Joint Programme[1] Document

Joint programme title:	UN Joint Project: Building Child-Friendly, Climate-Resilient, and Prosperous Rural Community in The Western Region of China
Outcomes(s): <*verbatim from CF*>	**Outcome 1:** Relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty reduced, and more coordinated development leads to reduction in gaps between rural and urban areas and among regions, as more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from sustainable, innovation-driven and shared high-quality economic development, with enhanced access to economic opportunities arising through innovation, entrepreneurship and rural revitalisation, enjoying decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and the right to development equally for both women and men. **Outcome 2:** People's lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and high-quality public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life-course. **Outcome 4:** China accelerates its transition to a people-centred, inclusive, low-carbon, and circular economy.

[1] The legal basis for the joint programme is the Legal Annex for the signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025). It refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of [China] and each Participating UN Organization.

Duration:	5 years
Anticipated start and end dates:	Start: September 2025 End: August 2030
JP Team	
Lead PUNO:	UNDP
PUNOs:	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA
Fund management modality: (Parallel; Consolidated; Pass-through)	Consolidated
» Managing Agent: (Consolidated only)	*UNDP* *Focal point: Wang Dong, dong.wang@undp.org*
» Administrative Agent: (Pass-through only)	*NA*
» Convening Agent: (Pass-through only)	*NA*
Total estimated budget:[2]	USD 5,500,000
Out of which:	
» Funded	USD 5,500,000
» Un-funded	0
Source of funds:	
» Government	0
» PUNO 1 (UNDP)	USD 500,000
» PUNO 2 (UNICEF)	USD 5,000,000
» PUNO 3 (UNFPA)	0

[2] Includes programme costs and indirect support costs

Declaration of commitment and signatures

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the **results framework, work plan and budget.**

Government	
Government of Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture *Name of Representative* *Signature* *TBD* *Date*	
UN Organizations	
Name of Representative: **Amakobe Sande,** *Country Representative* *Signature* *United Nations Children's Fund China Office* *Date* 2025.9.29	*Name of Representative:* **Beate Trankmann,** *Resident Representative* *Signature* *United Nations Development Programme China Office* *Date* 2025.9.29
Name of Representative: **Nadia Rasheed,** *Country Representative* *Signature* *United Nations Population Fund China Office* *Date* 2025.9.29	

1. Executive Summary

This joint programme, implemented by UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Commerce and local government counterparts—including the Qinghai Provincial Department of Commerce, Qinghai Provincial Department of Science and Technology, the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Government, and the Governments of Gonghe and Guide Counties—aims to foster inclusive, climate-resilient rural transformation in one of China's most ecologically fragile and socioeconomically vulnerable regions. Grounded in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021–2025, the programme addresses structural development gaps in climate resilience, inclusive public services, green livelihoods, and health equity—particularly for women, youth, children, and ethnic minority communities. It contributes directly to Cooperation Framework Outcomes 1, 2, and 4

Hainan TAP faces compounded challenges stemming from fragile alpine ecosystems, underdeveloped infrastructure, and a persistent gap in access to inclusive and quality social services. Despite ongoing investments in rural revitalization, critical gaps remain in areas such as climate-adaptive water and sanitation systems, adolescent health education, green skills development, and localized financing mechanisms for sustainable development. The joint programme responds directly to these needs with a multisectoral and phased approach that emphasizes local innovation, institutional capacity building, and inclusive community engagement.

The programme delivers results across five interconnected outputs: (1) Building climate-resilient and low-carbon and healthy rural communities, focusing on the social sector. (Phase 1: Developing locally appropriate, green, and cost-effective solutions for social sectors, and conducting pilot projects. Phase 2: Scaling-up climate resilience-enhancing interventions.); (2) Supporting green skilling/economic development, balancing ecological protection in the headwaters of the Yangtze River with high-quality development in SDG Demo Zone and intergenerational solidarity between the elderly and young people, (3) Provision of technical assistance to build local capacity of new financing mechanism or platform from multiple resources, with a focus on local specialty demands and priorities, and with particular attention to benefiting children. (4) Strengthen schools' capacity in conducting comprehensive sexuality education to improve young people's life skills for their development;; and strengthen social services for older persons and childcare through improved coordination using technology and capacity building. (5) Support to local government's national SDG demonstration zones work through advisory, research, and knowledge sharing.

Together, these outputs align with and support China's national development priorities, including the Rural Revitalization Strategy, the 14th Five-Year Plan's Regional Development Strategy, and the State Council's work on SDG Demonstration Zones, while contributing to SDG targets related to good health and well-being (SDG 3), quality education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), and climate action (SDG 13).

The programme's intended beneficiaries include local government agencies and policymakers, private sector stakeholders, and, most importantly, vulnerable populations—especially ethnic minority women and girls, children, adolescents, and the elderly—who face barriers to accessing essential services and development opportunities. By leveraging the complementary mandates and technical strengths of the participating UN agencies and through close collaboration with government and community partners, the programme seeks to strengthen local systems,

empower communities, and develop scalable models for inclusive, climate-resilient development that can inform similar efforts in other rural areas across China and globally.

2. Situation Analysis

In September 2015, world governments unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, establishing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets as a comprehensive framework for global development. Since its adoption, national governments have progressively integrated the Agenda into their respective strategies and policy frameworks, adapting it to their unique socio-economic contexts and priorities.

China has demonstrated a strong and proactive commitment to advancing the SDGs. In 2016, the Chinese Government introduced the National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which outlines guiding principles, strategic pathways, and concrete measures to facilitate SDG achievement. This strategy emphasizes the localization of sustainable development interventions, ensuring tailored approaches that address regional priorities and developmental disparities. By incorporating SDG objectives into its Five-Year Plans and aligning national development strategies with global targets, China has positioned itself as a leader in promoting sustainable development outcomes both domestically and internationally.

To advance localized implementation, China's State Council designated 11 National SDG Demonstration Zones across three phases from 2018 to 2022. These zones encompass diverse socio-economic and environmental landscapes, ranging from densely populated megacities such as Shenzhen to ecologically sensitive regions like Guilin and Lincang. Certain zones were selected to showcase best practices in water conservation (e.g., Chengde and Chenzhou), while others emphasize ecological preservation, tourism, or industrial innovation. Each demonstration zone has been tasked with developing context-specific approaches to achieving sustainable development outcomes, ensuring practical models that can be adapted and replicated across other regions.

In 2022, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (Hainan TAP) in Qinghai Province was selected as one of the SDG Demonstration Zones. Mandated to lead on ecological protection, clean energy, and sustainable agriculture, Hainan TAP is expected to become a model for harmonizing ecological preservation with green industrial development in high-altitude, ecologically sensitive areas.

Hainan TAP, situated in eastern Qinghai, spans 44,500 square kilometers and has a population of approximately 450,000 and an average elevation of 3,200 meters. The prefecture falls within major ecological protection zones including Sanjiangyuan and Qinghai Lake National Parks, playing a strategic role in safeguarding the headwaters of Asia's major rivers. The region produces approximately 15% of the province's total grain output and 25% of its livestock products. Additionally, it supplies over 30% of China's domestic salmon market, reinforcing its status as a key agricultural and animal husbandry base in the province. Hainan TAP has also emerged as a leader in clean energy development. Since 2013, the region has achieved a total installed clean energy capacity of 30.66 million kilowatts, accounting for 46% of Qinghai's total capacity. Notably, in June 2022, the Talatan Photovoltaic Power Park and the Longyangxia Hydro-Solar Hybrid Power Station were recognized by Guinness World Records as the world's largest photovoltaic power park and the world's largest hydro-solar hybrid power station, respectively.

Despite its ecological value, Hainan TAP is among the underdeveloped regions of Western China. In 2024, the region's per capita GDP stood at RMB 52,000—below the national average—reflecting

significant developmental disparities. Several structural challenges continue to impede sustainable development in Hainan TAP. These include environmental degradation, underdeveloped infrastructure, limited access to quality public services, and social exclusion. The region's complex geographic and climatic conditions compound these vulnerabilities, especially for rural, ethnic minority, and female populations.

Development Challenges and Capacity Gaps

Hainan TAP's developmental challenges are deeply intertwined with its geographic, climatic, and socio-economic context:

- **Infrastructure and Public Service Gaps:** Despite efforts to enhance infrastructure, several critical gaps remain. Access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities, and sewage treatment infrastructure continues to be a pressing issue, particularly in social sectors like rural schools and healthcare centers. The need for upgraded water-flushing toilets, dry sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene facilities highlights ongoing concerns about water security and environmental health.
- **Education System Limitations:** While educational investments are expanding, gaps persist in ensuring equal access to quality education and life-long education. Rural schools require improved facilities, such as shower rooms and updated dormitories, to meet basic hygiene standards. Moreover, there is a recognized need to strengthen STEM education, comprehensive sexuality education, enhance digital learning resources, and expand climate education to improve the relevant skills for adolescents and foster future talent and digital literacy among older persons.
- **Healthcare and Social Welfare Deficiencies:** Healthcare challenges in Hainan TAP are particularly acute for vulnerable groups such as women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and children. Key gaps include limited access to reproductive cancer screening—such as cervical cancer—and insufficient availability of essential vaccines, including the HPV vaccine. Community-based healthcare services, particularly for rural and remote areas, remain underdeveloped. Coordination of care for older persons and children, especially through the use of new technologies, requires significant improvement. Efforts to expand free medical check-ups and to invest in climate-resilient healthcare infrastructure are also crucial to ensure inclusive and equitable healthcare coverage. These challenges are underscored by persistent disparities in health outcomes. In 2022, Qinghai's maternal mortality ratio (MMR) stood at 20.17 per 100,000 live births, exceeding the national average of 15.7. Among adolescents, awareness of reproductive health, menstrual hygiene, and HIV prevention remains limited, and access to both the HPV vaccine and comprehensive sexuality education is particularly insufficient in rural communities. These gaps reflect broader inequalities in access to rights-based health and education services and highlight the urgent need for targeted, inclusive, and gender-sensitive interventions.
- **Limited Economic Diversification and Employment Opportunities:** The regional economy remains dependent on traditional sectors such as agriculture and animal husbandry. Despite producing 25% of Qinghai's livestock products and 30% of China's domestic salmon, Hainan TAP faces limited diversification and weak value chains. Promoting smart agriculture, highland specialty products, and vocational training—especially for women, youth, and ethnic minorities—is crucial for inclusive economic transformation.
- **Environmental and Climate Resilience Needs:** Environmental risks such as water pollution, land degradation, and fragile ecosystems continue to threaten livelihoods and

development outcomes. Although green infrastructure projects such as artificial wetlands and eco-treatment of wastewater are being initiated, systemic underinvestment and limited adaptive capacity remain critical bottlenecks.

- **Lack of capacity to implement ecological value-based financing aligned with national policies:** Hainan TAP faces a critical gap in translating its ecological value into sustainable financing streams that are aligned with or supported by national policy frameworks. While China has introduced robust guidelines—such as the National Ecological Compensation Fund Guidelines (2024) —local capacity to identify opportunity, and to design, implement, and scale such mechanisms remains very limited. Current ecological compensation practices require refinement to ensure transparent fund allocation, effective valuation of ecosystem services, and the integration of social co-benefits, including those for children. The absence of specialized technical expertise, standardized data systems, and innovative financing partnerships constrains the ability to mobilize and direct funds toward inclusive, climate-resilient, and sustainable development in the SDG Demonstration Zone.
- **Institutional Capacity and Resource Gaps:** Limited financial and human resources, as well as gaps in institutional capacity, present ongoing challenges to the effective delivery of the SDG agenda in Hainan TAP. Strengthening cross-sector coordination and building local implementation capacity will be key to scaling up sustainable development efforts. Furthermore, despite progress in sustainable development, Hainan TAP's achievements have not been systematically documented or assessed. This lack of comprehensive evaluation limits the region's ability to identify key success factors, address persistent bottlenecks, and inform future strategies. This gap also hinders effective planning and the ability to showcase the region's development trajectory to broader audiences including partners of other developing countries.

In addition to sector-specific challenges, gender-related disparities remain a cross-cutting concern affecting the effectiveness and inclusiveness of development efforts. Women and girls, particularly in rural and pastoral areas, often face higher barriers to accessing quality healthcare, education, and economic opportunities. Limited availability of reproductive health services and HPV vaccination coverage can impact women's well-being, while underrepresentation in STEM and climate-related education may reduce their participation in emerging green and digital sectors. In the economic sphere, female entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers can face greater constraints in accessing financing, technology, and markets. Addressing these gaps through gender-responsive planning and targeted capacity-building measures can help ensure that development outcomes benefit all residents equitably, while aligning with national priorities and the SDGs.

Addressing these persistent gaps will require integrated and innovative solutions, supported by coordinated, multisectoral interventions that combine technical expertise, policy innovation, and capacity-building efforts. The proposed joint project—led by UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF—offers a comprehensive response to Hainan TAP's development needs by drawing on each agency's comparative strengths. Together, the agencies bring convening power—able to mobilize financial and technical resources from public and private sectors, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and philanthropic actors. This collaborative approach not only ensures a coherent and synergistic response, but also enhances the project's sustainability and potential for impact.

3. Rationale and theory of change[3]

3.1 Overall Objectives

This joint programme aims to enhance climate resilience and sustainable development in rural communities in Western China, taking Hainan TAP, Qinghai Province as a demonstration in a phased approach beginning with Gonghe and Guide County, then expanding to the other three counties of the prefecture (Guinan County, Tongde County, and Xinghai County), through following collaborative activities:

1. Demonstrative infrastructure and services in rural communities, mostly in social sectors impacting children, like schools and kindergartens, healthcare facilities, and community centres, in Gonghe County are improved in a climate resilient and low carbon approach with the capacity to scale up to other counties in Hainan TAP.
2. The capability of youth, especially women and adolescents, in developing sustainable alpine livestock/vegetable farming, processing and marketing, renewable energy development and other green industries, are established and improved. The sustainable livelihood in the county is promoted while enhancing climate resilience.
3. Strengthen the mechanism and capacity of Hainan TAP to leverage and manage financial resources from multiple sources to support SDG outcomes in the Hainan TAP SDG Demo Zone. Including support to design of respective financial platform, design of coordinated policies, analysis and build connection to respective financial resources (especially fiscal resources and special purpose debt and transfer payment). The purpose is to leverage financial resources to support the climate resilience, rural revitalization, and the SDGs localization in the SDG Demo Zone and the entire province.
4. Strengthened the SDG localization work in Hainan TAP. Local capacity of SDG demo zone work is improved, influence and impact of local SDG demo work is strengthened. SDG demo zone knowledge is developed and exchanged.
5. Capacity of schools including vocational schools is strengthened in providing comprehensive sexuality education and awareness about cervical cancer and HPV vaccination among adolescent girls is improved and coverage of HPV vaccination at schools is increased. Climate-smart social services for older persons and childcare are strengthened through improved coordination using technology and capacity building through climate education.

3.2 Contribution to UNSDCF

The project contributes to the following UNSDCF Outcomes:

[3] This section offers the rationale and theory of change for the JP. It indicates the overall objectives of the JP as well as its linkage to UNSDCF, national development priorities and respective CPD of PUNOs. It also explains the major changes expected from the JP and how people, and especially vulnerable groups, will benefit. It makes reference to the integrated results framework, work plan and budget (Annex B). (1) Lessons: A summary of major lessons from past programme experience, including how recommendations and observations from human rights mechanisms and other relevant supervisory mechanisms have been considered and used in the design of the JP.

- **Outcome 1:** Relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty reduced, and more coordinated development leads to reduction in gaps between rural and urban areas and among regions, as more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from sustainable, innovation-driven and shared high-quality economic development, with enhanced access to economic opportunities arising through innovation, entrepreneurship and rural revitalisation, enjoying decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and the right to development equally for both women and men.
- **Outcome 2:** People's lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and high-quality public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life-course.
- **Outcome 4:** China accelerates its transition to a people-centred, inclusive, low-carbon, and circular economy.

3.3 Theory of Change

The joint programme is grounded in the understanding that Hainan TAP's development challenges—ranging from inadequate basic public services, limited access to healthcare and education—especially for youth, women, and the elderly— to economic marginalization, environmental pressures, and weak institutional capacity to plan and finance sustainable development—are interlinked and require integrated, context-sensitive, and inclusive solutions. These challenges are compounded by the region's high-altitude, climate-vulnerable environment, low population density, and constrained fiscal space.

The joint programme adopts an integrated, area-based approach to address these systemic challenges by linking improvements in social services, environmental sustainability, and economic opportunity with enhanced institutional capacity and localized SDG action.

The theory of change is that **If** climate-resilient and low-carbon public services are scaled up (Output 1), green and inclusive livelihoods are fostered (Output 2), institutional capacity for SDG financing is strengthened (Output 3), and inclusive, coordinated social systems are built with a focus on vulnerable groups (Output 4), **then** Hainan TAP can strengthen its foundation for sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient rural development aligned with SDG principles.

If these foundational systems are sustained and complemented by strong local ownership, documentation of successful practices, and active participation in global knowledge exchange (Output 5), **then** Hainan TAP can become a national model for integrated SDG localization and inclusive climate-resilient transformation in rural China—offering replicable solutions for similar regions across China and globally.

The project contributes to this transformation through five integrated outputs:

Output 1: Building climate-resilient and low-carbon and healthy rural communities, focusing on the social sector. (Phase 1: Developing locally appropriate, green, and cost-effective solutions focusing on social sectors, and conducting pilot projects. Phase 2: Scaling-up climate resilience-enhancing interventions.): This output adopts a phased approach to strengthen climate resilience in rural communities, schools/kindergartens and health facilities by developing and scaling sustainable solutions for social sectors.

In Phase 1, the focus is on developing locally appropriate, green, energy efficient and cost-effective solutions tailored to the region's unique environmental and social conditions. Pilot projects will be conducted to test these solutions, ensuring they align with local government requirements and community needs. Successful models will be refined to create replicable standards that can inform future policies and guide local governments in scaling climate resilience interventions.

Phase 2 will build on the verified solutions from Phase 1, emphasizing the development of actionable guidance that can be applied across regions with similar development profiles. This stage will expand the proven models to ensure broader adoption and sustained impact through partnerships and innovative financing mechanism.

The implementation approach is grounded in collaboration and knowledge transfer. By engaging local teams throughout the process, the project will foster technical expertise and empower local stakeholders and enable local institutionalization to ensure sustained impacts. For example, while initial wastewater treatment interventions may require expert support, the responsibility will gradually shift to local teams as they gain the necessary skills and knowledge.

Output 2: Supporting green skilling/economic development, balancing ecological protection in the headwaters of the Yangtze River with high-quality development in SDG Demo Zone and intergenerational solidarity between the elderly and young people: This output focuses on promoting economic development through vocational training, including adolescents and youth, while aligning with Hainan TAP's role as an SDG demo zone. Central to this approach is the principle that environmental protection must take precedence if economic activities conflict with conservation efforts, particularly in core protected areas where development is restricted.

Vocational education plays a central role in achieving this balance by equipping local youth—especially women—with the skills needed to support sustainable agriculture, processing and marketing, renewable energy, and other green industries. By focusing on sectors that leverage local comparative advantages, such as salmon farming, unique rural industries, ecological livestock farming, and clean energy, the output seeks to drive economic growth while enhancing climate resilience.

Output 3: Provision of technical assistance to build local capacity of new financing mechanism or platform from multiple resources, with a focus on local specialty demands and priorities, and with particular attention to benefiting children: This output aims to enhance local capacity to mobilize and manage resources for environmentally sustainable, gender-responsive, and inclusive development. Efforts will focus on improving policy coordination, strengthening institutional capabilities, and establishing innovative financing mechanisms and convergent platforms that align with national and local development priorities. The goal is to empower local stakeholders to access and manage new resources in support of climate resilience, rural revitalization, and sustainable economic transformation

At present, local-level SDG financing mechanisms—particularly those that are government-administered and project-based—may not sufficiently account for the specific needs and long-term development outcomes of vulnerable groups including women and children. This gap limits the inclusiveness and effectiveness of financing decisions.To help address this gap, the project will provide targeted technical assistance to make local resource mobilization more inclusive, transparent, and responsive.

Output 4: Enhancing capacity of local partners to design and implement gender-responsive and evidence-based programmes and services that improve young people's development and older persons' wellbeing: This output focuses on enhancing the social inclusion and well-being of young people and older persons in Hainan TAP. Aligned with national and local development priorities, this output aims to provide advisory support for increasing access to information and knowledge on sexual and reproductive health and improve the life skills for adolescents and youth through culturally sensitive community-based health promotion and age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in selected schools. Building on successful experiences from other Tibetan counties in Qinghai Province, local health workers and NGOs will be engaged in delivering these health promotion activities to ensure community reach and relevance. Innovative methods such as livestreaming CSE sessions will be introduced to address barriers related to remoteness and the shortage of trained teachers. Furthermore, the programme will engage with partners to foster innovative solutions and technologies to enhance elderly care.

Output 5 Support to local government's national SDG demonstration zones work through advisory, research, and knowledge sharing: A key component of this output is research and knowledge sharing, which involves consolidating China's success stories in implementing localized SDG strategies. This process will highlight effective approaches that integrate SDG principles with local development needs, including strategies that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as integral components of sustainable development, ensuring these insights are accessible to both Chinese and international stakeholders. By summarizing these experiences—such as advancements in child development, green industrial growth, sustainable urban planning, and renewable energy integration—and sharing them globally, China's contributions can inspire similar efforts in other regions, advancing sustainable development on a broader scale. In parallel, the project will offer technical advisory to help steer the direction of local government work in Hainan TAP so that its outcomes are better aligned with the SDGs. This may include supporting the identification of opportunities for SDG alignment in key sectoral activities, providing recommendations on adjusting implementation approaches, and guiding local partners toward results that contribute more directly to sustainable development objectives. Simultaneously, the output emphasizes strengthening Hainan TAP's role in international exchange and cooperation. This will enhance its capacity to serve as a platform for cross-border collaboration, knowledge transfer, and the fostering of global and national partnerships aimed at accelerating the achievement of the SDGs.

3.4 Assumptions and Risks

The success of this Theory of Change depends on several **key assumptions**: that local government maintains strong ownership and political will to integrate and scale project outcomes; that target communities—including youth, women, and older persons—are actively engaged and receptive to new models; and that national and provincial policies continue to support SDG localization, climate resilience, and inclusive development. It also assumes effective coordination among UN agencies and partners, and that the solutions developed and piloted in Hainan TAP are adaptable to similar rural contexts across China.

Several **risks** could affect the achievement of intended results. Potential risks include policy shifts at the local or provincial level that may reduce emphasis on climate resilience and rural social

services, limiting technical and financial support. Capacity constraints within local institutions could slow the adoption and scaling of innovative solutions, while cultural and social norms may affect community acceptance, particularly regarding reproductive health education and gender-inclusive programs. Resource limitations and competing priorities could challenge project implementation. External factors such as extreme weather events or public health crises may disrupt activities and require adaptive management to maintain progress.

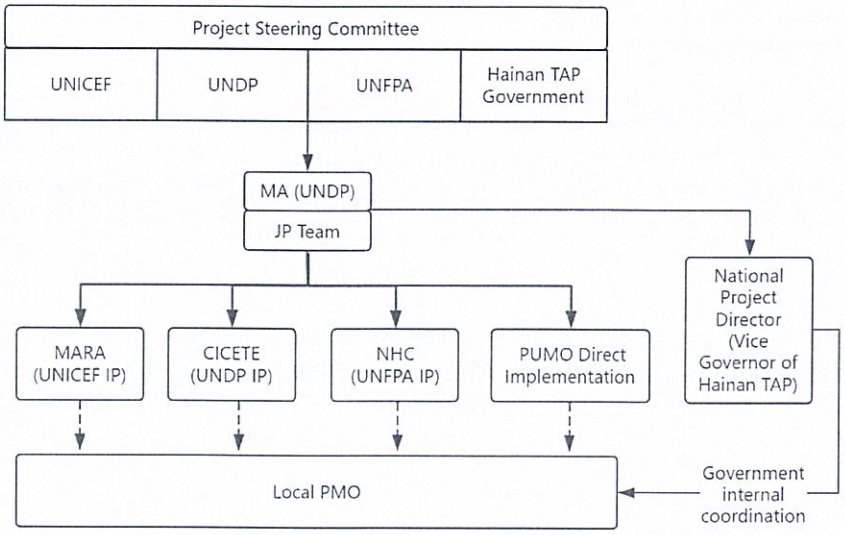
3.5 Impact and Sustainability

1) **Policy Influence and Systemic Change:**
   By piloting practical and scalable solutions in renewable energy, water and sanitation, social services, and sustainable agriculture, the project provides robust, evidence-based models to support policy development and institutional reform. Key areas of influence include:
   -
   - **Child-friendly Policies:** By creating child-friendly and climate-smart social sector infrastructure and services, the project can promote development of low-carbon rural development and adaptation targeted at children. This can encourage policymakers to prioritize child-friendly climate policies in social sectors and promote climate finance for children and conducting comprehensive sexuality education at schools.
   - **Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Policies:** The project's emphasis on climate resilience measures, including renewable energy adoption and nature-based solutions, can contribute to climate change adaptation efforts. It can influence policymakers to develop policies that prioritize climate resilience, such as integrating climate considerations into development plans, promoting sustainable land management practices, and supporting community-based adaptation initiatives.
   - **Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Policies:** Through its focus on enhancing agricultural value chains and supporting rural communities, the project could contribute to policy debates on rural revitalization and poverty alleviation, and the elderly care particularly in remote, underdeveloped areas. By demonstrating the effectiveness of integrating social, economic, and environmental dimensions into rural development policies, the project could lead to stronger, more holistic approaches at both local and national levels.
   - **Policy-Driven Replication of Sustainable Models**: The establishment of climate-resilient demonstration sites serves as a direct input into policy discussions, providing evidence-based models for the replication of low-carbon infrastructure and sustainable agricultural practices. These models could serve as key policy tools, guiding regional and national decision-makers in scaling effective, context-specific solutions, which will inform policy on climate resilience and rural development across similar regions.
2) **Institutional Capacity and Local Ownership:**
   The project invests in strengthening local governance systems, technical capacities, and community ownership to ensure long-term sustainability. By equipping local institutions—including schools, businesses, and public authorities—with tools, training, and climate knowledge, the programme embeds results within existing structures, enabling continuous maintenance, innovation, and scaling of outcomes.
3) **Establishment of Replicable Demonstration Models:**
   Through pilot interventions in Gonghe County, the project develops and showcases climate-resilient, low-carbon rural development models that integrate clean energy, sustainable

agriculture, and inclusive social services. These demonstrations will be tailored for replication and scaling across the wider Hainan TAP and other similar contexts.

4) **Multi-Agency Collaboration and Synergy with Ongoing Development Efforts:**
This joint programme represents the first formal collaboration among UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA in the region in recent years, combining their comparative advantages across climate, health, education, and livelihoods. Through this integrated approach, the programme fosters cross-sectoral coordination, maximizes synergies, and lays the foundation for enduring, systems-level transformation.

4. Steering and management arrangements



Organizational Chart

Joint Programme Steering Committee (SC): A SC will be established to provide overall strategic direction, oversight, and guidance for the implementation of the JP. The SC will convene at the launch of the JP and at least once annually thereafter to review progress, address challenges, and provide recommendations on policy and implementation matters.

PUNO—UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA will be members of the SC. Implementing partners may participate selected SC meetings as observers.

Refer to Annex A for a detailed TOR of the SC.

Lead PUNO and Managing Agent (MA): UNDP serves as the Managing Agent (MA) and lead PUNO with in-country presence under the **Consolidated Fund Management Modality**. The MA provides coordination and programmatic management for the Joint Programme (JP) team, ensuring smooth communication among all partners and components, and facilitating unified implementation. This includes responsibility for consolidated narrative and financial reporting to relevant stakeholders.

The Joint Programme Team: The JP team, guided by a lead PUNO, is responsible to manage for results. It will comprise designated programme officers and relevant technical or operations staff from each PUNO. The team will sequence planned activities, monitor implementation and the achievement of results, learn lessons and make adjustments for greater effectiveness together with government, IPs and non-UN partners.

Refer to Annex A for a detailed TOR.

Implementing Partners (IPs) and Responsible Parties (RPs): In fulfilling its programmatic leadership role, the MA coordinates and oversees certain functions that, in a standard non-joint project, would typically be undertaken directly by an Implementing Partner. These include fiduciary oversight, contracting of delivery entities, and monitoring and reporting, all carried out under the MA's leadership and in close coordination with the Joint Project Team, and in accordance with its programming policies, procedures, and financial regulations and rules.

In this JP, several national entities that would ordinarily be designated as *Implementing Partners* in a single-agency project — and who have previously served as IPs to the PUNOs of this JP — will now operate under the MA. Functionally in UNDP's terminology, they act as Responsible Parties (RPs) to the MA in UNDP's systems.

However, for consistency and ease of communication with government counterparts and across UN agencies, the JP will continue to refer to these entities as "Implementing Partners (IPs)" in the narrative, with UNDP referred to as the "MA." For administrative purposes, these entities will be contracted and recorded as RPs in UNDP's systems. Such entities include:

- **Academy of Agriculture Planning and Engineering under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)** for activities under UNICEF's portfolio.
- **China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE) under Ministry of Commerce** for activities under UNDP's portfolio
- **Agencies under National Health Commission (NHC)** for activities under UNFPA's portfolio.

PUNO Direct Implementation: Certain activities will be executed directly by the PUNOs (without an intermediary), to best utilize expertise and comparative advantages of PUNOs and minimize transactional costs. These will be specified in the Integrated Results Framework, Work Plan and Budget, and/or Annual Work Plans.

Local Implementation Framework: This project comprises both activities directly implemented by PUNOs and activities implemented locally by designated Implementing Partners. The locally implemented activities will be governed by a dedicated supplementary document — a Letter of Agreement (LoA), for example — signed between the MA and each respective Implementing Partner. The LoA will serve as the principal binding arrangement for guiding local-level operations, clearly defining the roles, responsibilities, and deliverables of each Implementing Partner.

Within this framework, the key actors include:

- **National Project Director (NPD):** Nominated by the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Government and expected to be acted by a local senior official, the NPD is accountable to the Steering Committee (SC). The NPD coordinates with relevant government departments and the Local Project Management Office (PMO) to ensure effective project support.

Local Project Management Office (PMO): Implementing project activities they are responsible for, based on the approved workplan, and coordinate local engagement and support for PUNO and IPs, Oversees the day-to-day operations of the project at local level and support efficient implementation

in the local context. The PMO is led by a Director appointed by and expected to be acted by a local key official the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Government.

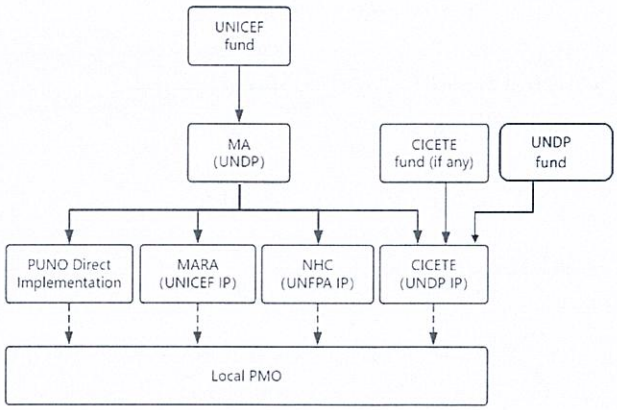
Implementation and coordination between PUNOs: All PUNOs will closely work together to liaise and coordinate with national and local authorities and implementing partner, organize joint training and capacity-building activities (if applicable), and jointly monitor and report on project's advancement. Prior to the start of the Project, PUNOs will finalize their joint arrangement for how they will collaborate to coordinate the implementation of this JP's activities while developing synergies in terms of technical, management, monitoring, and oversight support to their implementing teams and partners.

5. Fund Management Modality

The Joint Programme (JP) will be implemented under a **consolidated Fund Management Modality (FMM)** to enable coordinated planning, resource pooling, and coherent delivery of results. This modality enhances transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the management of joint resources.

All three PUNOs—UNDP (MA), UNICEF, and UNFPA—will jointly contribute to the development of the JP document and its annexes, including the Integrated Results Framework, Work Plan, and Budget during the design phase.

5.1 Fund Flow and Transfers:



Funding Flow Chart

UNICEF will transfer its committed funds —covering both **activity budgets** and **mandatory admin and oversight costs**— to the **Managing Agent** (UNDP) on an annual basis according to the Integrated Results Framework and multi-year Work Plan, and according to any decisions for revisions by the SC. Activity budgets include expenditures for activities directly implemented by UNDP and UNFPA, as well as those implemented by Implementing Partners.

The Managing Agent will manage consolidated resources according to its financial regulations and rules.

Upon receipt of funds, the Managing Agent (UNDP) will

- retain the portion of funds for its indirect cost-recovery (8% for GMS);

- retain & implement funds for UNDP's directly implemented activities, as outlined in Integrated Results Framework, Work Plan, and Budget;
- transfer the agreed portion of funds to UNFPA for activities directly implemented by UNFPA, as per the Integrated Results Framework, Work Plan, and Budget;
- transfer the agreed funds for locally implemented activities to the respective IPs—namely AAPE, CICETE, and NHC-affiliated Agency, following the signing of supplementary agreements with each IP, not including any management cost for IPs.

5.2 Mandatory Non-Activity Costs

- **General Management Support (GMS):** In line with the Resource Planning and Cost Recovery policy stated in UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), UN-to-UN agency contributions will be subject to an 8% GMS rate, applied to the total committed funds transferred.
- **Audit, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication and Reporting (for both internal and external documentation):** According to *the Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Progammes – Annexes (October 2022 issued by UN Sustainable Development Group),* five percent of the overall JP budget will be earmarked for these purposes, calculated as an overhead to the activity budget.

5.3 Additional resources:

In parallel with UNICEF's committed funds, CICETE is expected contribute resources to cover its own management costs for activities it implements as IP.

6. Monitoring, learning, and reporting

6.1 Regular monitoring of project implementation

The JP Team uses a consistent approach to monitoring, which includes data collection, reviews or studies, and joint field visits under the coordination and programmatic leadership of the lead PUNO. First, local PMO and national IPs provide reports and observations that help monitor the work's implementation, supported by direct observations and assessments by the JP Team. Second, the PUNOs use their monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to keep track of activity progress. Third, the JP team conducts periodic quality assessments of progress, which help adjust implementation and capture lessons learned.

6.2 Tracking results progress

On an annual basis, progress data against indicators in the results framework will be collected and analyzed to assess the joint Project's progress in achieving its outputs. Results will inform management decisions.

6.3 Monitoring and managing risk

The JP team will review specific risks that may threaten the achievement of the JP's intended results and recommend actions to mitigate new risks to be reviewed by the Steering Committee.

6.4 Learning

Knowledge, good practices, and lessons will be captured at least once a year. They will inform the JP's management decisions and strategic directions to best achieve its objectives.

6.5 Assuring quality

The JP's quality will be assessed regularly by the JP Team against PUNOs' own quality standards to identify its strengths and weaknesses and inform management decisions to improve performance.

6.6 Project reporting

Annual narrative progress report and financial report (using UNSDG approved harmonized budget categories) will be presented to the Steering Committee annually. The narrative progress report will consist of progress data showing the results achieved against targets at the output level, the annual JP quality rating summary, a review of risks and mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period. The Lead PUNO/ MA will coordinate for inputs and prepare the reports.

6.7 Annual Progress Review

The annual progress review will be conducted at least once a year. It is a prepared by the JP team and conducted by the JP Steering Committee (SC), which is responsible for ensuring the quality and outcomes of the JP. This review serves as a crucial opportunity to bring together JP partners and stakeholders to: 1) Share progress updates, key lessons, and best practices; 2) Compare actual progress against the expected results outlined in the JP document; 3) Assess how JP results contribute to CF outcomes, country priorities, and relevant SDG targets; 4) Evaluate the sustainability plan and exit strategy.

The review will also consider necessary adjustments to JP results, strategies, and resources in response to the evolving programme context, including emerging or escalating risks. Any changes to the planned results and strategies agreed upon during the review will be reflected in the JP results framework, work plan, and budget.

7. Evaluation

7.1 Regular reviews

The JP's Steering Committee will hold annual reviews to assess its performance and to review the work plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the Project's duration. Quality concerns or slower-than-expected progress will be discussed. Management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

The Steering Committee will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up, and to socialize the joint Project's results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.

7.2 Mandatory evaluation

The JP shall conduct a mandatory joint evaluation during the project cycle, if applicable.

Annex

Annex A–Joint Steering Committee & JP team ToR

Annex B -- Integrated results framework, work plan and budget

Annex A –Terms of Reference

Joint Programme Steering Committee (SC)

Purpose

The JP Steering Committee (SC) is accountable for effective management of the JP and the achievement of JP results. It provides strategic oversight and guidance for the JP team from launch to closure (Stages B and C of JP cycle), including adjustments to JP results and strategy, progress reports and learning, and evaluation (as required).

Co-chairs

The Steering Committee (SC) will be co-chaired by one of the PUNOs or a designated representative of the Government (from Hainan TAP) and on a rotating basis. The rotation among PUNOs (UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA) will be determined prior to project initiation and reviewed periodically to ensure inclusive leadership and balanced representation.

The lead PUNO (MA) will provide Secretariat functions for the SC, including convening meetings, preparing agendas, documenting decisions, and ensuring follow-up on action points.

Because this JP is not funded by global vertical fund, the involvement of the UN Country Team (UNCT) or the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) is not required according to JP guidelines and therefore not foreseen in this JP. However, the involvement of UNCT and/or UNRC can be proposed during project implementation, in case it is needed by the JP and the involvement is agreed by all SC members.

Members

Members of the SC include designated representative of UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, and Government of Hainan TAP. According to JP guidelines, Implementing Partners will not be a member of the SC, but maybe invited to join SC meetings as observer or presenter of local implementation progress. Subject to agreement of all SC members, SC meetings may invite other partners as observers, such as CSOs, new donors, and Responsible Parties.

Frequency of meetings

Normally, a JP SC will meet at least annually for the annual progress review. For this JP, SC is expected to meet at least 2-3 times a year, supplemented by more frequented Joint Programme Team meeting, to ensure project coordination and implementation towards expected outputs and outcomes.

Tasks of the SC may include:

1. Review and endorse the JP document, including the integrated results framework, work plan and budget.

2. Review, as needed, JP resource mobilisation needs and recommend and support opportunities to address funding gaps.
3. Review and endorse the annual results-based report to identify achievements, constraints and opportunities, and to recommend measures to adapt and strengthen JP strategy and results for greater relevance and effectiveness.
4. During the annual progress review: (1) Review progress information, lessons and good practices, including any adjustments made by JP team, (2) Compare actual progress against expected JP results, (3) Consider the *contribution* of JP results to CF outcome(s), country priorities, and related SDG targets; and (4) Review the sustainability plan and exit strategy and make adjustments (as needed).
5. Review and approve any *substantive changes* that affect expected JP results and the theory of change, involve a no-cost extension, or that **exceed 25 percent** of the annual budget.
6. Review and endorse the rolling JP annual workplan and budget for the next year.
7. Share updates and reports with relevant stakeholders.
8. Scan the programme environment for changes and monitor assumptions and risks.
9. Facilitate the resolution of any external challenges that the JP team may face during the JP cycle.
10. Provide guidance on communication and advocacy to support JP visibility.

Joint Programme Team

Purpose

The JP team **manages for results** for the duration of the programme. This is done in accordance with the JP results framework, work plan and budget. The team comprises responsible programme staff from all PUNOs. They sequence planned activities, monitor implementation and the achievement of results, learn lessons and make adjustments for greater effectiveness together with government, IPs and non-UN partners. The JP team practices a set of teamwork skills: participation, effective listening, collaboration, flexibility and the ability to revise and refine. The JP team is accountable to and has a dual reporting role to the JP Steering Committee (SC) and to their respective PUNOs.

Coordination and Programmatic leadership

Normally, the lead PUNO provides coordination and programmatic management during implementation.

» Coordination: (1) Organize and support meetings of the JP SC; and (2) Facilitate audit and evaluation (*as required*).

» Programmatic management: This supports the JP team to manage for results. The lead PUNO ensures programmatic coherence and quality in accordance with the JP results framework, work plan and budget and in adherence to quality standards: (1) Organize and chair JP team meetings; (2) Update the JP results framework, work plan and budget; (3) Lead joint monitoring efforts, including joint field missions, (4) Facilitate programmatic learning and adjustments, (5) Consolidate the annual results-based report, based upon inputs from other PUNOs; and (6) Report to JP SC meetings.

Role of the UNRCO:

When requested by all PUNOs, the pooled fund mechanism, or by individual donors the UNRCO may support the JP team for coordination purposes. When the UNRCO provides coordination support, the lead PUNO continues to provide programmatic leadership.

Members

The team comprises responsible programme staff from all PUNOs.

Frequency of meetings

JP teams are expected to meet bi-monthly if feasible, or whenever there is need.

Tasks of the JP Team may include:

1. Sequence and monitor implementation of planned development activities for maximum synergy and coherence;
2. Track the JP budget and expenditures to ensure delivery of planned activities;
3. Monitor the achievement of JP results and track indicators to ensure a contribution to CF outcome(s), country priorities, and related SDG targets;
4. Scan the programme environment for changes and monitor assumptions and risks;
5. Adjust JP activities, budgets, results and strategies to maintain relevance and effectiveness;
6. Update the JP results framework, work plan and budget to reflect changes and ensure relevant information is updated in the system
7. Identify lessons and undertake policy dialogue and advocacy with partners to identify opportunities to scale-up JP results and strategies;
8. Review: Prepare and support the annual progress review
9. Report: Prepare the annual results-based report;
10. Support the work of the JP SC and respond to information requests in a timely manner;
11. Support resource mobilization efforts of the JP Team and PUNOs;
12. Liaise with the Operations Management Team to utilize available common business services;
13. Liaise with the UN Communication Group to develop joint communications products about the JP;
14. Share information about the JP amongst the team and with all partners in a timely manner.

ANNEX B -- Joint programme: integrated results framework, Work Plan, and Budget

YEAR	2025-2030
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY:	1. Poverty Alleviation/rural revitalization: The project directly supports China's poverty alleviation and rural revitalization agenda outlined in the 14th Five-Year Plan and the Rural Revitalization Strategy. By introducing climate-resilient and low-carbon solutions tailored to the unique needs of rural communities in the western region, the project will enhance access to essential services, improve living conditions, and foster economic growth in poverty-affected areas. This aligns with national efforts to sustain post-poverty eradication achievements by strengthening rural infrastructure and promoting inclusive development. 2. Environmental Sustainability: The project reflects China's commitment to its Ecological Civilization Construction strategy, as outlined in major policy frameworks such as the Guidelines for Establishing an Ecological Civilization and the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2035. The project's use of nature-based sewage treatment solutions, solar-powered facilities, and low-carbon rural development approaches aligns with the country's drive to achieve carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. 3. Balanced Regional development: The project's focus on Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture supports China's regional development priorities outlined in the Western Development Strategy and the 14th Five-Year Plan's Regional Development Strategy. By introducing green economic development models and strengthening local specialty industries, the project contributes to the broader goal of reducing regional disparities and fostering sustainable economic growth in less-developed western areas. 4. Support to State Council's National SDG Demonstration Zone Work: The project site located in Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, one of the 11 national SDG demo zones. It will closely align with the State Council's Guidance on Establishing SDG Demonstration Zones. The development of a VLR will provide a comprehensive assessment of the demo zone's progress since its establishment, highlighting key achievements, identifying persistent challenges, and distilling best practices and lessons learned to inform SDG localization efforts at both national and international levels.
RELATED SDG:	SDG 1 NO POVERTY,SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING,SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION,SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION,SDG 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY,SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH,SDG 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

CF Outcome(s)

Outcome 1: Relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty reduced, and more coordinated development leads to reduction in gaps between rural and urban areas and among regions, as more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from sustainable, innovation-driven and shared high-quality economic development, with enhanced access to economic opportunities arising through innovation, entrepreneurship and rural revitalisation, enjoying decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and the right to development equally for both women and men.

OUTCOME INDICATOR:	1.1 Unemployment rate, by sex and age	**BASELINE:**	5.2% - Survey of urban unemployment (end of 2019)	**TARGET:**	TBD	**MOV**	
	1.8 Ratio of urban and rural disposable income per capita		2.64:1 (2019)		TBD		

Outcome 2: People's lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and high-quality public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life-course.

OUTCOME INDICATOR:	2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age	**BASELINE:**	0.6% (2019)	**TARGET:**	Poverty eliminated under the current standard	**MOV**	

Outcome 4: China accelerates its transition to a people-centred, inclusive, low-carbon, and circular economy.

OUTCOME INDICATOR:	4.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	**BASELINE:**	14.3% (2018)	**TARGET:**	TBD	**MOV**	

OUTPUTS FOR JOINT PROGRAMME

Output 1: Building climate-resilient and low-carbon and healthy rural communities, focusing on the social sector. (Phase 1: Developing locally appropriate, green, and cost-effective solutions, and conducting pilot projects. Phase 2: Scaling-up climate resilience-enhancing interventions .)

output indicator	Baseline	Target	Mov
proportion of selected social sector infrastructure and services for children (community centers, health centers, schools, kindergartens, etc.) adopted climate resilience measures.	numerator: 0 denominator: total number of social sector facilities selected after the assessment	100%	project report; field visits
proportion of relevant stakeholders with enhanced capacity to deliver climate resilient services for children	numerator: 0 denominator: total number of relevant stakeholders selected after the assessment	75%	project report; field visits

SUB-OUTPUTS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE AND ANNUAL BUDGET						PUNO	SDG TARGET	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	SOURCE OF FUNDS	HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER	GENDER EQUALITY MARKER	QCPR FUNCTION (MODALITY)	Funding Framework		
		START Q3 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	END Q2 2030								TOTAL REQUIRED (ANNUAL) in USD	AVAILABLE (ANNUAL)	TO BE MOBILIZED
Activity 1.Promote low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastracture and services for children in rural communities (including health centers), schools and kindergartens	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County**	**$ 100,000.00**	**$ 960,000.00**	**$ 925,470.00**	**$ 50,000.00**	**$ 100,000.00**	**$ 75,000.00**	**UNICEF**	**13.1.2/9.1.1**		**UNICEF**	**1**	**2**	**TBC**	**$ 2,210,470.00**		
ACTIVITY 1.1 To assess the need for low-carbon and climate-resilient solutions for children in rural communities (including health centers), schools and kindergartens.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNICEF	13.b.1	AAPE/MARA	UNICEF	**1**	2	TBC	200,000		
ACTIVITY 1.2 To implement and promote climate-resilient solutions for children in rural communities (including health centers), schools and kindergartens.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ 860,000.00	$ 860,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNICEF	9.1.1 /13.1.2	AAPE/MARA	UNICEF	**1**	2	TBC	1,720,000		
ACTIVITY 1.3 To enhance capacities to deliver climate-resilient solutions for children.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ -	$ 65,470.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ -	UNICEF	13.3.1	AAPE/MARA	UNICEF	**1**	2	TBC	165,470		
ACTIVITY 1.4 To evaluate and document results for learning, scale-up, and advocacy.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000.00	$ 75,000.00	UNICEF	13.2.2	AAPE/MARA	UNICEF	**1**	2	TBC	125,000		
OUTPUT 1 TOTAL		**$ 100,000.00**	**$ 960,000.00**	**$ 925,470.00**	**$ 50,000.00**	**$ 100,000.00**	**$ 75,000.00**								**$ 2,210,470.00**		

Output 2: Supporting green skilling/economic development, balancing ecological protection in the headwaters of the Yangtze River with high-quality development in SDG Demo Zone and intergenerational solidarity between the elderly and young people.

output indicator	Baseline	Target	mov
2.a # of vocational training programmes established or enhanced	0	tbc	project report; field visits
2.b # of demonstration sites established	0	tbc	project report; field visits
2.c # of participants trained (disaggregated by gender, age group, and vulnerable status)	0	tbc	project report; field visits
2.d # of elderly and youth (by gender) trained in value-added processing and marketing strategies	0	tbc	project report; field visits
2.e # of vocational modules introduced/upgraded with AI and renewable energy content	0	tbc	project report; field visits

SUB-OUTPUTS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE & ANNUAL BUDGET						PUNO	SDG TARGET	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	SOURCE OF FUNDS	HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER	GENDER EQUALITY MARKER	QCPR FUNCTION (MODALITY)	TOTAL REQUIRED (ANNUAL) in USD	AVAILABLE (ANNUAL)	TO BE MOBILIZED
		START Q3 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	END Q2 2030										
Activity 2.1: Gender-responsive Skill Development in Sustainable Agriculture	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County**	**$ 30,000.00**	**$ 150,000.00**	**$ 145,000.00**	**$ 145,000.00**	**$ 110,000.00**	**$ 50,000.00**	**UNDP**	**4.5.1/ 2.4.1**	**CICETE**	**UNICEF**	**1**	**GEN2**	**TBC**	**$ 630,000.00**		-
2.1.1 Establish or enhance gender-responsive vocational training programs focused on alpine livestock and vegetable farming, emphasizing climate-resilient practices and sustainable techniques tailored to alpine environments.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ -	UNDP	4.5.1/ 2.4.1	CICETE	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 50,000.00		
2.1.2 Set up demonstration sites for alpine livestock and vegetable farming to provide hands-on learning and showcase best practices.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ 20,000.00	$ 90,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ -	UNDP	4.5.1/ 2.4.1	CICETE	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 330,000.00		
		$ -	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00				UNDP				$ 250,000.00		
Activity 2.2: Training in Farm Produce Processing and Marketing	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County**	**$ 20,000.00**	**$ 70,000.00**	**$ 70,000.00**	**$ 70,000.00**	**$ 70,000.00**	**$ 50,000.00**	**UNDP**	**4.5.1**	**CICETE**	**UNICEF**	**1**	**GEN2**	**TBC**	**$ 350,000.00**		
2.2.1 Equip the elderly and young people, especially women, with skills in value-added processing of agricultural products.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ -	UNDP	4.5.1	CICETE	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 50,000.00		
2.2.2 Provide gender-responsive training in marketing strategies to improve access to local and regional markets, including e-commerce.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ -	UNDP	4.5.1	CICETE	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 50,000.00		
		$ -	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00				UNDP				$ 250,000.00		
Activity 2.3: Provision of AI and Renewable Energy Education	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County**	**$ 10,000.00**	**$ 10,000.00**	**$ 10,000.00**	**$ 10,000.00**	**$ 10,000.00**	**$ -**	**UNDP**	**4.4.1**	**CICETE**	**UNICEF**	**1**	**GEN2**	**TBC**	**$ 50,000.00**		
2.3.1 Introduce/upgrade gender-responsive vocational modules on AI and renewable energy development (e.g., solar, biogas, green hydrogen), linking AI and renewable energy solutions to livelihood improvement and social sector climate resilience.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ -	UNDP	4.5.1	CICETE	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 50,000.00		
OUTPUT 2 TOTAL		**$ 60,000.00**	**$ 230,000.00**	**$ 225,000.00**	**$ 225,000.00**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ 100,000.00**								**$ 1,030,000.00**		

Output 3: Strengthening SDG finance capability and supporting the establishment of financial leveraging mechanisms and platform for SDG impact, with a focus on local specialty demands and priorities, and with focus on benefiting children.

output indicator	Baseline	Target	mov
3.a research conducted to refine the mechanism of ecological compensation fund allocation and transfer.	na	Y	project report; field visits
3.b research conducted on ecological valuation, embedding considerations of social and child-related co-benefits	na	Y	project report; field visits
3.c # of consultations organized	0	TBC	project report; field visits
3.d: amount of financial resources pooled from private sector	0	TBC	project report; field visits

SUB-OUTPUTS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE & ANNUAL BUDGET						PUNO	SDG TARGET	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	SOURCE OF FUNDS	HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER	GENDER EQUALITY MARKER	QCPR FUNCTION (MODALITY)	Funding Framework		
		START Q3 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	END Q2 2030								TOTAL REQUIRED (ANNUAL) in USD	AVAILABLE (ANNUAL)	TO BE MOBILIZED
Activity 3.1 To provide technical assistance to refine the mechanism of ecological compensation fund allocation and transfer. In line with National Ecological Compensation Fund Guidelines of China that issued on February 2024, with attention to inclusive benefits for local communities, including children. The project will conduct research and advisory on Hainan TAP's practical vertical and horizontal ecological compensation mechanisms and pathways, and establish a specific information service platform on ecological compensation opportunities and projects.	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County**	**$ -**	**$ 120,500.00**	**$ 115,500.00**	**$ 32,750.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**UNDP**	**15.6**	**CICETE**	**UNICEF**	**1**	**GEN2**	**TBC**	**$ 268,750.00**		**-**
3.1.1 Conduct stakeholder consultations on local needs and priorities for ecological compensation mechanism development, aligned with the 2024 National Guidelines. Particular attention will be given to exploring opportunities where ecological compensation mechanisms can indirectly contribute to community development and services that benefit children.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ 42,750.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNDP	15.6	CICETE	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 42,750.00		
3.1.2 Research and technical advisory on vertical and horizontal ecological compensation pathways, with policy alignment and feasibility analysis	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ 77,750.00	$ 82,750.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNDP	15.6	CICETE	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 160,500.00		
3.1.3 Advisory and support the development of an information service platform on ecological compensation opportunities and ongoing projects in Hainan TAP, with transparent, accessible information that considers multiple stakeholder needs, including marginalized groups such as children.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ -	$ 32,750.00	$ 32,750.00	$ -	$ -	UNDP	15.6	CICETE	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 65,500.00		
ACTIVITY 3.2 To provide technical assistance on ecological valuation, embedding considerations of social and child-related co-benefits. The project will conduct Hainan TAP Gross Environmental Production (GEP) analysis and calculation; research of ecological value chain and ecological value realization pathways; and assist an online platform of Hainan TAP GEP information platform with AI enabled technologies.	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County**	**$ -**	**$ 120,500.00**	**$ 115,500.00**	**$ 32,750.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**UNDP**	**15.4**	**UNDP Direct Implement**	**UNICEF**	**1**	**GEN2**	**TBC**	**$ 268,750.00**		**-**
3.2.1 Conduct multi-stakeholder consultation to identify GEP potential, valuation gaps, and data availability	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ 42,750.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNDP	15.4	UNDP Direct Implement	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 42,750.00		
3.2.2 Carry out technical studies including (i) GEP accounting and analysis, (ii) ecological value chain analysis; (iii) GEP value chain of selected sectors and analysis of value realization pathways	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ 77,750.00	$ 82,750.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNDP	15.4	UNDP Direct Implement	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 160,500.00		
3.2.3 Advisory to the development of an digital-enabled Hainan TAP GEP information platform	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ -	$ 32,750.00	$ 32,750.00	$ -	$ -	UNDP	15.4	UNDP Direct Implement	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 65,500.00		
ACTIVITY 3.3 To leverage and pool financial resources from multiple private sector sources, to support the climate resilience, rural revitalization, and the SDGs localization in the SDG Demo Zone and the entire province. Where feasible, emphasis will be placed on promoting inclusive investments that account for the needs and well-being of marginalized groups, including children.	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County**	**$ 5,000.00**	**$ 5,000.00**	**$ 5,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**UNDP**	**15.b**	**UNDP Direct Implement**	**UNICEF**	**1**	**GEN2**	**TBC**	**$ 15,000.00**		
OUTPUT 3 TOTAL		**$ 5,000.00**	**$ 246,000.00**	**$ 236,000.00**	**$ 65,500.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**								**$ 552,500.00**		

Output 4: Improve young People's development and older persons' wellbeing through strengthening schools' capacity in conducting comprehensive sexuality education, and improved SRH knowledge especially cervical cancer prevention ; and strengthening smart social services for older persons through improved coordination using technology and capacity building

output indicator	Baseline	Target	mov
A mechanism for delivering comprehensive sexuality education established in Gonghe County.	no	yes	CSE curriculum accepted by Gonghe Education Bureau
Health education and services on cervical cancer prevention institutionalized in selected schools in Gonghe County	no	yes	Health Bureau document related to cervical preventioni at school
A coordination platform for older persons' care established.	no	yes	Digital software for implmenting the mechanism
Private sector support secured for comprehensive sexuality education, including cervical cancer prevention and care for older persons	Baseline: 0	2 (one for CSE and one for ageing)	documents related to donations from the private sector

															Funding Framework		
SUB-OUTPUTS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE & ANNUAL BUDGET						PUNO	SDG TARGET	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	SOURCE OF FUNDS	HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER	GENDER EQUALITY MARKER	QCPR FUNCTION (MODALITY)	TOTAL REQUIRED (ANNUAL) in USD	AVAILABLE (ANNUAL)	TO BE MOBILIZED
		START Q3 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	END Q2 2030										
Activity 4.1 Needs Assessment and Program Design Conduct a rapid needs assessment to identify gaps in young people's access to SRH information and services, including on cervical cancer prevention and HPV vaccination awareness as well as older person's needs for social services. Use findings to design culturally tailored health promotion programs for communities and integrate these insights into comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) interventions in schools and interventions for older persons.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ 30,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNFPA	3.8.1/3.7.1/3.4.1	NHC	UNICEF	**1**	2	TBC	$ 30,000.00		
Activity 4.2 Comprehensive Sexuality Education and School Capacity Building Pilot and institutionalize a life skills-based CSE curriculum in selected schools, incorporating innovative and culturally sensitive approaches such as livestreaming to expand coverage. Strengthen schools' capacity to deliver CSE and integrate cervical cancer education, emphasizing HPV vaccination benefits, and prevention.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ 30,000.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 65,000.00	$ 41,500.00	$ 21,000.00	UNFPA	4.7.1/3.b.1	NHC	UNICEF	**1**	2	TBC	$ 217,500.00		
Activity 4.3 Youth and Community Engagement for Health Promotion Develop and disseminate engaging health promotion materials (e.g., videos, picture books in Tibetan language) on SRH, cervical cancer prevention, and HPV vaccination. Support youth network building for peer education and promote intergenerational solidarity programs linking young people with older persons to foster mutual support and community engagement.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ 30,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 45,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 20,000.00	UNFPA	3.b.1/5.6.1/3.3.1	NHC	UNICEF	**1**	2	TBC	$ 175,000.00		
Activity 4.4 Strategic Partnerships and Integrated Social Services for youth and older persons Forge partnerships with private sector and other stakeholders to support HPV vaccination programs, technology-driven innovations for youth-focused SRH initiatives, and integrated social services for older persons. Strengthen local coordination mechanisms and leverage technology to enhance service delivery and community support systems.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County	$ -	$ 20,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 20,000.00	UNFPA	17.17.1/3.b.1	NHC	UNICEF	**1**	2	TBC	$ 130,000.00		
OUTPUT 4 TOTAL		**$ -**	**$ 110,000.00**	**$ 140,000.00**	**$ 140,000.00**	**$ 101,500.00**	**$ 61,000.00**								**$ 552,500.00**		

Output 5: Documenting and sharing the experiences from China's SDG Demo Zones through SDG localization practices and disseminating best practices to national and global audiences.

output indicator	Baseline	Target	mov
5.a # of participants attended annual events	0	tbc	project report; field visits
5.b SDG Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for Hainan TAP produced	na	1 in 2026/27	project report; field visits
5.c # of expert consultation workshop organized	0	tbc	project report; field visits

SUB-OUTPUTS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	TIMELINE & ANNUAL BUDGET						PUNO	SDG TARGET	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	SOURCE OF FUNDS	HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER	GENDER EQUALITY MARKER	QCPR FUNCTION (MODALITY)	Funding Framework		
		START Q3 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	END Q2 2030								TOTAL REQUIRED (ANNUAL) in USD	AVAILABLE (ANNUAL)	TO BE MOBILIZED
Activity 5.1: Produce the SDG Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for Hainan TAP. The VLR is to be developed according to the Guiding Principles of VLRs as publicized by UNDESA. A customized index system, tailored to the local context of highland ecological conservation areas and underdeveloped western regions, will be developed to quantitatively assess the comprehensive SDG progress of Hainan TAP towards the 2030 targets and global/national benchmarks. A series of reviews of local policies, institutional arrangements, innovative practices, and solutions will also be conducted as a case study collection of Hainan TAP's SDG best practices. **In parallel, this VLR will also place special focus on child-friendly development, marking it as the first of its kind VLR with a focus on children.**	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture**	**$ 160,000.00**	**$ 200,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**UNDP**	**17.9**	**UNDP Direct Implement**	**UNICEF**	**1**	**GEN2**	**TBC**	**$ 360,000.00**		
5.1.1 Develop an SDG indicator system incorporating a child-friendly development dimension, and tailored to alpine, ecological protection, and underdeveloped regions. The system will align with the Global Guiding Elements for Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) of SDG implementation and be adapted to local realities and data availability.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	$ 70,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNDP	17.9	UNDP Direct Implement	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 70,000.00		
5.1.2 Conduct experimental and formal assessments to define baseline and benchmark values for each indicator. Organize extensive consultations with local government departments, experts, and the national SDG Demo Zone Supervision Authority to ensure scientific, objective, and comparable quantitative results.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	$ 20,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNDP	17.9	UNDP Direct Implement	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 60,000.00		
5.1.3 Conduct field research on various SDG-related sites and projects, including child-focused initiatives. Summarize enabling conditions, policies, progress, innovations, and impacts to form internationally shareable case studies	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	$ 30,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNDP	17.9	UNDP Direct Implement	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 70,000.00		
5.1.4 Produce VLRs (Chinese and English version) in line with the Global Guiding Elements for Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) of SDG implementation, one at the project's inception and one at its conclusion, and publish them on the official UN global SDG official website.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	$ 40,000.00	$ 120,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	UNDP	17.9	UNDP Direct Implement	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 160,000.00		
Activity 5.2 Organize annual events, i.e. UN-led SDG Localization Forum during the Qinghai Expo, co-hosted with national SDG demo zone work authority (MOST/ACCA21) and inviting all national SDG demonstration zones and national & international counterparts. The thematic events will focus on experience and knowledge exchange among peer cities, on topics focusing on climate and child-related SDGs.	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County/ Guide County**	**$ -**	**$ 45,000.00**	**$ 40,000.00**	**$ 35,000.00**	**$ 29,000.00**	**$ -**	**UNDP**	**17.6**	**UNDP+CICETE**	**UNICEF**	**1**	**GEN2**	**TBC**	**$ 149,000.00**	**$ -**	
5.2.1 Co-host annual forums with the National SDG Demo Zone Supervision Authority, Hainan TAP Government, and relevant UN agencies. Events will include high-level plenaries, thematic sessions, and roundtable dialogues.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	$ -	$ 20,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ -	UNDP	17.6	CICETE	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 70,000.00		
5.2.2 Support Hainan TAP's participation in key global UN events (e.g., HLPF, SDG Summit, COP) to share experiences and best practices internationally.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	$ -	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 9,000.00	$ -	UNDP	17.6	UNDP Direct Implement	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 79,000.00		
ACTIVITY 5.3 Technical advisory&support to Hainan TAP's National SDG Demo Zone work	**Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture/ Gonghe County/ Guide County**	**$ -**	**$ 25,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 22,500.00**	**$ -**	**UNDP (MA)**	**17.16**	**UNDP Direct Implement**	**UNICEF**	**1**	**GEN2**	**TBC**	**$ 47,500.00**		
Activity 5.3.1 Expert consultation workshop, to stream key government initiatives of Hainan TAP to greater alignment with the SDGs outcomes.	Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	$ -	$ 25,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 22,500.00	$ -	UNDP	17.16	UNDP Direct Implement	UNICEF	1	GEN2	TBC	$ 47,500.00		
OUTPUT 5 TOTAL		**$ 160,000.00**	**$ 270,000.00**	**$ 40,000.00**	**$ 35,000.00**	**$ 51,500.00**	**$ -**								**$ 556,500.00**		
TOTAL FOR ALL OUTPUTS		**$ 325,000.00**	**$ 1,816,000.00**	**$ 1,566,470.00**	**$ 515,500.00**	**$ 443,000.00**	**$ 236,000.00**								**$ 4,901,970.00**		
UNDP GMS (8%)	NA	$ 26,000.00	$ 137,280.00	$ 117,317.60	$ 33,240.00	$ 27,440.00	$ 10,880.00	UNDP (MA)	N/A	UNDP as MA	UNICEF	N/A			**$ 352,157.60**		
Audit, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication and Reporting (for both internal and external documentation) (5% of JP budget, as per UNSDG JP Guidance Note)	NA	$ 16,250.00	$ 90,800.00	$ 78,323.50	$ 25,775.00	$ 22,150.00	$ 11,800.00	UNDP (MA)	N/A	UNDP as MA	UNICEF	N/A			**$ 245,098.50**		
TOTAL FOR ALL PROJECT MANAGEMENT OVERHEAD FEES		**$ 42,250.00**	**$ 228,080.00**	**$ 195,641.10**	**$ 59,015.00**	**$ 49,590.00**	**$ 22,680.00**								**$ 597,256.10**		
Grand Total		**$ 367,250.00**	**$ 2,044,080.00**	**$ 1,762,111.10**	**$ 574,515.00**	**$ 492,590.00**	**$ 258,680.00**								**$ 5,499,226.10**		