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Update on the context and situation of children

China is home to the world's second-largest child population, with 271 million children aged 0-17 years, including 147 million boys and 124 million girls (2015). The situation of China's children has improved markedly over the past decades. Yet this progress, both in economic and social development terms, goes hand-in-hand with disparities and inequities. For example, the under-five mortality rate was twice as high in rural areas (2016); gender inequities and norms favouring boys persist as evidenced by a skewed sex ratio at birth (112 males to 100 female births) with 32 million fewer females; and an estimated 103 million children are affected by migration, of whom 69 million are children left behind by one or both migrating parents (2015). Children left behind are often unable to obtain adequate care, negatively impacting their physical and psychosocial development and well-being and putting them at risk of abuse and neglect. Other challenges include adequately supporting the five million children with disabilities, the public health impact of air pollution, and the emerging issue of child online protection. Efforts are needed to address these disparities and vulnerabilities and ensure all children develop to their full potential.

China did continue to invest in social development, despite a slowdown in economic growth. GDP in 2018 was 6.6 per cent, slightly lower than 6.9 per cent in 2017; yet expenditure in health, education and social security collectively accounted for 8.3 per cent of GDP, comparable with 2016 and 2017.

Government of China's (GoC) commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is crucial for children in China and across the globe. The country's expanding influence in other developing countries through the Belt and Road Initiative and its focus on South-South cooperation signifies that China could be a driving force in achieving the SDGs in other developing countries. This also creates an opportunity for China to learn from the successes of other countries.

For SDG 1, China demonstrated high-level political commitment to eradicate extreme poverty by 2020. To achieve this, the *dibao* (minimum subsistence allowance) programme continues to play an important role in social protection, covering 6.8 million children in 2018. Poverty disproportionately affects China's children with the poverty rate being higher among rural children (2.2 per cent, or 4.5 million, 2018). No official estimates for urban poverty are publicly available, and while SDG 1 obliges countries to measure multi-dimensional poverty - this is currently lacking in China.

Children are faced with the triple burden of undernutrition, micronutrients deficiency and overweight, posing challenges for achieving SDG 2. With rapid socio-economic development and targeted government interventions, the prevalence of underweight (low weight-for-age) and wasting (low weight-for-height) dropped dramatically. However, prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) and anaemia remain problematic, especially in poor rural areas. GoC has thus initiated national scale-up of the Ying Yang Bao (YYB) programme to all 832 poverty counties. Child and adolescent overweight and obesity rates have grown rapidly in both urban and rural areas, particularly among boys, with over 15 million obese children (age 2-19) estimated by the Global Burden of Disease Report (2015).

Strides made in improving maternal and child health (MCH) contributed to SDG 3. Rates of maternal mortality, under-five mortality and neonatal mortality dropped to 18.3 per 100,000 live births, 8.4 per thousand live births and 3.9 per thousand live births, respectively (2018). Coverage of MCH services also increased steadily. The focus now is to address barriers to service access, improve quality and focus on the health status of women and children in the western region, poor areas and among migrant populations.

China achieved universal access to primary education and essentially eliminated gender differences at all levels of education. Yet disparities in access and quality constrained progress against SDG 4. Twenty per cent of migrant children in nine-year compulsory education only have the option to study in often poor-quality private schools. Only half of the children with disabilities are studying in mainstream schools (2018). The gross enrolment ratio in senior secondary education is still much lower than compulsory education, with prominent urban-rural and inter-provincial differences. GoC has put forth efforts to provide universal and quality access to senior secondary and pre-primary education, and to ensure in-school and out-of-school adolescents acquire important skills for life and work.

Significant achievements in improving basic water supply and sanitation have been realized. However, China still has 215 million people without access to basic sanitation, including one million people who practised open defecation (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2017). The Toilet Revolution, promoted by President Xi Jinping to improve sanitation in rural areas, continued to drive progress against SDG 6.

There is a lack of nationally-representative data on child protection, significantly hindering the monitoring of SDG 16. Efforts are underway by GoC and UNICEF to generate internationally-comparable data on violence against children, although this is currently only limited to availability of data for one province.

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China is prone to natural disasters like floods, typhoons and earthquakes. GoC has developed national capacity for emergency preparedness and response, with monitoring systems in place and timely dispatch of supplies to affected areas. This has helped reduce fatalities, although varying capacities exist at the sub-national level.

Achieving China's ambitious 2020 poverty alleviation goal was the top priority across sectors. GoC also began drafting the *National Plan of Action for Children (2021–2030)* and the *14th Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (2021–2025)*. UNICEF engagement is underway to inform government discussions and incorporate a child rights perspective. Development and/or revision of policies and legislation also shaped the enabling environment for UNICEF's programmes, with key opportunities leveraged to enhance the focus on children's rights.

Lastly, the restructuring of government functions in 2019 allowed UNICEF to enhance partnerships with new entities. Significantly, the establishment of the Department of Child Welfare under the Ministry of Civil Affairs was a critical step towards having one coordination authority, which is necessary to build an integrated child protection system. Moreover, UNICEF's new partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs will facilitate the implementation of sanitation demonstration pilots in rural areas.

Major contributions and drivers of results

This year marked the 40th anniversary of the partnership between the Government of China and UNICEF. Efforts continued to improve the lives of vulnerable children, with a focus on reducing urban-rural, regional and gender disparities. Applying the 'pilots to policy, to results at scale' business model, UNICEF tested new approaches in demonstration counties, gathered evidence to inform policy shifts and scale-up, strengthened equitable and quality service delivery, expanded skills and capacities of service providers, and improved data quality and evidence-based decision making in health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, child protection and social policy.

UNICEF has the largest footprint on the ground amongst all the UN Organisations in China, working in 252 sites across 30 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, particularly in remote, rural, and inland communities. The summary of major results for children and women achieved in 2019 are presented below.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

UNICEF strived to strengthen the enabling environment for the survival, development and well-being of pregnant women, children and adolescents in China. Significantly, UNICEF supported the National Health Commission (NHC) in the drafting of the *National Plan of Action for Children (2021–2030)* and the *National Action Plan on Childhood Obesity Control (2020–2030)*; successfully advocated for the inclusion of hepatitis B treatment in the *National Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission Guidelines*; supported the standardization of early childhood development (ECD) interventions in primary health care settings; and provided technical assistance to the development of national guidelines for rural sanitation.

To increase access to and uptake of quality health information and high-impact child survival and development interventions, the UNICEF-supported Healthy Family App (HFA) has been launched in six pilot provinces thus far. This allows caregivers and health professionals to access essential information on health and ECD services through a mobile phone application. The total number of users registered has reached 316,601, including pregnant women and caregivers across the pilot areas. In an effort to improve service delivery and evidence-based decision making, UNICEF also supported NHC to integrate and streamline information systems relevant to MCH in nine provinces, covering 65,475 health facilities across all tiers of the health system. Specifically, data analysis and information sharing were enhanced through the development of guidelines for dashboard management, as well as finalization of indicators, norms, and datasets construction.

UNICEF contributed to raising the profile of adolescent mental health – both through the promotion of awareness and increasing access to services. A comprehensive adolescent mental health service package piloted in 14 counties helped improve adolescents' awareness of mental health issues and encouraged them to access mental health services. More than 1,400 adolescents in pilot sites sought mental health counselling services through health facilities, and around 17,000 adolescents benefited from in-school services. An estimated 310,000 adolescents used the online counselling services via a government hotline, a website, Weibo and WeChat. UNICEF is also supporting the drafting of the National Adolescent Health Strategy by investing in a National Health Services Survey, and through consultations, including with adolescents.

To improve child nutrition, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the scale-up of the YYB programme to all 832 poverty counties. This national programme focuses on improving the diet and feeding practices for children aged 6–23 months with the use of fortified supplementary food, YYB. In 2019, UNICEF built the capacities of health workers to deliver services and conduct quality assurance, facilitated the establishment of a monitoring system and regular results reporting. The launch of the Integrated Nutrition and WASH project in eight counties of Qinghai Province complemented China's Toilet Revolution

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initiative and aims to establish a model of replicable and sustainable integrated nutrition and WASH interventions to reduce maternal and infant mortality and child malnutrition.

To bolster innovations in WASH and strengthen public-private partnerships, an Inter-Regional Sanitation Learning Event was held together with the 5th China Toilet Revolution Innovation Expo in Shanghai. Participants from 17 countries interacted with 60 companies that showcased their products, technologies and innovations. Following this, representatives from India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Mongolia expressed interest in exploring opportunities to cooperate with companies in China and adapting new technologies to strengthen their sanitation programmes

The WASH in Schools programme was expanded to 70 primary schools of seven counties in three provinces. Latrine construction was completed in 46 schools with support from UNICEF and GoC, benefiting 27,913 school children in total, with 13,321 girls who can now access gender-sensitive toilets with lockable doors that offer privacy and enable girls to adequately manage their menstrual hygiene. Water-saving toilets and handwashing facilities were designed to facilitate access and use by children, including children with disabilities and are being expanded beyond UNICEF-supported pilot schools in Chongqing and Yunnan using government resources.

Education

UNICEF continued to support improving the quality and equity of early childhood education (ECE). In collaboration with MoE, UNICEF provided technical inputs to key national guidelines, policies and laws, including the drafting of the *Early Childhood Care and Education Law* and the *National Kindergarten Teacher Training Guidelines*. Working closely with the Department of Basic Education, UNICEF supported ECE demonstration pilots in Shanghai Municipality, Xinjiang and Guangxi Autonomous Regions, and Guizhou and Shandong Provinces to devise and operationalize teacher training strategies and materials to improve service quality. Collectively, 48,916 children aged 3-6 (22,411 girls and 26,505 boys) benefited in urban and rural areas.

The refinement of the child-friendly school model continued, including policy advocacy and model testing in eight pilot counties to strengthen teaching practices and learning in Mathematics, Mandarin Chinese, English and Physical Education. The successes of the UNICEF-supported Child-Friendly School programme prompted MoE to integrate key child-friendly concepts into the *Opinion on Strengthening and Improving Teaching Research in Basic Education* in 2019.

To promote social and emotional learning (SEL), 6,000 teachers have improved their knowledge and skills to build students' social and emotional competencies through UNICEF's collaboration with MoE, benefiting 112,000 students across 224 primary schools of five counties in Chongqing Municipality, Guangxi Autonomous Region, and Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces. Importantly, MoE agreed to build the capacity of university teacher support centres to integrate SEL into pre-service teacher training through UNICEF's collaboration with the National Education Administrators College.

The inclusion of 21st century skills in the curriculum and teacher training resources for vocational education in formal and non-formal settings was also supported. In partnership with the China Association of Science and Technology, the testing and promotion of flexible learning continued in schools and communities in 28 counties of 13 provinces using eight modules on 21st century skills. In pilot sites, 145 local teachers (64 men, 81 women) have improved their understanding of teaching methods to support 21st century skills development, while 11,319 adolescents (4,845 boys, 6,474 girls) improved their skills through 387 activities in schools, youth centres and communities. To strengthen adolescent participation, a teacher training manual and student handbook were developed, and a total of 30,255 adolescents (16,301 boys, 13,954 girls) in 47 schools in Shanghai participated in a campaign through which they gained practical experience of developing and implementing projects that address SDG challenges.

Child Protection

To strengthen an enabling environment that safeguards children from violence and exploitation, establish an equitable and integrated child protection system, and highlight a child rights perspective - UNICEF provided technical inputs to key policies, including the revision of the *Law on the Protection of Minors* and release of the *Opinions on Further Improving the Services System for Rural Left-behind Children and Vulnerable Children*. Significantly, UNICEF's continuous advocacy on formally recognizing the functions of social workers led the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) to include the development of legislation on social work as a priority going forward.

Building on the results of the UNICEF-supported Barefoot Social Worker (BFSW) model in the previous programme cycle, UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the model in 120 villages of five provinces, benefiting over 130,000 children. BFSWs create a bridge between children and families and the various agencies providing services to children, including assistance with household registration, access to social assistance, and referral for child protection services. Simultaneously, UNICEF provided technical support to MCA to ensure that the ongoing national scale-up of township-level Child Welfare Supervisors and village-level 'BFSW-like' Child Directors translates into improved community-level child

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protection and welfare services across the country. To date, 45,000 townships have Child Welfare Supervisors and 620,000 villages have appointed Child Directors. Technical support was also provided to improve the training system for supervisors and directors, including two demonstration training workshops organized by MCA for 3,000 Child Supervisors and Child Directors.

To support quality replication of the Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) model, UNICEF, the National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW), and the University of China Academy of Social Sciences supported the full operation of five Technical Support Hubs (TSH) in Chongqing Municipality, Guangxi Autonomous Region, and Hunan, Shaanxi and Sichuan Provinces. The TSH provided quality assurance, monitoring and capacity development of 126 CFS to improve the quality and coverage of integrated community-based services, which included play, ECD, parenting education, psychosocial support and referral services. The TSH also served as provincial think tanks for strengthening research, policy advocacy and resource mobilization. In December, NWCCW organized a national conference to share the TSH project experiences and promote the model to leaders from all other provinces.

UNICEF continued to work with the public and private sectors to advocate for stronger child protection online. For example, at the invitation of the Cyberspace Administration of China, UNICEF co-hosted a sub-forum on child online protection at the World Internet Conference in Wuzhen during which UNICEF Deputy Executive Director and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children highlighted the need for a child rights perspective on the Internet governance agenda while influential Chinese Internet companies shared their practices on online protection for children.

UNICEF continued to support the All-China Women's Federation in piloting a multi-sectoral community-based child protection model for delivering preventative and protective services for children in six selected counties in Guangxi, Guizhou and Yunnan. The model improved the awareness of police officers, teachers, health workers, as well as township and village leaders on child protection. All pilot counties also developed guidelines on the implementation of the *Family Violence Law* and scaled up relevant parenting education.

UNICEF supported China CDC to conduct a provincial Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) in Zhejiang Province as the first step towards a national VACS that could generate authoritative national-level data on violence against children. With a sample size of more than 5,800 participants and a response rate of 85 per cent, the VACS provided provincially-representative data on the incidence and prevalence of all forms of violence. The report is expected to be completed in 2020.

Social Policy

UNICEF's most significant contributions to improve social policy for children and their families occurred during the GoC's wrap-up of the 13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development and the preparations for the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) in the field of child poverty, social assistance and provision of basic and non-basic public services.

To further influence the thinking on child poverty and welfare, UNICEF used evidence generation in Asia, Latin America, Oceania, Europe, Africa, coupled with an analysis on the impact of China's economic and social development on child poverty reduction. This increased the knowledge on the different pathways to reduce child poverty of the Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP) of the State Council and the International Poverty Reduction Center of China. To support MCA with the social assistance system reform, UNICEF shared relevant international approaches to policy framing and codification to inform China's first-ever Social Assistance Act. High-level international dialogue with senior officials from the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and country representatives from Belarus, Denmark and Sweden increased China's commitments to essential social services for children including in early childhood care services for children aged 0-3 years old and child-friendly urbanization.

UNICEF contributed to the policy evidence base and discussions on financial subsidies for rural poor migrant children to access education; models for early childhood care to establish the foundation for a policy framework; standardization of basic public services to bridge the urban-rural divide and the disparities across regions and population groups; addressing financial inequities in the provision of healthcare and social protection services. The implementation of basic public services at the national level was informed, with a focus on the establishment of an integrated policy feedback loop for quality assurance and the development of key indicators and the assessment framework.

UNICEF contributed to improving the planning, governance and financing of existing services, including child welfare, pre-school education, healthcare, and social assistance. Strategic advice was provided to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) on improving budget planning and implementation for child welfare services. The evidence base on the extent to which different levels and modalities of the equalization subsidies could address child development outcome gaps between urban and rural areas, particularly in teaching quality and operational improvement of the kindergarten environment was strengthened. A proposed model for equalization of government fiscal transfers with regards to healthcare was also discussed. Lastly, UNICEF's joint analytical work with MoF informed the technical consultations of the ongoing reform of the

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social assistance system, particularly on how the public financial system for the *dibao* standard settings at the subnational level can be improved in terms of efficiency and sustainability.

South-South cooperation and partnerships

UNICEF's Executive Director participated in China's Second Belt and Road Forum, resulting in the signing of a Joint Declaration for 'Accelerating SDGs for Children through Shared Development in Belt and Road Initiative Countries' with the NDRC. The Joint Declaration was also mentioned in President Xi Jinping's speech advocating world leaders to invest in children and provides opportunities to identify and expand innovative partnerships for the Belt and Road Initiative.

UNICEF facilitated policy dialogue on child poverty at the Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in November, during which UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office and LGOP agreed to cooperate on increasing human capital in selected countries in Africa that are lagging behind in the achievement of the SDGs. The potential of this partnership to benefit vulnerable populations including children is promising.

Together with NHC, the establishment of a training hub on MCH focused on capacity building and experience sharing with other developing countries is being supported. When fully functional, the training hub and its online platform will contribute to the achievement of health-related SDG goals in other countries. Guidelines, training curriculum, certification criteria were drafted, and evaluation tools and an online platform were finalized. These products were tested during two trainings on MCH system strengthening delivered to officials from eight countries.

Through UNICEF China's advocacy, US\$5 million was secured from the China International Development Cooperation Agency's South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund to support vulnerable children in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe affected by Cyclone Idai. A US\$8 million implementation agreement for maternal, newborn and child health programmes in eight African countries was also signed, with concept notes for a further US\$14.6 million currently under review by GoC.

UNICEF also continued to strengthen its partnership with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and started working together on four WASH projects launched in 2019 in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

Cross-cutting areas

ECD: UNICEF, in partnership with the Center for International Knowledge Development, produced reports summarizing China's experience on ECD, compulsory education, and child health and nutrition in the last three decades. UNICEF also shared international evidence on various ECD models that informed NDRC's formulation of the national policy framework on early childhood care for children aged 0-3. An International Conference on ECD led to increased awareness and acceptance of the Nurturing Care Framework (NCF) jointly developed by WHO and UNICEF, and opportunities were identified for integration of the framework into the healthcare system in China. The conference also clarified the roles and responsibilities of NHC in the roll-out of NCF and paved the path for the implementation of nurturing care interventions on ECD. Leveraging pilot implementation and public advocacy opportunities, UNICEF highlighted the important role of fathers in the development of children aged 0-3, especially around Father's Day in June. UNICEF also supported the integration of ECD services into primary health care and developing a national counselling package for infant and young child feeding based global best practices. An independent evaluation of the UNICEF ECD programme in rural areas was also initiated with the objective to evaluate the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the current programme and serve as a reference for a national ECD model that can be implemented at scale.

Public advocacy: UNICEF-supported campaigns, events and evidence helped position the importance of children's rights as a key element of sustainable development in China. Integrated communication and advocacy campaigns helped strengthen public engagement, such as Every Child Alive, ECD, End Violence against Children and World Children's Day. UNICEF leveraged national media networks and partnerships with UNICEF ambassadors and supporters to raise the profile of UNICEF's work and priority issues for children. UNICEF's work also gained profile through the publication of *UNICEF in China and Beyond*, that provided an overview of UNICEF's work in China and a global perspective on major development areas relevant to children.

Evidence generation and SDG monitoring: Together with NWCCW and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), *Children in China: An Atlas of Social Indicators 2018* was published and widely used as an authoritative source of data on the status of children in China. UNICEF, UNFPA and NBS also jointly released several key publications, including *Women and Men in China: Facts and Figures 2019*, which highlighted valuable gender data and progress on achieving gender equality in the country, informing UNICEF's programme strategies for children and women. To support national SDG monitoring and produce internationally comparable data, technical inputs from UNICEF China and Headquarters informed the customization of the WASH module for SDG 6 monitoring. UNICEF China also engaged MoE and NBS on the ECD Index, being developed by UNICEF Headquarters, to contribute to global methodological development for monitoring SDG 4.2.1, and catalyse interest on ECD measurement and future customization and piloting of the tool in China.

Country Office Annual Report 2019

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Lessons Learned and Innovations

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Valuable lessons were learned in 2019 which will inform our future programme design, including the development of a new five-year country programme of cooperation with the Government of China. This includes both technical areas related to the current country programme in China (social work and Child-Friendly Cities), overarching areas such as evaluation, and leveraging China's global engagement and investments.

Although the government is increasing its commitment to the provision of social services and child protection for children and families, we are continuing to learn about the challenges and gaps that remain in planning, developing and supporting the social service workforce (SSWF) to deliver quality services. UNICEF continues working with MCA to strengthen the workforce, with a focus on: (a) a clearer SSWF structure at different levels that corresponds to context and demand; (b) setting up a professional qualification certification system for social work for children; and (c) improving monitoring and evaluation for the SSWF through setting up standards, indicators and a professional code of ethics and conduct.

A number of cities, most notably Shenzhen and Changsha, have proactively initiated their own efforts on becoming child-friendly in accordance with the Child-Friendly City Initiative (CFCI) framework, while seeking a formal partnership with UNICEF to become part of a global network of cities that have been recognised, or aspire to become child-friendly cities. For this to gain momentum, a national partner by way of a ministry-level governmental entity needs to be identified. UNICEF has and continues to invest considerable time and efforts in consulting with possible national-level partners, while also facilitating the Government's participation in international forums and exchanges focused on CFCI. UNICEF China has spent a few years planning for CFCI and made changes at the Mid-Term Review of the country programme to facilitate this, including staffing and management changes. However, in 2019, the central government issued a regulation on reducing certifying, appraising or ranking of cities to reduce the burden placed on cities by the national level. A lesson learned for UNICEF is that we need to be adaptable and creative in how we frame the urban agenda for children, and not be too narrowly-focused on only CFCI and better recognizing it as a useful entry point to a wider agenda.

UNICEF and the National Center for Chronic and Noncommunicable Disease Control and Prevention (NCNCD) under the China CDC used personal tablets to collect survey responses for a provincial Violence against Children Survey (VACS), which made this the first self-administered household VACS globally. Employing this innovation made it possible to further protect respondents' privacy, and improved quality control, response rate, the validity of the responses and data management, and lowered the financial costs. These are important lessons not just for the China country programme, but may have applicability to other countries.

The NWCCW-UNICEF joint evaluation on the CFS project was completed this year and recognized the success of the project in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, equity and gender equality, and sustainability for the welfare and protection of children and families, in particular through child participation and community empowerment. It also identified challenges of CFSs fully achieving their child protection functions in communities. The lack of a national level child protection system and coordination was also identified as a challenge. Recommendations have been proposed and discussed at a validation workshop with GoC. The validation workshop itself was identified as a good practice to engage government counterparts in all phases of the evaluation. And, the findings of the evaluation have informed discussions on the future approach of UNICEF's support to child protection and child welfare in the next programme cycle.

UNICEF's engagement in South-South cooperation and partnerships continued to grow in 2019 with staff onboarding and results being achieved, including the signing of a major implementation agreement with the government. The set-up of this function in UNICEF China has provided valuable lessons learned. For example, some policymakers and influencers in the Government of China need to know more about UNICEF and our value proposition for South-South cooperation. The time required to build a relationship with a new partner for supporting SDG attainment for children globally should not be underestimated. Negotiation of the implementation agreement and technical evaluation of project proposals submitted to the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund were lengthy. A lesson learned is that these negotiations and commitments for funding cannot be secured in short timeframes, and issues that initially seem straightforward can take many months of negotiation. Allocating sufficient time and resources to these areas is essential.

These key lessons have served to inform ongoing plans, as well as the development of the next five-year country programme. UNICEF also continues to play an active role within the UN system in China, ensuring that goals and targets set by the UN include those that aim to meet the needs of underserved children and women in China. And, that UNICEF through its assistance to the Government of China continues to work towards realising children's rights in China while strengthening our engagement with GoC to advance the SDGs for children in other developing countries.