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FOREWORD

The Government of China and the United Nations (UN) System in China are pleased to present the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the People’s Republic of China 2021-2025. The period covered by the UNSDCF is contemporaneous with China’s 14th Five-Year Plan, and over the next five years, the UN System will continue to support China to realise the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to realise Innovation-driven, Coordinated, Green, Open, and Shared Development.

China’s development has now entered a new era, and China and the UN System are embarking on a new cycle of cooperation. 2020 marks the year in which the long-standing goals of comprehensively achieving a Xiaokang society—a moderately prosperous society in all aspects—and eradicating absolute rural poverty will be achieved. In the coming five years we will continue our sustained efforts to preserve this hard-won progress. The UNSDCF will help China meet and respond to the new opportunities and challenges presented by the country’s post-2020 development landscape, including building back better in the post-COVID-19 era and supporting China’s high-quality development.

Informed by China’s development needs and capacities, and the UN System’s own comparative advantage and expertise, programming under the new UNSDCF will be strategically centred around three key priority areas: 1) People and Prosperity: Achieving Innovation-driven, Coordinated and Shared Development, 2) Planet: Achieving Green Development towards a more sustainable and resilient environment, and 3) Partnerships: Realising the full potential of China’s international engagement to promote its open development and partnerships to accelerate achievement of the SDGs across the world. Recognising the synergy between China’s vision of high-quality development and the 2030 Agenda, these three Priority Areas will serve as the foundation for all of the UN System’s work in and with China over the coming five years, and will support China’s high-quality development as well as providing the basis for cooperation with China in assisting other developing countries around the world in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

On behalf of the Government of China and the UN System in China, we would like to extend our gratitude to all of those who contributed valuable time and efforts in the drafting and finalisation of the UNSDCF, and voice our commitment to ensuring the effective implementation of the UNSDCF 2021-2025, supporting its contributions to the 2030 Agenda and increasing the welfare of the Chinese people.
China has made remarkable economic and social progress over the past 40 years, with impressive poverty reduction achievements and improvements in many social indicators including health and education. Having reached upper-middle-income status, China is now entering a new era in its development, as declared by President Xi Jinping in his address to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in October 2017, an era in which the principal challenge that drives policy-making is no longer a lack of productive capacity, but is the “contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people’s ever-growing needs for a better life”.

In this context, China is pursuing a transition from a development model that prioritised rapid economic growth to a more balanced pursuit of “high-quality development”, development that is innovation-driven, coordinated, green, open and shared by all. This is substantially aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. China is finalising its 14th Five-Year Plan (FYP) for Economic and Social Development (2021-2025). In the next five years, development will remain the country’s top priority and emphasis will be placed on keeping main economic indicators within an appropriate range, increasing people’s well-being and bridging internal development gaps, including through ecological improvements and higher living standards. China will build on the poverty alleviation achievements of the 13th FYP period and develop new goals for the reduction of relative and multidimensional poverty.

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China is the world’s largest developing country which still needs development support from the international community. At the same time, being a major economy, China’s growth is benefitting much of the world through trade, investments and engagement in global development efforts. Through South-South cooperation (SSC), China continues to provide help to the best of its capabilities to other...
developing countries to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a supporter of multilateralism, China supports international cooperation in addressing global development challenges, under its vision of “active promotion of building a human community with a shared future”.

In response to China’s new development paradigm, and based on widespread consultations with the Chinese Government, three Strategic Priorities have been identified for the 2021–2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for China to support China’s development priorities in the next five years. The three Strategic Priorities are:

Priority 1 - People and Prosperity: Achieving Innovation-driven, Coordinated and Shared Development. Equitable and high-quality economic, social and human development for all throughout the life-course.

Priority 2 - Planet: Achieving Green Development towards a more sustainable and resilient environment.

Priority 3 - Partnerships: Realising the full potential of China’s international engagement to promote its open development and partnerships to achieve the SDGs across the world.

Under the three Strategic Priorities, there are six high-level Outcome results. The UN System will contribute towards their achievement.

Outcome 1: Relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty are reduced, and more coordinated development leads to reduction in gaps between rural and urban areas and among regions, as more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from sustainable, innovation-driven and shared high-quality economic development, with enhanced access to economic opportunities arising through innovation, entrepreneurship and rural revitalisation, enjoying decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and the right to development equally for both women and men.

Outcome 2: People’s lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and high-quality public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life-course.

Outcome 3: People in China and the region benefit from a healthier and more resilient environment.

Outcome 4: China accelerates its transition to a people-centred, inclusive, low-carbon, and circular economy.

Outcome 5: China’s international financing, investments and business engagements, including through connectivity initiatives, programmes and projects, contribute to SDG attainment in partner countries.

Outcome 6: Through South-South cooperation and humanitarian cooperation, China makes greater contributions to SDG attainment and the principles of the 2030 Agenda, including leaving no one behind.

The implementation of the Cooperation Framework will be coordinated through a Joint Steering Committee, co-chaired by the leader of the Ministry of Commerce and the UN Resident Coordinator, with membership from the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in China and the relevant agencies within the Government. During implementation of the Cooperation Framework, the Steering Committee will meet once a year to review progress towards the targeted results and recommend strategic adjustments or new opportunities to accelerate action during the subsequent period.

The UNCT will be configured in accordance with the principle of a “needs-based, tailored country presence”, called for in the UN Development System repositioning resolution. The UNCT will include both resident and non-resident entities who have committed through signature to contributing towards at least one of the Cooperation Framework Outcomes. The UNCT will also draw on expertise from across the broader UN System, including its regional and global levels as necessary to support the successful implementation of the UNSDCF.

Country Context
In the 40 years since the launch of reform and opening up, China’s economic and social achievements have been remarkable. China is the only country to have moved from the low human development group in 1990 to the high development group, with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.758 in 2018, reflecting broad-based improvements in income, health and education.

During the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) period (2016-2020) China achieved further notable progress in advancing social, economic and environmental sustainabilty. In 2019, GDP reached 99.1 trillion Yuan, representing a 6.1 percent increase over the previous year in constant prices; permanent urban residents exceeded 60 percent of the population; emerging industries continued to grow and upgrading in traditional industries accelerated; the rural poor population was reduced by 11.09 million and the poverty headcount ratio fell to 0.6 percent; pollution prevention and control efforts continued with overall improvements in the environment; and basic old-age insurance, health insurance, and subsistence allowance standards were raised. Having attained upper-middle income country status, China has now announced a new “high-quality development” vision, featuring comprehensive and sustainable improvements in people’s lives, a model that is substantially aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

However, China is also facing a complex and difficult macroeconomic environment. The demographic dividend has gradually vanished and the ageing of the population accelerates. The effectiveness of the investment- and credit-based model that...
underpinned earlier rapid growth is declining, and GDP growth, while still strong by international stan-
dards, has been slowing in recent years. Trade fric-
tions continue. Demand for low-skilled labour that
played a large part in making China “the factory of the
world” is shifting to lower income countries.
Challenges are emerging in promoting new urban-
isation and rural revitalisation. The still unquantifi-
fable economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
both in China and abroad creates further uncertain-
ties in the coming period.
In response, in the next five years under the 14th FYP development will remain the country’s top priority. Emphasis will be placed on keeping main economic indicators within an appropriate range, bridging internal development gaps and increasing people’s quality of life as well as warding off and defusing risks. Pursuing a people-centred development vision, China will strive to strengthen endogenous development drivers, energise market entities, improve infrastruc-
ture, enhance industrial innovation capability and
competitiveness, promote ecological improvements and
raise people’s living standards.

Beyond China’s own development progress, the
country has a large and steadily growing role in pro-
moting global development. As the biggest develop-
ing country, China engages actively in SSC, helping
narrow the disparities between Global South and
Global North. Other developing countries are often
eager to learn from China’s experience and benefit
from its expertise.


China’s Vision for Sustainable Development

Since 2012, China has accelerated its move to a new
mode of economic development and put forward a
vision of “innovation-driven, coordinated, green, open
and shared” development. These are widely
referred to as the “five new development concepts”, which are substantially aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and were highlighted as key guiding principles in China’s National Plan for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development issued in 2016.

China’s current development vision calls for a
shift from pursuit of rapid growth to high-quality
development, as defined by these five concepts. The
country has made “innovation-driven develop-
ment” the key component of its strategy to
maintain healthy economic growth by transform-
ing the growth model from traditional factor- and
investment-driven to innovation-driven. “Coordi-
nated development” aims to address the issue of
unbalanced development through focusing on
integrated and comprehensive impact, and achieve
coordinated development between rural and
urban areas and among regions. “Green develop-
ment” represents a vision that “lucid waters and
lush mountains are invaluable assets”, aiming to
develop eco-friendly growth models and sus-
tainable ways of life in China. “Open develop-
ment” places high priority on sharing develop-
ment benefits with the rest of the world based on
mutual benefit and “win-win cooperation”, reflect-
ing China’s strong engagement in global develop-
ment. “Shared development” puts people at the
centre, pursuing development for the people as
by the people and enabling all people to benefit
from development achievements. These five new
development concepts are closely aligned with
the 17 SDGs in the 2030 Agenda.

China sees the year 2020 as a milestone, when the
goal of eliminating absolute poverty and comprehen-
sively achieving a “Xiaokang Society” - a moderately
prosperous society in all respects, will be realised. As
China enters this new post-Xiaokang era, the Gov-
ernment has laid out ambitious new long-term goals
of “basically achieving socialist modernisation” by
2035 and become a “great modern socialist nation”
by 2050.

Progress Towards the SDGs

China has demonstrated its commitment to the
2030 Agenda and SDG realisation, both at home and
abroad, including through the issuance in 2016 of its
National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development. China shares and con-
tributes, through its progress in implementation of
the 2030 Agenda, to the vision of a world of univer-
sal respect for human rights and human dignity, the
rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination;
of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity;
and of equal opportunity permitting the full realis-
tion of human potential and contributing to shared
prosperity. At the same time, the strongest driving
force behind China’s impressive SDG achievements is
not just the SDGs themselves: it is the considerable
alignment between the 2030 Agenda and China’s own
development agenda. China participated in the first
round of Voluntary National Review in 2016 and all
the High-level Political Forums, published two SDG
Progress Reports in 2017 and 2019 respectively. In
common with many other countries, China presently
has available official data for roughly one third of all
SDG indicators proposed by the expert group. The UN
will support the government’s efforts to improve SDG
monitoring and measurement, including through the
development of a national indicator system, and the
improvement in compilation and dissemination of
data including on vulnerable groups.

The Government’s concerted effort to lift all rural
residents living below the current poverty line out of
poverty by 2020, has been designed as one of its
tree “great battles” in the effort to comprehensively
achieve the Xiaokang society, with the number of
rural poor reduced to 5.51 million as of 2019.9

In core social sector goals of nutrition, health care,
education and sanitation (SDGs 2, 3, 4 and 6) a series
of sustained and steadily-expanding government ini-
tiatives have produced strong progress in service pro-
vision, in education enrolment and coverage rates,
and in key indicators including under-five stunting,
maternal and child mortality rates and expected
years of education. China’s ability to produce suffi-
cient grain to feed its 1.4 billion people is a major
cumulative contribution to global food security. China is now
developing its next wave of health sector reforms.
These are focused on the rationalisation of service
delivery at different health system levels and on new
challenges created by the ageing population and
the need for behavioural changes to prevent com-
municable and non-communicable diseases such as
cancer, diabetes, stroke and heart disease, along
with road and traffic accidents, the leading causes of
premature death.8

In SDG 4, having achieved universalisation of nine
years of free and mandatory education, the Govern-
ment is emphasizing increasing enrolment in primary
and senior high school level education, with the goal
of universalising these as well, and is target-
ing improvements in vocational education to offer
training and better paths forward for students who
do not complete high school or attend university,
and to better meet the demands of the new innova-
tion-driven economic model.
Regarding SDG 5, based on the Constitution and Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, China has established the legal system to protect women's rights. China has also made significant achievements in women's employment, poverty alleviation, education, health and social security. As in much of the world, China will require a sustained effort to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment, including by strengthening ongoing efforts to address prevailing social and economic drivers of gender inequality.

China's progress toward SDGs 6, 7, 8 and 9 has also been strong overall, driven by Government investments in infrastructure, business promotion and innovation. The penetration ratios of centralised water supply and tap water in Chinese rural areas were 87% and 82%, respectively, at the end of 2019, up from 82% and 76% at the end of 2015 (SDG 6). China has achieved universal electrification (SDG 7), including in remote rural areas, and is steadily increasing the share of renewables in total energy mix. China's economic growth (SDG 8) is still strong by any international standards, and employment generation is a top priority, with steady growth in employment and an average of over 13 million urban jobs created each year. A new priority is strengthening the enabling policies to manage a growing urban population, and an average of over 13 million urban jobs created each year. A new priority is strengthening the enabling policies to manage urbanisation and infrastructure expansion. But there is room for improvement in terms of harnessing innovation for resource efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies by industry.

China's contribution to the global dimension of SDG 10 is large and multi-faceted. The significant income increases for China's 1.4 billion people have reduced global inequality markedly. China is the largest importer from Africa and many developing countries elsewhere, contributing to their development as well. Through international development cooperation including on infrastructure connectivity, China is directly contributing to development around the globe. China's ambitious new urbanisation agenda is strongly aligned with SDG 11. Progress has been made in provision of public services for rural migrant workers and their families, including those left behind in rural areas and a social security system covering both urban and rural residents is taking shape. Steady progress has also been made in building government subsidised housing projects to meet basic needs and the middle-income group has been expanding.

Government efforts to boost responsible consumption (SDG 12) include improved urban waste management and the planned phased reduction of single-use plastics. China's climate actions (SDG 13) include increasing the use of renewable energy and promoting new energy vehicles, in which China is a global leader. While China's annual greenhouse gas emissions are lower than many countries on a per capita basis, in absolute terms they have become the largest in the world, reflecting the size of China's economy and the fact that China is still a developing country. In terms of the enabling policies to manage climate-related hazards and risks, China has adopted a comprehensive National Plan on Disaster Prevention and Reduction (2016-2020), which embraces a paradigmatic shift from post-disaster relief to pre-disaster prevention. Towards SDG 15, China is actively engaged in biodiversity conservation and as of end 2018 had set up 2,750 nature reserves with a total area of 1.47 million square kilometres.

While China's development has been highly inclusive, challenges remain in "leaving no one behind". The UN analysis during the development of the Cooperation Framework identified a number of groups who are more at risk of being left behind in China. These include rural migrant workers in urban areas, people living in relatively remote regions with arduous natural conditions, persons with disabilities, the growing elderly population, left-behind rural children, children and women in difficulty, rural smallholder farmers, informal sector workers, victims of human trafficking, and people living with HIV. For China's women and girls, there still remains room for improvement in addressing the social and economic drivers of gender inequality. These groups frequently overlap, and the intersecting vulnerabilities and cumulative discrimination leave some groups particularly marginalised. These groups often also experience differentially vulnerable statuses to climate and disaster risks and impact from disaster events (e.g. earthquakes, landslides).
CHAPTER 2: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA

Cooperation Framework

Strategic Priorities

The development of this UNSDCF is guided by the following principles:

1. Leaving no one behind
2. Right to Development and Dignity
3. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
4. Sustainability
5. Resilience
6. Accountability

Based on these principles and on widespread joint and individual agency consultations with government counterparts and other development partners, three overarching Strategic Priorities for 2021-2025 were formulated. They are closely aligned with the Government’s policy agenda, and will be reviewed carefully again by the UN in collaboration with the Government after the release of China’s 14th FYP to identify ways to further enhance that alignment.

Priority 1 - People and Prosperity: Achieving Innovation-driven, Coordinated and Shared Development

This strategic priority aims to support China’s goal of achieving innovation-driven, coordinated and shared development and improving the lives of all people in China. Its core facets are the promotion of innovation and cooperation in advanced technologies, boosting coordinated development between rural and urban areas and among regions and reducing relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty. It aims to ensure that all people in China, including left-behind groups, share in high-quality, inclusive, participatory and innovative people-centred development, allowing them to develop to their full potential, be able to enjoy decent work, quality jobs and sustainable livelihoods as well as well-being, dignity and benefit from accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of inequality throughout their life-course.

Priority 2 - Planet: Achieving Green Development towards a more sustainable and resilient environment

This strategic priority aims to support China’s goal of green development through actions to ensure a healthier and more resilient environment – on land, under water, in the oceans and in the atmosphere - including the transition to people-centred, low-carbon and circular economy and risk-informed development and enhanced natural resources management capacity.

Priority 3 - Partnerships: Realising the UN potential of China’s international engagement to promote its open development and partnerships to accelerate achievement of the SDGs across the world.

This strategic priority aims to support China’s open development by drawing on domestic and international resources and strengthening its growing role, influence and potential in international development and to promote economic, social, environmental, and cultural sustainability and contribute to achievement of the SDGs in China and across the world.

Under the three Strategic Priorities, there are six high-level Outcome results for which the UN System will contribute towards the achievement:

Outcome 1: People’s lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and high-quality public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life-course.

Outcome 2: People’s lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and high-quality public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life-course.

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### Strategic Priority 2
**Planet: Achieving Green Development**

**Outcome 3:** People in China and the region benefit from a healthier and more resilient environment.

**Output 3.1:** Farmers, fishers, foresters, and livestock owners (both male and female) have enhanced skills, abilities, and access to adopt and implement sustainable and resilient practices in their work, with UN programmes, analytical inputs and technical assistance.

**Output 3.2:** UN analytical inputs and technical assistance have helped to strengthen China’s resources and capacity for developing, implementing and enforcing sustainable and safe agriculture, food production and consumption practices, urbanisation and biodiversity conservation policies and investments at national and local levels.

**Output 3.3:** With UN analytical inputs and technical assistance, China develops and adopts innovative technologies, approaches, and gender-responsive practices in support of climate and disaster resilience and biodiversity conservation, including for left-behind groups.

**Output 3.4:** UN analytical inputs and technical assistance have helped to strengthen China’s capacity to engage in multilateral agreements to which it is a Party and transboundary platforms to address emerging environmental, agricultural, and health issues linked to climate change.

**Shared Output (3.5 and 4.3):** The public discourse and action on the impact of climate change, disasters, the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable production and consumption patterns is increased.

### Strategic Priority 3
**Partnerships: Achieving Open Development**

**Outcome 5:** China’s international financing, investments and business engagements, including through connectivity initiatives, programmes and projects, contribute to SDG attainment in partner countries.

**Output 5.1:** With UN analytical inputs and technical assistance, China’s regulatory authorities, corporate sector and development banks are better able to develop, implement and financially support socially, environmentally, culturally and economically sustainable and risk-informed investment programmes and business models that contribute to global SDG attainment.

**Output 5.2:** With UN analytical inputs and technical assistance, China’s public investment policies and implementation strategies contribute more to global economic, social, cultural and environmental sustainability and the SDGs.

**Outcome 4:** China accelerates its transition to a people-centred, inclusive, low-carbon, and circular economy.

**Output 4.1:** Innovative new models to reduce GHG/C2O3 emissions are available, including public-private partnership approaches to implement sustainable low-carbon practices, with UN programmes, analytical inputs and technical assistance.

**Output 4.2:** UN analytical inputs and technical assistance have helped to strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national authorities to develop, implement and monitor national commitments and national policies that address climate change, disaster risk, reduce environmental pollution, and ensure sustainable, healthy and resilient living environments.

### Cooperation Framework Outcomes

#### UN Contributions to Outcome 1

**Outcome 1:** Relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty are reduced, and more coordinated development leads to reduction in gaps between rural and urban areas and among regions, as more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from sustainable, innovation-driven and shared high-quality economic development, with enhanced access to economic opportunities arising through innovation, entrepreneurship and rural revitalisation, enjoying decent work, sustainable livelihoods and the right to development equally for both women and men.

The UN will support the Government to develop long-term approaches and mechanisms for solving relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty, strengthen the organic connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalisation, enhance China’s multi-dimensional poverty monitoring capabilities, and incorporate relevant cooperation into subsequent poverty alleviation projects.

To support the Government’s rural revitalisation strategy, increase rural opportunities and incomes and contribute to reduction of relative poverty and of rural-urban development gaps, the UN will focus on initiatives to promote modern agriculture production and agribusiness, and pilot agricultural operations of varying scale and form, improve specialised agricultural services and promote the integrated development of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries in rural areas. Targeted approaches will be supported by the UN to support rural entrepreneur- ship and e-commerce opportunities, to encourage rural youth to return to their home areas to start businesses, to encourage farmers to seek employment or start businesses in places close to their homes, and to increase non-farming income opportunities for rural smallholders, including through agro-processing and local value addition, including by leveraging culture. The UN will leverage its expertise and resources to help promote the transformation and upgrading of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and agro-processing industry through innovation, and support the Government’s endeavors for modern agricultural facilities, safe drinking water, and better living and working environments in rural areas. To stimulate public and private investment in rural areas, the UN will undertake a series of initiatives with the Government and—with the consent of the national Government—work with subnational governments and the corporate sector to invest in the SDGs and reduce the gap between urban and rural areas.

The UN will support the Government to develop a modernised economy through innovation, promote advanced manufacturing, accelerate the upgrading of...
UN Contributions to Outcome 2

Outcome 2: People’s Lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and high-quality public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequity throughout the life-course.

The UN will carry out a series of activities to support the Government in more effective and innovative delivery of public services so as to ensure and promote people’s wellbeing. The UN will support China to achieve its goal of comprehensively establishing a basic public service standard system by 2025, and will develop a list of public services other than the national basic list for the reference of the Government.

The UN will support the Government’s efforts to promote education modernisation and advise on the development of a lifelong learning national policy framework and associated standards and curricula through technical assistance so as to ensure fair access to good education for all. The UN will support the development of compulsory education in rural areas to promote coordinated development in line with that in urban areas; scale up early childhood education, preschool education, online education and continuing education with emphasis placed on access for children facing special difficulties, including orphans, children affected by migration (including those left-behind and migrant children), locally integrated refugees and those in rural and remote areas; support the strengthening of general and vocational education (compulsory and senior secondary) to promote inclusion of information literacy and information technologies mainstreaming in learning as well as foundational and life-skills approaches; promote university partnerships through SSC and academic recognition and student exchange to provide open and distance learning platforms and teacher training; provide support to the Government to design demonstration courses on SDGs to build capacity in the young generation and unlock their huge potential in contributing to sustainable development; build national capacity in delivering comprehensive sexuality education to equip young people with knowledge, skills and attitudes for a healthy and productive life free from HIV and sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancies and gender-based violence.

The UN will continue to collaborate with the Government to implement its Healthy China Action Plan 2019-2030 and realise Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in China. The UN will support the deepening of health sector reform that takes basic health-care services as a public good, which has a focus on building a People Centred Integrated Care service delivery model with strong primary health care, as well as supporting the development and implementation of health-related legislation. The UN will support utilization of increased investment in the prevention and treatment of emerging and infectious diseases and support preparedness of communities and health systems for responding to health emergencies.

The UN will support reducing the risk of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including through healthier diets, more physical activity, improved hygiene practices, reduced alcohol, tobacco and drug consumption, along with efforts to reduce unintentional death and injury caused by road and traffic accidents and improve occupational health services. The UN will support the health system to improve neonatal, child, adolescent and maternal health and nutrition services, and early childhood development services, strengthen sexual and reproductive health information and services, and improve health-seeking behaviours and family care practices. The UN will support HIV treatment and prevention, the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and enhanced capacity of the Government, community-based organisations, and other partners to prevent stigma and discrimination.

The UN will work with and assist the Government’s efforts to create a cleaner cyberspace including through collaboration with information and communications technology (ICT) providers in consultation with the Government; and build the skills of children, adolescents, and women to better protect themselves. Gender equality will be highlighted in relevant UN-supported initiatives.
including through actions to further the Government’s own efforts to promote gender equality by enhancing women’s economic empowerment, reducing gender-based violence and harassment, promoting the redistribution of unpaid care work and the role of women in leadership and management positions, and addressing the gender pay gap.

UN Contributions to Outcome 3

Outcome 3: People in China and the region benefit from a healthier and more resilient environment.

In support of international commitments towards climate change mitigation, disaster risk reduction and other activities to preserve the environment, the UN will invest in policy engagement, advocacy and modelling of actions for the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The UN will help facilitate the coordination of regional and transboundary work addressing environmental challenges through regional UN entities and existing platforms and mechanisms.

The UN will provide technical support and assistance to model and operationalise green development concepts and technologies for rural revitalisation across China, continue to support the development of and training in innovative approaches and practices, including co-management models, especially in poor areas. Agriecology, and environmental-friendly sustainable livelihood approaches will be promoted on a widespread basis, including at selected World Heritage sites and Biosphere Reserves, based on which nature education modules will be developed as a complementary source of livelihood focusing on biodiversity monitoring and traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction. Technical support will be provided for the development and implementation of integrated management plans and policies on sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation, and for enhancement of public awareness and concern on biodiversity conservation and the sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

Amongst other activities towards supporting the creation of a more resilient and healthy environment, the UN will: help strengthen protected area and wetland management; reduce and remediate land degradation; support the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices to reduce eutrophication of aquatic environments, soil and water pollution; promote fertigation and phase out of harmful fertilisers and chemicals towards increasing soil health and reducing carbon emissions; strengthen capacity building for climate-smart agriculture and sustainable agriculture; and promote sustainable forest management to enhance reforestation, restoration and rehabilitation, while contributing to improved carbon sequestration and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. In the area of food security and agricultural development, the UN will promote food loss and waste reduction to increase productivity and food security; support capacity development of national and local authorities to fight against animal, plant pests and diseases; advance modern family farming to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture development and inclusive food value chain development; strengthen preventive biosecurity and sanitation measures in China’s food value chain; support demonstration and training on sustainable and resilient practices and technologies in agricultural mechanisation, conservation agriculture and integrated straw management; and promote the application of ICT in agriculture.

The UN will support the development and testing of innovative new models to reduce greenhouse gases, CO2 and ODS emissions, to address indoor air pollution through operational research and to increase access to safely managed sanitation at home and in public facilities, particularly in rural poverty areas and lower-income urban settings so as to promote more sustainable, healthy and resilient living environments and reduce the human impact of environmental pollution. Risk-informed and child-friendly approaches to urban planning will be promoted. Support will be provided by the UN to improve the living environment in rural areas including through the rural toilet revolution, and improved garbage and sewage treatment.
UN Contributions to Outcome 4

The UN will support China to advance the greening of industry, assist the Government in stimulating the development and creation of new green industries that provide environmental-friendly goods and services. UN-supported interventions will be delivered at the policy, institutional, and enterprise levels to facilitate the uptake of cleaner and sustainable production practices in a comprehensive manner.

Innovative policy and technical support will focus on emission trading and green energy subsidies to accelerate the energy transitions and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Through demonstration models, the UN will promote the use of renewable low-carbon and off-grid energy solutions for rural villages, increasing the energy efficiency of industrial production and public buildings, and of motors. The focus of the UN will be to support China to make the new technologies available and creating an enabling environment for widespread adoption and building user capacity.

The UN will support the development, promotion and application of advanced hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) replacement technologies and policy interventions to phase out the use of HCFCs in the refrigeration, foam, cleaning and other industries. Technical support will be mobilised to support China to consolidate the transition to new energy vehicles “green logistics” with low-carbon transport and sustainable packaging to cut solid waste and also reduce weight for lower carbon footprint; and forward-looking solutions to recycling of lithium car batteries and similar.

Across all these areas of cooperation promoting sustainable economic diversification, green growth and environmental health, the UN will encourage the establishment of public-private partnerships. To inspire action towards a circular economy among future decision makers, the UN will promote the inclusion of climate change mitigation, sustainable consumption and environmental conservation in formal curricula and non-formal education and learning courses as well as engage with young leaders from the public and private sectors. The UN will lend support to efforts to rapidly overcome the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak towards the transition to a more inclusive, people-centred, low-carbon, and circular economy.

Outcome 4: China accelerates its transition to a people-centred, inclusive, low-carbon, and circular economy.

UN Contributions to Outcome 5

Outcome 5: China’s international financing, investments and business engagements, including through connectivity initiatives, programmes and projects, contribute to SDG attainment in partner countries.

Through the sharing of information on policy making, capacity building, trilateral cooperation, knowledge support and the review and sharing of good practices and experience, the UN will facilitate China’s efforts to further strengthen the synergy between the 2030 Agenda and the country’s international financing, investments and business engagements, including through connectivity initiatives, programmes and projects, to promote the accelerated achievement of the SDGs and make a greater contribution to global development efforts.

The UN in China will actively collaborate with UN Country Teams in host countries of relevant cooperation towards establishment and effective implementation—when not in place—of regulations and legislative frameworks in these host countries, and towards increased capacity to align investments with national and SDG priorities. Through provision of technical assistance and sharing global good practices to the Government, the UN will promote the creation of mechanisms that incentivise international investment by public and private financial enterprises in support of the 2030 Agenda. The UN will assist businesses to follow international best practice and guidelines in their investments abroad, to achieve social and environmental sustainability. Specific efforts will be made to build the capacities of industry associations and businesses on their international engagements and investments to contextualise existing corporate social responsibility and responsible business practices and to ensure that they have the skills to engage in SDG-related investment, including through connectivity initiatives, programmes and projects.

Specific efforts will be made to broker partnerships to increase access to medicine and local production in other developing countries, particularly in Africa. Existing major initiatives proposed by China targeted at fostering sustainable development will be leveraged to further promote environmental sustainability, including factoring in impact on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Initiatives will be undertaken to engage with domestic and multilateral banks and funds, carry out cooperation in e-commerce and ICT connectivity, systematically identify and establish new partnerships with the private sector, including the ICT industry, and leverage their expertise, networks, influence and financial support. The UN will join and support China in developing and sharing innovative technologies and accelerating the digitalisation of China and the world including through connectivity initiatives, programmes and projects.

The UN will provide support to help maximise the potential of China’s international initiatives and engagements to realise achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and promote multilateral development banks such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the private sector’s reach, technology and resources for the attainment of the SDGs globally, using socially, environmentally, culturally and economically innovative approaches. Joint research will be conducted with multilateral development banks and other lenders to demonstrate the value and methodology of integrating SDG-related considerations in investment decisions, as well as develop innovative financial instruments and facilitate implementation of projects using these instruments.

The UN recognises the need for future cooperation with China under Outcome 5 in the context of the great global changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact.

China deploying experts and technicians to many developing countries through South-South Cooperation Initiative
UN Contributions to Outcome 6

The UN will continue to support the Government in deepened engagement in multilateral development and humanitarian forums, including a wide range of global UN platforms. Gender-responsiveness and equity and the SDG principle of leaving no one behind will be mainstreamed within all collaboration between the UN and China’s development cooperation entities.

The UN will also explore how to couple its grants, loans and development aid with additional private sector financing in mutual agreement with the Government.

UNDAF, the UN will continue to financially support programme design. Building on successes from the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund, to advocate South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund and the UNDAF Results Groups.

UN System will be utilised on a needs basis, including additional resources and expertise at the regional and China based on partner country needs, through utilising its global footprint.

Furthermore, with regards to the maximisation of implementation impacts, the Mid-Term Review of the UNDAF 2016-2020 found that this had happened most effectively in cases where UN entities collaborated with each other and leveraged on complementarities regarding a particular intervention. Building on this finding, the UN will strengthen integration of UN entities’ normative work through enhanced collaboration of the UN System.

UN System will be utilised on a needs basis, including additional resources and expertise at the regional and China based on partner country needs, through utilising its global footprint.

The UN System has become a longstanding trusted partner of the Government. According to the Mid-Term Review of the UNDAF 2016-2020, the UN has strong global networks through which it can mobilise cutting-edge international expertise on advanced development challenges which China can learn from. The UN is also recognised by Chinese partners for its high-quality programme implementation, including its strong emphasis on monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

The UN takes a human-centred approach that cares for vulnerable groups and emphasises gender equality, as well as relevant, effective and sustainable development cooperation, which is highly compatible with the thinking of the Government.

Furthermore, the UN in China’s recognised role as a neutral partner with strong international convening power, places it in a unique position to support the Government in its global engagement and partnerships abroad. The UN is well placed to support alignment of China’s international engagements and the SDGs through fact-based and impartial support.

In addition, the UN is positioned to play a unique role to facilitate matchmaking between partner countries and China based on partner country needs, through utilising its global footprint.

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China’s need for UN support, including cutting-edge policy advice and technical expertise in the areas outlined in this Cooperation Framework is highly likely to remain beyond 2025. The UN’s comparative advantages as identified above are therefore assumed to continue to be relevant throughout the UN System.

The Cooperation Framework Outcomes and Outputs are ambitious and span a broad range of development issues that are cross-cutting in nature.

The UNCT will need to draw upon the capacities across the UN System to configure its members in accordance with the principle of a “needs-based, tailored country presence”, called for in the UN development system repositioning resolution. The UNCT will be committed through signature to contributing towards at least one of the Cooperation Framework Outcomes, Annex 2 provides an overview of the assessment of capacities and expertise within the UN entities.

While the main responsibility for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework will rest with the UNCT members, resources from the broader UN System will be utilised on a needs basis, including additional resources and expertise at the regional and global levels, to ensure that the UN provides cutting-edge advisory services. The UN Resident Coordinator in China will play a key role in this.
CHAPTER 3:

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3.1 Implementation Strategy

The UN System in China will support the achievement of the Outcomes of the Cooperation Framework through a wide range of implementation strategies, including:

- Strategic policy advice, evidence-based analysis, research and technical inputs to address the new development challenges facing China;
- Supporting the sustainable development of China in the economic, social, environmental and cultural fields through specific project-level cooperation;
- Advocacy, technical assistance and capacity development to government agencies, and civil society institutions, in mutual agreement with the Government to assist with delivering on national and international commitments, informing legislation and policymaking, and for providing quality public services;
- Modelling of innovative solutions to development challenges with government agencies as well as with local governments and the private sector, in mutual agreement with the Government; and
- Leveraging global and regional networks and platforms to strengthen development cooperation and knowledge and experience sharing between China and other countries.

3.2 Governance Architecture

The implementation of the Cooperation Framework will be coordinated through a National/UN Joint Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the leader of the Ministry of Commerce and the UN Resident Coordinator and its membership will include the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) and UNCT members and relevant Chinese governmental entities. During implementation of the Cooperation Framework, the Steering Committee will meet once a year to review progress towards the targeted results and recommend strategic adjustments or new opportunities to accelerate action during the subsequent period. Participation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women’s Federation (ACWF), and the China Disabled Persons Federation in the review and implementation of the UNSDCF will be made at the level of the Results Groups.

3.3 Risk Management and Assumptions

There are three main overall risks to the successful implementation of the Cooperation Framework, which cut across all the Outcome results.

The first risk relates to the UN System in China being unable to ensure and continue to maintain its own added value and effectively use its own strategic and technical policy support to help China achieve “high-quality development”, in light of reduced financial support to China. The Cooperation Framework aims to position the UN as a strategic and technical policy advisor to the Government on the complex development challenges it is facing as it moves from a “high speed” to a “high-quality” development model. To mitigate the risk, the UN in China will focus on China's actual development needs and key areas based on China's development stage, provide strategic and technical policy support to China, and effectively introduce high-quality development experience through field projects when funds are sufficient, to further help the Government meet the Chinese people's longing for a better life. Additionally, the UN will undertake actions to better mobilise and strategically utilise the expertise and resources that exist across the system at regional and global levels.

The second risk relates to the UN being unable to mobilise the funding needed to implement the Cooperation Framework. To manage the risk, the UN and Government will collaborate to mobilise the needed resources, commensurate with China's status as the biggest developing country and an upper-middle income country.

The third risk relates to the potential occurrence of external events, including pandemics and natural disaster, which would have a negative impact of the UN and the Government’s possibility to continue implementation of ongoing activities, as well as on development gains already made. This was the situation in 2020 with the outbreak of COVID-19. Based on the experience of the COVID-19 crisis, the UNSDCF has an enhanced focus on prevention and preparedness of pandemics through health system strengthening. The activities related to strengthening of social protection systems outlined in this UNSDCF will further contribute to decreasing the vulnerability of people when faced with shocks caused by epidemics, natural disasters or other emergencies.
##CHAPTER 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

###Monitoring Plan
Monitoring the implementation progress of the UNSDCF through the Results Matrix (Annex 1) will be a critical function of the UNCT in close collaboration with the relevant government agencies. In operation- alising the monitoring plan, the UN will make maximum use of the China’s official national data and information systems. The UN will also support capacity development of the Government for data collection, analysis and use, and SDG monitoring.

Monitoring responsibility will primarily lie within the UN inter-agency working groups established under the UNSDCF and will be coordinated by the RCO. Planning, monitoring and reporting of the UNSDCF will be done through the online platform “UN Info” working collaboratively with the Government.

###Evaluation Plan
A final independent evaluation of the UNSDCF will be conducted in 2024, in order to contribute to the preparation of a subsequent Cooperation Framework. The evaluation will be commissioned by the UN Resident Coordinator and its Terms of Reference will be developed in a transparent and inclusive manner involving all UNCT members, the Government of China and other key stakeholders. It will be independently conducted following the United Nations Evaluation Group standards and norms.

A fully elaborated Results Matrix—to be updated periodically in mutual agreement with the Government—will be developed upon the release of China’s 14th Five-Year Plan to ensure alignment with the government’s priorities and with output-level indicators to reflect UN’s contributions to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

###Cooperation Framework Review and Reporting
At any time during the five-year implementation of the UNSDCF, the Cooperation Framework can be reviewed according to China’s development priorities and actual conditions as agreed upon by the UN and the Government. The UNSDCF will also be adjusted and revised jointly by the UN and the Government based on China’s development status and needs.

##ANNEX 1: Results Matrix for UNSDCF for 2021-2025*

*Official data from NBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1: Relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty are reduced, and more coordinated development leads to reduction in gaps between rural and urban areas and among regions, as more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from sustainable, innovation-driven and shared high-quality economic development, with enhanced access to economic opportunities arising through innovation, entrepreneurship and rural revitalisation, enjoying decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and the right to development equally for both women and men.</td>
<td>1.1 Unemployment rate, by sex and age (SDG 8.5.2)</td>
<td>Official data from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)</td>
<td>5.2% - Survey of urban unemployment (end of 2019)</td>
<td>To be determined (TBD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 Labour force participation rate, disaggregated by sex, age</td>
<td>ILO Statistics</td>
<td>Female: 60.5% Male: 73.3% (2019)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 Percentage of women in the labour force and in the board of directors and the board of supervisors</td>
<td>Data from All China Federation of Trade Unions</td>
<td>Labour force: 43.7% Board of directors: 39.9% Board of supervisors: 41.9% (2018)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (SDG 9.2.2)</td>
<td>UNIDO database</td>
<td>14.8% (2019)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (SDG 9.3.1)</td>
<td>UNIDO database</td>
<td>40% (2019)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.6 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</td>
<td>UNIDO database</td>
<td>19.5% (2019)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.7 GINI Index</td>
<td>Official data from NBS</td>
<td>0.465 (2019)</td>
<td>Steady decrease (specific number TBD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8 Ratio of urban and rural disposable income per capita</td>
<td>Official data from NBS</td>
<td>2.64:1 (2019)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.9 Real growth rates of disposable income per capita</td>
<td>Official data from NBS</td>
<td>5.8% (2019)</td>
<td>Increase in step with economic growth (specific number TBD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age (SDG1.2.1)
Official data from NBS
0.6% (2019)
Poverty eliminated under the current standard

2.2 HDI of China
UNDP HDI high-quality Report
0.758 (2018)
0.775

2.3 Coverage of social insurance programmes by age, sex and type of residence
Official data from Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and National Healthcare Security Administration (NHSA)
Urban employee pension: 434.82 million; Basic pension for urban and rural residents: 532.66 million; Unemployment insurance: 205.43 million; Work injury insurance: 254.74 million Maternity insurance: 214.32 million (2019)
TBD

2.4 Coverage of medical insurance programmes by age and sex
Official data from NHSA
Overall: 96.7% (1354.36 million); Employee medical insurance: 329.26 million; Residence basic medical insurance: 1025.10 million (2019)
Stable at around 97%; and moving towards UHC (TBD)

2.5 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (SDG1.1.2)
Annual Income and Expenditure Report, Ministry of Finance (MOF)
Total: 34%, 8129 billion (2019); Education: 14.6%, 3491.3 billion; Health: 7.0%, 1679.7 billion; Social protection and employment: 12.4%, 2988 billion
At least 35%

2.6 Prevalence of stunting among children under five years (SDG2.2.1)
China Nutrition and Health Surveillance, China Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Overall: 8.1% (2013); Urban: 4.3%; Rural 11.2%
Overall: 7.0%

2.7 Rate of increase of prevalence of overweight and obesity in persons aged 18+ years
China Nutrition and Health Surveillance, CDC
Rate of increase from 2002-2012 in: Overweight: 32%; Obesity: 67.6% (2012) Decline in growth rate (Specific number TBD)

2.8 Maternal mortality ratio (SDG3.1.1)
China Health Statistical Yearbook, National Health Commission (NHC)
18.3/100,000 (2018) 15/100,000* Stable at around 97%

2.9 Neonatal mortality rate (SDG3.2.2)
China Health Statistical Yearbook, NHC
Overall: 3.9% (2018); Urban: 2.2%; Rural: 4.7%
3.4%

2.10 Child injury mortality rate
Official data from NBS
11.7/100,000 (2018) 10.0/100,000

2.11 Prevalence of HIV among total population
China HIV Estimation Report, NHIC
Overall: 0.09% (2019) 0.18%

2.12 Premature death attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease or diabetes (SDG3.4.1)
Healthy China Action Plan 2019-2030 (HCAP) - Premature death attributed to CVD, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and diabetes among 30-70 years old, NHC
18.5% (2015) ≤14.8%'

2.13 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 18 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (SDG3.5.2)
Official data from Ministry of Finance (MOF)
2.14 Health worker density and distribution (SDG3.1.1)
China Health Statistical Yearbook, NHIC
2.15 Gross early childhood education enrollment rate in pre-primary education
Official data from Ministry of Education (MOE)

2.16 Percentage of teachers qualified according to national standards by education level and type of institution
Official data from MOE

2.17 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or a former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (SDG5.2.1)
National Survey on Status of Women, ACWF and NBS* 24.7% (2010)

2.18 Number of provinces/ministers who have enacted provincial level/sectoral legislations on the implementation of the national anti-domestic violence law
Websites of Provincial level People's Congresses, National Working Committee on Children and Women and ACWF
4 provincial legislations: Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong and Shandong enacted relevant laws in 2019 5 provincial legislations, 5 sectoral guidelines

2.19 Sex ratio at birth (SRB)
Population Census, 1% National Population Sample Survey, National Sample Survey of Population Changes, NBS 111.9 (2017) Long-term target is to realize normalised SRB by 2030 (103-107)

2.20 Proportion of personal health expenditure to the total health expenditure
China Statistical Yearbook, NBS 28.6% (2018) Around 27%

3.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by age and sex (SDG3.9.1)
Joint household and ambient air pollution attributable burden of disease, WHO database
Mortality rate per 100,000 capita: 140 (144 for male; 135 for female) (2016) Year-on-year reduction (TBD)

3.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in cities (population weighted) (SDG3.10.1)
Official data from Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), (PM2.5) [ug/m3] of 337 main cities
36 (2019) Improved continuously (TBD)

3.3 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (SDG15.3.1)
Official data from the National Forestry and Grassland Administration
22.9% (2019) Increased steadily (TBD)

3.4 Proportion of total government spending on agriculture, forestry and water
Official data from MOF
9.4% CNY 2242 billion (2019)
This indicator has been adjusted according to China’s statistical methods, by 2025, prevalence of HIV will be 0.18%. This estimate refers to the maternal mortality target rate to not exceed 15.9% by 2022 and 13% by 2030. In order to ensure that this target is achieved from now (2020) to 2035, the attribution rate needs to be reduced at an average annual rate of 0.36%, so the 2025 target is calculated to not exceed 14.8%.

Regarding premature death attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease or diabetes among people aged 30 to 70, the Healthy China Action Plan (2019-2030) sets the goal to reduce the death rate to not exceed 15.9% by 2022 and 13% by 2030. In order to ensure that this target is achieved from now (2020) to 2035, the attribution rate needs to be reduced at an average annual rate of 0.36%, so the 2025 target is calculated to not exceed 14.8%.

The Cooperation Framework Outcomes and outputs are ambitious and span a broad range of development issues that are cross-cutting in nature. To deliver on these, the UNCT will need to draw upon the capacities across the UN System. Specifically, the UNCT will be configured in accordance with the principle of a “needs-based, tailored country presence”, called for in the UN development system repositioning-resolution. Based on an assessment of the capacities and expertise needed to deliver on the UNSDCF, the UNCT will include UN entities identified through the assessment and which have committed through signature to contributing towards at least one of the Cooperation Framework Outcomes. Annex 2 provides an overview of the assessment of capacities and expertise within the UN entities. While the main responsibility for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework will rest with the UNCT members, additional assets and expertise from across the broader UN System, including its regional and global levels will be mobilised to support as necessary. This additional expertise will be essential for the UN to fulfil its role as a provider of cutting-edge advice. Resources from the broader UN System will be utilised on a needs basis, with the UN Resident Coordinator playing a key role in mobilising expertise. The table below illustrates the collaborative capacity of all members of the UNCT and identifies each agency’s individual contributions and capacities mapped against the Three Priority Areas and Six Outcomes of the UNSDCF.

### UNCT Configuration – Assessment of Capacities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN Entities</th>
<th>People &amp; Prosperity</th>
<th>Planet</th>
<th>Partnerships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
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<td>Outcome 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCAP*</td>
<td>CSAM</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
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<td>ICAO</td>
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<td>UNAIDS</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
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<td>UN-Habitat</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Also through headquarters, regional or sub-regional office.
Whereas the Government of China (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following relationships:

a. With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement or SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 29 June 1979. Based on Article 1, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, this Cooperation Framework together with a work plan (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitutes together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.


d. With the World Food Programme (WFP) a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on 4 October 1980.


g. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) the Host Country Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in China was signed by the Government and FAO on 25 May 1982.


i. With the World Health Organization (WHO) the Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and WHO on 4 October 1982.

j. With the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Agreement Regarding the Headsquarters of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery (later renamed Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization – CSAM) signed on 19 November 2003.


l. With the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the agreement between the Government and the UNEP on the establishment of the UNEP Office in the People’s Republic of China, signed on 29 May 2003 in Nairobi.


n. With the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Agreement Between ICAO and the Government Regulating the Asia and Pacific Regional Sub-Office, signed on 27 June 2013.


q. With the International Labour Organization (ILO), the “Agreement Concerning the Establishment of an Area Office of the International Labour Organization at Beijing”, signed on 27 November 1984.

Additional agreements to be signed during the new Cooperation Framework cycle will be included when available.

For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN System agency’s governing structures.

The Cooperation Framework will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph one of the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insulate or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

(a) “Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organisations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement”.

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the “General Convention”) or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”) to the Agencies’ property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission.

The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

ANNEX 3:

Legal Annex
Resource Mobilisation, Implementation and Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)1

Resource Mobilisation

In full consultation with the government, the UN System agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. In mutual agreement with the Government, Part of the UN System entities’ support may be provided to non-governmental organisations as agreed within the framework of the individual workplans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organisation-managed global information systems, the network of the UN System agencies’ country offices and specialised information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of professional services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes. The UN System agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress of the programme, the UN System agencies’ funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with

Resource organisation, in collaboration with other UN System agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of implementing partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN System agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

HACT

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN System agencies.

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN System agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN System agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN System agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN System agencies.
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN System agencies’ standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organisation, in collaboration with other UN System agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN System agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

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List of abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACWF</td>
<td>All-China Women's Federation</td>
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<td>CDC</td>
<td>China Centre for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESCAP/CAAM</td>
<td>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific / Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>FYP</td>
<td>Five-Year Plan</td>
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<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse gas</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCAP</td>
<td>Healthy China Action Plan</td>
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<td>HFCs</td>
<td>Hydrochlorofluorocarbons</td>
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<td>HDI</td>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICAO</td>
<td>International Civil Aviation Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communications Technology</td>
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<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
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<td>ILD</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MEE</td>
<td>Ministry of Ecology and Environment</td>
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<td>MOE</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
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<td>MF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>NBS</td>
<td>National Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<td>National Health Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>NHSA</td>
<td>National Healthcare Security Administration</td>
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<td>Ozone Depleting Substances</td>
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<td>RCO</td>
<td>Resident Coordinator’s Office</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS</td>
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<td>United Nations Country Team</td>
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<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>SSF</td>
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