



IEO | INDEPENDENT
Evaluation Office
United Nations Development Programme

ANNEXES

INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION - CHINA

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Annex 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Introduction

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducts independent country programme evaluations (ICPEs), previously called “Assessment of Development Results) (ADRs) to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP’s contributions to development results at the country level, as well as the effectiveness of UNDP’s strategy in facilitating and leveraging national efforts for achieving development results. The purpose of an ICPE is to:

- Support the development of the next UNDP Country Programme Document
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to the Executive Board

ICPEs are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy.¹ The IEO is independent of UNDP management and is headed by a Director who reports to the UNDP Executive Board. The responsibility of IEO is two-fold: (i) provide the Executive Board with valid and credible information from evaluations for corporate accountability, decision-making and improvement; and (ii) enhance the independence, credibility and utility of the evaluation function and its coherence, harmonization and alignment in support of United Nations reform and national ownership. Based on the principle of national ownership, IEO seeks to conduct ICPEs in collaboration with the national authorities where the country programme is implemented.

This is the third ICPE for China and will be conducted in 2019 towards the end of the current UNDP programme cycle of 2016-2020, with a view to contributing to the preparation of UNDP’s new programme starting from 2021. The ICPE will be conducted in close collaboration with the Government of China, UNDP China country office, and UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific.

2. National context

China is the most populous country in the world and has great physical diversity. In the past 30 years, the country has achieved significant economic development (China’s gross domestic product (GDP) growth has averaged close to 10 percent over this period, with a slowdown since 2012²) and become the second largest economy in the world. China has become an upper middle-income country in the last decade and its gross national income (GNI) per capita was \$9470 in 2018.³ Internationally, China’s global profile is rising, as well as the expectations for its engagement in the global development debate.

During the rapid economic development, China achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and lifted 471 million people out of extreme poverty between 1990 and 2005 (poverty line was USD 1.25/day, constant 2005 PPP)⁴ The country has also achieved significant human and social development. China’s

¹ <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/evaluation-policy.pdf>.

² Report on China’s Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015); UNDP Country Programme Document for China 2016-2020; <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/china/overview>;

³ [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?locations=CN&most_recent_value_desc=false](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?locations=CN&most_recent_value_desc=false;);
<http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-country-classifications-2016>

⁴ Country Programme Document (CPD) for China 2016-2020; China’s Progress Towards the Millennium Development

Human Development Index (HDI) value was 0.752 in 2017, making it a high human development country.⁵ According to the Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index, China ranked 77th out of 180 countries scoring 41/100.⁶

Accompanying its economic success, China faces many challenges, including increased inequalities and disparities, rapid urbanization, aging population and challenges to environmental sustainability. Although China has made significant efforts to close its wide urban-rural gap and extend social protection,⁷ development gaps between urban and rural areas, different regions and social communities have increased gradually.⁸ Income disparities have widened rapidly with the Gini Coefficient reaching 0.467 in 2017⁹, which is high by global standards.¹⁰ The provinces of the Western region still record lower income levels and higher poverty rates.¹¹ For instance, in 2015, Shanghai was about five times wealthier than Gansu (a province in the Western region), which has a similar-sized population. Meanwhile, China's economy slowdown in recent years has been much sharper in poorer areas than richer ones. In 2007, all of China's provinces were narrowing their income gap with Shanghai. In 2015, barely a third of them were.¹²

China's gender development index (GDI) value in 2017 is 0.955, placing it in the group of medium to high equality in HDI achievements between women and men. China's gender inequality index (GII) value is 0.152 in 2017, ranking it 36 out of 160 countries. 24.2 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 74.0 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 82.0 percent of their male counterparts. Female participation in the labour market is 61.5 percent compared to 76.1 for men.¹³ However, the gender disparity in income in the labour market has been expanding from 1990 to 2010. The increase in income disparity in rural areas has been even greater than that in urban areas. The average income of rural working women was 56% of that of men in 2010, declined from 79% in 1990.¹⁴

Over the past three decades, China has experienced a speed urbanization which has supported high growth and rapid economy transformation. Its urban population has been increased from 26.4% of the country's population in 1990 to 59.2% in 2018.¹⁵ Meanwhile, strains following the rapid urbanization include inefficient land development which leads to urban sprawl and ghost towns, scarcity of farmland and water resources, and provision of, and access to, public services.¹⁶

Goals 2013 https://www.undp.org/content/dam/china/docs/Publications/UNDP-CH-MDGs2013_english.pdf

⁵ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/CHN.pdf;

<http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI>.

⁶ 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean.

https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017;

<https://knowledgehub.transparency.org/helpdesk/china-overview-of-corruption-and-anti-corruption-1>.

⁷ Promoting Inclusion Through Social Protection: Report on the World Social Situation 2018,

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/publication/2018-world-social-situation>

⁸ Human Development Report China 2016.

⁹ <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/china/resident-income-distribution/gini-coefficient>

¹⁰ Human Development Report China 2016.

¹¹ Country Programme Document (CPD) for China 2016-2020.

¹² <https://www.economist.com/china/2016/10/01/rich-province-poor-province>

¹³ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/CHN.pdf

¹⁴ Gender Equality in China's Economic Transformation (2014).

<http://www.un.org.cn/uploads/20180326/2063f2493b160cd25bb79ce54fe8dcc1.pdf>

¹⁵ World Urbanization Prospects 2018.

¹⁶ World Bank; Development Research Center of the State Council, the People's Republic of China. 2014. Urban China: Toward Efficient, Inclusive, and Sustainable Urbanization. Washington, DC: World Bank.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/18865>; Country Programme Document (CPD) for China 2016-2020.

Climate change and natural disasters annually affect over 300 million people in China. China's economic rise has also resulted in poor environmental shape and increased risks to public health. China is the world's largest energy consumer and the biggest emitter of greenhouse gasses. The air quality of many of its major cities fails to meet international health standards. The national cost of pollution damage is estimated to be around 6%–9% of GDP, according to the Asian Development Bank (ADB).¹⁷ Meanwhile, China is taking concrete steps to reduce CO2 emission and enhance environmental sustainability, in line with its commitment to the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.¹⁸ China is the world leader in clean energy, with \$54 billion invested in 2013.¹⁹

China's 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) highlights the development of services and measures to address environmental and social imbalances, setting targets to reduce pollution, to increase energy efficiency, to improve access to education and healthcare, and to expand social protection. The annual growth target in the 13th Five-Year Plan is 6.5 percent, reflecting the rebalancing of the economy and the focus on the quality of growth while still maintaining the objective of achieving a "moderately prosperous society" by 2020 (doubling GDP for 2010-2020).²⁰

China has been a long-time supporter of south-south cooperation and has been providing assistance to developing countries, including African countries, for about 60 years.²¹ In recent years, while being actively engaged in global issues, China is expanding its international partnerships, in particular through South-South and triangular cooperation.²² In 2013 China launched its Belt and Road initiative focusing on promoting policy coordination, connectivity of infrastructure and facilities, unimpeded trade, financial integration and closer people-to-people ties. With now more than 100 countries have expressed interest in partnership, the initiative will provide opportunities for international collaboration, including South-South cooperation.²³

3. UNDP Programme in China

The UNDP country programme in China for the period 2016-2020 is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the same period and involves three UNDAF outcomes, with a total of 10 outputs. UNDAF outcomes, UNDP programme outputs and indicative resources are summarized in the following table:

¹⁷ China's Environmental Crisis (2016) <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/chinas-environmental-crisis>;
<http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/climate-and-disaster-resilience.html>;
<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-prc-2016-2020-ena.pdf>.

¹⁸ World Economic and Social Survey 2018: Frontier Technologies for Sustainable Development.

¹⁹ Country Programme Document (CPD) for China 2016-2020.

²⁰ World Bank. 2018. China - Systematic Country Diagnostic: towards a more inclusive and sustainable development (English). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group; <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/china/overview>;
<http://en.ndrc.gov.cn/newsrelease/201612/P020161207645765233498.pdf>

²¹ http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/pdfs/south-south_cooperation.pdf

²² Country Programme Document (CPD) for China 2016-2020.

²³ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/regional-integration/brief/belt-and-road-initiative>;
<https://www.cbd.int/financial/un/un-ssc2017.pdf>

Table 1: UNDAF outcomes, UNDP programme outputs and indicative resources (2016-2020)

UNDAF outcomes and UNDP country programme outputs		Indicative resources (US\$ millions)	
		Regular resources	Other resources
Outcome 1: A greater proportion of the population enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development	Output 1.1: Targeted poor and most vulnerable have an increased income and better access to financial services Output 1.2: The targeted most marginalized people have an increased access to justice and social services Output 1.3: Targeted governance and rule of law reforms, supported by UNDP, promoted more inclusive decision-making processes and the development of civil society	3,320	36,480
Total outcome 1		39,800	
Outcome 2: More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth	Output 2.1: China's actions on climate change mitigation, biodiversity and chemicals across sectors are scaled up, funded and implemented Output 2.2: Regulatory and capacity barriers for the sustained and widespread adoption of environmentally sustainable strategy implementation identified and taken up/committed to remove by the Government Output 2.3: Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to assess natural and man-made risks, and enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and subnational levels Output 2.4: Preparedness systems in place to effectively reduce risks, prevent crisis and enhance resilience at all levels of government and community	2,500	194,800
Total outcome 2		197,300	
Outcome 3: The effectiveness of China's engagement in international cooperation is enhanced for the mutual benefits of China and the world	Output 3.1: China's substantive engagement in global and regional development dialogues is recognized as positive for other developing countries Output 3.2: China expands and improves the effectiveness of its development cooperation with other developing countries Output 3.3: China's businesses adopt a more responsible social, environmental and economic footprint in other developing countries	0,800	12,100
Total outcome 3		12,900	
Grand total		250,000	

Source: UNDP China Country Programme Document 2016-2020

A repositioning exercise took place in 2016 aiming at reshaping UNDP's partnership with China. The consultations which took place during this exercise clearly highlighted that while the Government of China wants UNDP to continue to support China tackling its internal development challenges, particularly with regard to poverty alleviation and environment, it also wants UNDP to help connect China with the rest of the world as part of the Belt and Road Initiative and the South-South cooperation agenda. Following this exercise, UNDP China has aligned programmatically and operationally to increase the scale and impact of its portfolio.

In addition, as China graduated to status of middle-income country with GNI per capita above the \$6660 threshold, according to UNDP's Executive Board decision, the two-year grace period has commenced starting 2018 with respect to the use of regular resources to finance UNDP's physical presence in the country²⁴. In this regard, the differentiated funding presence provisions will start in January 2020 when the institutional budget funding allocation to the country office will change and the government is expected to fund the local office costs. This is therefore a key transitional moment for UNDP's presence in China.

4. Scope of the evaluation

ICPEs are conducted in the penultimate year of the ongoing UNDP country programme in order to feed into the process of developing the new country programme. The ICPE will focus on the present programme cycle (2016 - 2020) while taking into account interventions which may have started in the previous programme cycle (2011-2015) but continued for a few more years into the current programme cycle.

As a country-level evaluation of UNDP, the ICPE will focus on the formal UNDP country programme approved by the Executive Board but will also consider any changes from the initial CPD during the period under review (for example the repositioning exercise that took place in 2016). The ICPE covers interventions funded by all sources of finance, core UNDP resources, donor funds, government funds, etc. It is important to note that a UNDP country office may be involved in a number of activities that may not be included in a specific project. Some of these "non-project" activities may be crucial for advancing the political and social agenda of a country. Efforts will also be made to capture the role and contribution of UNV through undertaking joint work with UNDP.

5. Methodology

The evaluation methodology will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards.²⁵ The ICPE will address the following three main evaluation questions.²⁶ These questions will also guide the presentation of the evaluation findings in the report.

1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?
2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?
3. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, to the sustainability of results?

To address question 1, a Theory of Change (ToC) approach will be used in consultation with stakeholders, as appropriate, to better understand how and under what conditions UNDP's interventions are expected to lead to good governance, poverty reduction and sustainable human development in the country. Discussions of the ToC will focus on mapping the assumptions behind the programme's desired change(s) and the causal linkages between the intervention(s) and the intended country programme outcomes.

²⁴ Annex B to the UNDP integrated resources plan and integrated budget estimates for 2018-2021 (DP/2017/39)

²⁵ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

²⁶ The ICPEs have adopted a streamlined methodology, which differs from the previous ADRs that were structured according to the four standard OECD DAC criteria. More detailed sub-questions will be developed during the desk review phase of the evaluation.

As part of this analysis, the progression of the programme over the review period will also be examined. In assessing the CPD's progression, UNDP's capacity to adapt to the changing context in China and respond to national development needs and priorities will also be looked at.

The effectiveness of UNDP's country programme will be analyzed in response to evaluation question 2. This will include an assessment of the achieved results and the extent to which these results have contributed to the intended CPD objectives. In this process, both positive and negative, direct and indirect as well as unintended results will be identified.

To better understand UNDP's performance, the specific factors that influenced - positively or negatively - UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results in the country will be examined in response to evaluation question 3. In addition to country-specific factors that may explain UNDP's performance, the utilization of resources to deliver results (including managerial practices), the extent to which the CO fostered partnerships and synergies with other actors (including through south-south and triangular cooperation), and the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment in design and implementation of the CPD are some of the aspects that will be assessed under this question.

6. Data collection

Assessment of existing data and data collection constraints: An assessment was carried out for each outcome area to ascertain the available information, identify data constraints, to determine the data collection needs and methods. The assessment outlined the level of evaluable data that is available. The assessment indicated that there were 9 decentralized evaluations undertaken during the period from 2016 to present, which were all project evaluations. Five of the decentralized evaluations were quality-assessed by IEO: one report was rated as satisfactory (rating of 5), three reports were rated as moderately satisfactory (rating of 4) and one report rated as moderately unsatisfactory (rating of 3). These evaluations will serve as important inputs into the ICPE. The majority of projects have project documents, and some annual progress reports are available. Overall, the programme has sufficient information to conduct the ICPE.

With respect to indicators, the CPD and CPAP list 7 indicators for the 3 outcome results, and 23 indicators to measure the 10 outputs, with baseline and targets. To the extent possible, the ICPE will seek to use these indicators to better understand the intention of the UNDP programme and to measure or assess progress towards the outcomes. The data sources of the indicators are not always clearly identified and in many cases, the evaluation's ability to measure progress against these indicators will depend on national statistical capacities as the indicated sources are "government official data".

It is also important to note that UNDP projects that contributed to different outcomes are at different stages of implementation, and therefore it may not always be possible to determine the projects' contribution to results. In cases where the projects/initiatives are still in their initial stages, the evaluation will document observable progress and seek to ascertain the possibility of achieving the outcome given the programme design and measures already put in place.

Regarding field work, according to UNDSS, the security level in effect in China is "minimal", implying no limitations to the evaluation team's ability to travel to project sites in different parts of the country.

Data collection methods: The evaluation will use data from primary and secondary sources, including desk review of documentation and information and interviews with key informants, including beneficiaries, partners and managers. An advance questionnaire will be administered to the country office before the data collection mission in the country. A multi-stakeholder approach will be followed, and interviews will include government

representatives, civil-society organizations, private-sector representatives, UN agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, and beneficiaries of the programme. Focus group discussions will be used to consult some groups of beneficiaries as appropriate.

The evaluation team will also undertake field visits to selected project sites to observe the projects first-hand. It is expected that regions where UNDP has a concentration of field projects (in more than one outcome area), as well as those where critical projects are being implemented will be considered. There should be a coverage of all outcome areas. The coverage should include a sample, as relevant, of both successful projects and projects reporting difficulties where lessons can be learned, both larger and smaller pilot projects, as well as both completed and active projects.

The IEO and the country office have identified an initial list of background and programme-related documents which is posted on an ICPE SharePoint website. The following secondary data will be reviewed, among others: background documents on the national context, documents prepared by international partners during the period under review and documents prepared by UN system agencies; programme plans and frameworks; progress reports; monitoring self-assessments such as the yearly UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports; and evaluations conducted by the country office and partners.

In line with UNDP's gender mainstreaming strategy, the ICPE will examine the level of gender mainstreaming across all of UNDP China programmes and operations. Gender disaggregated data will be collected, where available, and assessed against its programme outcomes.

Validation: The evaluation will use triangulation of information collected from different sources and/or by different methods to enhance the validity of findings.

Stakeholder involvement: A participatory and transparent process will be followed to engage with multiple stakeholders at all stages of the evaluation process. During the initial phase a stakeholder analysis will be conducted to identify all relevant UNDP partners, including those that may have not worked with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes. This stakeholder analysis will serve to identify key informants for interviews during the main data collection phase of the evaluation, and to examine any potential partnerships that could further improve UNDP's contribution to the country.

7. Management arrangements

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The UNDP IEO will conduct the ICPE in consultation with the UNDP China Country Office, the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and the Government of China. The IEO Lead Evaluator will lead the evaluation and coordinate the evaluation team. The IEO will meet all costs directly related to the conduct of the ICPE.

UNDP Country Office in China: The country office will support the evaluation team to liaise with key partners and other stakeholders and ensure that all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country is available to the team and provide factual verifications of the draft report on a timely basis. The country office will provide the evaluation team in-kind organizational support (e.g. arranging meetings with project staff, stakeholders, beneficiaries; assistance for project site visits). To ensure the independence of the views expressed, country office staff will not participate in interviews and meetings with stakeholders held for data collection purposes. The country office will jointly organize the final stakeholder meeting, ensuring participation of key government counterparts, through a video-conference with the IEO, where findings and results of the evaluation will be presented. Additionally, the country office will support the use and dissemination of the final outputs of the ICPE process.

UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP): RBAP will support the evaluation through information sharing and will also participate in discussions on emerging conclusions and recommendations.

Evaluation Team: The IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the ICPE. The IEO will ensure gender balance in the team which will include the following members:

- **Lead Evaluator (LE):** IEO staff member with overall responsibility for managing the ICPE, including preparing for and designing the evaluation (i.e. the present ToR) as well as selecting the evaluation team and providing methodological guidance. The LE will be responsible for the synthesis process and the preparation of the draft and final evaluation reports. The LE will be backstopped by another evaluator also from the IEO.
- **Associate Evaluator (AE):** The AE will support the LE in the preparation and design of the evaluation, including background research and documentation, the selection of the evaluation team, and the synthesis process. The AE will review the draft report and support the LE in other aspects of the ICPE process as may be required.
- **Consultants:** 2 consultants will be recruited and will be responsible for the outcome areas. Under the guidance of LE, they will conduct preliminary research and data collection activities, prepare outcome analysis, and contribute to the preparation of the final ICPE report.

The roles of the different members of the evaluation team can be summarized in Table 2.

Outcome	Report	Data collection
Outcome 1 – Equitable development and poverty reduction	Consultant	Consultant
Outcome 2 – Improved and sustainable environment	Consultant	Consultant
Outcome 3 – Enhanced global engagement	Consultant	Consultant
General strategic and management issues	LE	LE/AE/consultant

8. Evaluation Process

The evaluation will be conducted according to the approved IEO process. The following represents a summary of the five key phases of the process, which constitute the framework for conducting the evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparatory work. The IEO prepares the ToR and the evaluation design, including an overall evaluation matrix. Once the TOR is approved, additional evaluation team members, comprising international and/or national development professionals will be recruited. The IEO starts collecting data and documentation internally first and then filling data gaps with help from the UNDP country office.

Phase 2: Desk analysis. Evaluation team members will conduct desk review of reference material, and identify specific evaluation questions, and issues. Further in-depth data collection will be conducted, by administering an advance questionnaire and interviews (via phone, Skype, etc.) with key stakeholders, including country office staff. Based on this, detailed evaluation questions, gaps and issues that require validation during the field-based phase of the data collection will be identified.

Phase 3: Field-based data collection. During this phase, the evaluation team undertakes a mission to the country to engage in data collection activities. The estimated duration of the mission is around 3 weeks. The evaluation team will liaise with CO staff and management, key government stakeholders and other partners and

beneficiaries. At the end of the mission, the evaluation team will hold a debrief presentation of the key preliminary findings at the country office.

Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief. Based on the analysis of data collected and triangulated, the LE will undertake a synthesis process to write the ICPE report. The draft will first be subject to peer review by IEO and its Evaluation Advisory Panel. Once the draft is quality cleared, it will be circulated to the country office and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific for factual corrections. The second draft, which takes into account any factual corrections, will be shared with national stakeholders for further comments. Any necessary additional corrections will be made and the UNDP China country office will prepare the management response to the ICPE, under the overall oversight of the regional bureau.

The report will then be shared at a final debriefing where the results of the evaluation are presented to key national stakeholders. The way forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders with respect to the recommendations as well as to strengthening accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders. Taking into account the discussion at the stakeholder event, the evaluation report will be finalized and published.

Phase 5: Publication and dissemination. The ICPE report will be written in English. It will follow the standard IEO publication guidelines. The ICPE report will be widely distributed in both hard and electronic versions. The evaluation report will be made available to UNDP Executive Board by the time of approving a new Country Programme Document. It will be widely distributed by the IEO within UNDP as well as to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The China country office and the Government of China will disseminate to stakeholders in the country. The report and the management response will be published on the UNDP website²⁷ as well as in the Evaluation Resource Centre. The Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the Evaluation Resource Centre.²⁸

9. Timeframe for the ICPE Process

The timeframe and responsibilities for the evaluation process are tentatively²⁹ as follows in Table 3:

Table 3: Tentative timeframe for the ICPE process going to the Board in June 2019		
Activity	Responsible party	Proposed timeframe
Phase 1: Preparatory work		
TOR completed and approved by IEO Director	LE	November 2018
Selection of consultant team members	LE	December 2018 – January 2019
Phase 2: Desk analysis		
Preliminary desk review of reference material	Evaluation team	January – February 2019
Advance questionnaires to the CO	LE/AE/CO	January 2019
Phase 3: Field-based data collection		
Mission to China	LE/AE/Consultants	18 March – 5 April 2019

²⁷ web.undp.org/evaluation

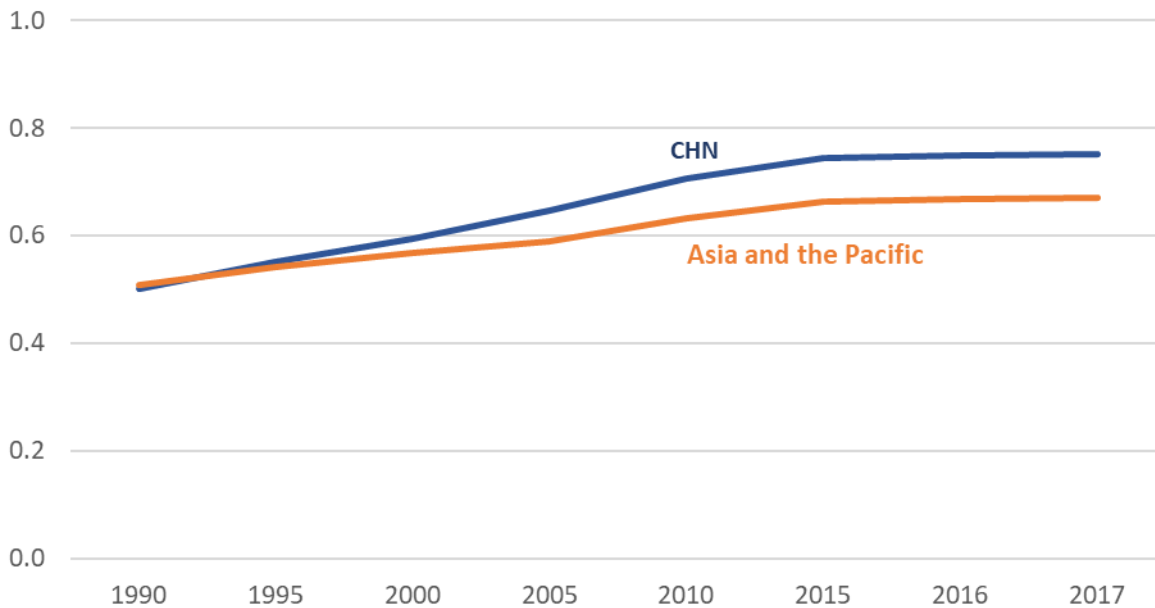
²⁸ erc.undp.org

²⁹ The timeframe, indicative of process and deadlines, does not imply full-time engagement of evaluation team during the period.

Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief		
Analysis of data and submission of background papers	Consultants	April 2019
Synthesis and report writing	LE/AE	May-June 2019
Zero draft for internal IOE clearance/IEAP comments	LE	July 2019
First draft to CO/RBAP for comments	LE/CO/RBAP	End July 2019
Second draft shared with the government and national stakeholders	LE/CO/GOV	September 2019
Draft management response	CO	September 2019
Stakeholder workshop via video-conference	IEO/CO/RBAP	September - October 2019
Phase 5: Publication and dissemination		
Editing and formatting	IEO	November 2019
Final report and evaluation brief	IEO	November 2019
Dissemination of the final report	IEO	November 2019

Annex 2. COUNTRY AT A GLANCE

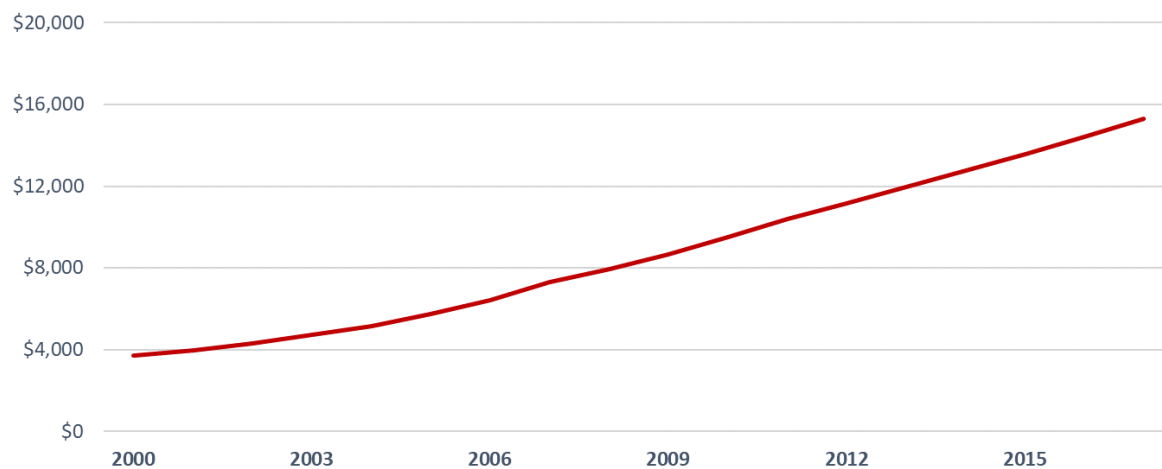
Human Development Index Trends



Source: Human Development Data, 1990-2017

GDP per capita

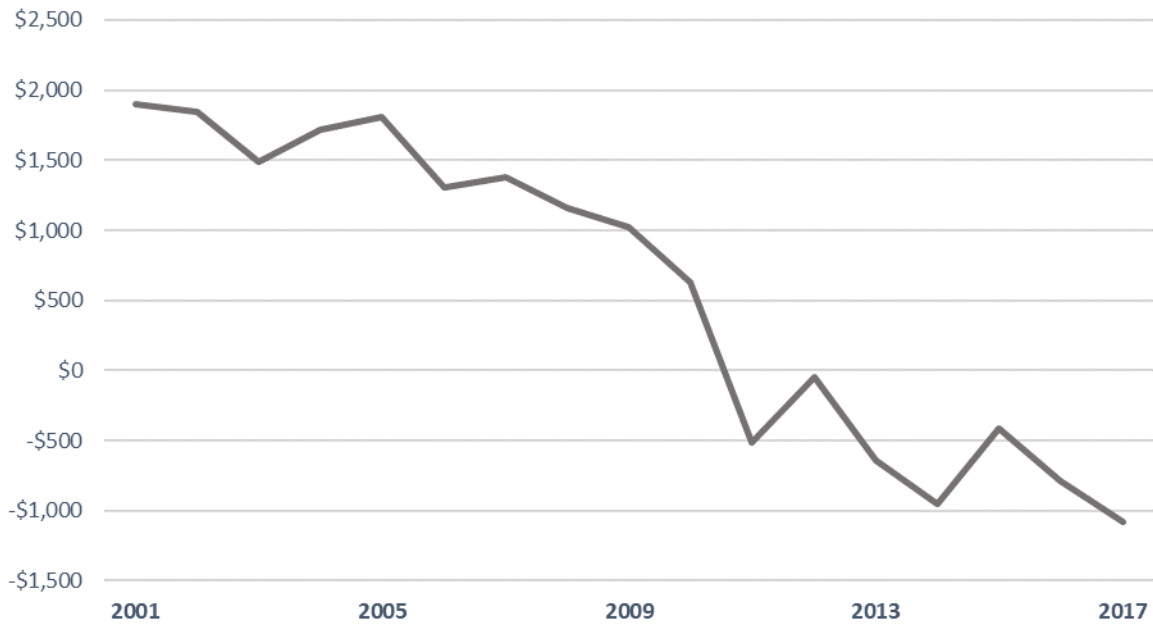
PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)



Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2019

Net ODA received

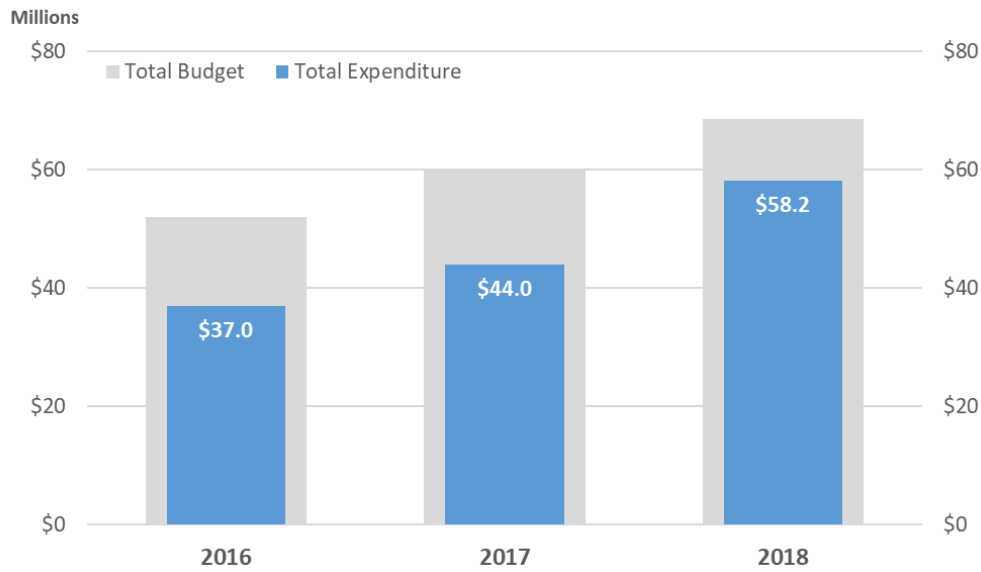
constant 2015 USD in millions



Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2019

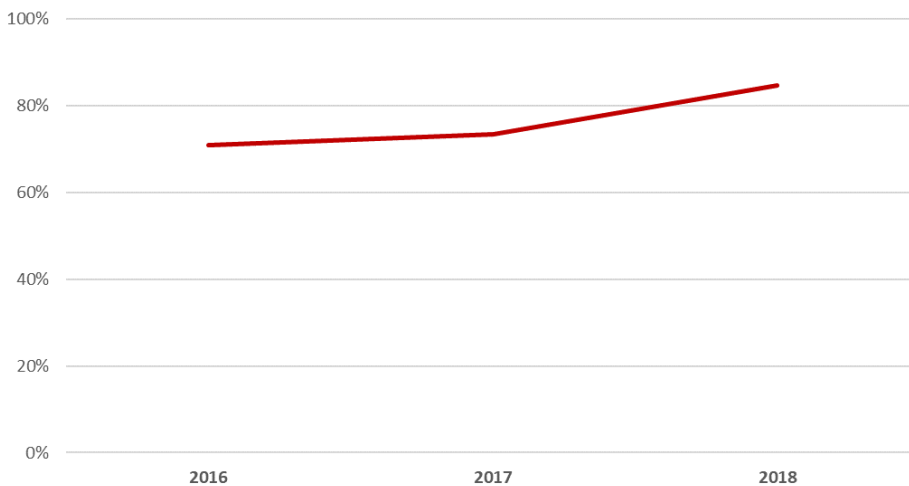
Annex 3. COUNTRY OFFICE AT A GLANCE

Evolution of Programme Budget & Expenditure, 2016-2018



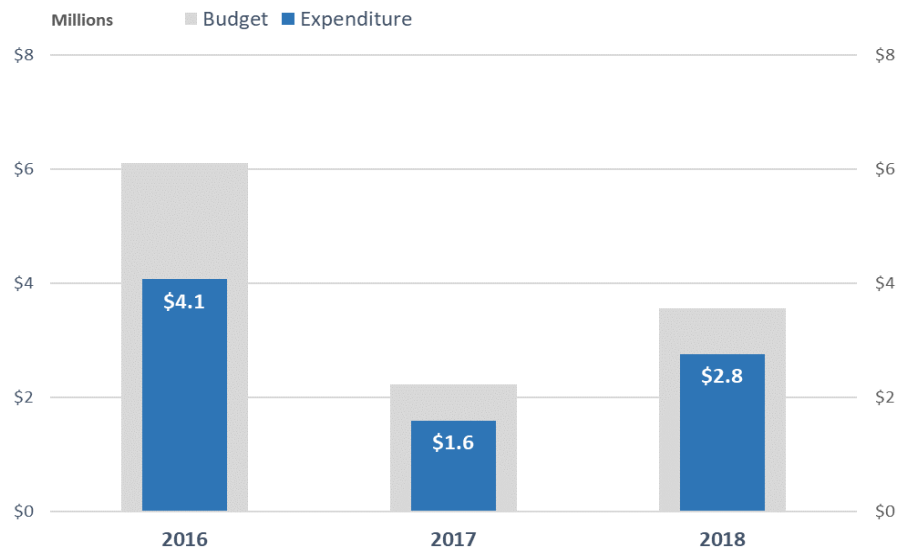
Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

Execution Rate by Year



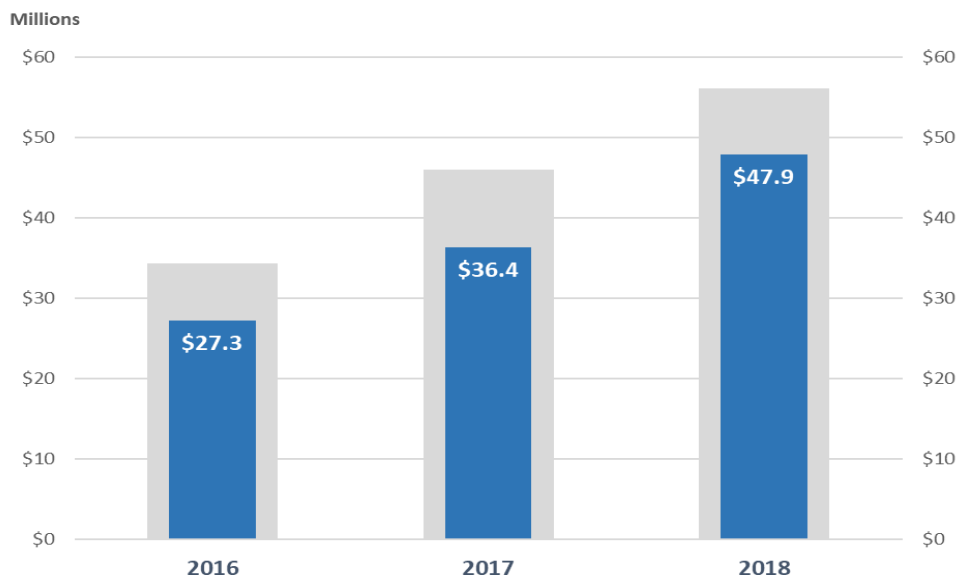
Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

Outcome 07: A greater proportion of the population enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development



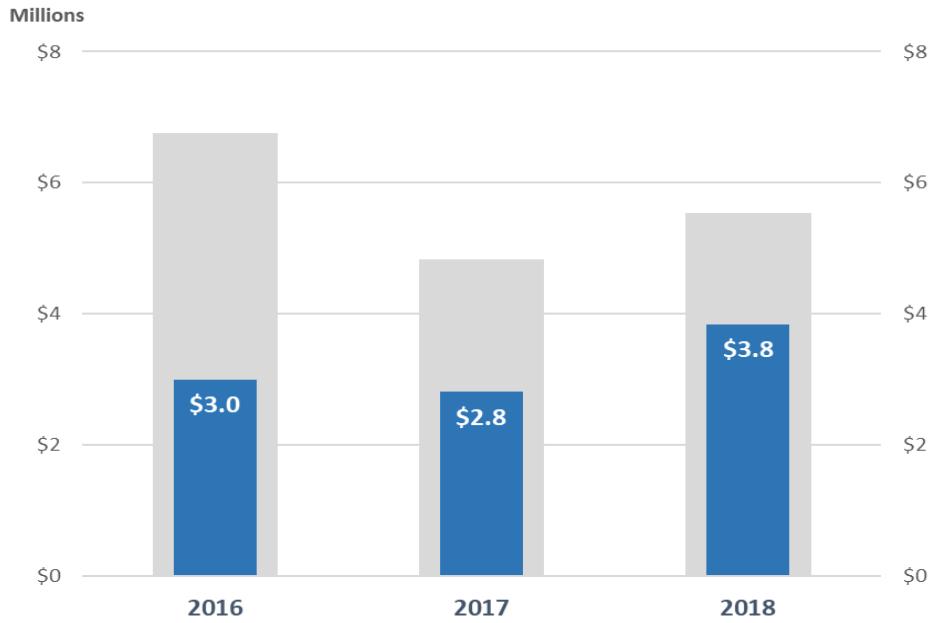
Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

Outcome 08: More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth



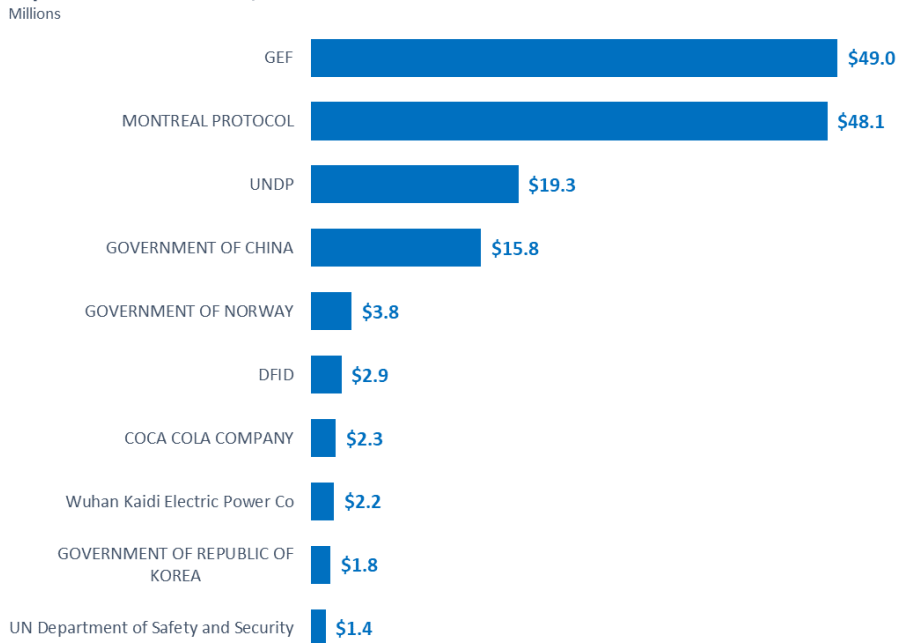
Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

Outcome 09: The effectiveness of China’s engagement in international cooperation is enhanced for the mutual benefit of China and the world



Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

Top 10 Donors in China, 2016-2018



Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

Total Expenditure by Fund Source and Year

Millions



Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

Expenditure by Gender Marker

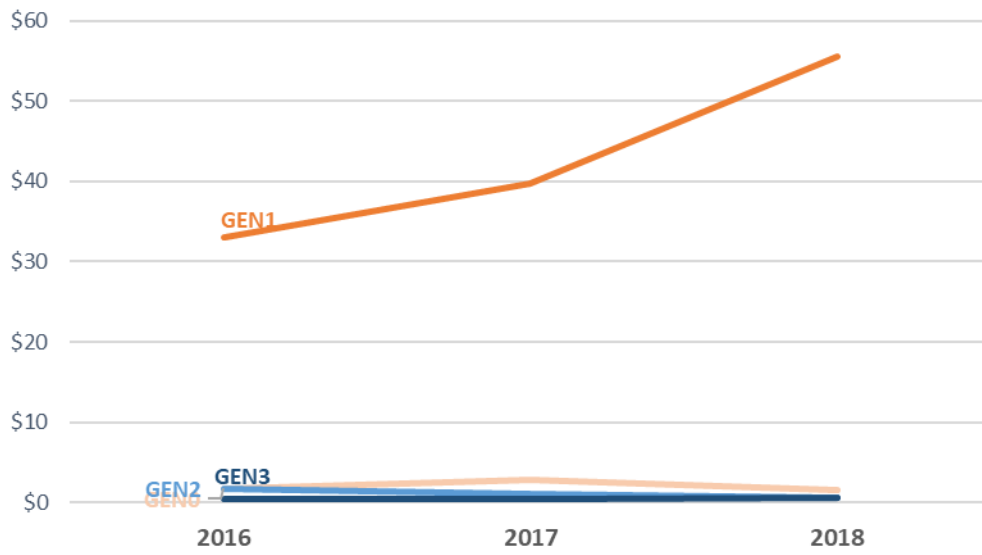
Millions



Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

Expenditure by Gender Marker and Year

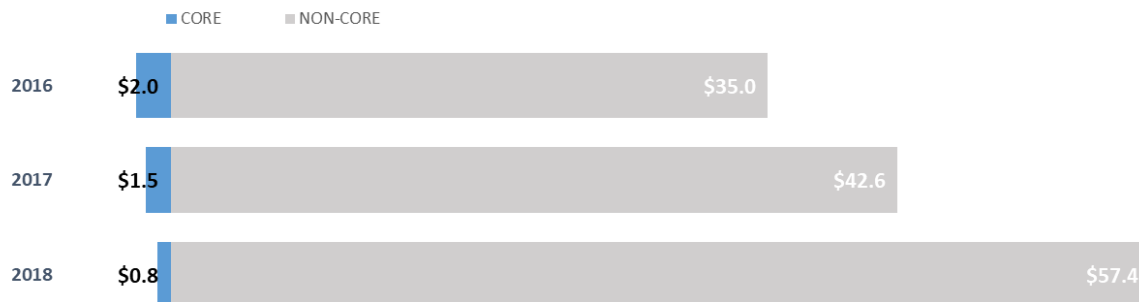
Millions



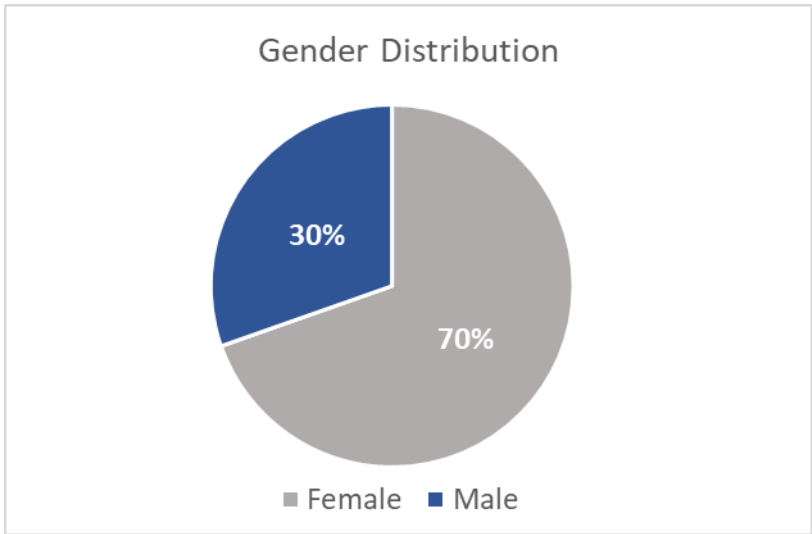
Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

Programme Expenditure by Source, 2016-2018

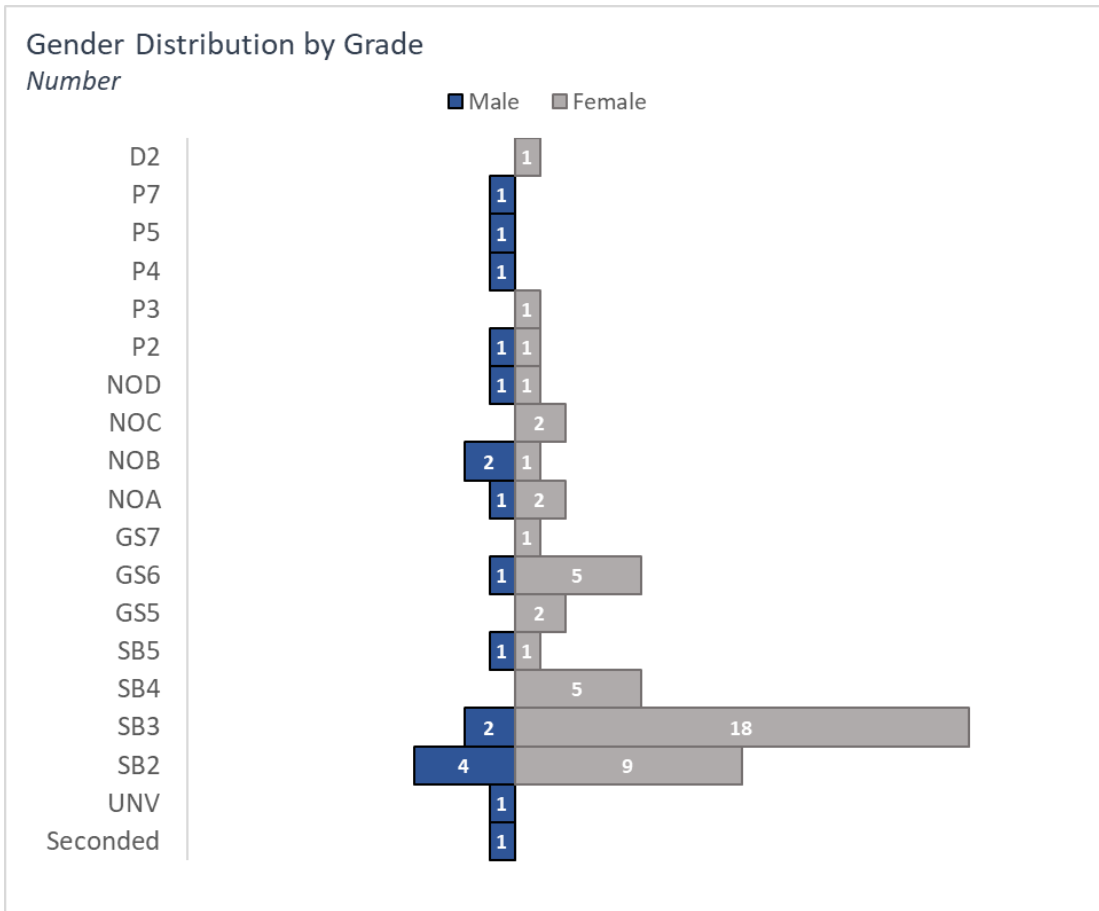
Millions



Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019



Source: Data from UNDP China



Source: Data from UNDP China

Annex 4. PROJECT LIST

Project ID	Project Title	Output	Output Title	Start Year	End Year	GENDER MARKER	IMPL. MODALITY	2016 BUDGET	2016 EXPENDITURE	2017 BUDGET	2017 EXPENDITURE	2018 BUDGET	2018 EXPENDITURE	Total BUDGET	Total EXPENDITURE
CHN_OUTCOME07: A greater proportion of the population enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development.															
00041442	Inclusive Financial Sector for Poverty Alleviation	00047231	Inclusive Financial Sector	2005	2019	GEN2	NIM	\$1,194,846.68	\$626,408.93	\$458,674.00	\$338,649.53	\$319,222.00	\$179,076.73	\$1,972,742.68	\$1,144,135.19
00044494	Poverty Reduction for Ethnic Minorities in China	00078845	Partnership with Jala Group	2011	2015	GEN3	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00					\$0.00	\$0.00
00044494	Poverty Reduction for Ethnic Minorities in China	00081925	Mary Kay women development	2012	2019	GEN3	NIM	\$169,706.00	\$78,321.84	\$66,000.00	\$57,158.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$235,706.00	\$135,480.39
00044494	Poverty Reduction for Ethnic Minorities in China	00094723	Ethnic Women's Entrepreneurship, Jala	2015	2020	GEN3	NIM	\$238,354.00	\$133,525.10	\$252,740.00	\$199,203.93	\$186,000.00	\$180,630.60	\$677,094.00	\$513,359.63
00044659	Human Resources Development	00052605	Human Resources Development	2006	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$789,520.50	\$713,008.49	\$30,000.00	\$29,621.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$819,520.50	\$742,629.49
00047007	Innovation in China's Public Sector for Good Governance	00056242	Innovations in Public Sector	2007	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$352,946.50	\$309,312.71	\$511,164.00	\$494,785.39	\$44,140.00	\$44,139.50	\$908,250.50	\$848,237.60
00060620	Ningxia Anti-desertification and Livelihood Improvement	00076400	Ningxia Anti-desertification a	2010	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$1,979,580.00	\$1,170,933.67	\$73,420.00	\$73,420.00			\$2,053,000.00	\$1,244,353.67
00061498	Advanced Leadership Development to Promote XiaoKang(III)	00077914	Advanced Leadership Development	2011	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$352,777.50	\$285,836.11	\$13,000.00	\$12,837.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$365,777.50	\$298,673.58
00092156	Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Ethnic Minorit	00096986	Promoting women's development	2016	2019	GEN3	NIM	\$308,350.00	\$173,487.23	\$155,481.00	\$156,178.44	\$147,446.00	\$67,182.57	\$611,277.00	\$396,848.24
00104844	SDG Pilot Village in Yunnan	00106222	SDG pilot village in Yunnan	2017	2020	GEN2	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$140,000.00	\$35,171.96	\$173,000.00	\$180,780.29	\$313,000.00	\$215,952.25
00107234	Poverty Alleviation and sustainable development in China	00107574	Poverty Alleviation in China	2017	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$232,703.00	\$0.00	\$1,307,000.00	\$1,256,058.76	\$1,539,703.00	\$1,256,058.76
00108059	Demonstration Poverty Alleviation on Domestic Service	00108061	Poverty Domestic Service	2017	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$431,857.32	\$424,275.07	\$431,857.32	\$424,275.07
00111276	Research Collaboration for China's Public Sector Reform	00110379	SCOPSR Phase VI	2018	2022	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$360,000.00	\$344,333.13	\$360,000.00	\$344,333.13
Sub Total Outcome 07								\$5,386,081.18	\$3,490,834.08	\$1,933,182.00	\$1,397,026.27	\$2,968,665.32	\$2,676,476.65	\$10,287,928.50	\$7,564,337.00
CHN_OUTCOME08: More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth															
00047419	Water Resources Management	00056957	Water Resources Management	2007	2016	GEN2	NIM	\$12,343.32	\$12,179.00					\$12,343.32	\$12,179.00
00047419	Water Resources Management	00089534	Water Govern Umbrella	2007	2025	GEN1	NIM	\$983,010.24	\$561,340.53	\$1,174,128.00	\$585,717.43	\$922,073.00	\$930,086.04	\$3,079,211.24	\$2,077,144.00
00047419	Water Resources Management	00097319	Ulansu & Laiwu of Yellow River	2016	2017	GEN2	NIM	\$681,080.00	\$408,858.41	\$285,370.00	\$291,589.93			\$966,450.00	\$700,448.34
00047419	Water Resources Management	00098843	Haihe River Project III	2007	2016	GEN2	NIM	\$141,880.00	\$0.00					\$141,880.00	\$0.00
00047419	Water Resources Management	00101995	Lake Ulansu	2016	2017	GEN1	NIM	\$2,159,600.00	\$1,994,071.24	\$130,910.00	\$121,526.62			\$2,290,510.00	\$2,115,597.86

00049006	Energy Efficient Bricks Rural	00059500	Energy Efficient Bricks Rural	2010	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$572,127.00	\$469,368.69	\$85,916.00	\$83,529.99			\$658,043.00	\$552,898.68
00049069	Institutional Strengthening to Implement CBPF	00059593	CBPF-institution Strengthening	2010	2016	GEN1	NIM	\$775,160.12	\$761,795.95	\$0.00	\$0.00			\$775,160.12	\$761,795.95
00058517	Promoting Energy Efficient Air Conditioners	00072708	Promoting Energy Efficient AC	2010	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$614,690.00	\$282,007.35	\$19,133.36	\$4,966.00			\$633,823.36	\$286,973.35
00063099	Sector Plan for HCFC Phase-out in the ICR Sector	00080423	ICR Sector Plan I	2011	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$9,116,350.00	\$9,097,035.53	\$19,557.00	\$12,900.67	\$6,414.00	\$2,218.57	\$9,142,321.00	\$9,112,154.77
00063571	Registry System for Emissions	00080582	Registry System for Emissions	2011	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$241,479.71	\$232,512.90					\$241,479.71	\$232,512.90
00063571	Registry System for Emissions	00097669	ETS Phase II - NDRC	2011	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$1,003,588.00	\$959,672.93	\$1,231,886.00	\$656,446.99	\$908,574.00	\$865,036.09	\$3,144,048.00	\$2,481,156.01
00063571	Registry System for Emissions	00097728	ETS Phase II - NEA	2011	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$382,716.00	\$295,235.61	\$420,526.00	\$311,360.77	\$399,410.00	\$338,308.28	\$1,202,652.00	\$944,904.66
00063658	Strengthening PA in Qinghai	00080635	Strengthening PA in Qinghai	2011	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$1,913,750.00	\$1,734,745.30	\$519,080.00	\$506,876.20	\$18,643.00	\$18,643.00	\$2,451,473.00	\$2,260,264.50
00066894	Sector Plan for Phaseout of HCFCs in the Solvent Sector	00082918	Solvent Sector Plan I	2012	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$487,616.00	\$400,333.09	\$87,282.00	\$38,715.44	\$49,781.00	\$48,511.00	\$624,679.00	\$487,559.53
00069198	Strengthening Wetland PA Mgt.	00083911	Wetland PA-National Project	2013	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$850,660.00	\$727,490.51	\$770,212.97	\$428,906.05	\$446,670.82	\$229,927.50	\$2,067,543.79	\$1,386,324.06
00069892	Strengthen Wetland PA Hainan	00084186	Wetland PA-Hainan	2013	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$807,231.00	\$591,003.25	\$819,107.22	\$544,460.97	\$650,003.03	\$621,631.78	\$2,276,341.25	\$1,757,096.00
00070004	Strengthening Protected Area Landscape in Altai	00084238	Wetland PA-Altai, Xinjiang	2013	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$1,011,357.00	\$206,798.53	\$1,124,333.75	\$646,020.04	\$1,025,557.96	\$743,154.58	\$3,161,248.71	\$1,595,973.15
00070975	Strengthen Wetland PA Daxing'anling	00084703	Wetland PA-Daxing'anling	2013	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$935,004.00	\$882,053.98	\$1,109,005.95	\$786,699.68	\$908,702.21	\$869,304.75	\$2,952,712.16	\$2,538,058.41
00071021	Strengthening Wetland PA System in Anhui Province	00084732	Wetland PA-Anhui	2013	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$685,964.00	\$584,733.00	\$633,454.00	\$517,091.00	\$652,372.00	\$564,384.31	\$1,971,790.00	\$1,666,208.31
00072714	Strengthening Wetland PA System in Hubei Province	00085762	Wetland PA-Hubei	2013	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$668,530.00	\$590,775.06	\$615,415.00	\$543,673.79	\$547,451.95	\$355,401.02	\$1,831,396.95	\$1,489,849.87
00074724	Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem	00087001	Yellow Sea Ecosystem	2014	2019	GEN1	OTHERS	\$331,454.00	\$169,435.77	\$1,962,615.00	\$603,908.99	\$2,753,908.00	\$1,768,576.24	\$5,047,977.00	\$2,541,921.00
00076089	Xinjiang Kashgar Project	00087649	Xinjiang Kashgar Project	2013	2016	GEN1	NIM	\$113,799.00	\$20,639.27	\$0.00	\$0.00			\$113,799.00	\$20,639.27
00078105	E-waste Full-size project	00088552	E-waste Full-size project	2014	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$2,063,100.00	\$1,127,677.97	\$2,902,000.00	\$2,325,073.77	\$2,800,000.00	\$1,949,254.11	\$7,765,100.00	\$5,402,005.85
00078543	PIMS 5032 CD FSP Third National Communication	00088737	Third National Communication	2014	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$2,245,448.00	\$2,016,499.37	\$1,869,800.00	\$734,794.40	\$2,108,784.00	\$676,612.70	\$6,224,032.00	\$3,427,906.47
00079397	Payment for Watershed Services in Chishui River Basin	00089388	Payment for Watershed Services	2014	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$595,299.00	\$332,040.79	\$851,146.00	\$185,954.89	\$718,420.00	\$674,428.35	\$2,164,865.00	\$1,192,424.03
00079825	Sustainable Biomass Model	00089703	Sustainable Biomass Model	2014	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$998,818.00	\$359,284.08	\$1,767,886.00	\$1,462,743.03	\$350,000.00	\$340,820.31	\$3,116,704.00	\$2,162,847.42
00083380	Fog and Haze Project	00091886	Fog and Haze Project	2014	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$429,946.50	\$158,055.39	\$298,956.00	\$289,378.82			\$728,902.50	\$447,434.21
00086680	EE motor	00093919	EE motor	2015	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$995,291.00	\$754,934.24	\$922,561.00	\$419,688.53	\$1,917,852.00	\$1,174,622.77
00086807	HPMP preparation Stage II _ICR sector	00094008	HPMP preparation Stage II _ICR	2015	2017	GEN1	NIM	\$247,451.73	\$231,075.33	\$16,376.00	\$16,262.00			\$263,827.73	\$247,337.33
00086810	China IS PHASE XI	00094011	China IS PHASE XI	2015	2017	GEN1	NIM	\$225,959.00	\$223,322.75	\$0.00	\$0.00			\$225,959.00	\$223,322.75
00086819	Fuel Cell Vehicle, FSP/GEF	00094022	Fuel Cell Vehicle, FSP/GEF	2016	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$523,408.00	\$420,080.25	\$2,394,599.00	\$2,399,508.45	\$4,015,317.00	\$3,628,965.75	\$6,933,324.00	\$6,448,554.45
00086820	Secondary Copper Full-size	00094023	Secondary Copper Full-size	2016	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$66,950.00	\$52,502.96	\$1,585,003.00	\$1,366,241.54	\$4,187,700.00	\$3,300,979.97	\$5,839,653.00	\$4,719,724.47
00087690	Promoting Integrated DRR and CCA in Central Asia	00094618	DRR/CCA in Central Asia	2015	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$409,317.00	\$392,400.54	\$539,062.00	\$487,156.35	\$79,488.00	\$76,851.21	\$1,027,867.00	\$956,408.10
00087736	LED - Green lighting	00094657	LED - Green lighting	2015	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,793,000.00	\$1,691,358.28	\$1,705,600.00	\$1,171,517.97	\$3,498,600.00	\$2,862,876.25
00087743	Green logistics	00094664	Green logistics	2016	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$229,483.00	\$212,821.82	\$1,438,500.00	\$1,376,213.23	\$1,667,983.00	\$1,589,035.05

00087750	ABS of Genetic Resources	00094671	ABS of Genetic Resources	2016	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$468,053.00	\$37,516.41	\$1,475,790.00	\$782,843.57	\$1,283,600.00	\$1,210,104.25	\$3,227,443.00	\$2,030,464.23
00087756	ICR Stage II	00094677	ICR Stage II	2016	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,593,297.00	\$10,582,342.96	\$18,567,839.00	\$18,356,953.54	\$29,161,136.00	\$28,939,296.50
00087758	Solvent Sector Plan Stage II	00094679	Solvent Sector Plan Stage II	2016	2025	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,257,550.00	\$2,241,603.16	\$3,599,155.00	\$3,551,025.70	\$5,856,705.00	\$5,792,628.86
00087760	Convertible Screw DEMO for ICR Sector (Full Size)	00094681	Convertible Screw DEMO	2016	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,026,815.00	\$982,764.88	\$44,050.00	\$41,906.36	\$1,070,865.00	\$1,024,671.24
00092045	Hydrogen Economy Pilot Project	00096939	Hydrogen Economy Pilot Project	2016	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$599,482.00	\$228,150.71	\$3,028,037.00	\$2,266,932.79	\$2,007,000.00	\$1,980,409.01	\$5,634,519.00	\$4,475,492.51
00095048	Endosulfan project	00099101	Endosulfan project	2017	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$144,678.00	\$51,493.72	\$567,406.00	\$371,082.21	\$712,084.00	\$422,575.93
00096208	IS XII	00100189	IS XII	2016	2018	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$262,200.00	\$94,613.80	\$409,354.00	\$403,426.08	\$671,554.00	\$498,039.88
00110563	Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development	00109848	Environmental Governance and S	2018	2022	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$99,033.00	\$19,172.79	\$99,033.00	\$19,172.79
Sub Total Outcome 08								\$33,362,621.62	\$26,560,692.45	\$45,038,901.25	\$35,613,213.03	\$54,193,367.97	\$46,904,595.23	\$132,594,890.84	\$109,078,500.71
CHN_OUTCOME09: The effectiveness of China's engagement in international cooperation is enhanced for the mutual benefit of China and the world.															
00056559	Strengthen Capacity of Poverty Reduction Centre (IPRC)	00069270	Strengthen Capacity of IPRCCII	2009	2018	GEN2	NIM	\$848,620.00	\$543,058.77	\$137,000.00	\$137,811.41			\$985,620.00	\$680,870.18
00078499	China-Africa-UNDP Trilateral Cooperation Project	00088723	China-Africa-UNDP Trilateral	2014	2022	GEN1	DIM	\$1,807,242.22	\$86,729.87	\$471,613.00	\$29,079.72	\$757,714.07	\$754,244.34	\$3,036,569.29	\$870,053.93
00078499	China-Africa-UNDP Trilateral Cooperation Project	00097587	China-Malawi-UNDP Trilateral	2015	2019	GEN1	DIM	\$93,006.00	\$11,377.02	\$75,994.00	\$58,487.14	\$56,637.00	\$47,583.77	\$225,637.00	\$117,447.93
00082283	China-Ghana RETT Project	00091276	China-Ghana RETT Project	2014	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$353,025.00	\$153,664.85	\$297,675.00	\$210,308.88	\$254,408.00	\$238,674.05	\$905,108.00	\$602,647.78
00082284	China-Zambia RETT Project	00091277	China-Zambia RETT Project	2014	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$377,997.00	\$237,474.75	\$264,300.00	\$197,202.32	\$320,763.00	\$283,787.63	\$963,060.00	\$718,464.70
00094950	Overseas SD of CHN Enterprises	00099017	Overseas SD of CHN Enterprises	2016	2019	GEN1	NIM	\$146,478.00	\$55,260.80	\$308,326.00	\$308,500.05	\$486,000.00	\$354,208.17	\$940,804.00	\$717,969.02
00094950	Overseas SD of CHN Enterprises	00111113	POEs SBA	2018	2021	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22,646.00	\$14,726.41	\$22,646.00	\$14,726.41
00097934	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Sustainable Dev	00101471	Capacity Building in CICETE	2016	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$130,235.00	\$67,068.77	\$280,500.00	\$87,005.86	\$174,997.00	\$97,835.33	\$585,732.00	\$251,909.96
00104076	IPRC Phase III	00105799	IPRC-Phase III	2017	2020	GEN1	NIM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$155,000.00	\$119,611.14	\$343,208.00	\$318,168.75	\$498,208.00	\$437,779.89
Sub Total Outcome 09								\$3,756,603.22	\$1,154,634.83	\$1,990,408.00	\$1,148,006.52	\$2,416,373.07	\$2,109,228.45	\$8,163,384.29	\$4,411,869.80
Grand Total								\$42,505,306.02	\$31,206,161.36	\$48,962,491.25	\$38,158,245.82	\$59,578,406.36	\$51,690,300.33	\$151,046,203.63	\$121,054,707.51

Source: Atlas Project data, Power Bi, April 2019

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Annex 7. SUMMARY OF CPD OUTCOME INDICATORS AND STATUS AS REPORTED BY THE COUNTRY OFFICE

Indicator	Baseline	Target (2020)	Status/Progress		
			2016	2017	2018
CHN_OUTCOME07 - A greater proportion of the population enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development.					
Outcome Indicator 1.1: Gini Coefficient	0.473 (2013)	To be determined	Some progress 0.462 (2015)	Some progress 0.465 (2016)	Some progress 0.467 (2017)
	Data source: • IMF, World Bank • Government official data		Source: China Government Website http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/sj/d/201701/t20170120_1456268.html	Source: China Government Website http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2017-01/20/content_5161566.htm	Source: https://www.ceicdata.com/zh-hans/china/resident-income-distribution/gini-coefficient
Outcome Indicator 1.2: Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	6.3% (2011)	To be determined	Some progress 5.7% (2015, CNY 2,300 per year)	Some progress 4.5% (2016, CNY 2,300 per year)	Some progress 3.1% (2017, CNY 2,300 per year)
	Data source: • IMF, World Bank • Government official data		Source: World Bank https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=CN	Source: World Bank: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=CN	Source: World Bank: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=CN
Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of new jobs created for ethnic minority women and rural residents	Ethnic minority women: 0 (2015) Rural residents: 0 (2015)	Ethnic minority women: 5,000 Rural residents: 35,000	Some progress Ethnic women : 1,000 Rural residents : 3,500	Some progress Ethnic minority women: 1,800 Rural residents: 9,369	Significant progress Ethnic minority women: 4,663 Rural Residents: 23,869

through poverty reduction programmes			Source: 1) Project Annual Report of project 00094723 https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/APR-94723-2017.doc&action=default 2) Project progress report (April 2016 – March 2017) https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/APR%20Weaving%20into%20Happiness-EN-final.docx&action=default	Source: 1) 00044494 Poverty Reduction for Ethnic Minorities in China 2017QPR3 2) Project progress report (April 2016 – March 2017) https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/APR%20Weaving%20into%20Happiness-EN-final.docx&action=default	Source: Project progress report (2017 Aug 1-2018 Jul 30) of project 00096986; Project annual report of project 00044494.
Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of beneficiaries who have access to financial services through rural financial cooperatives and inclusive finance programmes	3,399 (2015)	30,000	Target reached or surpassed 50,930 Source: Project Annual Report of project 00047231 https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/2016%20APR-47231.docx&action=default	Target reached or surpassed 53,040 Source: Project Annual Report of project 00047231 https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/2017%20APR-47231.docx&action=default	Target reached or surpassed 53,040 N/A
Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of additional marginalized people benefiting from legal aid and literacy programmes	Women: 0 Persons living with HIV: 0 Persons with Disability: 0 Environmental pollution victims: 0 (2015)	Women: 2,225 Persons living with HIV: 4,000 Persons with disability: 350 Environmental pollution victims: 100	Some progress Women: 311 Persons living with HIV: 50 Persons with Disability: 540 Environmental pollution victims: N/A	Some progress Women: 476 Persons living with HIV: 348 Persons with Disability: 540 Environmental pollution victims: N/A	Some progress Women: 546 Persons living with HIV: 505 Persons with Disability: 540 Environmental pollution victims: N/A

			<p>Source:</p> <p>1) Project Annual Report of project 00095734 https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/APR_Daytop%20Programme.doc&action=default</p> <p>2) End of project report of UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/UNRPD%20Fund%20-%20End%20of%20Project%20Report%20consolidated%20final%20China_consolidated0420[1].pdf&action=default</p>	<p>Source:</p> <p>Project Annual Report of project 95734 https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/APR_Daytop%20Programme%202017.doc&action=default</p>	<p>Source: Quarterly Project Progress Report on UNDP China HIV Legal Aid Project Q3</p>
Output Indicator 1.2.2:			Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed
Number of UNDP policy research recommendations focusing on improving legal and social services which are taken up by the Chinese Government in its legislative, planning and fiscal frameworks	0 (2015)	3	3	5	5
			<p>Source:</p> <p>1) China National Human Development Report 2016 http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/human_development/china-human-development-report-2016.html</p> <p>2) Equal Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in China http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/democratic_governance/equal-access-to-justice-for-persons-with-disabilities-in-china.html</p> <p>3) The Living Standards Dimension of the Human Development Index http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/poverty/the-living-standards-dimension-of-the-human-development-index-m.html</p>	<p>Source:</p> <p>1) Philanthropy for Sustainable Development in China http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/poverty/philanthropy-for-sustainable-development-in-china.html;</p> <p>2) Advancing the Human Rights and Inclusion of LGBTI People: A Handbook for Parliamentarians http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/democratic_governance/advancing-the-human-rights-and-inclusion-of-lgbti-people.html</p>	<p>CO Comment: N/A No project contributes to this indicator.</p>
Output Indicator 1.2.3:			Some progress	Some progress	Some progress
Number of	1,500 (2015)	3,000	1,578	2,466	2,681

people reached by sensitization campaigns on access to justice, rights and entitlements of marginalized populations including women, PLHIV, lesbian/gay, bisexual/transgender persons, persons with disabilities and migrant workers			<p>Source:</p> <p>1) Project Annual Report of project 00095734 https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/APR_Daytop%20Programme.doc&action=default;</p> <p>2) End of project report of UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/UNPRPD%20Fund%20-%20End%20of%20Project%20Report%20consolidated%20final%20China_consolidated0420[1].pdf&action=default</p>	<p>Source:</p> <p>Project Annual Report of project 95734 https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/APR_Daytop%20Programme%202017.doc&action=default</p>	<p>Source:</p> <p>Quarterly Project Progress Report on Being LGBT in Asia Q1 Q2 Q3</p>
Output Indicator 1.3.1: Extent to which piloted public consultations contribute to the standardization of participatory mechanisms in governance processes and lead to more systematic involvement of women, PLHIV and persons with disabilities.	Very partially (2) (2015)	Largely (4)	Partially (3)	Partially (3)	Largely (4)
			<p>Source: End of project report of UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/UNPRPD%20Fund%20-%20End%20of%20Project%20Report%20consolidated%20final%20China_consolidated0420[1].pdf&action=default</p>	<p>Source: Project Annual Report of project 95734 https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/APR_Daytop%20Programme%202017.doc&action=default</p>	<p>Source: 2018 UPR China Review https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-lgbt-un/china-urged-to-take-action-on-lgbt-rights-after-backing-u-n-changes-idUSKCN1Q01MU;</p> <p>National dialogue on eliminating gender-based violence through policy and legal advocacy; Legislative bill on changing of gender marker on education certificate;</p> <p>Legislative bill on inclusive domestic violence legislation implementation; Legislative bill anti school-related bullying and violence. https://medium.com/being-lgbt-in-asia/eliminating-gender-based-violence-through-policy-and-legal-advocacy-7b81e32a3549</p>
Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of government regulations and policies expanding the role of civil society organizations and supporting their functioning	1 (2015)	3	No change	Some progress	No change
			<p>CO Comment: The "Regulation on Registration and Administration of Social Organizations" was revised on February 6, 2016. http://www.mca.gov.cn/article/gk/fg/shzzgl/201812/20181200013490.shtml. Yet there was no dedicated law or regulation newly promulgated in 2016.</p>	<p>CO Comment: The "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Activities of Overseas Non-Governmental Organizations within the Territory of China" was promulgated in 2017. http://www.npc.gov.cn/npc/xinwen/2017-11/28/content_2032719.htm</p>	<p>CO Comment: N/A</p> <p>No regulation or policy over CSO was promulgated in 2018.</p>

with the general public.					
CHN_OUTCOME08 - More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth.					
Outcome Indicator 2.1: National carbon dioxide emissions per unit GDP (kg/Yuan)			Some progress	Some progress	Some progress
	0.231 (2013)	0.194	0.171	0.158	N/A
	Data source: • Government official data • International multiyear agreements pledged		Source: 2016 CO2 emission link: https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/china/ 2016 GDP link: http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/201801/t201801105_1569933.html	Source: 2017 CO2 emission link: https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/china/ 2017 GDP link: http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/201901/t20190118_1645555.html	Source: 2018 GDP link: http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/sjd/201901/t20190122_1646234.html
Outcome Indicator 2.2: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) consumption (in ODP tonnes)			Some progress	No change	Some progress
	16,978.9 (2015)	12,262.51	16,979	16,979	15,048
	Data source: • Government official data • International multiyear agreements pledged		Source: Report of The Seventy-Ninth Meeting of The Executive Committee (p.138) http://www.multilateralfund.org/79/English/1/7951.pdf	Source: Report of The Seventy-Ninth Meeting of The Executive Committee (p.138) http://www.multilateralfund.org/79/English/1/7951.pdf	Source: Report of The Seventy-Ninth Meeting of The Executive Committee (p.138) http://www.multilateralfund.org/79/English/1/7951.pdf
Outcome Indicator 2.3: Number of ha of land covered by protected area measures			Some progress	Some progress	Some progress
	142,080,000 (2014)	142,364,160	94,950,000	97,450,000	147,170,000
	Data source: • Government official data • International multiyear agreements pledged		<u>Source:</u> http://www.mee.gov.cn/hjzl/zghjzkqb/lnzghjzkqb/201706/P020170605833655914077.pdf (p.38)	<u>Source:</u> http://www.mee.gov.cn/hjzl/zghjzkqb/lnzghjzkqb/201805/P020180531534645032372.pdf (p.38)	<u>Source:</u> http://news.cnr.cn/dj/20190529/t20190529_524630759.shtml
Output Indicator 2.1.1: Extent to which			Some progress	No change	Some progress
	Not adequate (1) - (2015)	Largely (4)	Very Partially(2)	Very Partially(2)	Partially(3)

adopted regulations, ordinances and standards bring about low emissions and climate resilient development			Source: APR of METBRB, PEERAC, ETS, TNC, Guangxi Biomass	CO Comments: As the projects under the climate change portfolio just started implementation while old projects were completed in 2016, so no output level results achieved in 2017.	Source: "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for the Development of Semiconductor Lighting Industry" http://www.ndrc.gov.cn/zcfb/zcfbghwb/201707/t20170728_856271.html Although it was issued in 2017, during the last reporting period, it has not been fully published.
Output Indicator 2.1.2: Total ODP tonnes of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) consumption that companies committed to reduce by signing the UNDP project agreements	279.3 (2015)	1,013.95	535	1,025	2,907
			Source: Terminal Report of MP Solvent and ICR projects	Source: QPR_ icr, solvent	Source: QPR_ icr, solvent
Output Indicator 2.1.3: Extend to which adopted regulations, ordinances and standards bring about stronger biodiversity protection	Not adequately (1) - (2015)	Largely (4)	Very Partially (2)	Very Partially (2)	Partially(3)
			Source: APRs of GEF wetland programme (6 projects) and Qinghai Biodiversity project	Source: QPR_ wetland national, anhui, DXAL, hubei, qinghai	Source: http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-10/17/c_137539190.htm http://www.hainan.gov.cn/data/law/2018/07/2889/ CO Comment: Most wetlands are closing at the end of 2018 or early 2019, while there are still regulations to be issued in the coming years with assistance of these projects.
Output Indicator 2.1.4: Number of tons of BFR containing plastic/resins performed/reused that companies committed to reduce by signing the	0 (2015)	3,000	112,500	271,000	482,000
			Source: APR of E-Waste Project https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?source=doc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/FINAL%202016%20APR-E%20waste%20project%20.doc&action=default	CO Comment: 10.84 million pieces (qpr e-waste) * 0.025ton/pieces	Source: UNDP Annual Portfolio Indicators for E-waste (10.84 million+8.44 million) pieces *0.025 ton/pieces

UNDP project agreements.					
Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of new policy recommendations focusing on climate change policy and sustainable urbanisation practices that are adopted by the Chinese government in their legislative, planning or fiscal frameworks	0 (2015)	3	1	1	4
			Source: APR of ETS project	CO Comments: UNDP is preparing 4 policy recommendations to help China establish an effective CO2 emission allocation system as part of the effort to support the smooth operation of China's national emission trading scheme. (IRRF 1.4.1)(ETS_q3)	Source: http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-10/17/c_137539190.htm http://www.hainan.gov.cn/data/law/2018/07/2889/ http://kjs.mee.gov.cn/hjbhzbz/bzwb/other/hjbhgc/201808/t20180822_452413.shtml CO Comment: 2 regulations on biodiversity protection and 1 technical specification on secondary copper are issued through the assistance of UNDP projects in China
Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of barriers inhibiting the implementation of the multi-lateral environmental agreements in China			Some progress	Some progress	Some progress
	Technical barriers : 9 Capacity barriers : 61 Institutional barriers : 32 Regulatory barriers : 22 (2015)	Technical barriers: 0 Capacity barriers: 0 Institutional barriers: 0 Regulatory barriers: 0	Technical barriers: 6 Capacity barriers: 34 Institutional barriers: 18 Regulatory barriers: 17	Technical barriers: 3 Capacity barriers: 15 Institutional barriers: 7 Regulatory barriers: 8	Technical barriers: 1 Capacity barriers: 7 Institutional barriers: 4 Regulatory barriers: 1
			The following barriers were removed in 2016: technical: 3 capacity: 27 institutional: 12 regulatory: 5 ----- CO Comment: Through UNDP's technical input, China's 5-year Plan for the brick & tile industries and 125 local action plans integrated sector energy efficient to ensure nationwide carbon reductions.(1 technical) The State Council-issued Plan on Wetland	The following barriers were removed in 2017: technical: 3 capacity: 19 institutional: 11 regulatory: 9 ----- CO Comment: The UNDP supported emission trading scheme (ETS) was scaled up from 7 pilots to a nationwide system, making it the largest ETS market in the world (1 institutional) UNDP also helped design China's national park programme covering 7 provinces' 15 million ha of	The following barriers were removed in 2018: technical: 2 capacity: 8 institutional: 3 regulatory: 7 ----- CO Comment: 5 new regulations coming into place to facilitate financial subsidies for FCVs (5 regulatory) 2 regulations to protect biodiversity (2 regulatory) National Carbon Emission Trading Market Construction Plan for Power Industry (1 Institutional)

		<p>Protection & Restoration and 5 provinces' 5yr plans included biodiversity conservation was developed with UNDP's technical input, helping China's biodiversity soundness. (1 regulatory; 5 institutional, 5 capacity)</p> <p>1000 govt. officials strengthened skills through UNDP training to lead disaster & climate risk assessments. 2 multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism created by UNDP's facilitation strengthen disaster risk management. (10 capacity; 2 institutional)</p> <p>2 provincial wetland regulations was developed through UNDP's technical assistance and research analysis, providing legal reference for ecosystem conservation (2 regulatory; 2 capacity)</p> <p>UNDP explored innovative sustainable financing models for ecosystem protection. It is now in the process of consulting private sector on effective ways for them to engage in the Chishui Payment for Watershed Service (PWS) Fund (1 institutional, 1 capacity)</p> <p>At local level, UNDP has helped with the inclusion of long-term biomass energy development into Chongzuo (Guangxi)'s 13th five-year plan and also supported upgrading and development on the local sugarcane industry (1 regulatory, 1 institutional, 1 technical, 1 capacity)</p> <p>Efforts on protecting ecosystems have resulted in around 5.14 mln ha of land being protected in 2016, with 7 provincial PAs upgraded to national PA and 1 national PA in the process of upgrading to RAMSAR site (8 capacity, 8 institutional)</p> <p>Technical assistance was also provided for the incorporation of promoting biomass energy development into Guangxi's Provincial 5 year plan (1 regulatory, 1 technical)</p> <p>Source: Evidence: ROAR 2016</p>	<p>ecologically important land to strengthen sustainable biodiversity conservation (7 capacity)</p> <p>As a result of UNDP's efforts on fuel cell vehicles, China now has the first commercially operating hydrogen refueling station in Foshan (1 institutional)</p> <p>UNDP provided 4 policy recommendations to establish a CO2 emission allocation system (4 regulatory)</p> <p>490 ODP tons of ODS eliminated by 2017 with 34 production lines phased out HCFCs in the refrigeration and solvent sectors through UNDP technical assistance. 10.84 million pieces of e-waste recycled in 3 provinces (3 capacity, 2 institutional, 1 technical)</p> <p>Through support for the national Wetland Conservation & Restoration System Plan, UNDP technical assistance helped 7 provinces develop provincial implementation plan. (7 capacity, 7 institutional)</p> <p>5 environmental protection regulations were enacted in Qinghai province (5 regulatory)</p> <p>UNDP analysis on the policy gaps on wetland conservations in Anhui & Hubei provinces enhanced biodiversity protection (2 technical, 2 capacity)</p> <p>Source: Evidence: ROAR 2017</p>	<p>the Green Logistics project will support the issuance of green logistics index (1 technical) 1 technical specification on secondary copper (1 technical)</p> <p>UNDP technical support on protecting the ecologically important lands (1 capacity); Rugao, was featured as the first 'Hydrogen Town' at provincial level and set as the permanent site for future FCV Congresses (1 capacity); first-ever hydrogen/fuel cell vocational school (1 capacity); launched its first-ever mining control project aiming to help Wuhai City build a green economy (1 capacity); All China Women's Federation was actively involved during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Review Workshop for Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development (C-SAP) (1 capacity);</p> <p>On the Montreal Protocol, 2906.58 tons of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) has been eliminated by 2018 within 35 production lines for stronger ozone protection (2 capacity, 1 institutional)</p> <p>the green logistics established the first national near zero carbon emission warehouse (1 institutional; 1 capacity)</p> <p>Source: Evidence: ROAR 2018</p>
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Output			Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed
Indicator 2.3.1: Number of national and/or subnational plans and programmes that are informed by multi-hazard disaster and climate risk assessments	0 (2015)	5	6	8	8
			<p>CO Comment: The 5 programmes linked with multi-hazard disaster and climate risk assessments are early recovery(83985), law society (87905), DRR/CCA in Central Asia(94618), emergency support in China support(61741) and Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management (84327)</p> <p>The 1 plan is led by Ministry of Civil Affairs on 2016-2020 13th five-year-plan on comprehensive DRR (http://www.mca.gov.cn/article/zwgk/gzdt/201407/20140700666952.shtml)</p>	<p>CO Comment: Risk and Resilience Innovation (97097) [Q3 QPR] Two assessment tools, Rapid Assessment and Campus Safety Self-Assessment Tool, are initially formed to collect post-disaster needs. 4 contingency plans for community, 10 contingency plans for hidden danger point and 160 contingency plans for family have been completed, facilitating the development of the emergency response plans for communities. A case bank was preliminary established for CSOs to share experiences in responding to disasters.</p> <p>"13th Five-year" Disaster Prevention Plan [http://www.jianzai.gov.cn//DRpublish/zcfg/0000000000023006.html]released by China Earthquake Administration.</p> <p>[Below are existing programmes with new updates]</p> <p>DRR/CCA in Central Asia (94618) [Q3 QPR] Conducted a water security research in Kyrgyz and UAV monitoring project, helping to undertake risk assessment of hazard area and improve early warning ability. Three information sub-centers were set up in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and an eco-environmental and resource data service platform for Central Asia was completed, consisting of five thematic databases and one Central Asia database.</p> <p>A unified data standard and the Eco-environment data sharing mechanism and resource management support system among five Central Asian countries have been set up. Established 15 field observation and research station for desert ecosystems in Central Asia, which provides data for the database and informs the observed risks, so as to create plans on climate changes.</p> <p>Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management(84327) [Q2 QPR] Development of participatory vulnerability assessment tools for earthquake risk at household level and mapping has been in progress in Bangladesh, the development of which enhances practice on community-based Disaster Risk Reduction among</p>	<p>CO Comment: No new programme/plan. Below are new updates for existing programmes and plan.</p> <p>DRR/CCA in Central Asia (94618) [Q3 QPR] Conducted safety investigation of the Usoy Dam in Tajikistan, taking 3,622 photos using UAV technology, building 3D model and analyzing the Dam stability to provide technical support for monitoring and early warning of Usoy Dam.</p> <p>Risk & Resilience Innovation (97097) [Q3 QPR] Six maneuver and assessment tools were completed initially with tool guidance and data analysis model. The case bank for CSOs to share experiences in responding to disasters has published a total of 6 international and domestic cases. The total reading volume is currently 2,433 person-time. Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management(84327)</p> <p>[Q2 QPR] Development of participatory vulnerability assessment tools for earthquake risk at household level and mapping has been in progress in Bangladesh, the development of which enhances practice on community-based Disaster Risk Reduction among practitioners and communities.</p> <p>[Q1 QPR] "Community disaster risk identification and evaluation methods, risk mapping guidelines and risk maps making" is ongoing, the completion of which will be applied in demonstration communities for better risk identification. "13th Five-year" Disaster Prevention Plan [http://www.jianzai.gov.cn//DRpublish/zcfg/0000000000023006.html]released by China Earthquake Administration.</p>

				practitioners and communities. [Q1 QPR] "Community disaster risk identification and evaluation methods, risk mapping guidelines and risk maps making" is ongoing, the completion of which will be applied in demonstration communities for better risk identification.	
Output Indicator 2.3.2: Number of national disaster risk reduction and/or integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation plans, and dedicated institutional frameworks and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms	1 (2015)	3	3	8	8
			<p>CO Comment: DRR/CCA in Central Asia(94618) Improve unified analyzing and testing labs in Almaty and Bishkek, and conduct integrated investigation and staff-training as well as other activities. Set up demonstration pilots in Tajikistan and promote community-based approach to the prevention of droughts and floods risk control as well as comprehensive DRR/CCA.</p> <p>Conduct investigation and research in Tajikistan disaster area. Provide technical training for technicians in Tajikistan to apply unmanned aerial vehicles for disaster detection. Organize inauguration ceremony of Tajikistan disaster monitoring center. Design software for disaster monitoring and pre-evaluation, disaster assessment, disaster evaluation, etc.</p> <p>Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management (84327) involves partnerships from UK, China, Bangladesh and Nepal. within each country, there're participation from government, academia, CSOs and private sectors, all of whom work toward DM sharing and learning.</p> <p>Risk and Resilience Innovation Project(97097) initiates a platform to engage CSOs' participation in disaster management, including the international CSOs and Chinese CSOs. With increasing efforts in the international humanitarian response, CSOs are looking for more opportunities to go abroad. With this platform, systematic training and facilitation is in the formulation stage.</p>	<p>CO Comment: Engagement (89890) [Narrative Report from UNDP-20171031] Programme activities engage multi-stakeholder participation, and communications and cooperation among UN agencies, governments, academia, CSOs and private sectors in Disaster Risk Reduction enhanced.</p> <p>The CBDM Retrofit project team received the certificate of appreciation from National Reconstruction Authority, Government of Nepal, appreciating the contribution on conducting laboratory experimental tests of stone masonry building to support earthquake reconstruction in rural areas of Nepal. (http://iccr-drr.bnu.edu.cn/en/2017/09/06/congratulations-to-the-retrofit-project-team-received-the-certificate-of-appreciation-from-national-reconstruction-authority-government-of-nepal/) The Suggestions of on Promoting the Reform of the System and Mechanism for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief to enhance multi-stakeholders' engagement and mechanism [http://www.jianzai.gov.cn//DRpublish/zcfg/0000000000021734.html] issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council. Earthquake Emergency Shelter Operation and Management Guidelines to enhance management capability of shelters [http://www.jianzai.gov.cn//DRpublish/zcfg/0000000000023824.html] published by China Earthquake Administration. "13th Five-year" Dedicated Plan for Science and Technology Innovation in Integrated Disaster Prevention and Mitigation [http://www.jianzai.gov.cn//DRpublish/zcfg/0000000000024371.html] released promote innovation in disaster</p>	<p>CO Comment: No new plans. Below are new updates for existing plans.</p> <p>Risk & Resilience Innovation (97097) [Q2 & Q3 QPR] Engaging decision makers, academia, private sectors, civil society and communities, the project, through multiple communication channels for knowledge sharing and mutual learning, leveraged global resources to foster innovation and international cooperation on resilience building and sustainable development. 42 times of provincial disaster relief network capacity building training were organized with 1,875 person-time participants from 917 teams including CSOs and volunteer teams.</p> <p>DRR/CCA in Central Asia (94618) [Q3 QPR] With the cooperation of academics and researchers from China and Central Asia, desertification control and cotton drip irrigation demonstrations are constructed, reducing the vulnerability of poor communities and facilitating communication and knowledge sharing between technical workers and scientific researchers from the countries.</p> <p>Engagement (89890) [Narrative Report from UNDP-20171031] Programme activities engage multi-stakeholder participation, and communications and cooperation among UN agencies, governments, academia, CSOs and private sectors in Disaster Risk Reduction enhanced.</p> <p>Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management (84327) [2016 CBDM Logframe review 20170123] Formed an ICCR research network, consisting of 18 institutions from China, UK, Nepal, Bangladesh, Germany and Singapore, partnership and networking strengthened. The CBDM Retrofit project team received the certificate of</p>

			<p>management. "13th Five-year" Dedicated Plan for Science and Technology Innovation in Combating Climate Change [http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/nDetail.aspx?newsId=67682&TId=60] released to encourage innovation in fighting against climate change.</p> <p>[Below are new updates for existing plans]</p> <p>DRR/CCA in Central Asia (94618) [Q3 QPR] With the cooperation of academics and researchers from China and Central Asia, desertification control and cotton drip irrigation demonstrations are constructed, reducing the vulnerability of poor communities and facilitating communication and knowledge sharing between technical workers and scientific researchers from the countries. Risk and Resilience Innovation (97097)</p> <p>[Q3 QPR] engages decision makers, academia, private sectors, civil society and communities to foster international cooperation on resilience building and sustainable development. 55 times of trainings on DDR capacity building were organized, forming a synergetic mechanism where various social forces will jointly respond to the disasters.</p> <p>Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management (84327) [2016 CBDM Logframe review 20170123] Formed an ICCR research network, consisting of 18 institutions from China, UK, Nepal, Bangladesh, Germany and Singapore, partnership and networking strengthened.</p>	<p>appreciation from National Reconstruction Authority, Government of Nepal, appreciating the contribution on conducting laboratory experimental tests of stone masonry building to support earthquake reconstruction in rural areas of Nepal. (http://iccr-drr.bnu.edu.cn/en/2017/09/06/congratulations-to-the-retrofit-project-team-received-the-certificate-of-appreciation-from-national-reconstruction-authority-government-of-nepal/) The Suggestions of on Promoting the Reform of the System and Mechanism for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief to enhance multi-stakeholders' engagement and mechanism [http://www.jianzai.gov.cn//DRpublish/zcfg/0000000000021734.html] issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council. Earthquake Emergency Shelter Operation and Management Guidelines to enhance management capability of shelters [http://www.jianzai.gov.cn//DRpublish/zcfg/0000000000023824.html] published by China Earthquake Administration. "13th Five-year" Dedicated Plan for Science and Technology Innovation in Integrated Disaster Prevention and Mitigation [http://www.jianzai.gov.cn//DRpublish/zcfg/0000000000024371.html] released promote innovation in disaster management. "13th Five-year" Dedicated Plan for Science and Technology Innovation in Combating Climate Change [http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/nDetail.aspx?newsId=67682&TId=60] released to encourage innovation in fighting against climate change.</p>	
Output Indicator 2.3.3:			No change	Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed
Number of	1 (2015)	3	1	3	5

legislative or regulatory provisions for managing disaster and climate risks			<p>Source: National Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Planning (2016-2020) http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2017-01/13/content_5159563.htm</p>	<p>Source: Earthquake Safety Assessment Management Regulations (2017 Revision) has been released by China Earthquake Administration. http://www.cea.gov.cn/publish/dizhenj/465/527/759/20171009153053085817527/index.html</p> <p>Nepal New Disaster Management Act [http://www.myrepublica.com/archive/120697/New-act-on-disaster-management-in-limbo]</p> <p>CO Comment: Government supports activities undertaken by UNDP, which provide knowledge and consultation for policy-making. Nepal is in process to develop new disaster management Act, and national strategic plan of action in line with Sendai Framework, as well as sustainable development goals.</p>	<p>Source: The State Council Institutional Adjustment Plan [http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2018lh/2018-03/14/c_1122533011.htm] approved by the 13th NPC to set up Ministry of Emergency Management. Ministry of Emergency Management, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology, China Association for Science and Technology, China Earthquake Admission have jointly released</p> <p>"Opinions on Strengthening the Science and Technology of Earthquake Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation in the New Era, proposing to build a science and technology work for earthquake prevention and disaster reduction under the government promotion, departmental cooperation, and social participation by 2025, and realize innovation, synergy, and socialization of science and technology for earthquake prevention and disaster reduction. http://www.chinasafety.gov.cn/gk/fzjz/201807/t20180730_219165.shtml</p> <p>UNDP established partnership with the newly established Ministry of Emergency Management (MOEM), and support its initiative to strengthen international cooperation with BRI countries on disaster risk reduction (DRR). UNDP was invited by MOEM to participate in drafting the report of international cooperation on natural disaster risk prevention along BRI countries. This report was required by the State Council.</p> <p>Earthquake Safety Assessment Management Regulations (2017 Revision) has been released by China Earthquake Administration. http://www.cea.gov.cn/publish/dizhenj/465/527/759/20171009153053085817527/index.html</p> <p>Nepal New Disaster Management Act [http://www.myrepublica.com/archive/120697/New-act-on-disaster-management-in-limbo]</p> <p>Government supports activities undertaken by UNDP, which provide knowledge and consultation for policy-making. Nepal is in process to develop new disaster management Act, and national strategic plan of action in line with Sendai Framework, as well as sustainable development goals.</p>
Output Indicator 2.4.1: Number of early	1 (2015)	3	Some progress	Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed
			2	4	6

warning systems for major natural hazards (e.g., geophysical and climate-induced Target (2020): 3			CO Comment: Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management (84327) will link with BGD and NPL early warning system and to equip communities with skills and tools to deal with disasters.	CO Comment: Earthquake Safety Assessment Management Regulations (2017 Revision) has been released by China Earthquake Administration. http://www.cea.gov.cn/publish/dizhenj/465/527/759/20171009153053085817527/index.html Nepal New Disaster Management Act [http://www.myrepublica.com/archive/120697/New-act-on-disaster-management-in-limbo] Government supports activities undertaken by UNDP, which provide knowledge and consultation for policy-making. Nepal is in process to develop new disaster management Act, and national strategic plan of action in line with Sendai Framework, as well as sustainable development goals.	CO Comment: DRR/CCA in Central Asia (94618) [Q3 QPR] Using the UAV technology at the altitude of 5,000 meters in the Pamir area, the orthophoto aerial map with a resolution of 20cm was completed with 70 square kilometers. Through the high-precision data, a 3D model of Usoy Dam and Sarez Lake area was produced, and the stability of the dam was preliminarily analyzed, which provided technical support for the safety monitoring and early warning of the Usoy Dam. National Earthquake Intensity Reporting and Early Warning Programme [http://news.xinhuanet.com/tech/2017-01/18/c_1120339574.htm] led by China Earthquake Administration is in preparation with the expectation to start within 2017. [Below is new updates for existing system] Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management (84327) [Q1 QPR] Equipment procured for Hydro-met stations to establish Community-Based Early Warning System in the two pilot districts and one station has been installed, linking Community- Based Early Warning Systems of some of the districts facing recurrent flood, landslides disasters with the 72-hour weather (rainfall) forecasts through the District Emergency Operation Centers.
Output Indicator 2.4.2: Percentage of people at risk of major natural hazards and man-made crisis that are covered by multi-hazard preparedness plans	10% (2015)	20%	No change 9,894	Some progress 406,041	Some progress 881,041
			CO Comment: Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management(84327) [Q3 QPR] The programme establishes 4 demonstration communities in China, including Fangshan Zhugeying Village of Yunnan, Qiaonan Community of Guangxi, Piba Village of Sichuan and Tukou Community of Zhejiang, with a total population of 9,894.	CO Comment: Learning and Sharing in Community Based Disaster Management(84327) [Q3 QPR] The programme establishes 2 demonstration communities in Nepal, including Melamchi and Surkhet District. It covers the population of 396,147 in the two districts.	CO Comment: Sharing and Learning on Community Based Disaster Management in Asia(84327) [Final Report] The programme establishes 1 demonstration community in Mymensingh of Bangladesh, covering the population of 475,000.
CHN_OUTCOME09 - The effectiveness of China's engagement in international cooperation is enhanced for the mutual benefit of China and the world.					
			Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed

<p>Outcome Indicator 3.1: Number of national South-South and Triangular cooperation partnerships</p>	<p>7 (2015)</p> <p>Data source: • Government official data, including its website • African Union official data, including its website</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>15</p> <p>CO Comment: 1. Brazil 2. China 3. India 4. South Africa 4. Australia 5. Fiji 6. Samoa 7. Republic of Korea 8. Russian Federation 9. Bangladesh 10. Nepal 11. Sri Lanka 12. Ghana 13. Zambia 14. Malawi 15. United Kingdom</p> <p>Project references in which these countries are listed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RBAP Pipeline Development Fund: Brazil, China, India, South Africa (https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?source=country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/SDGs%20Localization%20in%20China-a%20journey%20starting%20from%20the%20SDG%20Seal-brief%20version.pdf&action=default) 2. Overseas Sustainable Development of Chinese Enterprises: China 3. Policy Support Facility: Australia, China, Fiji, Samoa (https://www.unsouthsouth.org/our-work/policy-and-intergovernmental-support/high-level-committee-on-south-south-cooperation/19th-session/) 4. GTI Common Fund: China, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation 5. Strengthening the Capacity of the IPRCC for South-South Cooperation: China 6. Climate-Friendly Communities: Bangladesh, China, Malawi, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Zambia 7. NHDR Domestic Policy: China 8. China-Ghana RETT: China, Ghana 9. China-Zambia RETT: China, Zambia 10. China Malawi-UNDP: China, Malawi 	<p>39</p> <p>CO Comment: 1. Brazil 2. Burundi 3. Cambodia 4. China 5. Cook Islands 6. Costa Rica 7. Côte d'Ivoire 8. Democratic Republic of the Congo 9. Guinea-Bissau 10. India 11. Indonesia 12. Japan 13. Madagascar 14. Mauritania 15. Mexico 16. Mozambique 17. Nepal 18. Philippines 19. Republic of Moldova 20. Rwanda 21. Samoa 22. Senegal 23. Tajikistan 24. Thailand 25. United Arab Emirates 26. United Kingdom 27. United States of America 28. Zambia 29. Ghana 30. Malawi 31. Malaysia 32. Myanmar 33. Nigeria 34. Philippines 35. Singapore 36. South Africa 37. Tanzania 38. Thailand 39. Vietnam</p> <p>Project references in which these countries are listed (all references without links can be found in the S drive):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South-South Cooperation Strengthened Partnership Support Programme: Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Tajikistan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of, America 2. Policy Support Activity: Brazil, China, Fiji, India, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom 3. China-Africa-UNDP Trilateral: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Dominica, Nepal, Pakistan (http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-04/07/c_136188312.htm) 4. Inclusive Development Cooperation on Poverty Reduction between China and Developing Countries: Brunei, Darussalam, Cambodia, Chad, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam, Zambia 5. UNDP China – CICETE supporting project for promotion of South-South Cooperation: China (file:///D:/Downloads/China%20- 	<p>48</p> <p>CO Comment: 48 is based on previous years partnerships plus the 9 newly signed agreements in 2018</p> <p>Contribution Agreement for Australia Contribution Agreement for GIZ Contribution Agreement for Oxfam Contribution Agreement for CICETE Contribution Agreement for PTV Contribution Agreement for ACFC Contribution Agreement under the Peace and Development Fund (Funded by the Government of China, Managed by UN DESA) Contribution Agreement with Hi-Target. Contribution Agreement with Guangzhou Govt.</p>
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			11. The Netherlands South South: Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom	<p>%20CICETE%20Supporting%20agreemnt%20Signed%20Pro%20Doc-106641.pdf)</p> <p>6. Promotion of Integrated Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change Project in Central Asia: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan</p> <p>7. Sharing and Learning on Community Based Disaster Management in Asia (Phase II): Bangladesh, China, Nepal, United Kingdom</p> <p>8. China-Ghana RETT: China, Ghana</p> <p>9. China-Zambia RETT: China, Zambia</p> <p>10. China-Malawi-UNDP Trilateral: China, Malawi</p>	
Outcome Indicator 3.2: Number of countries implementing innovative solutions shared by China to progress towards sustainable development goal targets			Some progress	Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed
	0 (2015)	25	5	29	39
	Data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government official data, including its website African Union official data, including its website 		CO Comment: 1. Brazil 2. India 3. South Africa 4. Ghana 5. Zambia 1. RBAP Pipeline Development Fund (Regional resource to support South-South Cooperation and the SDGs): Brazil, India, South Africa (https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/SDGs%20Localization%20in%20China-a%20journey%20starting%20from%20the%20SDG%20Seal-brief%20version.pdf&action=default) 2. China-Ghana RETT: China, Ghana 3. China-Zambia RETT: China, Zambia	CO Comment: 1. Antigua and Barbuda 2. Bangladesh 3. Dominica 4. Nepal 5. Pakistan 6. Bangladesh 7. Dominica 8. Nepal 9. Pakistan 10. Brunei 11. Darussalam 12. Cambodia 13. Chad 14. Egypt 15. Gambia 16. Indonesia 17. Lao People’s Democratic Republic 18. Malawi 19. Malaysia 20. Myanmar 21. Nigeria 22. Philippines 23. Singapore 24. South Africa 25. Tanzania 26. Thailand 27. Vietnam 28. Zambia 29. Ghana 1. China-Africa-UNDP Trilateral: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Dominica, Nepal, Pakistan 2. Inclusive Development Cooperation on Poverty Reduction between China and Developing Countries: Brunei, Darussalam, Cambodia, Chad, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam, Zambia 3. China-Ghana RETT: China, Ghana 4. China-Zambia RETT: China, Zambia	CO Comment: low-carbon development through SSC 24, RES, Ghana and Zambia total in 3 Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Malawi, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Camboida, Serbia, Turkmenistan (BRI start up Initiative excluding the countries mentiond above) https://undpinchina.exposure.co/strengthening-disaster-recovery-efforts http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/operations/projects/south-south-cooperation/overview-trilateral-cooperation-projects/china--zambia-undp-trilateral-cooperation.html http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/operations/projects/south-south-cooperation/overview-trilateral-cooperation-projects/malawi-china-undp-cooperation-in-disaster-risk-management.html https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/BRI%20Start-

					up%20Funding_Summary%20of%20Mid-term%20review.xlsx&action=default
Output Indicator 3.1.1:			Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed
No. of documented consultations undertaken between the Chinese Government and developing countries that result in new development cooperation agreements	0 (2015)	2	4	6	8
			<p>CO Comment: 1. The 2016 Social Good Summit: http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/ourwork/our_campaigns/social-good-summit0/social-good-summit-2016--speakers.html</p> <p>2. ExCom meeting: www.multilateralfund.org/77/English/1/7728.docx</p> <p>3. T20 meeting (held in Shanghai held on February 2016 at the margins of the G20 Finance Ministers and Bank of Governors meeting): http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/08/02/think-20-summit-strengthening-the-coordination-between-global-growth-and-sustainable-development.html</p> <p>4. RBAP Pipeline Development Fund: Attended by high level government officials from Thailand, Indonesia, China, Mexico, Malaysia and more, the workshop successfully discussed SDG 17 and promoted partnership between governments. It gave South-South Cooperation provides a space for knowledge sharing, mutual learning, and discussion alongside think tanks. These results led to a more collaborative environment for emerging donors, discussion of more effective cooperation methods, and greater policy coherence on SSC.</p> <p>https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/SDGs%20Localization%20in%20China-a%20journey%20starting%20from%20the%20SDG%20Seal-brief%20version.pdf&action=default</p> <p>5. 2016 Global Governance Forum: governance forum scoping paper- /www.undp.org/content/dam/china/docs/Publications/UNDP-CH-</p>	<p>CO Comment: a) an international symposium on Development Financing and Sustainability along the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and SSC in June, to discuss the overview of financial flows associated with the BRI, country experiences and views on how to more effectively leverage finance and link it with positive development outcomes in innovative ways; b) workshop on Low-Carbon Development and Financing Solutions in the context of SSC in August, which provided a platform for knowledge-sharing to make use of innovative projects, tools, and solutions for achieving the SDGs. Building on the results of the dialogues, a research paper on China's development finance: an option for the world to deliver the SDGs will be finalized in 2018.</p>	<p>Source: https://undpinchina.exposure.co/strengthening-disaster-recovery-efforts</p> <p>http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/china-and-undp-partner-to-highlight-the-impact-of-chinas-agricul.html</p> <p>http://www.expo.unsouthsouth.org/2018-new-york/programme/</p> <p>http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/facilitating-sustainable-finance-and-investments-along-the-belt-.html</p> <p>https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/BRI%20JWG_UNDP%20Note%20Verbale%2020180507.pdf&action=default</p> <p>https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/BRI%20JWG_UNDP%20Note%20Verbale%2020180507.pdf&action=default</p> <p>CO Comment: 1. First visit of CIDCA to UNDP HQ in support of UNDP and CIDCA collaboration around the South South Cooperation Assistance Fund</p> <p>2. Workshop on Disaster Recovery Efforts on April 25 with 150 participants, paving the way for 2018 project submissions and showcasing UNDP expertise in implementing SS projects with China</p> <p>3. Global South South Expo plenary event with the Administrator from Nov. 27-30.</p> <p>4. Side Event with RBA at Global South South Expo from Nov. 27-30.</p> <p>5. High-level Global Governance Forum on sustainable finance and investments along the Belt and Road organized in April 2018, with over 400 participant from over 30</p>

			%202016GGF3_Scoping%20Papers.pdf (provided by M&E)		relevant countries. 6. First joint BRI working group meeting with the China's leading groups for the BRI (led by NDRC with key ministries such as MOFA, MOFCOM, CIDCA, MOST, CDB)
Output Indicator 3.2.1: Number of trilateral partnerships with China established in key priority areas			Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed	Target reached or surpassed
	4 (2015)	10	15	20	21
			<p>CO Comment: 1. Brazil 2. China 3. India 4. South Africa 4. Australia 5. Fiji 6. Samoa 7. Republic of Korea 8. Russian Federation 9. Bangladesh 10. Nepal 11. Sri Lanka 12. Ghana 13. Zambia 14. Malawi 15. United Kingdom</p> <p>Project references in which these countries are listed (all references without links can be found in the S drive):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RBAP Pipeline Development Fund: Brazil, China, India, South Africa (https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/SDGs%20Localization%20in%20China-a%20journey%20starting%20from%20the%20SDG%20Seal-brief%20version.pdf&action=default) 2. Overseas Sustainable Development of Chinese Enterprises: China 3. Policy Support Facility: Australia, China, Fiji, Samoa (https://www.unsouthsouth.org/our-work/policy-and-intergovernmental-support/high-level-committee-on-south-south-cooperation/19th-session/) 4. GTI Common Fund: China, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation 5. Strengthening the Capacity of the IPRCC for South-South Cooperation: China 6. Climate-Friendly Communities: Bangladesh, China, Malawi, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Zambia 7. NHDR Domestic Policy: China 8. China-Ghana RETT: China, Ghana 9. China-Zambia RETT: China, Zambia 10. China Malawi-UNDP: China, Malawi 	<p>CO Comment: 5 new trilaterals in 2017, building on the 15 projects from 2016</p> <p>Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica</p>	<p>CO Comment: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica from 2017</p> <p>https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/Contribution%20Agreement%20SIGNED_EHT%20SIP%20Project_19%20Dec%202018_annex%201%20PRODOC.pdf&action=default</p> <p>10 SSCAF projects for Cuba, Rwanda, Sudan, Nepal x2, Pakistan, Lebanon, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Vanuatu are pending approval by CIDCA. Cannot be counted</p> <p>Sustainable investment Promotion (SIP) programme approved by DESA under the Peace and Development Fund, with Ethiopia identified as the first pilot country.</p> <p>https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbap/cn/intra/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/country/rbap/cn/intra/programme%20Documents/BRI%20JWG_UNDP%20Note%20Verbale%2020180507.pdf&action=default</p>

			11. The Netherlands South South: Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom		
Output Indicator 3.2.2: Number of China's aid initiatives that adhere to the effective development cooperation principles of stronger transparency, ownership by recipient countries, results focus and inclusiveness	1 (2015)	10	2	5	6
			CO Comment: The Southern Alliance for Climate-Friendly Communities Workshop - (2016)	CO Comment: China's South-South Cooperation with Pacific Island Countries in the Contest of the Sustainable Development Goals; The 2017 Report on the Sustainable Development of Chinese Enterprises Overseas, A New Means to Transformative Global Governance Towards Sustainable Development, Partnership with AIECO.	CO Comment: China's South-South Cooperation with Pacific Island Countries in the Contest of the Sustainable Development Goals; The 2017 Report on the Sustainable Development of Chinese Enterprises Overseas, A New Means to Transformative Global Governance Towards Sustainable Development, Partnership with AIECO 2018 SSCAF projects include SDG framework principles as a requirement for a successful submission. This was due to UNDP China advocacy. Launch of two Agricultural Assistance Report in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique SSCAF proposal template to be uploaded http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/news/2018/China_and_UNDP_partner_to_highlight_the_impact_of_China_agriculture_cooperation_in_Africa.html
Output Indicator 3.2.3: Number of poor people targeted via trilateral cooperation and knowledge exchange pilot initiatives in partner countries	100 (2015)	1,000	74,000	423,750	645,726
			CO Comment: Community-based Disaster management cooperation between China, Bangladesh and Nepal. (Intended impact: to increase resilience to disasters of poor communities in developing countries in the Asia region with a target of 74,000 people. Evidence: 2016 ROAR report.	CO Comment: Beneficiaries from Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Antigua and Barbuda, and Dominica	CO Comment: https://undpinchina.exposure.co/strengthening-disaster-recovery-efforts http://www.mw.undp.org/content/malawi/en/home/press-center/pressreleases/2018/03/16/trilateral-cooperation-between-malawi-china-and-undp-strengthens-resilience-to-floods-through-community-action.html 622.726 through 5 2017 SSCAF projects 23.000 through the Malawi-China Project
Output Indicator 3.3.1: Number of	0 (2015)	50	15	34	63
			Some progress	Some progress	Target reached or surpassed

<p>businesses engaged in 'sustainable business abroad' initiatives that demonstrate improved social, environmental and economic footprint.</p>			<p>CO Comment: "Sustainable business abroad" initiatives have engaged more than 15 businesses through continuous consultation and roundtables on realizing sustainable development. For example, Phoenix Television and Hainan Airlines signed MOUs with UNDP. With Hainan Airlines, UNDP is piloting an SDGs Village project. Two roundtables co-hosted by Oxfam had business participants from more than 13 enterprises which included China International Trust and Investment Cooperation and China National Petroleum Cooperation. Myanmar Ministry of Commerce.</p>	<p>CO Comment: UNDP has closely engaged with 18 Chinese businesses through interviews and continuous consultations. In addition, 543 Chinese enterprises participated in a sixty-four-questions survey for The 2017 Report on Sustainable Development of Chinese Enterprises Overseas</p>	<p>CO Comment: UNDP has closely engaged with 30 Chinese businesses through the country dialogue, field study and continuous consultations, 716 Chinese enterprises participated in a survey for the sustainable business report on private owned enterprises going abroad</p> <p>http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/05/15/beyond-business-chinese-enterprises-overseas-sustainable-development-and-the-belt-and-road-initiative.html</p>
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Source: Corporate Planning System and UNDP China