

China

Update on the context and situation of children

The Seventh National Population Census indicated that China's child population aged 0-17 reached 298 million in 2020 (158 million boys and 139 million girls), accounting for 21.1 per cent of the total population. China has the world's second largest child population, but its share has gradually decreased over recent decades. In 2021, China accounted for 12.5 per cent of the world's child population, which is much lower than its share of the world's total population (18.0 per cent)*.

In response to the continued decline of the total fertility rate and an aging population, the Government of China (GoC) released the three-child policy in 2021, with urgent calls for supplementary policies and measures to support parents and their children. In 2022, 17 ministries including NHC** and NDRC issued the *Guiding Opinions on Further Improving and Implementing Active Fertility Supporting Measures*, with specific measures including affordable Early Childhood Care (ECC), maternity leave, and Family Friendly Workplaces (FFW), among others.

China's urbanization rate reached 64.7 per cent in 2021. To prioritize children's development in urbanization, the 14th Five Year Plan (FYP) has set targets to build 100 model Child Friendly Cities (CFC) across China. In 2022, the *Guideline on Building Child Friendly Spaces* was released by MOHURD, NDRC, and NWCCW to prioritize children's needs in the construction of public facilities and urban planning. This is the first sectoral guideline on CFC following NDRC's issuing of the *Guiding Opinion on Promoting CFC* in 2021.

China's rapid urbanization has been accompanied by internal migration. There has been growing concern over the living conditions and well-being of children affected by migration, including migrant children and children left behind.

China's reported GDP growth rate was 8.1 per cent in 2021 and is 3.0 per cent in 2022. With the relaxation of COVID-19 prevention and control measures, the economy may have more fiscal space for UNICEF to influence the GoC's investment in child development. Government expenditure in health, education, social security and employment collectively accounted for 7.9 per cent of GDP in 2021.

In 2022, the GoC launched the Global Development Initiative (GDI). This included rebranding the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF) to the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund (GDF). The fund aims to support developing countries to invest in the eight priority areas of the GDI and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

China announced the eradication of absolute poverty (equivalent to \$2.3 per person per day PPP) in early 2021. The GoC continued to pursue the Common Prosperity and Rural Revitalization strategies emphasized in the 14th FYP, with relevant action plans and policy measures issued in 2022. Social assistance system reform has been advanced to dynamically identify and monitor vulnerable populations and ensure they do not fall back into poverty.

China has made significant progress in child survival. Having achieved targets set in SDG 3, China's neonatal mortality rate (NMR) and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) have continuously declined, reaching 3.1 per thousand live births and 7.1 per thousand live births in 2021. Yet disparities between urban and rural areas still exist, with NMR and U5MR in rural areas 1.9 times and 2.1 times that of urban areas. With adjustments in fertility policies, increased age of first pregnancy and chronic diseases during pregnancy, particularly nutrition-related pregnancy complications, China has seen a

rising percentage of high-risk pregnancies and child deliveries as well as increased needs in maternal care, Early and Essential Newborn Care (EENC), and ECD. However, China faces challenges including insufficient investment in services, uneven service distribution, and a shortage of high-quality services. Additionally, about 45 million children are affected by childhood overweight and obesity, and the rates are increasing, posing challenges to the realization of SDG 2. Improvements to adolescent health, particularly health services and access to mental health care, are also urgently needed.

Although nine years of compulsory education with gender parity has seen successes in China, further improvements to equitable access and quality are still needed to achieve SDG 4. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) in pre-primary education stood at 88.1 per cent in 2021, which is still far from universal access. Limited resources are available to ensure both the affordability and quality of pre-primary education, especially for rural areas. In 2021, the GER in senior secondary education further increased to 91.4 per cent, but with persisting urban-rural and inter-provincial differences. A notable proportion of adolescents failed to transition from junior to senior secondary education. Consequently, many are unable to acquire transferrable skills through formal education to prepare for challenges in life and work. This is exacerbated by the limited availability of alternative learning pathways. However, in 2022 the revised *Vocational Education Law* was issued, which stipulated that vocational and general education play an equally important role.

In child protection, the legal framework reached further maturity with the amendment of *the Law on Protection of Minors* and the *Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency*, and the promulgation of *the Family Education Promotion Law*, providing a favourable environment for UNICEF to advocate for preventive and responsive child protection systems. The GoC is leading efforts to increase the number of social workers and achieve full coverage of social workstations by the end of 2025, in addition to strengthening child welfare and child protection services. Nevertheless, there are challenges in child protection including significant gaps in investment, persistent traditional norms, and unequal service capacity. The lack of representative data on Violence Against Children (VAC) hinders the monitoring of SDG 16. Online safety for children and adolescents has also been an emerging area of concern, with 16.6 per cent of children aged 6-17 reporting having experienced online violence (2021).

Prone to floods, typhoons and earthquakes, China ranks high among countries suffering losses from natural disasters. A 6.8 magnitude earthquake struck Luding County, Sichuan Province in 2022, affecting 548,000 people. The growing risk of extreme weather caused by climate change was also evident in 2022, with unprecedented high temperatures and severe droughts hitting the central and eastern parts of China.

Major contributions and drivers of results

Building on over 40 years of cooperation with the GoC, UNICEF continued working towards realizing the rights of vulnerable girls and boys as outlined in the Country Programme Document (2021-2025). In 2022, UNICEF worked with 25 implementing partners in 217 counties/districts across 31 provinces/autonomous regions/municipalities to achieve results for children.

Child Health and Development

UNICEF expanded the scale and scope of programmes to help children survive and thrive. With UNICEF's funding and technical assistance, NHC is scaling up the EENC programme across 13 provinces by strengthening the capacity of health providers through EENC Centers of Excellences. Maternal nutrition services were strengthened through UNICEF's introduction of a maternal nutrition

counselling tool. UNICEF also leveraged expertise and resources accumulated from the previous Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission (EMTCT) pilot project to support the development of the *National Plan of Action for EMTCT of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B*, which was endorsed and released by NHC.

With UNICEF's support, health policymakers showed increased commitment to tackling emerging child health issues. UNICEF provided technical support to upgrade the adolescent mental health service package, which is to be rolled out in schools and health facilities in ten provinces. The Road Safety project is set to be piloted in six counties of three provinces, with over 100,000 school children expected to benefit from project interventions over three years. UNICEF is also coordinating with NWCCW and NADCP to develop an action plan on child injury prevention.

On early childhood nutrition and development, UNICEF supported the capacity building of primary health workers to deliver quality services across the country. With the launch of the National Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Counselling Training Programme with NHC, UNICEF made significant progress in building frontline health workers' capacity in early childhood nutrition. Over 192 provincial facilitators have completed face-to-face training, and over 60,000 primary health workers have completed the online course. UNICEF also leveraged government resources to scale up and finance ECD services for children aged 0-3 years across the country. Endorsed by NHC, NWCCW and NRRA, the national scaling-up plan channels rural revitalization financing to support ECD services in rural areas. Efforts are underway to integrate the ECD service package into the National Essential Public Health Package.

UNICEF continued to make efforts in promoting an enabling food environment to address childhood obesity. The 'Know Your Food' campaign was launched to empower children and young people to make informed diet choices, and the campaign's digital assets generated 77 million impressions. UNICEF conducted six studies to influence policy actions on the prevention of childhood overweight and obesity, particularly on food labelling and market regulation in the retail food environment. A report on formula milk marketing in China was included in the 2022 Best of UNICEF Research reports.

UNICEF promoted FFW policies through the pilot programme in Shenzhen, which has successfully expanded to four sectors with strong buy-in from local government.

UNICEF made steady progress in its sanitation and environmental health programmes. Collaborating with MARA, UNICEF piloted gender-sensitive, disability-inclusive, and climate smart sanitation facilities for schools and health facilities in high-altitude regions of Qinghai Province. The *China WASH Technology Catalogue* was developed for global dissemination. UNICEF is also working with the NADCP to promote Children's Environmental Health Indicators, including its subnational pilot and the development of a public facing online portal for hosting and tracking the indicators. A new initiative in climate change was launched, with six schools identified for piloting a climate awareness module.

Building on the success of the maternal, newborn and child health online training for African countries, UNICEF expanded engagement on SSC in more technical areas including EMTCT, climate-resilient water systems, rural sanitation, and child nutrition.

Education

Steady progress has been made in strengthening government capacity in delivering quality ECE services. UNICEF continued to support ACWF on replicating the Community-based Family Support and Responsive Care (CBFS) model, through the development and supply of resource packages for ECCE centres as well as capacity building of frontline service providers. Play Kits containing 100

games with an accompanying app as well as service provider training resource packages have been developed. The CBFS Management and Service Standard developed by UNICEF has been approved by ACWF, and the CBFS self-assessment tool is currently under final revision. Two national level training workshops and 198 subnational training sessions to community volunteers were conducted in 2022 to improve the quality of services provided in ECCE centres. A total of 31,384 children (15,954 boys and 15,430 girls) and 32,855 caregivers in 200 UNICEF-supported ECCE centres have benefited from knowledge-building sessions and practical support on parenting skills. In addition to the CBFS project, UNICEF supported MOE in scaling up the learning-through-play approach by facilitating national experts to provide on-site technical support in project provinces.

UNICEF continued supporting MOE and CAST in seven strategic areas to enhance quality learning, skills in general and vocational education, namely Child Protection in Schools, STEM for Rural Adolescents, County-level Teacher Training Institutions (CTTI) Capacity Building, Social Emotional Learning (SEL), Inclusive Education, Sports for Development (S4D), and Adolescent Life Skills Development. These projects focus on developing competency and skills frameworks as well as learning and training resources, facilitating capacity building initiatives for teachers and teacher trainers, and testing context-specific and scalable interventions. Highlights in 2022 include supporting government and technical partners in developing the Guidance Manual on Combating School Bullying and Child Protection in Schools, the STEM Literacy Framework for Chinese Adolescents, and the CTTI standards and assessment tools. To challenge gender stereotypes and encourage girls' engagement in STEM, UNICEF and partners launched the 'Championing Her Future' video series, which featured leading female scientists and received over 10 million views.

UNICEF sustained the shared commitment with MOE to promote inclusive education in pre-primary and basic education. UNICEF is supporting the development of pre-service and in-service teacher training courses on inclusive education to enhance teachers' professional competencies, while supporting the demonstration of the scalable inclusive school model.

In collaboration with NCET, UNICEF is also digitizing educational resources developed for SEL and S4D projects, which are now nationally accessible through China's new Smart Education Platform, aiming to benefit rural schools in particular.

To explore alternative learning pathways for out-of-school adolescents, UNICEF is working with partners on upgrading four rural off-campus STEM learning centres through building the capacity of service providers and providing essential supply equipment.

Child Protection

UNICEF successfully advocated for strengthening the child protection legislative and advocacy framework, through technical inputs and suggestions integrated into the draft of the *Law on Accessible Environments*, and the amendment to the *Law on the Rights and Interests of Women*. UNICEF supported evidence generation efforts to inform policies on the definition of roles as well as licensing of social workers, and efforts to strengthen the child rights lens of regulations on child online protection by taking into account the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Committee on the Rights of the Child's General Comment No.25 on children's rights regarding the digital environment, and by suggesting mechanisms of accountability on realizing children's rights in the digital environment. UNICEF also advocated for a more ambitious industry standard on AI for children, aligned with the principles of UNICEF's Policy Guidance on AI for Children.

UNICEF strengthened the social service workforce for children by supporting the development of national policies, standards and training manuals. UNICEF made technical contributions to the Three-year Plan of Action for the Development of Social Work Professionals (2023-2025) and to the finalization of the first ever national online training module for rural social workers. It also supported

MCA on the expansion of the Hand-Holding project, an initiative pairing social work agencies in areas with more resources with those in more deprived areas, and on the newly initiated pilot on the professionalization of child directors.

UNICEF continued supporting MCA on modelling an integrated child protection system at the local level that is both preventive and responsive, and that converges community and statutory child protection services for effective identification and referral of cases of violence, abuse, or risk of family separation, under the leadership of the local civil affairs bureau. With UNICEF's technical support, in 2022, the pilot was implemented in twelve counties across four provinces, strengthening governance and coordination mechanisms in all the counties. These efforts resulted in a better functioning child protection system for 2,244,903 children (including 293,811 registered vulnerable children). UNICEF also supported capacity building for child protection workers, including 2,365 child directors, 197 supervisors and 204 social workers, to provide children and families with assistance in accessing services. Their efforts enabled 293,811 vulnerable children to access government social assistance schemes. UNICEF's implementing partners provided case management services to 706 vulnerable children.

UNICEF continued to work on preventive solutions through social and behavioural change. A campaign was launched in mid-December 2022 (until late January 2023) to advocate for positive parenting and positive discipline at home, in schools and online. Working with ACWF and MCA, UNICEF has expanded the positive parenting programme to the Integrated Child Protection System pilot sites in four provinces. By the end of 2022, the programme reached 6,685 parents and caregivers through group sessions on topics such as parenting, child rights, child development, building good relationships and communicating with the child, and positive discipline.

UNICEF has shaped its strategy on Child Online Protection (COP) based on the We Protect Alliance's Model National Response Framework. As a result of the UNICEF-supported high-level roundtable with government agencies, the private sector and academia, a child online protection committee was established. This aims for better coordination and acceleration of the COP agenda. The Youth League has also adopted UNICEF's recommendations in its survey protocols and the related annual report on children's internet use, the only statistical report annually published on COP.

UNICEF promoted the inclusiveness of children with disabilities by raising public awareness through a photography contest and an exhibition.

Social Policy

UNICEF intensified its advocacy efforts to address multi-dimensional child deprivations in urban and rural settings, provided technical support and global good practice sharing on a social assistance monitoring system for children, and sought to inform policies for affordable ECC services and other policies.

A retrospective study on the impact of the national targeted poverty alleviation programme on children was jointly conducted with IPRCC and Zhejiang University. The research aims to increase government's understanding of multi-dimensional child deprivations. UNICEF also developed knowledge products such as a website article and a video, to explain and raise awareness of the concept of multi-dimensional child deprivations.

UNICEF continued to support MCA on social assistance system reform, through an in-depth situation analysis of local social assistance systems at the county level. UNICEF convened a knowledge sharing webinar on building a social assistance registry, where experiences from Cambodia and Thailand were presented. With UNICEF's support, the Seventh Social Assistance Forum was held, highlighting the need for child-sensitive and shock-sensitive social protection systems. A scoping study on China's

health insurance system was commissioned, which helped develop the advocacy and stakeholder engagement plan to promote a child-sensitive health insurance scheme in China.

UNICEF supported NDRC to assess models from the national Basic Public Services (BPS) pilot programme to facilitate BPS standardization. UNICEF also collaborated with NDRC to assess ECC service models and financial support systems, which is expected to inform NDRC's new national policy for high quality and equitable ECC services.

On CFC, the *National Guideline on Urban Child-friendly Space* was developed and released in line with the global guidance on Child Friendly Public Space with UNICEF's technical input. At the seminar co-organized by UNICEF on World City Day, the guideline was discussed with key stakeholders to facilitate its implementation. The UNICEF-supported study on the CFC indicator system and recognition methods has been used by NDRC as a reference for rolling out the demonstration of CFCs. With UNICEF's support, the first ever *China CFC Development Annual Report 2022* is under development to document China's CFC nationwide progress.

UNICEF partnered with MOF in a series of studies to address critical policy issues, including enhancement of out-of-school adolescents' employability, financing mechanisms for children's health, fiscal policies for family policies, and sustainable financing for ECD services. The findings of these studies are expected to support MOF to increase the equity and efficiency in its allocation and utilization of fiscal resources for child development.

Partnerships and Engagement

China Country Office (CCO) continued to serve as the one-stop support centre on GDF and SSC for 43 UNICEF COs and 6 ROs. With CCO's support, 13 GDF projects were completed in 2022, and the implementation of two triangular projects with MOFCOM started. CCO is also providing support to six new GDF project proposals with a total value of \$9 million, three of which have been included in MOFA's first batch announcement of GDI projects.

CCO strengthened advocacy and knowledge exchange in SSC, by co-hosting or co-organizing 13 policy sessions, dialogues, or partner events around a range of issues including child-centred international development cooperation, climate change and youth engagement, DRR and WASH. For instance, CCO co-hosted with MEM/NDRRC a partner event during APMCDDR in Australia, where the Knowledge Hub for SSC on DRR Innovation and Technology was softly launched. Furthermore, knowledge products have been developed and disseminated, including eight publications on SSC and GDF projects, one discussion paper on child-centred DRR in education, and one children's book on the protection of water resources.

UNICEF continued to explore cooperation with multilateral development banks and China-based policy banks including AIIB, ADB, NDB and EXIM. UNICEF completed research on reviewing the China Banking and Insurance Commission's policies, applying a child rights lens, with the hope of promoting more child-friendly investment strategies among domestic financial institutions.

Effective and integrated public-facing communication and advocacy initiatives helped strengthen UNICEF's branding, and helped increase awareness and commitment among decision makers, KOLs and the public to protect the rights of every child. In 2022, UNICEF carried out digital campaigns around children's healthy weight (77 million campaign hashtag impressions and 14 million campaign video views) and positive parenting and discipline (62.4 million impressions, 19.5 million views). These campaigns leveraged social media, celebrity and institutional partnerships, and innovative formats to deliver UNICEF's key messages. This year's World Children's Day (WCD) featured a child-led and disability-inclusive livestream event across multiple social media platforms, accompanied by interactive digital WCD activations. UNICEF Ambassador Wang Yuan joined the

livestream event to sing his specially composed theme song and talk about children's rights. Wang Shuang, an internationally renowned female footballer, was announced as the new Special Advocate for Sports and Child Development. A record 41 cities or counties participated in light-up or going blue activities to demonstrate their commitment to child rights. The WCD campaign generated 607 million social media impressions.

Emergency

UNICEF responded to the Luding earthquake in Sichuan Province through the delivery of emergency supplies including gender-sensitive hygiene kits, first aid kits, hand sanitizers, winter clothes and diapers, to the value of \$457,482. UNICEF donated PPE worth \$7.6 million to Jilin Province and Shanghai, and delivered essential medical equipment worth \$95,744 to two remote counties of Qinghai Province to help overcome COVID-19 outbreaks.

UN Collaboration and Other Partnerships

UNICEF continued playing an active role on the UNCT and as co-chair for the People and Prosperity Result Group, the Programme, Monitoring, and Evaluation Group, the UN Theme Group on Youth, as well as chair for the Operations Management Team. Constructive collaboration occurred with other UN agencies for realizing targets set in the UNSDCF (2021-2025). For instance, through the Joint Data Project with UNFPA and NBS, new data products including the bilingual *NPAs for 2011-2022: Facts and Figures* have been developed and disseminated. UNICEF engaged UN Women and ILO on advocating for FFW policies. UNICEF, UNFPA, and ILO has initiated a situation analysis on youth in China to inform the UN's strategic planning and programming in China on youth development.

The UN Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was established. UNICEF played an active role in the taskforce and has co-facilitated an awareness-raising training on PSEA for implementation partners of all UN agencies.

UNICEF has further expanded partnerships with government counterparts. As the NADCP completed its management restructuring and became fully functional and independent from NHC, UNICEF agreed on the launch of the new phase of the Child Injury Prevention Project and the expansion of the Nutrition School Project. On CFC engagement, UNICEF developed a new partnership with the MOHURD and its affiliated China Academy of Urban Planning and Design. There is ongoing conversation on formalizing this partnership through a work plan on informing policy on urban planning and urban spaces for children.

In October 2022, UNICEF organized a full day Programme Operation Manual training for project directors/officers of implementing partners, who learned about UNICEF's programme management regulations and practices.

UNICEF also leveraged the potential of the private sector and individual donors to accelerate results for children. By the end of 2022, there were five shared value partnerships including with LEGO, Kimberly-Clark, TikTok, Johnson and Johnson, and ByHealth. These not only contributed financial resources to CCO but also engaged in UNICEF's programme and advocacy initiatives. UNICEF also engaged businesses for integrating Children's Rights and Business Principles (CRBP) into their policies and processes to address the businesses' impact on children in both the workplace and marketplace.

UNICEF had active Programme Cooperation Agreements (PCA) with two CSOs in 2022. UNICEF partnered with the Shenzhen Women and Children Development Foundation in implementing the FFW pilot and collaborated with Vital Strategies on the monitoring of children's environmental health.

In addition, UNICEF further strengthened and expanded partnerships with government affiliated think tanks and influential academic institutions such as the Academy of Macroeconomic Research affiliated to NDRC, the Economic Policy Research Institute, Zhejiang University, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. This allowed UNICEF to consolidate existing expertise to provide enhanced technical assistance to government counterparts and to effectively advocate for legislative and policy changes with evidence-based research.

Lessons Learned and Innovations

It is important to demonstrate the effectiveness of UNICEF's pilots to secure the government's buy-in for scale-up. UNICEF also needs to generate convincing evidence and advocate for more efficient, effective, and equitable utilization of government fiscal resources for children. This can be achieved

by supporting government counterparts to seek more sustainable financing mechanisms for scaling up UNICEF's high-impact interventions. For example, the evaluation on UNICEF's IMCHD-ECD project included the evaluation criteria of sustainability in its design, looking at the project's costing and possible approaches for scale-up. It was found that integrating the ECD service package into the country's National Essential Public Health Service Package would only cost an additional 3.1 (labour cost only) to 4.8 (full cost) yuan per person per year. This has served as evidence for UNICEF to demonstrate the feasibility and affordability of the scale-up to key government stakeholders including NHC and MOF.

Given that VAC is a sensitive issue to the government, the campaign on VAC, one of UNICEF's advocacy priorities this year, was framed with a positive angle. Positive discipline and parenting were emphasized, with gender elements of promoting male caregivers' engagement. This helped secure government counterparts' support and provided opportunities for UNICEF to engage more stakeholders such as ICT companies to help amplify UNICEF's messages and reach.

As China experienced the third year of the pandemic, prolonged prevention and control measures on COVID-19 affected implementation of UNICEF's workplan activities, including monitoring and provision of on-site technical support. UNICEF continued to take an adaptive approach to mitigate the risks and impacts of lockdowns and travel restrictions. Virtual meetings and training sessions have been widely used across UNICEF's programmes. Many project field visits and supervisions were also switched to online modalities. Given previous experiences showing that virtual training is usually less effective, UNICEF emphasized participation, reflection, and assessment in virtual trainings, and used coaching to consolidate the training results for participants. However, we did not build in a formal comparison of the effectiveness of in-person versus online training, and this is an area to consider in the future.

Previous experiences had shown the value of child and adolescent participation in enriching UNICEF's understanding on child-related issues and allowing the design of more effective and relevant interventions. In 2022, UNICEF continued to engage children and adolescents in its programmes and advocacy activities. For instance, UNICEF pretested campaign assets with adolescents to ensure these were responsive to their needs. UNICEF is exploring ways to institutionalize child and youth participation in programmes and beyond. The design of the Adolescent Mental Health Programme has pioneered an adolescent peer support system. UNICEF also consulted leaders of adolescent peer support networks to gather information on existing initiatives and practices and listened to their recommendations, which helped UNICEF in designing adolescent-friendly and adolescent-led peer support interventions in mental health. UNICEF is also supporting a policy study on child participation in the construction of CFC, which aims to inform the government's technical guidelines in this area.

Digitalization has also proven to be another effective strategy in expanding UNICEF programmes' impact. For instance, the IYCF online training module was launched on the Health Family app, a mobile application developed by UNICEF in the previous programme cycle that has 780,000 users. This has significantly expanded the reach of IYCF messages while allowing the collection of real-time user feedback for programme monitoring.

***All statistics are from China's official sources or UN global estimates, unless otherwise stated.**

****Acronyms**

ACWF: All-China Women's Federation

ADB: Asian Development Bank

AIIB: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

APMCDRR: Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

CAST: China Association for Science and Technology

EXIM: Export-Import Bank of China
IPRCC: International Poverty Reduction Center in China
MARA: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
MCA: Ministry of Civil Affairs
MEM: Ministry of Emergency Management
MOHURD: Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
MOE: Ministry of Education
MOF: Ministry of Finance
MOFCOM: Ministry of Commerce
NADCP: National Administration of Disease Control and Prevention
NBS: National Bureau of Statistics
NDB: New Development Bank
NDRC: National Development and Reform Commission
NDRRC: National Disaster Reduction Center of China
NHC: National Health Commission
NRRA: National Rural Revitalization Administration
NWCCW: National Working Committee on Children and Women under the State Council
UNCT: United Nations Country Team
UNSDCF: United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework