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DRAFT

United Nations Population Fund
Country programme document for China

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	\$33.6 million: \$10.1 million from regular resources and \$23.5 million through co-financing modalities or other resources
Programme period:	Five years (2026-2030)
Cycle of assistance:	Tenth
Category:	Tier III
Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2026-2030

I. Programme rationale

1. China is an upper-middle-income country that has experienced a trajectory of rapid economic growth and social development over recent decades. This progress has contributed to impressive improvements in longevity, poverty reduction, health and education. Economic growth has averaged 8.2 per cent annually since 2000, making China the world's second largest economy. Almost 800 million people have been lifted out of poverty in the past four decades, and life expectancy at birth was estimated at 78.6 years in 2023.¹

2. Despite this strong progress, China faces persistent inequalities that hinder achievement of the national vision for advancing high-quality development and the full realization of the country's commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action. According to World Bank estimates, 240 million people, representing 17 per cent of the population, lived under the upper-middle-income country poverty line of \$6.85 a day in 2021.²

3. Rural areas, which are home to 35 per cent of the population, experience higher rates of poverty, lower incomes and more limited access to basic services, compared to urban areas.³ Per capita disposable income was estimated to be 2.3 times higher for urban residents than rural residents in 2022.⁴ People were living with disabilities, the majority of whom reside in rural areas, face greater challenges in accessing education, employment and healthcare. Given the size of China's population, addressing these inequalities will be critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

4. China is the second most populous country in the world, with a population of 1.4 billion. Young people aged 15-24 years make up 11 per cent of the population, while 15 per cent are aged 65 years and older. The population is experiencing significant ageing, with the proportion over age 65 estimated to reach 30 per cent by 2050.⁵ Rural areas account for a greater share of older persons than urban areas, as young people increasingly migrate to urban centres. Alongside a slowdown in economic growth in recent years, youth unemployment was estimated at 16 per cent for young people aged 16-24 years in 2024.⁶

5. China's demographic shifts pose long-term challenges to the country's healthcare, pension and social security systems. Fertility is declining, with a total fertility rate of 1.03 in 2022;⁷ as a result, the population is expected to decrease to 1.3 billion people by 2050. The sex ratio at birth has gradually improved. However, the sex ratio at birth remains high in some provinces, due to a preference for sons, bringing the national average to 111.2 boys born for every 100 girls born in 2023.⁸ To address these population trends and advance social and economic development, the Government has implemented a national strategy to actively respond to population ageing and committed to policies that promote inclusive development and rural revitalization, strengthen support and social safety nets for older persons, and enhance childcare services and support for families.

6. China has made immense progress in improving sexual and reproductive health, with maternal mortality declining by more than 70 per cent, from 53 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 15 per 100,000 live births in 2023. The contraceptive prevalence rate was estimated at more than 70 per cent for women aged 15-49 years in 2024. Despite these successes, there is a need to ensure sustained access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health information and services, particularly for young people and populations in vulnerable situations, such as persons with disabilities. Strengthening the quality of fertility care and sustaining a full range of

¹ World Bank Open Data: Life expectancy at birth, total (years).

² World Bank Databank: Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85 a day (2017 PPP) (% of population).

³ China Statistical Yearbook 2023: Tables 2-7.

⁴ National Bureau of Statistics (https://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/zxfb/202501/t20250117_1958325.html).

⁵ United Nations Population Division Data Portal: Population by age and sex.

⁶ National Bureau of Statistics (<https://data.stats.gov.cn/easyquery.htm?zb=A0E01>).

⁷ United Nations World Fertility Report, 2024.

⁸ [Statistical Bulletin on the Development of Health Care in 2023](#).

contraceptive choices can support women and couples to plan better their families, reduce unintended pregnancies and achieve desired fertility.

7. Platforms to empower youth and promote intergenerational solidarity can be critical to building the leadership and capacities of young women and men and strengthening their engagement in shaping development solutions through a life course approach. Age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education, which is recognized in the 2020 Law on the Protection of Minors and the National Programme for Child Development (2021-2030), is also essential to building awareness, knowledge and the life skills of adolescents and youth on sexual and reproductive health and rights, to enable them to make informed decisions, protect their health and encourage healthy relationships.

8. Noteworthy progress has been made in advancing gender equality, closing gaps in educational attainment and maintaining one of the highest female labour force participation rates globally, with women making up 43 per cent of the employed population.⁹ China has committed to gender equality as a fundamental State policy, and has advanced national action plans for the all-round development of women as well as strengthening protections against domestic violence. However, disparities remain, and women carry a higher burden of care and household responsibilities. Data from national time-use surveys indicate that women spent 1.9 times more time than men on unpaid domestic and care work in 2024.¹⁰ Continuing to strengthen social services and care for older persons and children and advancing supportive environments is essential to reducing the burdens of care and other barriers that limit women, couples and young people from achieving their desired family size.

9. The 2016 Anti-Domestic Violence Law and other legal and policy reforms have contributed to a reduction in domestic violence in China. Gender-based violence remains a challenge, however, and technology facilitated gender-based violence is also becoming a growing concern, mirroring global trends. The 2016 Law provides a comprehensive framework for addressing domestic violence, with opportunities for further strengthening awareness and implementation of the Law. There are also opportunities to strengthen the protection of groups in vulnerable situations in disaster preparedness and relief, including by addressing needs related to sexual and reproductive health and the protection of women and girls.

10. China is an active participant in South-South and global cooperation; the country is committed to promoting South-South collaboration to advance achievement of the SDGs, working with the United Nations and other partners. The Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund under the Global Development Initiative, has committed \$4 billion since 2015 to expand multilateral cooperation in global development. This has included initiatives to advance the achievement of the SDGs in more than 60 countries, in partnership with over 20 United Nation agencies and other international organizations.

11. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026-2030 for China focuses on four outcomes: (a) by 2030, more people benefit from high-quality, affordable, inclusive and climate-resilient social services and social protection across the life course, with improved well-being, leaving no one behind; (b) by 2030, China's transition to a high-quality and inclusive economic development model, characterized by innovation, delivers a more balanced sustainable development between rural and urban areas, shared prosperity, decent work and equitable opportunities for all; (c) by 2030, all people benefit from China's accelerated green transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, inclusive and gender-responsive development and sustainable management of the environment, natural resources and biodiversity; and (d) by 2030, China strengthens its international development cooperation contributions and partnerships towards SDG attainment, in line with international norms and standards, with an emphasis on leaving no one and no country behind, and gender equality.

12. Analysis during the development of the UNSDCF identified a number of groups who are more at risk of being left behind in China. These include people living in remote regions, persons with disabilities and the growing elderly population, among others. The new country programme

⁹ The State Council (https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-12/21/content_5663667.html).

¹⁰ Third China Time Use Survey (2024) (https://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/zxfb/202410/t20241031_1957215.html).

will draw on the comparative advantage of UNFPA to advance evidence-based policy and advocacy on population dynamics and sexual and reproductive health and rights. In partnership with United Nations agencies, UNFPA will contribute directly to the following UNSDCF outcomes: (a) people and (d) partnerships, with a particular focus on equity and leaving no one behind, while contributing to the other outcomes by addressing the links between prosperity, the planet, population dynamics, and sexual and reproductive health and rights.

13. Recognizing China's status as an upper-middle-income country and given its transition towards becoming a high-income country, the country programme is designed with a gradual exit strategy from its current form, laying the foundations for a future revised typology geared towards promoting sexual and reproductive health and population development through policy, advocacy and partnership engagement. It is strategic and focused, providing upstream policy support to address the unfinished SDG agenda.

14. In close collaboration with the Government of China, UNFPA will continue to shift its engagement from direct implementation of programmes towards policy support and advocacy. This strategic approach will contribute to advancing the national development goals, achievement of the ICPD Programme of Action and UNSDCF, 2026-2030 results.

15. The design of the new country programme is informed by achievements during the previous country programme cycle (2021-2025) and an evaluation of its results. Key contributions under the current country programme include: (a) advancing an evidence-based life-course approach to respond to population dynamics, including integration in national plans, policies and strategies; (b) facilitating youth empowerment platforms and advocacy for age-appropriate sexuality education and youth-friendly health services, contributing to policies and strategies on youth development; (c) supporting the implementation of reproductive health promotion actions; (d) strengthened multisectoral response to domestic violence; (e) improved access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health and rights information and services for populations in vulnerable situations and young people with disabilities; and (f) strengthened South-South cooperation to achieve the ICPD agenda.

16. Lessons learned from the previous programme underscore the need to: (a) continue advocacy for an increased focus on 'leaving no one behind' and reaching those left furthest behind; (b) advance joint United Nations policy engagement, advocacy and support on critical issues, including gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights; comprehensive sexuality education; access to services for populations in vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities; social norm change; and population development; (c) increase technical support for population and development issues, particularly ageing and low fertility; (d) broaden partnerships with the private sector to benefit from knowledge sharing, innovative solutions and resources; and (e) strengthen further the UNFPA South-South and triangular cooperation strategy, building on progress under the current country programme.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The new country programme responds to China's vision of transitioning from high-speed growth to high-quality, people-centred development, in line with the 15th Five Year Plan, 2026-2030 and the National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

18. The programme is informed by consultations with the Government, civil society, United Nations agencies and other key stakeholders. It is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and derives from the UNSDCF, 2026-2030. It aims to advance the achievement of the ICPD Programme of Action, the national ICPD commitments and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

19. The programme envisions to build population resilience and support universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights by reducing inequalities and reaching those left furthest behind as well as populations in vulnerable situations. It will have a strategic and focused approach to promoting integrated evidence-based, people-centred and gender-responsive policies and programmes, and to better understanding and addressing interconnections between ageing, low-fertility, sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality and youth empowerment.

This approach will contribute to leaving no one behind, as well as effectively responding to emerging challenges for long-term results and sustaining successes.

20. The programme will facilitate South-South and global cooperation to support exchange of relevant knowledge, experience, best practices and learning, to accelerate achievement of the SDGs in China and in partner countries. This will include leveraging UNFPA global and regional networks and platforms to strengthen global partnerships for the SDGs.

21. The programme will be implemented at the national level and promote exchanges of knowledge, learning and experiences at the subnational level to catalyse effective policy responses to address the unfinished ICPD agenda in China. UNFPA will advance high-level policy dialogue, policy advisory and technical assistance and evidence generation; and will support the facilitation of multi-stakeholder partnerships and platforms on key aspects of the ICPD agenda, including ageing, low fertility and the quality of sexual and reproductive health services, with a focus on women and young people.

22. Partnerships with the Government, civil society, private-sector institutions and academia will be strengthened to advance integrated, life-course and intergenerational approaches, to meet national and global ICPD commitments and support the development and implementation of laws, policies and strategies to promote healthy and productive ageing and advance sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender equality. In line with national laws and regulations, resource mobilization efforts will be strengthened to support programme efforts and diversify funding, including through partnerships with the private sector and philanthropy, and by advocating with the Government for increased domestic financing.

23. UNFPA will collaborate closely with United Nations organizations in implementing the country programme, including UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women and the World Health Organization (WHO), promoting synergies and efficiencies to deepen results and prioritize populations in vulnerable situations, including through joint programming. The programme will focus on reducing inequalities in access to high-quality public services and programmes for the populations in vulnerable situations, particularly unmarried young people, persons with disabilities and groups at risk of being left behind.

24. The country programme will deliver three outputs that are aligned to the UNSDCF. The programme will prioritize a set of strategic interventions under each output to achieve the intended results and contribute to the UNSDCF outcomes.

A. Output 1. The Government and other partners demonstrate enhanced capacities to manage the impact of the demographic transition, improving the well-being of all people, for high-quality development.

25. This output, aligned with UNSDCF output 1.4, aims to contribute to enhancing national capacity to develop and implement policies and strategies that are responsive to the needs of older persons, strengthening responses to low fertility that address interlinkages with gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights, and enhancing the generation and use of population data and evidence to inform national planning and implementation of ICPD and SDG commitments.

26. The programme will: (a) provide technical support for the development and review of policies and guidelines on ageing, and assessment of its economic and social impacts and opportunities for the “silver economy,”¹¹ including through the National Transfer Accounts methodology; (b) conduct analysis of emerging evidence from low-fertility policies that are being implemented across provinces and promote cross-provincial and cross-country learning and sharing of good practices; (c) provide advisory support for the generation of population data and surveys and the collection and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data; (d) study the interactive relationship between population change and economic and social development; (e) conduct analysis of the impact of mega-trends, such as climate change, on sexual and

¹¹ The “silver economy” refers to the growing economic sector focused on the needs and spending of older adults, often defined as those over the age of 50 or 60. It recognizes the significant purchasing power and diverse needs of this demographic, which are often different from those of younger consumers. This includes areas like healthcare, senior living, leisure travel and technology specifically designed to support ageing well.

reproductive health and population dynamics; (f) facilitate platforms to promote intergenerational solidarity and inform social policies affecting elderly persons and young people; and (g) engage with the private sector to foster innovative solutions and technologies to bridge the digital divide and enhance elderly care.

B. Output 2. The Government and other partners demonstrate enhanced capacity to design and implement gender-responsive, evidence-based policies, programmes and services that promote sexual and reproductive health and gender equality, strengthen social inclusion for all, and respond to gender-based violence.

27. This output, aligned with UNSDCF outputs 1.1 and 1.5, aims to contribute to enhancing access to and delivery of high-quality people-centred sexual and reproductive health services, improve the sexual and reproductive health and rights awareness, knowledge and life skills of young people and groups in vulnerable situations, and contribute to strengthening capacity to implement national laws, policies and programmes to address gender-based violence and gender-biased sex selection.

28. The programme will: (a) provide technical advice and document good practices to inform policies and guidelines for high-quality voluntary family planning services, including on expanding contraceptive choice and method mix; (b) provide advisory support for scaling up comprehensive sexuality education to improve the awareness, knowledge and life-skills of young people to make healthy choices; (c) provide technical advice on the implementation of family-friendly policies and national laws and policies on preventing and responding to domestic violence and in addressing gender-biased sex selection in priority provinces; (d) engage with youth networks and organizations of persons with disabilities to build their leadership skills and capacity to inform policies and programmes; (e) provide technical support to strengthen the integration of sexual and reproductive health and protection of women and girls in disaster preparedness and response; and (f) engage with the private sector to develop innovative solutions to generate evidence and increase access to information and knowledge on sexual and reproductive health and rights for young people and vulnerable groups.

C. Output 3. The Government and other institutions in China demonstrate enhanced capacities to develop and deliver demand-driven South-South and triangular humanitarian and development cooperation, as well as global public goods, in line with international standards.

29. This output, aligned with UNSDCF output 4.1, aims to contribute to enhanced capacities to develop and deliver demand-driven and gender-responsive South-South and global cooperation initiatives for the advancement of the ICPD agenda and the SDGs in China and in partner countries, including through SDG-aligned business practices.

30. The programme will: (a) facilitate cross-country exchanges and sharing of experiences and best practices to address development priorities in China, including in relation to population dynamics and gender-biased sex selection; (b) provide technical support to enhance the development and delivery of South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives to advance universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights and strengthen access to essential supply needs in partner countries; and (c) engage with the private sector to promote business practices aligned with the SDGs.

III. Programme and risk management

31. The country programme will be jointly managed by UNFPA and the Government of China, through the Ministry of Commerce as the coordinating entity. The programme will be implemented in collaboration with key sectoral ministries, agencies and organizations, including the National Health Commission; the National Development and Reform Commission; the Ministry of Civil Affairs; the National Bureau of Statistics of China; the China National Committee on Ageing; the China International Development Cooperation Agency; the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges; the All China Women's Federation;

the All China Youth Federation; the China Disabled Persons Federation; the China Family Planning Association; the Office of China National Working Commission on Ageing; the National Disaster Reduction Centre of China, and other partners.

32. The programme will be managed in accordance with UNFPA guidelines and procedures; it will be planned, monitored and evaluated by applying results-based management and accountability frameworks. UNFPA will actively contribute to United Nations results groups and theme groups to support effective planning, coordination, implementation and reporting on the UNSDCF, with a focus on population dynamics, gender, youth and disability inclusion. UNFPA will also actively participate in the joint UNSDCF Steering Committee, co-chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Commerce.

33. The country programme will leverage complementarities and synergies with United Nations organizations and support joint programmes, in line with the ‘delivering as one’ approach, to achieve the collective UNSDCF results. This will include joint initiatives with UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women, among other agencies. The programme will facilitate engagement with women-led, youth-led and disability-led networks, as well as the private sector and academic institutions, to support the achievement of outcomes.

34. UNFPA will mobilize private-sector and other resources to support programme efforts, in consultation with the Government and in line with national laws and regulations. South-South and global cooperation will be promoted to strengthen knowledge exchange and learning from best practices, to support the achievement of outcomes and progress on the SDGs in China and in partner countries. The programme will facilitate technical exchanges between Chinese national institutions and counterparts in partner countries to address specific knowledge and capacity gaps. In line with relevant United Nations rules and regulations, UNFPA will leverage resources in China to help address global programmatic and humanitarian essential supply needs for sexual and reproductive health. UNFPA will collaborate with Chinese and global partners to advance research, development and equitable access to affordable high-quality supplies globally. An overarching communications strategy will be developed to support the programme goals.

35. UNFPA will regularly evaluate potential risks to the programme and implement a risk mitigation plan. Potential risks could include: (a) a global economic downturn, impacting funding for the programme; (b) outbreaks of epidemics, disrupting the achievement of programme outcomes; and (c) weakening global commitments to gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights. To mitigate these risks, UNFPA will enhance partnerships, diversify funding and support joint initiatives across the United Nations country team.

36. UNFPA will realign internal capacities and skills to match the evolving needs of China as it transitions to becoming a high-income country, ensuring an appropriate mix of skills for effective programme management. The country office will also leverage expertise from UNFPA headquarters and regional offices and United Nations system, as well as national and international technical specialists, to implement the programme. Funds will also be reprogrammed to respond to emerging issues.

37. This country programme document outlines the contributions of UNFPA to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountability of managers at the country, regional, and headquarter levels with respect to this country programme is prescribed in the UNFPA programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. A monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed for the country programme, in line with UNFPA policies and procedures, results-based management principles and standards, and UNSDCF guidance. The Ministry of Commerce and UNFPA will oversee regular monitoring and review of the programme to track results, enhance learning and ensure accountability for the implemented resources. This approach will include annual programme review meetings to assess progress and contributions to outcome results and national development priorities, based on data from the national statistical system.

39. Results-based management will be applied to the monitoring and evaluation of the programme, using a well-defined results framework and incorporating learning to ensure high-quality evidence-based technical and policy advisory support. A costed monitoring and evaluation implementation plan, with measurement tools, will be developed and implemented to systematically obtain data on outcome and output indicators.

40. The monitoring and evaluation plan will include annual and midterm reviews and progress reports, thematic and programmatic reviews, periodic financial performance reviews, risk assessments and mitigation actions, and knowledge management initiatives. An evaluation will be conducted at the end of the programme to review progress and results and ensure accountability. UNFPA will also actively participate in the joint planning, programming, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDCF, including through its role as a member of the United Nations monitoring and evaluation task team.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR CHINA (2026-2030)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: High-quality people-centred development and shared prosperity				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 1. By 2030, more people benefit from high-quality, affordable, inclusive and climate-resilient social services and social protection across the life course, with improved well-being, leaving no one behind.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S): 1. By 2025, the reduction in the unmet need for family planning has accelerated. 2. By 2025, the reduction in gender-based violence and harmful practices has accelerated.				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<p><u>UNSDCF outcome indicator(s):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy life expectancy, disaggregated by gender <i>Baseline: 68.7 years (2016); Target: To be determined (TBD)</i> • Universal health coverage <i>Baseline: 81% (2021); Target: TBD</i> • Adequacy of social protection (social insurance and social assistance) benefits <i>Baseline: Pension: 8.0% (2023); Target: TBD</i> • Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, disaggregated by sex <i>Baseline: 7.8% (men), 14.5% (women) (2024); Target: TBD</i> • Percentage of women who have experienced physical and emotional violence by their spouse during their marriage <i>Baseline: 8.6% (2020); Target: TBD (2030)</i> 	<p><u>Output 1.</u> The Government and other partners demonstrate enhanced capacities to manage the impact of the demographic transition, improving the well-being of all people, for high-quality development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies on ageing and low fertility that are developed or strengthened with UNFPA support <i>Baseline: 7 (2025); Target: 12 (2030)</i> • Number of surveys conducted and utilized to address population dynamics with UNFPA support <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 2 (2030)</i> • Number of national and subnational platforms to promote intergenerational dialogue and collaboration on policy responses to ageing and low fertility <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 4 (2030)</i> 	<p>National Health Commission; National Development and Reform Commission; Ministry of Civil Affairs; National Bureau of Statistics; other relevant government institutions; United Nations agencies; academic and research institutions; social organizations</p>	<p>\$10.5 million (\$5.5 million from regular resources and \$5.0 million from other resources)</p>
	<p><u>Output 2.</u> The Government and other partners demonstrate enhanced capacity to design and implement gender-responsive evidence-based policies, programmes and services that promote sexual and reproductive health and gender equality, strengthen social inclusion for all, and respond to gender-based violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national guidelines developed or strengthened with UNFPA support to address gender-based violence and protection of women and girls, including in emergencies <i>Baseline: 1 (2025); Target: 4 (2030)</i> • Number of national guidelines developed or revised to increase the quality of SRH services <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 2 (2030)</i> • Number of provinces that have institutionalized sexuality education, in line with international standards <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 2 (2030)</i> • Number of national and subnational youth partnerships, platforms or networks initiated, supported or strengthened that enable youth participation and leadership in policy dialogue and programming on SRH and GBV <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 3 (2030)</i> 	<p>National Health Commission; All-China Women's Federation; All China Youth Federation; China Family Planning Association; China Disabled Persons Federation; National Disaster Reduction Centre of China; other relevant government institutions; United Nations agencies; academic and research institutions; social organizations</p>	<p>\$8.0 million (\$4.0 million from regular resources and \$4.0 million from other resources)</p>
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Partnerships to accelerate sustainable development				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 4. By 2030, China strengthens its international development cooperation contributions and partnerships towards SDG attainment, in line with international norms and standards, with an emphasis on leaving no one and no country behind, and gender equality.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S): 1. By 2025, the reduction of preventable maternal deaths has accelerated.				

UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<p><u>UNSDCF outcome indicator(s):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people, including women, benefiting from China's Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund projects <i>Baseline: 30 million (2024 cumulative)</i> <i>Target: TBD</i> 	<p><u>Output 3.</u> The Government and other institutions in China demonstrate enhanced capacities to develop and deliver demand-driven, South-South and triangular humanitarian and development cooperation, as well as global public goods, in line with international standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of South-South and global cooperation projects designed with UNFPA support that contribute to attainment of the ICPD agenda and the SDGs in China and other countries <i>Baseline: 11 (2025); Target: 26 (2030)</i> Number of partnerships established with the private sector to promote South-South cooperation for the ICPD agenda <i>Baseline: 2 (2025); Target: 9 (2030)</i> 	<p>China International Development Cooperation Agency; Ministry of Commerce; China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges; other relevant government institutions; United Nations agencies; academic and research institutions; social organizations; private-sector entities.</p>	<p>\$15.1 million (\$0.6 million from regular resources and \$14.5 million from other resources)</p>