "Integrated and Macro Environmental Information and Management System", which is operational within the whole country, provided. Research on China's environmental situation and macro-economic policies.</p>	<p>Activities to be driven by key institutions at the Central government level: (i) NDRC – the National Development and Reform Commission; (ii) SEPA – the State Environmental Protection Administration; and (iii) DRC – the Development Research Centre of the State Council, in close coordination and support from the government and the business community of selected Provinces, and research institutions in the field of environmental management under the Chinese Academy of Science and (iv) UN agencies: UNEP and UNDP.</p>	<p>USD 500,000</p>
<p><b>UNDP/UNEP Outcome 2:</b> Improved environment awareness and enabling environment created for greater public participation.</p>	<p>Environmental awareness and capacity to address environmental issues including water issues raised through active campaign and training.</p>	<p>MOCA, Ford Foundation, EU, and other donors and international and national CSOs. CCCPE and other think-tanks/research institutions. SEPA (lead agency) will coordinate with MOE, media, Chinese and international NGOs.</p>	<p>USD 2 million</p>
<p><b>UNESCO Outcome 1:</b> Advocacy of UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD) expanded and capacity building of policy makers and practitioners strengthened.</p>	<p>1. UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD) successfully launched and implemented. 2. Gaps between scientists and science educators bridged.</p>	<p>Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Education and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, SEPA</p>	<p>USD 500,000 (RB) Extra-budgetary funding also to be raised.</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>UNESCO Outcome 2 :</b> Capacity building and awareness activities focused on environmental ethical issues (mainly water ethics as well as energy) and on equitable access to natural resources	1. Research and developing best practices case studies on various issues of environmental ethics in China undertaken. 2. Rotating conferences and workshops organised to increase knowledge and awareness of environmental ethics for policy makers, academics and civil society groups, media.	Consultations on environmental ethics with OHCHR; Partnership with Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST); on philosophical topics with ICPHS; Working partnership with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, SEPA, Chinese Academy of Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing University and Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, UNDP.	Regular budget
<b>WHO Outcome 1:</b> Surveillance, policy development and implementation on environmental health issues strengthened through capacity building.	1. Support provided in the development of management information system on environmental health including environmental surveillance and health impact assessment. 2. Technical assistance provided to support implementation on the issues of global environment changes and healthy city initiative 3. Support provided to increase collaboration and coordination on environmental health issues including the health and environment linkage initiatives and the national forum on health and development	MOH, SEPA, Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Water Resources will be the key partners in this activity. WHO will be closely working with other UN agencies, like UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, and UNICEF.	Regular budget resources are available: US\$ 300,000; additional resources needs to be identified.
<b>Focus Area 2. Energy efficiency is improved - UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, UNESCO, IFAD, World Bank.</b>			
<b>UNDP Outcome 3:</b> End-use energy efficiency improved and applications of new and renewable energy technologies enhanced.	1. Energy efficiency voluntary agreements implemented by a dozen pilot enterprises to improve energy efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions. 2. Regulations, codes, guidelines, standards, and labels for energy efficiency and conservation designed, developed, improved, and widely applied to residential and commercial buildings, as well as to various types of industrial, residential and service equipment. 3. The capacity of energy conservation centres strengthened to provide EE services and information, and to help implement the Energy Conservation Law. 4. Commercialization of New and Renewable energy and technologies promoted.	1. WB, ADB, GTZ, CIDA, NGOs (i.e. Energy Foundation) and UN agencies 2. NDRC, MOC, SEPA, industrial associations, etc. 3. The private sector (e.g. big industrial enterprises, and real estate developers). 4. Various energy conservation centres, industrial associations, research and certification institutes, and media.	USD 43 Million
<b>UNIDO Outcome 2:</b> Concrete models for industrial energy management, which are balanced and scientifically oriented, established and disseminated within key national institutions.	1. Capability of national officials enhanced for carrying out the strategic monitoring of the "Chinese Energy Matrix" and the implementation of the models for industrial energy management provided, with particular focus on: (i) Energy Efficiency; (ii) Renewable Energy. 2. "Integrated and Macro Environmental Information and Management System" established and for the implementation of the models and strategies for industrial environmental management, provided.	(i) NDRC; (ii) SEPA – the State Environmental Protection Administration; (iii) MOC – the Ministry of Construction and (iv) DRC – the Development Research Centre of the State Council, the business community of selected Provinces, and (v) UN agencies: UNDP.	USD 5 million
<b>IFAD Outcome 1:</b> Efficiency in the use of fossil energy utilisation improved	Promotion of small-scale biogas plants for cooking in rural households	IFAD works closely with NDRC as the leading Chinese institutions, and the Forestry Bureau in this sector.	*Note

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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>Focus Area 3. The loss of biodiversity resources is reversed - UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, IFAD, World Bank.</b>			
<b>UNDP/UNEP Outcome 4:</b> Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is more effective	Coordination mechanism for effective management of biodiversity strengthened - with special emphasis on poverty alleviation and benefit sharing - as follows: 1) Enabling environment for biodiversity conservation; 2) Mainstreaming biodiversity into planning and investment processes; 3) Biodiversity conservation in protected areas; 4) Biodiversity conservation in production landscape.	The GEF-supported China Biodiversity Partnership Framework (CBPF) and the EU-UNDP Biodiversity Programme build momentum around the programmes of many partners, (UNEP, WB, FAO, CI, TNC, Italy, WWF, MoF, NDRC, SEPA, SFA, MoLR, etc.). UNEP/GEF-supported Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin project. The CBPF Joint Group.	US\$53 million
<b>FAO Outcome:</b> Improved environmentally sustainable agricultural development strategy	1. Protection of plant and animal varieties. 2. Improved environmental impacts of farming system. 3. Improved management of chemical residues and animal waste. 4. Strengthened animal disease monitoring and control. 5. Dissemination of saving water technology in agricultural production	MOA will coordinate with NDRC, SEPA, government institutions and civil societies. Opportunities of cooperation will be sought with UNDP, UNEP/GEF and bilateral donors.	US\$ 3 Million
<b>UNESCO Outcome 3:</b> Sustainable management of Biodiversity through the MAB (Man and Biosphere), World Network of Biosphere Reserves promoted.	1. Research and development conducted on management tools for biosphere and natural reserves sites in China 2. Capacity building training workshops for biosphere reserves managers held to enhance their capacity and use of modern tools 3. Public awareness campaigns on biosphere reserves organised. 4. Regular updates on biosphere reserve networks in China published	Intergovernmental MAB Committee (implementing partner), which is part of Chinese Academy of Sciences.	RP- \$ 45,000 (annually) EB- \$ 700,000
<b>UNCTAD Outcome:</b> Analytical work and capacity development on trade and environment issues, including biotrade promoted.	Trade and environment issues (including biotrade) analysed.	MOFCOM, SEPA	Regular Budget
<b>IFAD Outcome 2:</b> Biodiversity measures including land improvement and conservation are promoted	1. Forest closure under assisted village responsibility introduced. 2. Anti erosion measures promoted: e.g. land levelling, planting of perennial trees on sloping land, terracing and improved irrigation 3. Land resting promoted. 4. Participatory land management introduced	Ministry of Agriculture. Other agencies include GEF, GTZ, Agricultural Extension System and the Forestry Bureau	*Note
<b>Focus Area 4. Air quality is improved, access to clean and safe water is increased, and management of dangerous wastes is enhanced - UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, IFAD.</b>			
<b>UNDP/WHO Outcome 5:</b> Air pollution management strengthen and access to clean and safe drinking water improved.	1. Air pollution control further strengthened. 2. Pro-environmental energy policies further pursued to promote the use and development of cleaner and more efficient energy sources and technologies. 3. Water governance both at central and local levels (in selected pilot areas) improved through institutional strengthening and enhanced water use efficiency. 4. Enhanced the management of dangerous wastes	In partnership with MoH, SEPA, NPC, NDRC, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Construction at central level, and provincial/municipal governments at local levels. Close coordination with WB, AusAID, DfID and other international partners active in this area.	US\$ 2 million

Note: IFAD allocates about 23.8 million per year to its China Country Program which would be disbursed as highly concessional loans and country grants. There is no specific allocation made that would fit under the specific objectives as presented in the UNDAF 2006 - 2010.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>UNICEF outcome:</b> Ensure children's rights to survival, growth and development through access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.	Policies, standards and guidelines developed and adopted on arsenic and fluoride level, and household/public/school latrines and hygiene practices.	NPHCCO, MOE, SEPA, DFID, World Bank	US\$2 million
<b>UNESCO Outcome 4:</b> Capacity building and sustainable management of water resources through the IHP provided.	1. Research and developing best practice case studies conducted. 2. Regular training workshops organised to improve local water management capacity.	Chinese IHP Intergovernmental committee, SEPA, International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation.	RP- \$ 75,000 (annually) EB- \$ 500,000
<b>WHO Outcome 2:</b> Surveillance and policy implementation on environmental health issues strengthened through capacity building.	1. Support provided in the surveillance and monitoring of water and air quality. 2. Technical assistance provided to support implementation on the management of water quality and sanitation, indoor air quality, and urban air quality	MOH, SEPA, Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Water Resources will be the key partners in this activity.	Relualr budget of WHO: US\$ 200,000
<b>IFAD Outcome 3:</b> Projects promoted in environment conservation, safe access to drinking water and water management in irrigation schemes	1. Drinking water facilities supplied 2. Water saving devices implemented 3. Irrigation system improved	Ministry of Agriculture and SEPA with support from WFP	*Note
<b>Focus Area 5. Strengthened natural disaster preparedness and risk management -UNDP/ UN Disaster Management Team</b>			
<b>UNDP Outcome 6:</b> Strengthened natural disaster preparedness and risk management	1. National coordination mechanism established 2. Capacity to analyze and manage disaster risks at the national level and selected communities strengthened.	UN Disaster Management Team	USD3.5 million

**Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:** Theme Groups and Taskforces are being realigned in line with the new UNDAF.

Note: IFAD allocates about 23.8 million per year to its China Country Program which would be disbursed as highly concessional loans and country grants. There is no specific allocation made that would fit under the specific objectives as presented in the UNDAF 2006 - 2010.



National Priority or Goals: To slow down and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria (MDG Goal 6)			
UNDAF Outcome 4: HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria infection and disease rates are reduced, care and support for those infected improved and the rights of those living with HIV/AIDS protected. Lead Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, UNODC, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNAIDS			
Focus area 1. Strengthened leadership and improved planning, monitoring and co-ordination of a multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS - WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNIFEM, UNICEF			
Focus area 2. Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and reduced stigma, discrimination, vulnerability and risk behaviour related to HIV/AIDS - WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO UNODC, UNHCR, UNAIDS			
Focus area 3: Improved treatment, care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS - WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO			
Focus area 4. Increased access and utilization of information, skills and services to respond to TB - WHO			
Focus area 5. Increased access and utilization of information, skills and services to address Malaria - WHO			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>Focus area 1. Strengthened leadership and improved planning, monitoring and co-ordination of a multisectoral response - WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNIFEM , UNICEF</b>			
<b>UNDP/UNIFEM Outcome:</b> Strengthened leadership and coordination at all levels in place to respond to HIV/AIDS: legislation and strategic frameworks.	1. Leadership, planning and coordination capacities built among officials and women living with HIV at the national level and in piloted province 2. Key national/provincial legislation revised 3. Strategic framework for gender sensitive HIV/AIDS plans and programmes in place.	The Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council, The National People's Congress, HIV/AIDS Working Committee under State Council, Ministry of Health, Centre for Disease Control, All China Women's Federation, UN and bilateral donors, local provincial governments.	USD 12 million (UNDP) , Regular Budget (UNIFEM)
<b>WHO Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened leadership and coordination at all levels to respond to HIV/AIDS: national and provincial HIV/AIDS plans.	1. Overall national HIV/AIDS plan developed. 2. Capacity for the development of national policies on HIV/AIDS prevention and care strengthened 3. The training to the staff at blood banks, hospitals, clinics and inspecting units was strengthened to improve the knowledge of blood safety and standard medical service. The inspection for blood safety is strengthened.	MOH will play key role in implementing and coordination the national HIV/AIDS programme. WHO will be closely working with UNAIDS .	Funds have been identified from regular and extrabudgetary resources (see WHO Outcome 4).
<b>UNAIDS Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened leadership and coordination at all levels to respond to HIV/AIDS: one national plan, one coordinating body and one M&E framework.	1. Strengthened implementation of the 'three ones ' - one national plan, one coordinating body and one M&E framework on AIDS 2. Improved planning, costing and resource utilization at central and provincial levels	The State Council AIDS Working Committee, Provincial AIDS Working Committee or AIDS Prevention and Control Leading Groups, line ministries and mass organizations, the National AIDS Centre, NGOs.	No separate resource mobilisation targets have been established for UNAIDS. UNAIDS will assist other UN programmes, funds and agencies in reaching their resource mobilisation targets.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>WHO Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced capacity for collection and utilization of surveillance and other data for planning, monitoring and evaluation: sentinel and second generation surveillance.	National capacity to implement second generation HIV surveillance and improve estimation and projection capacity as well as the assessment of HIV drug resistance is strengthened.	The National AIDS Centre will play key role in coordination and implementing the activities.MOH	Funds have been identified from regular and extrabudgetary resources (see WHO Outcome 4).
<b>UNFPA Outcome 1:</b> Vulnerability and risk behaviour related to HIV/AIDS among migrants and young people and other vulnerable groups is reduced	Increased awareness particularly among vulnerable groups and availability of effective means of protection against STIs and HIV/AIDS	National coordination: State Council Aids Committee, UN: UNAIDS. UNFPA partners: NCAIDS, MoH, MoR, NPFPC, CFPA, academia	USD 5,100,000 Regular: 2,000,000, Other Resources 3,100,000
<b>UNAIDS Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced capacity for collection and utilization of surveillance and other data for planning, monitoring and evaluation: strategic information.	1.Strategic information framework adopted and implemented. 2. Information and analysis of the epidemic and the response to I improved.	State Council AIDS Working Committee Office, MOH, the National AIDS Centre, Provincial CDCs, information resources centres as well as the media.	No separate resource mobilisation targets have been established for UNAIDS. UNAIDS will assist other UN programmes, funds and agencies in reaching their resource mobilisation targets.
<b>WHO Outcome 3:</b> Stronger engagement by civil society, other sectors and partners in prevention, treatment, care and support efforts against TB/HIV.	National capacity to develop effective strategies to tackle TB/HIV issues is strengthened.	MOH will play key role in implementing and coordination the national HIV/AIDS programme. Technical supervision is carried out by the National AIDS Centre and the national TB Control programme.	Limited funds have been identified from regular and extrabudgetary resources (see WHO Outcome 4).
<b>UNAIDS Outcome 3:</b> Stronger engagement by civil society, other sectors and partners in prevention, treatment, care and support efforts:	1. Additional resources, sectors and partners mobilized and existing partnerships strengthened. 2. Increased involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS and strengthened networks of people living with HIV/AIDS	International and local NGOs, including women's groups, religious groups, people living with AIDS and service providers.	No separate resource mobilisation targets have been established for UNAIDS. UNAIDS will assist other UN programmes, funds and agencies in reaching their resource mobilisation targets.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>UNESCO Outcome 1:</b> Stronger engagement by civil society, other sectors and partners in prevention, treatment, care and support efforts: education sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge of and attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention education among education officials and school principals is improved;</li> <li>2. The availability is increased of rights-based, culturally appropriate and gender sensitive guidelines, methods and tools and documentations of good practice that support mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into formal and non-formal education systems;</li> <li>3. The capacity is increased of education and training personnel, health personnel, peer educators communication and information specialists, cultural agencies and civil societies to carry out advocacy and preventive education in UNESCO project sites;</li> <li>4. Mechanisms are strengthened for youth involvement in planning, implementing and evaluating HIV/AIDS prevention programs targeting young people.</li> </ol>	Ministries of Education and Health, Mass organizations & NGOs involved in adolescent reproductive health (e.g., CFPA, Youth League, Research Institutes, AIDS Support Groups. State Ethnic Affairs Commission	USD \$500,000-\$800,000 extrabudgetary funds to be raised per year.
<b>Focus area 2. Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and reduced stigma, discrimination, vulnerability and risk behaviour related to HIV/AIDS - WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO, UNODC, UNHCR, UNAIDS</b>			
<b>UNICEF Outcome 1:</b> Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and reduced stigma and discrimination against children and adolescents affected or infected by HIV/AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National communication strategy and guidelines are developed, implemented and monitored to reduce stigma against children and families affected by HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>2. Strategic partnerships are fostered and developed, with children's participation, to inform and educate about HIV/AIDS, identify policy and practice gaps, and to ensure implementation of national policies for children and families affected by HIV/AIDS.</li> </ol>	NCAIDS, MOH, MOE, ACWF, UNAIDS, WHO	US\$2.5 million
<b>UNESCO Outcome 2:</b> Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and HIV/AIDS-related human rights and reduced stigma and discrimination against PLWHA, with emphasis on migrant populations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human rights and basic social services for HIV/AIDS patients are strengthened</li> <li>2. Vulnerable populations' awareness of their legal and human rights in the context of HIV/AIDS, is enhanced, with emphasis on migrant population</li> <li>3. Public awareness about anti-discrimination attitudes is upgraded.</li> </ol>	Traditional Cultural Resources (i.e. Youth Corps), Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNIFEM Ministry of Justice, State Council Office for Laws and Legislation Media, Research Institutes. State Ethnic Affairs Commission	Regular budget
<b>ILO Outcome 1:</b> Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and reduced stigma and discrimination against PLWHA in the work place	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevention of HIV/AIDS at the work place is strengthened through education, capacity building and training.</li> <li>2. National Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS developed.</li> <li>3. HIV/AIDS workplace programmes launched.</li> </ol>	MOLSS, CEC, ACFTU and MOH. Partnerships will be forged at provincial levels. As cross-cutting theme, programme implementation will be supported by national partners from the policy level to enterprise level.	Regular Budget approximately 150,000USD; Extra budgetary resources approximately 3 million
<b>UNAIDS Outcome 4:</b> Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and reduced stigma and discrimination against PLWHA through advocacy and dissemination of best practices.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislation adopted to protect and promote the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS</li> <li>2. International and local best practices disseminated and adopted</li> </ol>	State Council AIDS Working Committee Office and with technical support from China CDC, line ministries and mass organizations; expanded Theme Group on AIDS, international and national projects including China CARES, the Global Fund as well as people living with AIDS.	No separate resource mobilisation targets have been established for UNAIDS. UNAIDS will assist other UN programmes, funds and agencies in reaching their resource mobilisation targets.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>WHO Outcome 4:</b> Reduced vulnerability and risk behaviour among target groups: sex workers and their clients, men having sex with men, drug users, and other groups at risk.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strategies to scale up successful interventions for preventing HIV among sex workers and clients, men having sex with men, drug users, and other groups at risk are developed and implemented.</li> <li>2. National STI control programmes are strengthened and effective models for best practice disseminated.</li> <li>3. Blood safety through rational use of blood, donor deferral and universal testing of blood donations is enhanced.</li> </ol>	MOH will play key role in implementing and coordination the national HIV/AIDS programme. Technical supervision is carried out by the National AIDS Centre for HIV/AIDS. Both the MOH and NCAIDS will closely collaborate with all provinces for the nation-wide implementation. Another agency in the implementation is the Ministry of Public Security. WHO will be closely working with UNFPA, UNICEF and UNODC.	Funds have been identified from regular and extrabudgetary resources (SIDA). The target for comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention and care: US\$ 4 million
<b>UNICEF Outcome 2:</b> Reduced vulnerability and risk behaviour among target groups: children and adolescents at risk for HIV infection.	Children vulnerable to HIV infection are identified and ensured access to the information, skills and services they need reduce HIV/AIDS vulnerability and risk behaviours, and policies and guidelines are implemented and monitored in support of scaling up access for vulnerable children who are in-school and out-of-school.	NCAIDS, MOCA, CNCCA, UNAIDS,WHO	US\$2.5 million
<b>UNFPA Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced capacity for sustainable collection and utilization of surveillance and other data with a particular focus on behavioural data related to HIV/AIDS.	Strengthened BSS system and increased awareness and positive attitudes towards using BSS among policy makers and programme managers.	National coordination: State Council Aids Committee, UN: UNAIDS. UNFPA partners: NCAIDS, MoH, NPFPC, CFPA, academia and NGOs	\$700,000 Regular: 500,000, Other Resources: 200,000
<b>ILO Outcome 2:</b> Reduced vulnerability and risk behaviour among target groups: work force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevention of HIV/AIDS at the work place is strengthened through education, capacity building and training.</li> <li>2. National Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS developed.</li> <li>3. Red Ribbon Health Campaign for Employees promoted HIV/AIDS workplace programmes launched.</li> <li>4. Workplace behaviour change communication programmes launched</li> </ol>	MOLSS, CEC, ACFTU and MOH. Partnerships will be forged at provincial levels. As cross-cutting theme, programme implementation will be supported by national partners from the policy level to enterprise level.	Regular Budget approximately 150,000USD; Extra budgetary approximately 2 million
<b>UNESCO Outcome 3:</b> Reduced vulnerability and risk behaviour among target groups: migrants, young people and other vulnerable groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The cultural and social patterns behind behaviours and practices relating to HIV/AIDS (prevention) are better understood.</li> <li>2. Capacity-building is undertaken of local officials on behaviours, laws, regulations, for better decision-making on HIV/AIDS issues through human rights approach.</li> </ol>	All China Women's Federation, All China Youth Federation, Chinese NGOs will integrate these topics in their ongoing activities. Other partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, UNDP, UNAIDS. State Ethnic Affairs Commission	Regular budget
<b>UNHCR Outcome:</b> Reduced vulnerability and risk behaviour among target groups: refugees, surrounding host communities and asylum seekers	Awareness of HIV/AIDS among indo-Chinese refugees in China and individual asylum seekers is increased.	Ministry of Health and Ministry of Civil Affairs.	Regular Budget

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>UNODC Outcome:</b> Reduced vulnerability and risk behaviour among target groups: drug users in compulsory treatment, rehabilitation and correctional services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved tracking of the HIV/AIDS epidemic related to IDU in prisons and compulsory drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centres.</li> <li>2. Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and IDU among Government agencies responsible for public security, compulsory treatment and correctional services.</li> <li>3. Established facilities in loco (or local sites) that are capable to carry out comprehensive interventions with IDUs detained in prisons or held in compulsory drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centres.</li> <li>4. Increased knowledge of personnel working in prisons and compulsory drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centres in offering comprehensive approaches to address HIV/AIDS related to IDU.</li> <li>5. Established sustainable orientation and training regimes for comprehensive approaches based on local and international best practices.</li> </ol>	<p>Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Justice for management of activities in correctional services; Ministry of Health for consultation on technical/medical issues.</p>	<p>The Regular Budget contains at present no specific provision for the achievement of these objectives. Extra-budgetary resources will need to be raised.</p>
<b>Focus area 3: Improved treatment, care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS - WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO</b>			
<p><b>WHO Outcome 5:</b> Improved treatment, care and support of people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quality services for care, treatment and support for people living with HIV/AIDS are expanded.</li> <li>2. Drug procurement for HIV/AIDS treatment and care is strengthened.</li> </ol>	<p>MOH will play key role in implementing and coordination the national HIV/AIDS programme. Technical supervision is carried out by the National AIDS Centre for HIV/AIDS. Both the MOH and NCAIDS will closely collaborate with all provinces for the nationwide implementation. WHO will be closely working with UNICEF, UNAIDS, US CDC and the Clinton Foundation.</p>	<p>Funds have been identified from regular and extrabudgetary resources: Target US\$ 5 million.</p>
<p><b>UNICEF Outcome 3:</b> Improved treatment, care and support of children and mothers infected or affected by HIV/AIDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National plans on MTCT plus and pediatric HIV/AIDS care integrated, implemented and monitored in support of scaling up treatment and accelerating prevention.</li> <li>2. National policies and guidelines for children and mothers infected and affected by HIV/AIDS are in place to ensure access to protection, education and health services; and family and community elements of policy implementation are demonstrated at local level in support of scaling-up access for all children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.</li> </ol>	<p>NCAIDS, MOH, NHEI, ACYL, CNCC, ACWF, MOFCOM, UNAIDS, WHO</p>	<p>US\$2.5 million</p>
<p><b>UNESCO Outcome 4:</b> Improved treatment, care and support of children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS through the education system</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policies, strategies and interventions are developed that ensure children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS have access to complete basic education of good quality;</li> <li>2. Free access is provided to education by children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in the UNESCO-supported project areas</li> </ol>	<p>National Commission for UNESCO, MOE, MOH and Research Institutes. NGOs involved in care and support for PWAs. State Ethnic Affairs Commission</p>	<p>USD \$300,000 - \$500,000 extrabudgetary funds to be raised per year.</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>Focus area 4. Increased access and utilization of information, skills and services to respond to TB - WHO</b>			
<p><b>WHO Outcome 6:</b> Strengthened leadership and commitment at all governmental levels to respond to the TB epidemic, including the TB case detection and treatment, control of drug resistance, and increased access of vulnerable population to TB control services.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National and provincial TB control implementation plans developed.</li> <li>2. Global targets for TB case detection and treatment achieved and maintained.</li> <li>3. HIV-TB co-epidemic and multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB epidemic is controlled.</li> <li>4. TB control among poverty population is strengthened through free diagnosis and treatment provided to TB patients among mobile population and the rural poor.</li> </ol>	<p>Ministry of Health: policy and implementation plan development. World Bank: Provide funding support through loan project. All: Participate in CCM of the Global Fund (GFATM) projects for TB.</p>	<p>Funds have been identified from regular and extrabudgetary resources. Target: US\$ 500,000. Significant amount of resource will be from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.</p>
<b>Focus area 5. Increased access and utilization of information, skills and services to address malaria-WHO</b>			
<p><b>WHO Outcome 7.</b> Collaboration strengthened between Government and NGOs to meet 10th and 11th Five Year plans for malaria prevention, detection of cases and response to malaria epidemic.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collaboration strengthened at township, village and community levels.</li> <li>2. Preventive measures (e.g. treated bed-nets) implemented, especially to vulnerable groups.</li> <li>3. Epidemic response strengthened at county level, especially through provision of equipment, pesticides and appropriate anti-malarial treatment</li> </ol>	<p>Ministry of Health: policy and implementation plan development, including the medium-term and long-term workplans, surveillance system, integrated interventions, strengthening collaboration at township, village and community levels, capacity building within the primary health care system, prevention intervention in vulnerable groups and programme for epidemic control. The Global Fund (GFATM) provide financial support to the programme WHO will also strengthen collaboration between China and neighbouring countries.</p>	<p>Limited funds have been identified from regular and extrabudgetary resources. Target: US\$ 300,000. Significant amount of resource will be from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</p>
<p><b>Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</b> Theme Groups and Taskforces are being realigned in line with the new UNDAF. The Theme Group on HIV/AIDS brings together partners for UN agency outcomes.</p>			

National Priority or Goals: Balancing domestic and opening-up development			
UNDAF Outcome 5 : Within the framework of international norms, conventions, and standards and of the Global Compact, China's role in the international arena is enhanced, including through providing increased levels of SSC . (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, UNHCR, FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNODC, UNOHCHR)			
Focus Area 1.China's role and contribution to regional and international cooperation enhanced - UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, UNCTAD, World Tourism Organization			
Focus Area 2.South South Cooperation substantially "scaled-up" through better institutional co-ordination and public private partnerships - UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO,			
Focus Area 3.Key conventions are ratified and implemented by China - UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO,ILO, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNODC, UNOHCHR			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>Focus Area 1.China's role and contribution to regional and international cooperation enhanced - UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, UNCTAD, World Tourism Organization</b>			
<b>UNDP Outcome 1.</b> Global/Regional partnerships promoted for effective results	1. China- Africa Business Council Established 2. China's cooperation with neighbouring countries ( North East Asia, Central Asia and Mekong sub-region) increased, especially in fields of trade, investment, tourism and transport (UNDP/UNCTAD/World Tourism Organization) 3. China's involvement in Global Compact strengthened	Line ministries- key members of the SSC Coordination Mechanism; Research institutions of the China TCDC Network; new members in SSC initiatives; Shanghai Cooperation Organization (silk road initiative) and Tumen programme for investment promotion activities; UNCTAD and WTO (regional silk road and Tumen initiatives);ADB,participating governments in Central Asian countries,NEA countries,Mekong countries. Guanggai Programme (private sector arm of Communist Party)	US\$ 8 million
<b>UNESCO Outcome 1:</b> Promotion of a forum among Ministries of Social Development of North-East Asia and Asia Pacific, including UNESCO field offices and UNESCO NatComs.	Knowledge increased on new social trends/studies and policy best practises in North-East Asia and Asia Pacific.	National Commission for UNESCO of China, Mongolia, Japan, Korea, and DPRK, and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	Regular budget
<b>WHO Outcome 1.</b> Global/Regional partnerships promoted for effective control of emerging diseases	China's full cooperation with the international community on SARS, bird flu, and other emerging diseases	Ministry of Health will be the focal point, in coordination with other institutions and civil society.	Funds from WHO regular budget. Estimated target: US\$ 100,000
<b>FAO Outcome:</b> Participation in international cooperation in food security and rural development increased.	1. Strengthened capacity in WTO negotiations on agro-products. 2. Increased participation in SSC in food security and rural development. 3. Increased sharing in international experience in food standards and food safety.	MOA will coordinate with MOE, MOH, other government institutions and civil societies.	US\$ 2 million
<b>Focus Area 2.South South Cooperation substantially "scaled-up" through better institutional co-ordination and public private partnerships - UNFPA, UNICEF,FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNIDO, UNODC</b>			
<b>UNFPA Outcome:</b> (UNFPA has no outcomes under the UNDAF outcome 5, only one couput)	Increased capacity and procedures established for experience sharing, information exchange and professional/ technical learning in population and development, particularly RH, HIV/AIDS, gender and ageing.	MOFCOM and UNFPA coordinating cross-cutting South-South collaboration of all UNFPA programme partners (see above)	\$ 800,000 Regular 800,000

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<b>UNICEF Outcome 1:</b> South-South cooperation on issues related to children's rights to survival, development and protection increased.	1. Exchange of experience on children's issues, e.g. AIDS orphans, trafficking, violence against children. 2. Develop and promote increase procurement from China of essential supplies e.g. bednets, ACT etc	NWCCW, relevant line ministries (e.g. MCA, MPS etc), MOFCOM	US\$2 million
<b>UNESCO Outcome 2:</b> South-South, South-North education cooperation across sectors increased.	Capacity strengthened for participating in the existing international cooperation scheme such as EFA , DESD, UNLD (United Nations Literacy Decade) and E-9 initiative.	National Commission will be the overall coordinator of the UNESCO activities.	USD 250,000 (RB) Extra-budgetary funding also to be raised.
<b>WHO Outcome 2</b> Capacity strengthened on international health issues, including the international health regulation	1 Support provided to disseminate and promote the implementation of the International Health Regulation 2 Assistance in promoting experience sharing through the dissemination of lessons learned and their translation for policy action	WHO will be closely working with mainly MoH and AQSIQ (General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine) with the Ministry of Health being the focal point for issues related to human health.	Limited funding identified under the regular budget of WHO. US\$ 100,000.
<b>WHO Outcome 3</b> Strong and effective collaboration on the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).	Support provided to strengthen capacity on the implementation of and collaboration relating to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).	Ministry of Health will take key role in development of policies and plan in this area, in collaboration with the NDRC. WHO will be closely working together with FAO, UNIDO, WB and UNICEF.	Limited funding identified under the regular budget of WHO.US\$ 300,000.
<b>UNIDO Outcome 1:</b> Concrete models of Public-Private Partnership and South-South technical and economic cooperation established and disseminated within key national institutions.	Specific models of Public-Private Partnership and South-South technical and economic cooperation designed and implemented, and the capacity (in terms of human capital) of corresponding institutions for the implementation of the conventions, strengthened.	MOFCOM – the Ministry of Commerce in close coordination and support from the government, selected research and training institutions, and the business community of selected Provinces. UN agencies: UNDP	US\$ 3.0 million
<b>UNODC Outcome 1</b> Regional Cooperation promoted for effective results in countering crime and promoting alternative development.	1. China's role increased in regional cooperation (with countries in Central Asia, North East Asia and in bordering countries of South-East Asia) in the field of counteracting cross-border crimes (trafficking in human beings, trafficking in firearms, trafficking in illicit drugs and precursors, smuggling of migrants). 2. China's role increased in regional cooperation (particularly with some countries in and bordering South-East Asia) to promote alternative development increased.	Ministry of Public Security for law enforcement; Governments and law enforcement agencies in Central Asian countries, NEA countries, SEA countries.	The Regular Budget contains at present no specific provision for the achievement of these objectives. Extra-budgetary resources will need to be raised.
<b>Focus Area 3.Key conventions are ratified and implemented by China - UNDP, UNICEF,FAO, UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNODC, UNOHCHR</b>			
<b>UNDP Outcome 2:</b> Key UN conventions promoted; Capacity improved to fulfil their obligations	1. Ratification and implementation of Key UN Conventions promoted to fulfil international responsibility. 2. Capacity improved to prepare the second National Communications on Climate change with special attention to vulnerability and adaptation. 3. Capacity and policies enhanced for the implementation of the POPs convention.	National People's Congress and its Standing Committee; MOFA; SEPA, OHCHR and other UN agencies	USD 11 million



Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>UNICEF Outcome 2:</b> Support sharing and cooperation in international fora of China's experience in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child to survival, development, protection and participation</p>	<p>1. MOU developed and operationalized with neighbouring countries on cross-border trafficking in children and women. 2. SG's Study on Violence finalised and submitted to the UN General Assembly with China's input and contribution. 3. International partnership, regional network and national level inter-agency cooperation and coordination developed for advocacy and policy dialogue in sanitation and hygiene promotion. 4. Support GOC participation in international and regional fora related to advocacy and promotion of children's rights such as ministerial consultations</p>	<p>ACWF, MPS, NWCCW, MOFCOM, ILO</p>	<p>US\$2 million</p>
<p><b>UNESCO Outcome 3:</b> Implementation by the Government of ICESCR, CEDAW and the Beijing Plan of Action enhanced.</p>	<p>Capacity building provided for officials in the perspective of implementing the right to information, as well as of creating a National Commission for Human Rights</p>	<p>National Working Committees (i.e. on Women and Children), local authorities in sites and Beijing Municipality.Chinese National Commission for UNESCO</p>	<p>Regular Budget</p>
<p><b>UNESCO Outcome 4:</b> International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families promoted.</p>	<p>International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families to improve the existing migration policies in North-East Asia ratified and implemented.</p>	<p>State Council (Centre for Town Reform and Development), and Standing Committee of National People's Congress will be addressed for ratification of this convention. Other partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, ILO</p>	<p>Regular budget</p>
<p><b>ILO Outcome:</b> Respect of fundamental labour principles and rights in ILO Declaration and the Global Compact and other relevant international labour standards promoted.</p>	<p>Training and capacity building provided to assist in understanding and promoting the respect of ILO instruments, fundamental principles and rights and ILO Conventions.</p>	<p>MOLSS,CEC and ACFTU.</p>	<p>Regular Budget approximately 250,000USD; Extra budgetary approximately 1 million</p>
<p><b>UNIDO/UNDP/UNEP Outcome 2:</b> Implementation of particular international environmental conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, the Stockholm Convention and the Kyoto Protocol supported</p>	<p>Specific components of particular international environmental conventions designed and implemented, and the capacity (in terms of human capital) of corresponding institutions at various levels for the implementation of the conventions, strengthened. China's capacity enhanced to effectively implement the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol.</p>	<p>Activities to be driven by key institutions at the central government level: (i) SEPA – the State Environmental Protection Administration; and (ii) ONCCCC - the Office of the National Coordination Committee for Climate Change at NDRC, in close coordination and support from the government and the business community of selected Provinces where the demonstration projects/programmes would be introduced.</p>	<p>UNIDO: US\$ 68.0 million UNDP: US \$ 6 million</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>UNHCR Outcome:</b> Accession to and application of specific international conventions promoted.</p>	<p>Progress made on accession/application of following conventions: a) 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons; (b)1973 Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Statelessness of 13 Sept 1973. Cooperation with Chinese Counterparts on the implementation Human Rights Instruments: (a)1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol;(2) 1984 Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and (3)1989 Convention Relating to the Rights of the Child.</p>	<p>MOFA, Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Civil Affairs.</p>	<p>Regular Budget</p>
<p><b>UNODC Outcome 2:</b> Rule of law strengthened through the adoption of key UN conventions and related instruments in the field of transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism.</p>	<p>1. Key UN Conventions and instruments addressing, transnational organized crime, corruption, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, smuggling of firearms, and terrorism, ratified and implemented to fulfil international responsibility 2. Support provided to law-makers, judges and prosecutors in adapting national legislation to the new international obligations and in enforcing the enacted national legislation. 3. Technical assistance provided to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies to address new forms of crime, particularly those having cross-border implications, following to the adoption of the new instruments.</p>	<p>National People's Congress and its Standing Committee; MOFA; Supreme People's Procuratorate and Ministry of Public Security.</p>	<p>The Regular Budget contains at present no specific provision for the achievement of these objectives. Extra-budgetary resources will need to be raised.</p>

**Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:** Theme Groups and Taskforces are being realigned in line with the new UNDAF.

## UNDAF(2006-2010) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<b>UNDAF Outcome 1: Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically-based and human-centered for sustainable and equitable growth.</b>	<b>Focus Area 1: Growth with equity is integrated into national development policies and plans</b>		
	<p>National Xiaokang Vision and MDG goals and indicators localized and integrated into the development plan.</p> <p>Five provincial plans developed in tune with Xiaokang/MDG vision and indicators</p> <p>New policy options to promote pro-poor fiscal reform developed.</p> <p>Poverty reduction approach as piloted on target population.</p> <p>Baselines: The Xiaokang vision puts greater emphasis on human development but this has not yet been defined in detailed quantitative terms. At the national and provincial levels the capacity to integrate the Xiaokang vision is being strengthened from a relatively low base. The role of civil society and the private sector in these areas is still nascent.</p> <p>Legal environment conducive to sustainable pro-poor MF provision</p> <p>Plans of Action for Children developed and promulgated</p> <p>Child centred policies and guidelines issued by relevant government departments and ministries</p> <p>Disparities in children and women's access to basic social services in health and education reduced</p> <p>Awareness of key child rearing practices increased and appropriate behaviours adopted</p> <p>Policy research papers on key areas of child rights are completed, published and findings taken-up by relevant govt ministries</p>	<p>NDRC, LGOPR, NBS.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>NWCCW</p> <p>MOH, MOE, MPS, MCA, NCAIDS</p> <p>Surveillance surveys, data collection exercises, numbers of research projects undertaken and published</p>	<p>Government maintains long term Xiaokang vision.</p> <p>Govt partners have sufficient commitment to development of plans, policies and guidelines, and willing to support policy research projects</p> <p>Data collection agencies (e.g. NBS) give attention to disaggregation of data</p>
	<b>Focus Area 2. Agricultural and industrial sectors are more equitable and sustainable</b>		
	<p>Indicators: Food security: per capita food availability/daily energy/ income by sex, province</p> <p>Land: per capita arable land/irrigated land as proportion of arable land by province</p> <p>Agricultural Inputs: fertilizer consumption per hectare per province.</p> <p>Agricultural labour force by sex by province.</p>	<p>National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture</p>	
<b>Focus Area 3. Policies and national planning are improved to ensure access to health, education and protection with focus on disparity reduction</b>			

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>Number of previously excluded persons covered by social insurance schemes groups.</p> <p>Ratio of labour disputes reported and number resolved.</p> <p>Adoption of adequate laws to promote employment opportunities and/or to protect vulnerable groups from trafficking and labour exploitation.</p> <p>Number of policymakers and managers in Government, ACFTU, CEC, CCWF trained on gender equality and mainstreaming.</p> <p>Explicit reference to gender equality and inclusion of gender perspective in policy-making process and documents.</p> <p>Number of policymakers, labour inspectors, employers and workers trained on labour rights.</p> <p>Increased emphasis on health sector issues in the 11th Five-Year Plan. (Health care service delivery, prevention, public health issues related to food safety, environment, water and sanitation) Baseline: No health sector issues are highlighted in the Plan</p> <p>Provincial plans with pro-poor health policies available. Baseline: No provincial plans contain pro-poor health policies</p> <p>Policy proposals on financing mechanisms to improve equity in health available. Baseline: No policy proposal address financing mechanisms to improve equity in health</p> <p>Documents available on Institutional capacity building strategy and training plans Baseline: No documents on institutional capacity building strategy and training plans are available</p> <p>Policy framework and strategies to strengthen coordination and monitoring of key priority areas (e.g. food safety, injury prevention; occupational health, health care financing) in place. Baseline: No policy framework and strategies address coordination and monitoring of key priority areas</p> <p>Surveillance systems designed and tested Baseline: No systems are designed and tested</p> <p>CPR for modern methods sustained % of rural hospital deliveries Unmet need for adolescent's contraception</p> <p>National and sub-national laws and policies in place to ensure client-centered RH services</p>	<p>Labour Force Survey</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Statistics on Occupation diseases</p> <p>MOH: Plan and related policy documents</p> <p>MOH: Provincial plans and documents.</p> <p>MOH: Regular monitoring monthly reports.</p> <p>MOH: Regular monitoring monthly reports</p> <p>China CDC: Surveillance reports, reports from training activities, evaluation reports.</p> <p>MOH: Policy documents</p> <p>NPFPC and MOH MOH Data</p> <p>Policy review</p>	<p>Relevant officials involved in the development of plans and no major changes take place at policy level or in personnel in key departments.</p> <p>Support from provincial authorities.</p> <p>Donor coordination is increased</p> <p>Donor coordination is increased</p> <p>rapid change in young people's behavior</p> <p>support to provincial and national policy</p>
<p><b>Focus Area 4: Gender awareness is promoted among policy makers, programme partners and service providers (through enhanced use of gender disaggregated</b></p>			
	<p>Gender-response policies and programmes are formulated</p> <p>Action plans to advocate for the promotion of gender equality through revisions in party school curriculum to incorporate gender</p> <p>Cases filed by women to claim their rights</p> <p>Unemployment and employment rates of men and women (disaggregated by vulnerable groups)</p>	<p>MOH: Policy documents</p>	<p>Appropriate resources are available.</p>

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>Baseline: Relatively little attention is paid to gender discrepancies and descrimination in formulating policy initiatives. Capacity for gender analysis and implementation of existing equity policies are not yet at the required level.</p> <p>Percentage of funding made available in government budgets to deal with employment issues.</p>		<p>UN agency coordination is kept at least at current levels.</p>
<b>Focus Area 5. Rule of law increasingly respected, especially in connection with women, vulnerable groups and minorities</b>			
	<p>Relevant laws and regulations for registration, funding and participation in consultations revised</p> <p>Increased participation of civil society in the design and implementation of development policies/programmes.</p> <p>Poor and disadvantaged groups empowered to seek remedies for injustices, and justice institutions enabled to be responsive to claims, consistent with international human rights norms;</p> <p>National anti-corruption strategy implemented and legal framework developed</p>	<p>Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procurate, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Security, Office for Public Sector Reform, Ministry of Supervision, Ministry of Civil Affairs.</p>	
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome 2 : Effective policy implementation is promoted through enhanced capacity and mechanisms for participation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation in the social sectors</b></p>	<b>Focus Area 1. More effective policy implementation in social development sectors</b>		
	<p>900 leaders trained/exposed to interenational best practices on sustainable and human centered development.</p> <p>Policy oriented research on emerging poverty challenges developed and disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p>China's experience and knowledge in poverty reduction efforts codified and shared with other countries.</p> <p>Awareness created in civil society on the broader definition of an all round Xiaokang society.</p> <p>Legal environment conducive to absorb pro-poor micro finance provisions in the financial system.</p> <p>Disaggregated data used for policy</p> <p>Mechanisms in place to implement and monitor gender related laws, policies, international conventions and agreements.</p> <p>Sub-national mechanisms in place to address and monitor gender-based violence.</p> <p>Quality of national statistics in child health, education and social statistics improved</p> <p>Child protection systems put in place</p> <p>Arsenic surveillandce system established</p> <p>Baseline: No systems are designed and tested</p>	<p>NDRC, LGOPR, NBS.</p> <p>Policy review</p>	
	<b>Focus Area 2. Policy implementation is promoted in the area of social protection</b>		
<p>Number of service delivery centres with institutional mechanisms and capacity for quality control</p> <p>Baseline: No increase in the number and quality-control capacity of service delivery centres</p> <p>Number of joint interventions by national agencies.</p> <p>Baseline: No increase in joint interventions by national agencies</p>	<p>MOH: Policy documents</p> <p>MOH: Immunization programme annual report</p>		

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>Immunization coverage Baseline: 98% (2003)</p> <p>Reduction of the percentage of people with poor health status. Baseline: 5.2% (2004)</p> <p>Infant mortality rate: Baseline: 32.2 per 1000 live births (2000)</p> <p>Maternal mortality rate: Baseline: 43.2 per 100,000 live births (2002)</p> <p>Reform of national laws to mainstream CEDAW</p> <p>Use of CEDAW in jurisprudence and administrative processes</p>	<p>MOH: National Health Service Survey</p> <p>The 5th National Population Census</p> <p>MOH: Maternal and Child Health</p>	
<b>Focus Area 3. Policy implementation is promoted in area of public health safety.</b>			
	Number of accidents/fatalities in workplace (by sector region, province).	Accident statistics of SAWS	
<b>UNDAF Outcome 3 : More efficient management of natural resources and development of environmentally friendly behaviour in order to ensure environmental sustainability (with special focus on energy, biodiversity and water resources).</b>	<b>Focus Area 1. Overall assessment and tracking of energy and natural resources is enhanced</b>		
	Energy consumption per unit of GDP decreased. (Baseline in 2002: 2.68tce/10,000RMB GDP, 1990 constant price; Government's target according to the Energy Conservation Plan is 2.25 tce by 2010)	NDRC	Private sector receptive to the policy initiative.
	<b>Focus Area 2. Energy efficiency is improved</b>		
	Strategies and favorable policies for China's 2010 and 2020 renewable and new energy targets developed, notably a roadmap for new and renewable energy industry and technologies.	State Council DRC.	
	<b>Focus Area 3. Loss of biodiversity resources is reversed</b>		
	Joint CBPF Group established, including key international and national partners; Joint Results Framework agreed upon; Resources mobilized from partners for biodiversity conservation	NDRC	Biodiversity policy has full backing of Government.
	Existing policies, plans and regulations reviewed and recommendations for changes made. Specifically, national and local Biodiversity Action Plans updated and fed into the national and local Five Year Plan.	National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, National Administration of Forestry	
	Number of laws and regulations on biodiversity promulgated Greater institution of local NGOs and communities to participate in BD conservation activities strengthened.		
	<b>Focus Area 4. Air quality is improved and access to clean and safe water is increased</b>		
	Policy framework and strategies to strengthen coordination and monitoring of air and water quality are in place.	MOH: Policy documents	Resources are made available
Baseline No health sector issues are highlighted in the Plan Number of operational research activities conducted	MOH: Policy documents	Donor coordination is increased	
<b>Focus Area 5. Strengthened natural disaster preparedness and risk management - UNDP/ UN Disaster Management Team(UNDMT)</b>			
National coordination mechanism for natural disaster management and risk management established			
Capacity to analyze and manage risks at the national and selected communications strengthened.			

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome 4: HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria infection and disease rates are reduced, care and support for those infected improved and the rights of those living with HIV/AIDS protected.</b></p>	<b>HIV/AIDS</b>		
	<p>Adult HIV prevalence (15-49 years) (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Baseline: total 840,000 (0.07 per cent); 190,000 women (0.03 per cent) (2004)</p> <p>HIV prevalence among injecting drug users, sex workers and men who have sex with men.</p> <p>Baseline: 7.2 per cent (IDU), 1.0 per cent (SW), 1.4 per cent (MSM - one site) (2004)</p> <p>Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Baseline: 10,452 adults (13 per cent) (2004)</p> <p>Percentage of young people aged 15 - 24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Percentage of HIV-infected infants born to HIV-infected mothers</p> <p>Baseline: 0.5 per cent (2004)</p> <p>Percent of people aged 15-49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards HIV positive people</p> <p>Baseline: 75 per cent (sample survey) (2003)</p> <p>Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission</p> <p>Baseline: 40 per cent (sample survey of adults) (2003)</p> <p>Percentage of large national companies/enterprises that have HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programs</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2003)</p> <p>Percentage of injecting drug users reached by prevention services</p> <p>Baseline: 5 per cent (2003)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, State Council HIV/AIDS Working Committee, Surveillance data and routine reporting; surveys and opinion polls</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Ditto</p>	<p>Resources made available.</p>
	<b>TB</b>		
	<p>Coverage of TB DOTS services</p> <p>Baseline: 85% (2003)</p> <p>Percentage of estimated new smear-positive TB cases diagnosed in DOTS programs</p> <p>Baseline: 64% (2004)</p> <p>Percentage of smear-positive TB cases cured</p> <p>Baseline: Cure rate of new smear positive cases: 90%. (2004)</p>	<p>China CDC: report on TB</p> <p>China CDC: report on TB</p> <p>China CDC: report on TB</p>	
	<b>Malaria</b>		
	<p>Incidence rate of malaria</p> <p>Baseline: 3.9/100,000 (2003)</p> <p>Case-fatality rate of malaria</p> <p>Baseline: 1.10% (2003)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health: Global malaria report paper</p> <p>Ministry of Health: Global malaria report paper</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Population at risk covered by nets/house-spraying Baseline: 2.02% (2003)	Ministry of Health: Global malaria -----	
UNDAF Outcome 5 : Within the framework of international norms, conventions, and standards and of the Global Compact, China's role in the international arena is enhanced, including through providing increased levels of SSC .	<b>Focus Area 1.China's role and contribution to regional and international cooperation enhanced</b>		
	China/Africa Business Council effectively promoting trade and investment. Regional institutions (SCO, Tumen, Lancang) effectively promote trade, investment, tourism and transportation.	Increased international meetings/contacts of regional and international institutions.	International climate remains favourable to regional and international co-operation.
	<b>Focus Area 2.South South Cooperation substantially "scaled-up" through better institutional co-ordination and public private partnerships</b>		
	International meetings held on children's issues, international health regulation, cross border trafficking, etc. Procurement of critical child related supplies and other materiel from China increased Number of international fora, seminars and high-level consultations on children's issues in which China participates increases	Data on supply volume procured through China	Policy of promoting SSC maintained.
	<b>Focus Area 3. Key conventions are ratified and implemented by China</b>		
	MOU on trafficking signed.  ILO Conventions ratified. Policymakers, labour inspectors and arbitrators, workers and employers trained on international labour rights and principles  UNHCR supported conventions signed. Baseline:Ratification process initiated	Participation data, ratification of meeting outcome documents/MOUs.  Relevant officials involved in the development of plans and no major changes take place at policy level or in personnel in key departments.	
	* Baselines are not indicated above if data is not available.		