

UNDAF OUTCOME 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
Focus area 4. Increased access and utilization of information, skills and services to respond to TB - WHO			
WHO Outcome 6: Strengthened leadership and commitment at all governmental levels to respond to the TB epidemic, including the TB case detection and treatment, control of drug resistance, and increased access of vulnerable population to TB control services.	1. National and provincial TB control implementation plans developed. 2. Global targets for TB case detection and treatment achieved and maintained. 3. HIV-TB co-epidemic and multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB epidemic is controlled. 4. TB control among poverty population is strengthened through free diagnosis and treatment provided to TB patients among mobile population and the rural poor.	Ministry of Health: policy and implementation plan development. World Bank: Provide funding support through loan project. All: Participate in CCM of the Global Fund (GFATM) projects for TB.	Funds have been identified from regular and extrabudgetary resources. Target: US\$ 500,000. Significant amount of resource will be from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
Focus area 5. Increased access and utilization of information, skills and services to address malaria-WHO			
WHO Outcome 7. Collaboration strengthened between Government and NGOs to meet 10th and 11th Five Year plans for malaria prevention, detection of cases and response to malaria epidemic.	1. Collaboration strengthened at township, village and community levels. 2. Preventive measures (e.g. treated bed-nets) implemented, especially to vulnerable groups. 3. Epidemic response strengthened at county level, especially through provision of equipment, pesticides and appropriate anti-malarial treatment	Ministry of Health: policy and implementation plan development, including the medium-term and long-term workplans, surveillance system, integrated interventions, strengthening collaboration at township, village and community levels, capacity building within the primary health care system, prevention intervention in vulnerable groups and programme for epidemic control. The Global Fund (GFATM) provide financial support to the programme WHO will also strengthen collaboration between China and neighbouring countries.	Limited funds have been identified from regular and extrabudgetary resources. Target: US\$ 300,000. Significant amount of resource will be from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Theme Groups and Taskforces are being realigned in line with the new UNDAF. The Theme Group on HIV/AIDS brings together partners for UN agency outcomes.			

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

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

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

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

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