UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT

[China]

Project Title: Building a Global Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Partnership Towards Global Poverty Eradication

Project Number: Award ID: 00138139/ Output ID: 00128281

Implementing Partner: CICETE

Start Date: 01. 2022 **End Date:**12. 2026 **PAC Meeting date:** 2021.11.30

Brief Description
The purpose of this project is to guide the International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) across five workstreams from 2021-2026. In line with the Country Programme Document for China 2021-2025, the project aims to support the IPRCC in scaling up the dissemination of policies, strategies and practices with interested partners that were developed by China to achieve its goal of ending extreme rural poverty in the country by 2020. Globally, an estimated 131 million people fell back into poverty in 2020 and up to 800 million people are projected to still remain in poverty in 2030 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises – thereby missing the zero poverty goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is therefore within this context that the proposed project will support the IPRCC to bolster its institutional capacity to address these challenges. This will be carried out through research, pilot demonstration, and capacity building activities, with a focus on women and other vulnerable groups. By supporting the Center in developing a global poverty reduction and development partnership, the project will enhance the Center's contribution to global progress on sustainable development, and in particular towards SDG1 (No Poverty) and SDG5 (Gender Equality).

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):			
CPD Outcome 3: Through South-South cooperation and humanitarian cooperation, China makes greater contributions to SDG attainment and the principles of the 2030 Agenda, including leaving no one behind. **CPD Output 3.1:** China's collaboration and partnerships with United Nations and other international partners, including in SouthSouth and triangular cooperation, strengthened	**Total resources required:**		USD 2,800,000
	Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
		Donor:	
		Government:	USD2,300,000
		In-Kind:	
	Unfunded:		USD500,000

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
Print Name:	Print Name:	Print Name:
Date: 2021.12.28	Date: 28/01/2022	Date: 2022.1.1



I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

With just under ten years left to achieve the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, many of the goals are still far from being met. The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed decades of global progress on poverty alleviation, pushing an estimated 131 million more people worldwide into extreme poverty in 2020. Moreover, violent conflict, gender inequality and climate change threaten to exacerbate a worsening situation, further reversing gains achieved over the past 25 years around the world on poverty alleviation and bringing devastating impacts for poor households and communities[1].

Global crises, like the COVID-19 pandemic, can also lead to many developing countries experiencing slower growth and sluggish development due to their inability to provide an adequate fiscal response. Such downturns reverse or delay measures to narrow the gulf between developed and developing countries' per capita incomes. In fact, inequalities between countries and regions could widen further.

There has been uneven progress in achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty) across Africa and South Asia. Without drastic action, Africa faces an unprecedented economic downturn that could jeopardise the development prospects of 1.3 billion people for decades into the future. COVID-19 lockdowns, lower commodity prices, the decline of tourism and reduced remittances have caused severe economic disruption in the region. Governments that are expected to control the spread of the pandemic and roll out vaccination programmes also face the daunting task of improving healthcare systems and providing safety nets for vulnerable groups, among many other demands for vital services. The region urgently needs policy measures to stem rising unemployment and reduce poverty and inequality if it is to return to the upward growth path it was on by 2019. Such health and economic crises have also struck south Asia. In 2020, the population continued to grow, but GDP per capita fell by about 10 per cent, the poverty rate rose, and inequalities continued to widen. Like in other regions, vulnerable populations including women, children, slum dwellers, migrant workers and the elderly, are the worst affected.

Alongside extreme poverty, millions of people worldwide experience numerous deprivations in their daily lives – such as lack of access to clean water, clean cooking fuels, healthcare, decent housing, quality education and sanitation among others. Studies reveal that in 107 developing countries, 1.3 billion people or 22% live in multidimensional poverty, including about 644 million under the age of 18[2].

A lack of social protection and employment guarantee programmes in African and other LDCs accounts for much of the poverty-related effects brought by disasters. Such a deficit in social safety nets makes it hard for poor societies to implement safeguards for the poor and other vulnerable groups during crises. For example, about 79% of workers in sub-Saharan Africa, and 84.5% of workers in LDCs lack access to social protection[3]

[1] World Bank, "Poverty and Shared Prosperity: Reversals of Fortune.
[2] UNCTAD, Ibid
[3] Ibid

Women are in a precarious situation, accounting for around 70% of the global population in poverty. Women are also 4 percent more likely than men to live in extreme poverty, rising to 8 percent in Central and Southern Asia. However, women can play a critical role in poverty reduction by making key economic contributions stopping the vicious circle of intergenerational poverty through their unique role in family care and child rearing. Global crises like the pandemic are aggravating the economic inequalities faced by women and other vulnerable groups. As of 2021, around 435 million women and girls are estimated to be living on less than $1.90 a day, including 47 million pushed into poverty as a result of COVID-19.

According to the OECD, while financial flows of public assistance to developing countries are already insufficient to achieve the SDGs, private sector financing to the global South is also projected to drop by US $ 700 billion. This decline underscores the need for enhanced South-South cooperation to complement aid, especially for countries whose earnings from tourism, remittances and commodities are dwindling while more people relapse into extreme poverty

In China, though many development challenges remain, the eradication of extreme poverty in 2020 has been a significant achievement. Over the past eight years, 98.99 million people have been lifted out of poverty, with 71 million escaping poverty in the past four years alone.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also projects that China will be the first country to recover from the health and economic crises caused by the pandemic. In recent decades China has also invested highly in health, education, and infrastructure development - the fundamentals that underpin a society's upward social mobility, economic growth, productivity, technological innovation, and competitiveness.

China's development trajectory can therefore provide new perspectives and useful references for other countries and regions in their battle against poverty. Within this context, the International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) aims to identify, document and share China's experience in developing a successful policy approach to tackling poverty alleviation. The work will build on the Center's 15 years of experience in poverty alleviation by convening policy dialogues, organizing training events, conducting research, shaping pro-poor inclusive policies and strategies, and supporting pilot projects.

II. STRATEGY

The 2019 High-level UN conference on South-South cooperation noted that countries like China had lifted millions of their citizens out of extreme poverty, despite many challenges. The Conference called on such nations to share lessons on their effective policies and strategies through South-South cooperation. Earlier, in 2015, President Xi Jinping expressed China's willingness to assist other developing counties in eradicating poverty and meeting the other Sustainable Development Goals through South-South cooperation. Increasingly, developing countries are interested in learning solutions from China on how to end overdependency on extractive industries, which generate limited jobs or the lack of productive capacities and structural transformation to drive growth and sustainable development. They also want to draw lessons from China about policies, strategies and practices the country has used to transform its economy. In this context,

this project will enhance IPRCC's capacity to assist other country's poverty reduction work through knowledge sharing and capacity building by accelerating research, training, exchange and cooperation between China and other developing countries on poverty reduction. (See Annex1 and 2 for more details of challenges and gender situation analysis)

To implement this project, there are five work streams:

(a) Build a poverty reduction network with a global focus for research and convene collaborative events that add a gender-responsive perspective targeting the participation and capacity building of women.
(b) Build a leading knowledge-pool containing case studies, reports, policy briefs and other knowledge products on poverty alleviation, human centred development, gender equality and rural revitalization, relating to China's, as well as other developed and developing countries', experiences.
(c) Organize in-person training events and on online learning platforms related to poverty reduction. Ensure equal access and full participation of female representatives from government agencies and related organizations of the developing countries.
(d) Support pilot projects to demonstrate proven poverty reduction practices that are worth scaling up. Ensure specific needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups are assessed and prioritized.
(e) Conduct institutional strategic learning to build a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership.

2.1. Theory of Change

By drawing on UNDP's global network and country presence, this project aims to support IPRCC, one of the main international anti-poverty platforms in China, scale up the dissemination of policies, strategies and practices developed by China to achieve its goal of ending extreme poverty in the country by 2020 with other developing countries, in order to contribute towards addressing global development challenges and accelerate the realization of the sustainable development goals.

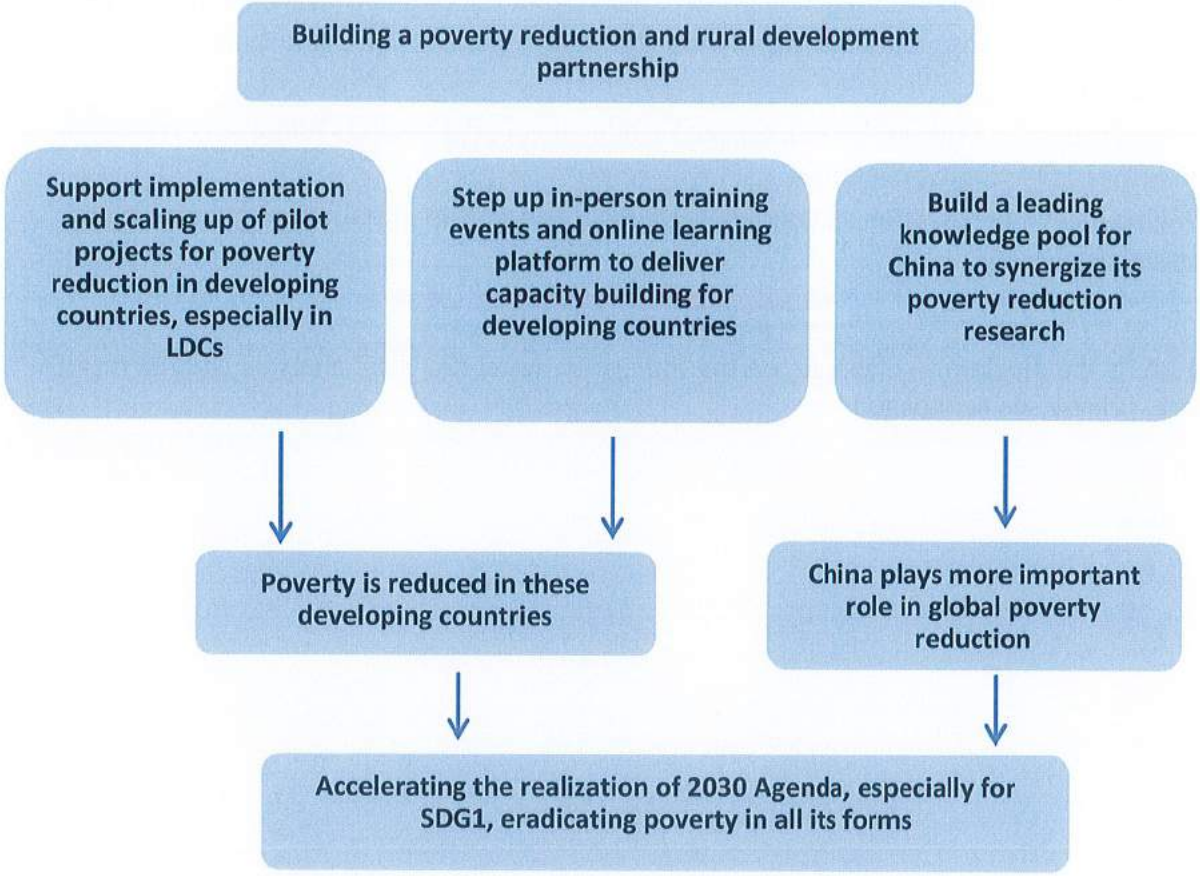
"Challenges" analysis and problem tree

Most developing countries lack the resilience to face global crises which results in slower growth and sluggish development and is exacerbated by their lack of adequate financial as well as human resources. Such downturns can reverse or delay poverty eradication measures, which impacts the most vulnerable people in the country the most. Furthermore, it also has an impact on the disparities of per capita incomes between countries, exacerbating the inequalities between countries. China can offer its valuable experience of poverty reduction practices based on its unique context. However, China's practices of poverty reduction haven't been well studied or synergized in global poverty reduction research. As a key platform for sharing China's poverty reduction experience with the other countries, IPRCC's role as China's knowledge contributor to global poverty reduction has not been fully utilized. Please refer to the problem tree below:



"Changes" analysis and Solution Tree

This project will enhance IPRCC's capacity in helping developing countries to improve their knowledge and capacity in poverty reduction. In this context, IPRCC's main quest is to build up its own capacity to establish a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership. UNDP can provide support by leveraging its track record on institutional strengthening and the organization's role as a knowledge broker, capacity developer, and partnership facilitator for poverty alleviation through South-South and triangular cooperation globally. Please find the solution tree here:



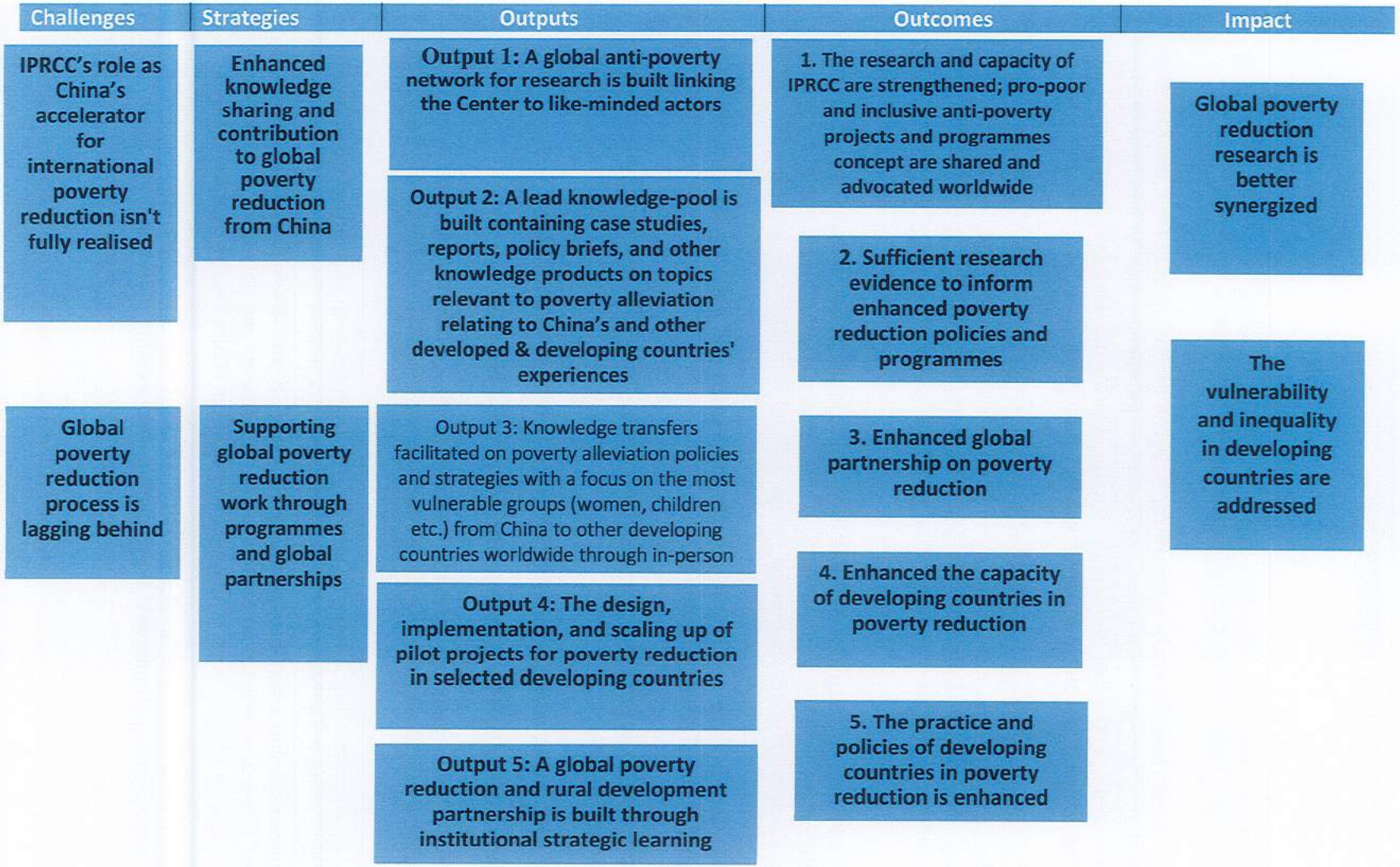
Linkage between TOC analysis and results framework

The objective of project is to scale up IPRCC's current development impact in the area of poverty reduction and sustainable development, with a long-term goal of building a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership that can impact poverty eradication worldwide. There are five outputs to be achieved in next five years:

- A global anti-poverty network for research is built linking the Center to like-minded actors, including research institutions, universities, journalists, and NGOs representing women, children, youth, and other vulnerable groups worldwide and collaborative events convened including regional and global forums for policy dialogues.
- A lead knowledge-pool is built containing case studies, reports, policy briefs, and other knowledge products on topics relevant to poverty alleviation, relating to China's and other developed & developing countries' experiences

- Knowledge transfers facilitated on poverty alleviation policies and strategies from China to other developing countries worldwide through in-person training events and online learning platforms.
- Plans designed for the implementation and scaling up of pilot projects for poverty reduction in selected developing countries.
- A global poverty reduction and rural development partnership is built through institutional strategic learning

Here is the diagram to elaborate on the linkage between the TOC analysis and the result framework. (Please see next page.)


Challenges
Strategies
Outputs
Outcomes
Impact
IPRCC's role as China's accelerator for international poverty reduction isn't fully realised
Global poverty reduction process is lagging behind
Enhanced knowledge sharing and contribution to global poverty reduction from China
Supporting global poverty reduction work through programmes and global partnerships
Output 1: A global anti-poverty network for research is built linking the Center to like-minded actors
Output 2: A lead knowledge-pool is built containing case studies, reports, policy briefs, and other knowledge products on topics relevant to poverty alleviation relating to China's and other developed & developing countries' experiences
Output 3: Knowledge transfers facilitated on poverty alleviation policies and strategies with a focus on the most vulnerable groups (women, children etc.) from China to other developing countries worldwide through in-person
Output 4: The design, implementation, and scaling up of pilot projects for poverty reduction in selected developing countries
Output 5: A global poverty reduction and rural development partnership is built through institutional strategic learning
1. The research and capacity of IPRCC are strengthened; pro-poor and inclusive anti-poverty projects and programmes concept are shared and advocated worldwide
2. Sufficient research evidence to inform enhanced poverty reduction policies and programmes
3. Enhanced global partnership on poverty reduction
4. Enhanced the capacity of developing countries in poverty reduction
5. The practice and policies of developing countries in poverty reduction is enhanced
Global poverty reduction research is better synergized
The vulnerability and inequality in developing countries are addressed

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1. Expected Results

Overall Project Outcome: Measures taken by IPRCC to contribute to global poverty eradication through knowledge sharing through South South Cooperation.

Output 1: A global anti-poverty network for research is built linking the Center to like-minded actors, including research institutions, universities, journalists, and NGOs representing women, children, youth, and other vulnerable groups worldwide and collaborative events convened including regional and global forums for policy dialogues.

Output 2: A lead knowledge-pool is built containing case studies, reports, policy briefs, and other knowledge products on topics relevant to China's shift to higher-quality development, rural revitalization and poverty alleviation, including its impact on women, girls, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups, sharing China's and other developing countries experiences

Output 3: Knowledge transfers facilitated on poverty alleviation policies and strategies with a focus on the most vulnerable groups (women, children etc.) from China to other developing countries worldwide through in-person training events and online learning platforms.

Output 4: Capacity strengthened to design, implement and scale up pilot projects for poverty reduction in selected developing countries.

Output 5: A global poverty reduction and rural development partnership is built through institutional strategic learning.

(See activities of each output on the section of "VII.MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN")

3.2. Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

IPRCC will complement the resources allocated by UNDP through the forging of partnerships among multiple anti-poverty actors in Government, civil society, and the private sector.

UNDP and CICETE will provide monitoring and guidance to the implementation and management of this project. UNDP's global network and expertise on poverty eradication, plus the project management and coordination ability of CICETE are invaluable resources to the programme. IPRCC has accumulated an abundance of experiences and networks in international poverty reduction during the past years which will be crucial in achieving the expected results.

The Center will also explore the feasibility of establishing a foundation to mobilise resources from corporations, philanthropic organisations, and wealthy individuals in China.

3.3. Partnerships

Against the backdrop of multiple crises that have heightened the need for multilateral solutions to global challenges, this programme is designed to strengthen South-South partnerships to bolster collective action towards enhanced poverty alleviation in the developing world.

IPRCC will follow the following set of principles that aim to:

a) Enlist a broad range of partners that can contribute various perspectives, experiences, approaches, alliances and expertise, including a partnership with women's organizations

b) Reduce transaction costs and bureaucratic hurdles

c) Mobilize collective action through collaborative, open and flexible working arrangements

d) Be results-oriented and based on shared objectives, clear roles, and timeframes

e) Use innovative approaches to share costs or mobilize and pool resources

f) Establish safeguards to reduce risks, ensure transparency and accountability

The proposed project reinforces convergences between the mission and interests of IPRCC, UNDP, and other UN entities regarding poverty alleviation. As a multilateral organisation active in 177 developing countries and territories, UNDP is the most suitable partner for IPRCC in areas such as policy dialogue, applied research, training, and advocacy for pro-poor and inclusive programming. Enhanced partnership with UNDP can provide developing countries with the knowledge and other resources needed to reduce poverty.

At the same time, IPRCC will also draw global lessons from FAO and other UN entities and bilateral development partners, such as the United Kingdom's Department Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, FCDO (formerly DFID) on effective policies to alleviate poverty in rural areas where the poor mainly depend on agriculture and natural resources.

Closer collaboration with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) will help strengthen the integration of poverty alleviation into about 30 UN agencies that are members of the United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and Triangular Cooperation that the Office coordinates. Engagements with UNOSSC will also include research and knowledge and experience sharing via the *Global South-South Galaxy.*

To build a robust knowledge base as a backbone for heightened policy dialogues and capacity development for poverty alleviation, the new Center will forge stronger partnerships with international agencies active in the technical aspects of poverty eradication. Notable partners whom IPRCC will seek to work with are the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the New Development Bank (NDB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the African Development Bank(AfDB), and the European Union (EU). The Center will also engage more bilateral partners with significant commitments to pro-poor development in China and abroad, such as the United Kingdom's Department Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), the Germany Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and foundations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

IPRCC will intensify collaboration with UN partners, particularly FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO, on eradicating multidimensional poverty under their respective mandates. The

Center will also strengthen its partnerships with regional and global development actors such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the African Union (AU), and the Community of Latin American and the Caribbean States (CELAC). It will also forge a dynamic multi-stakeholder alliance inclusive of governments, philanthropic organizations, development banks, civil society, academia, and the private sector.

The World Bank's South-South facility, which serves as a mechanism helping countries to address development challenges through knowledge and experience, will be another important partner of IPRCC to accelerate such interactions.

Government of China Partners

The project will be managed under the UNDP National Implementation Modality (NIM) arrangements. The collaborating partners will be the National Rural Revitalization Administration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) and the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) within the general framework of the IPRCC management structure. These Ministries will play essential roles in ensuring smooth implementation of the project, partnership building, and the promotion of development-related knowledge exchanges.

MOFCOM will remain an indispensable partner for IPRCC since the Ministry is responsible for South-South cooperation and programming with UNDP on behalf of the Government of China; it is also charged to ensure that the Government's support to IPRCC from various agencies and ministries flows in a smooth and timely manner. The Ministry also oversees the South-South Cooperation Aid Fund, while the Government entrusts CICETE to manage IPRCC.

Another major partner for IPRCC is MOFA which is responsible for overseeing China's diplomatic relations. IPRCC will consult the Ministry regarding options for the Center's aim to design global frameworks for relevant activities related to high-level dialogues, information sharing, training programmes, and other exchanges between China and other countries under this project. IPRCC will also engage MOFA during impact evaluations and in the conduct of the country needs' assessments. The Ministry will provide consultancy services via its overseas networks and resources; it will also facilitate the implementation of the Center's overseas events towards meeting the goals of this project in addition to boosting the Center's global positioning.

3.4. Risks and Assumptions

IPRCC could face difficulties in fully implementing this project due to reduced international support to China in light of the country's elevated economic status -- a risk that the UN country programme in China has also highlighted.[4] Also, as China shifts from "rapid development" to "higher-quality development", there is the risk that partners might perceive its priorities to have changed and become less focused on the challenges of LDCs and low-income countries. Another potential risk is the challenges that IPRCC faces in mobilizing adequate resources to build a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership that can make a global impact on poverty reduction, considering that eradicating extreme poverty is estimated to require over $700 billion annually. A third risk relates to unforeseeable external factors such as

[4] See UN Sustainable Development Cooperation framework for China par. 75.

the outbreak of violent conflicts, environmental disasters and pandemics that could hinder the Center's ability to deliver on the project's overarching outcome and outputs.

IPRCC will use its Research and Analysis Division to undertake greater risk analysis, and design project and portfolio-level risk logs and related contingency plans to mitigate and manage risks. Such tools will enable the Center to apply risk-sensitive programming methods, utilizing UNDP social and environmental safeguards and accountability mechanisms in its pilot projects. IPRCC will also complement public resources with private sector contributions to poverty reduction, as outlined in the strategy section above. Focusing on areas where China has proven solutions for poverty alleviation increases the comparative advantages of IPRCC in the poverty domain while lowering related risks.

3.5. Stakeholder Engagement

IPRCC considers the 47 LDCs, mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, plus SIDS to be the project's primary beneficiaries due to their need for foreign assistance to reduce poverty. Since there are no one-size-fits-all solutions to reducing poverty, the Center will use the policy dialogues it organizes at regional and global levels plus its research and analysis to deepen understanding of the development context in LDCs, and SIDS to achieve its desired outcomes. IPRCC will increase the dissemination of knowledge, policies, practices and experience that China has used to lift over 750 million citizens out of extreme poverty.

The second set of beneficiaries of the project are populous middle-income countries home to most of the world's poor people. To benefit these countries, IPRCC will scale up the dissemination of knowledge and experience on how China and other partners have reduced pockets of extreme poverty and narrowed income gaps between rural and urban areas. To this end, this project will include measures to improve how LDCs, SIDS, and other developing countries can complement public resources with private sector loans and other forms of assistance for small and medium enterprises. The objective would be to improve job creation for the benefit of deprived groups, including the youth, women, and persons with disabilities .

Since poverty alleviation necessitates greater international cooperation in the remaining 10 years, this project will support engagements with LDCs and SIDS to establish effective exchanges between China and other developing countries on poverty reduction. The goal will be to mobilize resources from broad-based partnerships and accelerate poverty eradication through enhanced sharing of knowledge and experience, technology, technical skills, laws, and regulatory measures that China has found effective in poverty alleviation.

This project will support the Center's engagements with LDCs and SIDS in sharing China's experience about the establishment and management of special economic zones (SEZs). Since COVID-19 has sparked lockdowns that have exacerbated unemployment levels, the project will expose officials from LDCs to the measures that China has implemented to create jobs for vulnerable individuals and groups, including women and the youth, as well as impoverished rural communities.

The IPRCC strategy for stakeholder engagement includes measures to organise dialogues and training for capacity development that are inclusive and participatory. All the Center's activities will include participants representing the needs and interests of men and women, youths, the elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Priority will be involving

decision-makers, development practitioners responsible for project implementation, and civil society organisations representing the impoverished beneficiaries of the project.

Engagements with middle-income countries will foster peer-learning, looking at China's measures to escape the middle-income trap. Focus will be on China's policies and programmes to boost economic growth and sustainable development while providing affordable healthcare, quality education, housing, and other social prerequisites to creating productive and innovative economies.

Lastly, the Center's approach will also be shaped by enhanced partnerships and collaboration with UNDP and the wider UN country team in China based on the UN Sustainable Development Framework for 2021-2025. Through such partnership, the Center will avoid the duplication of effort and showcase the United Nation's support to the Government in areas relevant to multidimensional poverty.

3.6. South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Through the project, the IPRCC will contribute to implementing major frameworks for South-South cooperation, including those emanating from the 2019 UN Conference on South-South Cooperation. The Conference recognised that poverty reduction policies and strategies had enabled some developing countries like China to lift millions of their citizens out of poverty, conforming with national conditions and circumstances. It called on such nations to share their knowledge and experience to accelerate the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions through South-South and triangular cooperation. Through this programme, IPRCC responds to the Conference's call to leverage South-South and triangular cooperation to create jobs through the promotion of sustainable agriculture and food systems, and food processing agro-industries that can potentially link with global value chains to address the market needs of developing countries. Hence, IPRCC will act on the Conference's call to strengthen policies to advance South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation through national and sub-national coordination mechanisms to improve the sharing of knowledge, lessons learned and good practices.[5]

In response to UN member States' frequent demands for information on the demonstrable impact of South-South cooperation, this project will foster transparency and accountability through the preparation of case studies, reports, monitoring and evaluation reports, plus other knowledge products to generate more evidence of impactful South-South initiatives geared to eradicate extreme poverty, worldwide by 2030.

3.7. Knowledge

This project enables IPRCC to support other developing countries' efforts to build human and institutional capacities for poverty alleviation through South-South exchanges of knowledge, experience, technology, and other interactions. This objective is to be achieved through the Center's in-person training and online learning events to share knowledge and experience based on policies that China has applied to alleviate poverty. Through its research and analysis division, IPRCC will build on existing accomplishments to increase the number and quality of its knowledge

[5] See Buenos Aires outcome document of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, document A/CONF.235/3. Par.27.

products, including working papers, policy briefs, books, and yearbooks.[6] Such knowledge products will inform global and regional stakeholders and enable them to share experience, lessons, and best practices on poverty reduction. The dialogues will also foster knowledge sharing about pro-poor and gender-sensitive poverty reduction policies, entrepreneurial ecosystems, improved financing mechanisms, business development services, financial technologies and other tools China has found to reduce poverty in rural and urban settings. Through its research and analytical work, the Center will document and disseminate case studies, policy briefs and good development practices on poverty reduction and sustainable development worldwide.

To expand the scope and impact of its work on knowledge exchange, IPRCC will continually seek to collaborate with other anti-poverty actors and to apply their proven methodologies in its work. For example, IPRCC will strengthen its existing relations with IFAD to leverage its Center in Addis Ababa, Beijing and Brazil. The goal will be to promote the exchange and mobilization of knowledge, expertise jointly, and resources from developing countries to bolster rural poverty alleviation, enhance rural productivity and economic transformation through increased South-South flows of investment. Likewise, IPRCC will strengthen engagements with FAO to exchange knowledge on poverty-related policies, strategies, and programmes in the global South. UNICEF's community of practice on South-South cooperation for children will be a valuable resource for IPRCC in gathering and sharing knowledge to address poverty effects on children and women in the global South. The United Nations Volunteers online services that foster South-South knowledge exchanges for development online will be another useful resource for IPRCC to broaden the range of expertise to refer to during this programme's implementation.

3.8. Sustainability and Scaling Up

To ensure the sustainability and scalability of the initiatives this project supports, IPRCC will apply its stakeholder's strategy, during the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of its programmes and projects. Such a participatory approach is designed to ensure that participants own the programme, and they can sustain and scale them up after the project cycle ends. For example, the Center will ensure inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability when sharing policies and strategies that have proven effective for adapting to and mitigating against the impact of climate change in China's impoverished rural areas. In addition, IPRCC will ensure programme/project sustainability through practical measures to build resilience via participatory pilot projects, including poverty reduction demonstration sites and other tools used to scale up proven adaptation practices in fragile ecosystems. The policies that concurrently address poverty, sustainability, and gender equality will be prioritized alongside those to improve natural resource management, food security, and social safety nets to ensure that the Center's limited resources contribute to ending poverty and hunger on a healthy planet.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1. Cost efficiency and effectiveness

IPRCC will continue to improve this project's efficiency and effectiveness by leveraging UNDP and other partners' expertise, resources, and development initiatives to accelerate poverty

[6] Evaluators confirmed that in 2017-2020, IPRCC produced 24 series of working papers, 66 policy briefs, 8 books and 4 yearbooks chronicling China's poverty reduction and development efforts.

reduction through South-South cooperation. UNDP will remain the leading partner as the Center transforms itself into a more robust international actor with multi-stakeholder partners within and across regions. IPRCC will reduce costs through joint activities with multiple partners to mobilize resources and share costs, including think tanks and thematic experts in the conduct of research, analysis, and the preparation of various knowledge products on poverty reduction. The Center will also work closely with CICETE as the Implementing Partner of the project while linking up with other anti-poverty South-South initiatives in China and other countries. The Center will explore the feasibility of establishing a foundation to leverage private financing and to further ease the fundraising pressure .

4.2. Project management

IPRCC will follow the standard National Implementation Modality (NIM) during the implementation of the project. CICETE is the leading Implementing Partner (IP) representing the Government of China to ensure effective implementation of each annual work plan (AWP) of IPRCC during the project's life cycle. The project's formulation, implementation, and evaluation will be done through close cooperation among UNDP, CICETE, and IPRCC -- the three key partners are collectively responsible and accountable for managing the project to achieve its desired outputs and outcome.

Relevant stakeholders will determine the governance structure to oversee the project. At the same time, IPRCC will implement it in close cooperation with UNDP to ensure coherence and coordination among various project components. Based on the nature of the required tasks, IPRCC, UNDP, or CICETE will contract consultants and experts to ensure that the project's technical aspects are carried out according to international performance standards, in time, and on budget. International consultants should be familiar with China's economic and social conditions and partner countries' situations. National consultants will be familiar with pro-poor policies and programmes and have a solid understanding of China's approach to poverty reduction and other sustainable development aspects.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:

UNSDCF Outcome 6: Through South-South cooperation and humanitarian cooperation, China makes greater contributions to SDG attainment and the principles of the 2030 Agenda, including leaving no one behind.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

SP Output 1.1.1 Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Building a Global Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Partnership towards Global Poverty Eradication

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year ...	FINAL	
Output 1 A global anti-poverty network for research is built linking the Center to like-minded actors, including research institutions, universities, journalists, and NGOs representing	**1.1** Number of mapping exercises of existing and potential networks for knowledge sharing	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1	1	1	1	1	5	Internal Documents
	1.2 Number of outreaches to potential members	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	4	3	3	3	3	16	Website, Media reports
	1.3 Number of outreaches to organizations representing women, children and other vulnerable groups.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	2	2	1	2	1	8	Website, Media reports
	1.4.1 Number of new partnerships built	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	3	2	2	2	2	11	MOU/Formal agreements signed

women, children, youth, and other vulnerable groups worldwide and collaborative events convened including regional and global forums for policy dialogues.	**1.4.2** Number of new partnerships built with organizations representing women, children and other vulnerable groups.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	0	0	1	1	1	3	MOU/Formal agreements signed
	1.5.1 Number of annual meetings and dialogues organized among members of network	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	3	2	2	2	2	11	Website, Media reports
	1.5.2 Number of meetings/dialogues with gender-related topics in the agenda	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1	1	0	1	1	4	Website, Media reports
	1.6.1 Number of Global forums convened for policy dialogues on poverty alleviation and sustainable development	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	0	1	0	1	0	2	Website, Media reports
	1.6.2 Number of forums that include gender-related topics in the agenda	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	0	0	0	0	1	1	Website, Media reports
	1.7.1 Number of regional conferences convened on poverty alleviation and sustainable development, ensure the equal participation of women	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1	1	1	1	1	5	Website, Media reports
	1.7.2 Number of regional conferences that include gender topic in the agenda	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	0	1	0	0	1	2	Website, Media reports

	1.8.1 Number of workshops, seminars, and webinars organized on poverty alleviation and sustainable development	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	3	2	2	2	2	11	Website, Media reports
	1.8.2 Number of these workshops/seminars include gender-related topics in the agenda	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1	1	0	1	1	4	Website, Media reports
Output 2 A lead knowledge-pool is built containing case studies, reports, policy briefs, and other knowledge products on topics relevant to China's shift to higher-quality development, rural revitalization and poverty alleviation, including its	**2.1.1** Number of research studies conducted on China's effective poverty reduction policies and practices the adaptation and impact of China's poverty reduction measures in other developing countries	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	6	4	4	4	2	20	Website, Internal documents
	2.1.2 Number of studies include gender-related issues in the contents	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	3	2	2	2	1	10	Website, Internal documents
	2.2 Number of studies conducted to identify countries with experiences relevant to China's strategy for higher-quality development in urban and rural settings	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	3	2	2	2	2	11	Website, Internal documents
	2.3 Number of studies conducted to identify success factors in the alleviation of relative and multidimensional poverty as well as effective	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	3	2	2	2	2	11	Website, Internal documents

impact on women, girls, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups, sharing China's and other developing countries experiences	measures to bridge gaps between the incomes of rural and urban populations										
	2.4.1 Number of dialogues and learning events organized based on lessons from developed countries	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	2	2	2	2	2	10	Website, Media reports
	2.4.2 Number of these dialogues and learning events with gender-related topics in the agenda	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1	1	1	1	1	5	
	2.5 Number of Chinese officials participating in the Center's learning events, by sex.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	4	4	4	4	4	20	Website, Media reports
	2.6.1 Number of high-quality flagship report developed based on "1017 Poverty Reduction Conference" regional forums	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1	1	1	1	1	5	Website, Internal documents
	2.6.2 Number of the flagship report include gender-related topics	PRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	0	1	1	0	0	2	Website, Internal documents

	2.7 Number of research institutions, think tanks, reputable academics, and relevant networks contributing to the knowledge pool.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	5	5	5	5	5	25	Website
	2.8 Number of users active on the Center's online platform, by sex.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	20	20	20	20	20	100	Website
Output 3 Knowledge transfers facilitated on poverty alleviation policies and strategies with a focus on the most vulnerable groups (women, children etc.) from China to other developing countries worldwide through in-person training events and online learning platforms.	**3.1.1** Number of training events organized for officials from developing countries on poverty reduction and sustainable development	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1	1	1	1	1	5	Website, Media reports
	3.1.2 Number of training events include gender related sessions	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	0	0	1	1	1	3	Website, Media reports

	3.2 Number of mappings to ascertain other poverty contexts priorities for poverty reduction and sustainable development among the poor and the vulnerable groups (women, children, persons with disabilities etc)	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	3	2	2	2	2	11	Website, Internal documents
	3.3 Number of instructional materials prepared in print and online to equip interested parties with knowledge on China's effective policies and strategies to reduce poverty in its many dimensions	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	3	2	2	2	2	11	Website
	3.4 Number of Chinese line Ministries participating in the Center's knowledge exchanges with other developing countries	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	2	1	1	1	1	6	Website
	3.5 Number of officials and developing countries participating in the Center's training events, ensure the equal participation of women.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETEIPRCC,	0	2021	20	20	20	20	20	100	Website, Media reports
	3.6 Number of social media platforms the Centers uses to expand its global outreach	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	3	0	0	0	0	3	Website, Media reports

Output 4 Capacity strengthened to design, implementation, and scaling up of pilot projects for poverty reduction in selected developing countries	**4.1** Number of pilot projects completed and evaluated to share information on good practices and shortcoming to be avoided, including the women empowerment project.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	0	1	1	1	1	4	Website, Media reports
	4.2 Number of poverty reduction projects scaled up based on proven good practices	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	2	1	1	1	1	6	Website, Media reports
	4.3 Number of LDCs and low-income countries carrying out poverty reduction pilot projects in cooperation with China , which includes establishing demonstration centers modeled on China's approach to poverty alleviation and establishing SEZs to attract investment, trade boosting job creation based on lessons from China etc.)	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	2	1	1	1	1	6	Website, Media reports

	4.4 Number of evaluations conducted to determine the impact of South-South projects of poverty alleviation and sustainable development	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1	1	1	1	1	5	Website, Media reports, Internal documents
	4.5 Number of pilot projects established to boost rural agricultural productivity and poverty reduction	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	0	1	1	1	1	4	Website, Media reports
Output 5 Building a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership through institutional strategic learning.	**5.1** Number of consultations to discuss avenues to build a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership with government, UN agencies, academia, civil society, and the private sector	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	13	2021	2					15	Internal documents
	5.2 Number of internal mission team established for institutional strategic learning	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1					1	Internal documents
	5.3 Number of studies conducted to clarify the objectives for building the global poverty reduction and rural development partnership and articulate how building the partnership is expected to enhance the IPRCC's main mission	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1					1	Internal documents

	5.4 Number of studies conducted on modes and forms of building the global poverty reduction and rural development partnership	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1					1	Internal documents
	5.5 Number of studies conducted to verify capacities required to support the internationalization strategy and identify capacity gaps	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	1	1	1	1	1	5	Internal documents
	5.6 Number of outreaches for establishing partnerships on poverty reduction and rural development	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	0	2021	10	5	5	5	5	30	Internal documents

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

IPRCC will ensure effective management, monitoring, and evaluation of project components in keeping with the lessons learned from assessments of the last three phases while adhering to UNDP standards on transparency and accountability. The Center will also prepare annual work plans and evaluation plans to periodically report project implementation to CICETE, UNDP, and other relevant partners. Moreover, IPRCC will set aside special budget for M&E. After its evaluation plan is approved by CICETE and UNDP, the document will guide the mid-term（if needed） and final evaluations of the Center's work. The evaluation will also feed into evaluations of the UNDP Country Programme for China and those of the UN Sustainable Development Framework for the People's Republic of China. In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	At least annually	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance	At least annually	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	

	with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.				
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Every two year	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the Project Steering Committee and used to make course corrections.	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Steering Committee and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	
Project Review (Project Steering Committee)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., Project Steering Committee) will hold regular project reviews to assess	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE	

	the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Steering Committee shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.		by the Project Steering Committee and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Evaluation	IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE		Outcome 3	Q3 2026		$5,000 Government cost sharing

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount ($)
Output 1: A global anti-poverty network for research is built linking the Center to like-minded actors, including research institutions, universities, journalists, and NGOs representing women, children, youth, and other vulnerable groups worldwide and collaborative events convened including regional and global forums for policy dialogues.	Activity 1: Map out IPRCC's existing networks for knowledge. Identify and reach out to potential members based on their areas of knowledge on poverty alleviation, expertise, and influence, with special attention to the partnership development with organization representing women, children and other vulnerable groups.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources[7]	Consultants, Publication, Meetings, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	50,000
	Activity 2: Determine the operating models of networks and the paperwork that support them. Build clarity on management of the assets of the network for research, including funds, intellectual property, and brand. Prepare frameworks/projects, negotiate, and sign formal agreements with multi-stakeholder partnerships.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	50,000

[7] Fund to be mobilised during the executing of the project in the next 5 years to support designed activities.

	Activity 3: Support collaborative events including annual meetings and opportunities for interaction, dialogue, exchange, and peer to peer learning among members of the networks on the daily challenges they encounter, and the possible solutions. Ensure the representation and active participation of women and men from diverse and marginalized groups.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Travel, Conference, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	100,000
	Activity 4: Convene regional forums for dialogue, including the annual China-ASEAN Forums, and the Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conferences on the side-lines of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), China-Shanghai Cooperation Organization forums on poverty reduction, as well as the China-Latin America and the Caribbean conferences on poverty reduction. Special attention will be paid to the poverty reduction work for high-risk groups such as women, children, and elderly.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Travel, Conference, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	150,000

	Activity 5: Organize Global Poverty and Rural Development Forums to highlight innovative approaches to poverty eradication by China, and other relevant partners, while building multi-stakeholder partnerships to alleviate poverty worldwide.	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Travel, Conference, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	175,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1									525,000
Output 2: A lead knowledge-pool is built containing China's case studies, reports, policy briefs, and other knowledge products and other developed and developing countries' experiences on topics relevant to poverty alleviation, including its impact on women, girls, the disable and other marginalized groups, to benefit China's shift to higher-quality development and rural revitalization.	Activity 1: Conduct empirical studies on poverty alleviation and related good practices in China and other countries to provide more effective policy advisory services to developing countries.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	50,000
	Activity 2: Conduct studies on poverty reduction in LDCs, low and middle-income countries, going beyond monitory incomes to spotlight effective remedies to the social, economic, cultural, and environmental root-causes of extreme and multidimensional poverty. The many adverse effects of poverty on women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups are also to be scrutinized alongside effective Southern solutions to address them.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	50,000

	Activity 3: Develop a series of high-quality flagship reports based on "1017 Poverty Reduction Conference" regional forums, highlighting the brand building.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	50,000
	Activity 4: Create an online knowledge platform and set up a curator function of knowledge products from other institutions and individual scholars on topics relevant to poverty alleviation, including its impact on women, girls, the disable and other marginalized groups in China and other developing countries. Promote the platform as a go-to platform on poverty alleviation.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Publication, Facilities/equipment, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	50,000
	Activity 5: Convene policy dialogues on relative and multidimensional poverty as well as effective measures to bridge gaps between the incomes of rural and urban populations and build partnerships to address such issues, including measures to reduce their adverse effects on women, children, migrants, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Travel, Meetings, Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	100,000

	Activity 6: Organize dialogues and learning events to address challenges due to rapid urbanization in the global South and forge South-South partnerships to explore solutions on issues such as smart cities, in situ urbanization, reskilling for adjusting to the digital economy, robotics, artificial intelligence and their effects on jobs, as well as universal basic income.	28,300	28,300	28,300	28,300	28,300	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Travel, Meetings, Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	141,500
	Sub-Total for Output 2									441,500
Output 3: Knowledge transfers facilitated on poverty alleviation policies and strategies from China to developing countries worldwide through in-person training	Activity 1: Upgrade the training curriculum with gender equality sessions and train the trainers on gender equality	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultancy, training, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	15,000
	Activity 2: Organize high-quality training events for national officials from developing countries and other interested parties. Ensure gender expertise is available throughout the training, such as disaggregated data by sex, ways to reach vulnerable women, etc.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Travel, Conference, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	250,000

events and online learning platforms.	Activity 3: Conduct empirical research on poverty alleviation needs in developing countries and the possible solutions to address them based on the implementation of poverty eradication policies and practices in China and other relevant countries. Ensure demands from women, children, migrant, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups are expressed regarding the inequalities that afflict them. The goal is to make China's training activities more demand-driven and responsive to recipients' needs, as evaluators have recommended.	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	200,000

	Activity 4. Expand the Center's global reach through more effective social media use, including WeChat, Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn. Also, use technologies such as Zoom to build a pro-poor community of practice using webinars to foster international collaboration on poverty alleviation and sustainable development.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Publication, Facilities/equipment, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	50,000
	Sub-Total for Output 3									515,000
Output 4:[8] Capacity strengthened to design, implementation, and scaling up of pilot projects for poverty reduction in selected developing countries.	Activity 1: Complete the pilot projects disrupted by the effects of COVID-19.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Travel, Meetings, Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	150,000
	Activity 2: In collaboration with relevant partners, design programmes including women empowerment to scale up effective good practices on poverty alleviation based on lessons learned from poverty reduction pilot projects.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Travel, Meetings, Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	150,000

[8] Funds will mainly be used on supporting and coordination activities for carrying out the pilot projects, such as contracting experts or organizations to conduct consultation services, design and evaluation for the projects, organizing workshops etc. Funds will not be directly used in the implementation and scaling up of pilot projects overseas

	Activity 3: Collaborate with UNDP, UNCTAD to identify LDCs having specific plans to graduate from that status, and jointly establish supportive demonstration centers on poverty reduction and sustainable development.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	100,000
	Activity 4: Collaborate with UNDP and UNCTAD to integrate poverty alleviation pilot projects into the national development plans and programmes of interested developing countries through the United Nations Sustainable Development Frameworks (UNSDFs) and other relevant initiatives.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Travel, Meetings, Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	100,000
	Activity 5: Evaluate pilot projects and other activities, emphasizing their impact on extreme and multidimensional poverty.	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Publication, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	60,000
	Sub-Total for Output 4									560,000

Output 5: Building a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership	Activity 1: Convene in 2021, initial consultations to discuss a venue to build a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership to spearhead cooperation between China and other developing countries on poverty alleviation. Participants could include leaders from Government, UN agencies, academia, civil society, and the private sector, ensuring the participation of women.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Documentations, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	25,000
	Activity 2: Organize meetings to discuss the open options to build the partnership	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Documentations, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	50,000
	Activity 3: : Exploring feasible pathways to build the partnership and to leverage private financing based on the concept of corporate social responsibilities (CSR), such as establishing a foundation.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Meetings, Consultants, Operation, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	100,000

	Activity 4: Through institutional learning, identify which elements of government policies and regulatory environments would impinge on building the partnership (and in what ways), consider fully the likely challenges that would be experienced and analyze other affecting factors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Documentations, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	100,000
	Activity 5: Develop a strategic approach to the establishment of the partnership. Clarify the objectives and articulate how this partnership is expected to enhance the Center's main mission.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Documentations, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	100,000
	Activity 6: Verify that IPRCC has the full set of capacities required to support the internationalization strategy and take steps to fill gaps identified or adjust the strategy in light of capacity constraints. Communicate effectively the rationale for internationalization to all stakeholders within and outside China.	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Documentations, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	40,000
	Activity 7: Build internationalization considerations into all aspects of learning across the institution and support staffs in adapting to new challenges resulting from internationalization.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	IPRCC/UNDP/CICETE	Government/ other sources	Consultants, Documentations, Administration (UNV & Supporting staff)	150,000

	Sub-Total for Output 5									565,000
	GMS (UNDP&CICETE)	31,700	31,700	31,700	31,700	31,700				158,500
	Audit, monitoring & Evaluation	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	13,000				35,000
TOTAL										2,800,000

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Cooperation parties of this project include the government coordinating agency, the national implementation partner, the implementing agency and the UNDP Country Office. Their roles and responsibilities in project implementation and the governance and management arrangement of the project are explicitly prescribed in project document, and are listed as follows:

1.The Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee, consisting of senior representatives of IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE and cooperation partners(or donors) will oversee the work of the Project with overall guidance on the project implementation, coordinate inputs of related agencies, and communicate outputs to appropriate agencies. All members of the committee shall understand their responsibilities and conscientiously honor them accordingly. As the highest decision-making body of the project, the Project Steering Committee undertakes the following responsibilities:

(1) To align with government policies and general direction of project, and to make decisions on all strategically important issues through discussion;

(2) To oversee and provide guidance to the work of implementing agencies(IPRCC), and to discuss and resolve challenges of project implementation;

(3) To keep track of project implementation, and to ensure that all members are entitled to have full knowledge about the progress;

(4) To decide the frequency (at least once a year) and means of committee meetings according to scale and complexity of project, and to convene meetings in case of important events or major adjustments;

(5) To plan and arrange the meetings deliberately in advance so as to ensure all committee members are available;

(6) To authorize CICETE or UNDP representatives to preside over the committee meeting;

(7) To distribute reports and materials submitted for review to all parties at least a week in advance, to timely circulate resolutions and meeting minutes to all parties for confirmation, and to carefully archive meeting documents.

2.UNDP Country Office

UNDP and CICETE jointly ensure effective monitoring, review and evaluation of the project. In addition, UNDP China will work with CICETE to raise funding for the project from central and local governments, enterprises, CSOs and other national and international channels.

In terms of project implementation, UNDP China has the following responsibilities:

(1) To make available committed core resources, third-party cost-sharing and other trust funds in accordance with project documents in a timely manner;

(2) To provide necessary operational guidance, technical support and capacity building to NIM projects as required by the Government of China;

(3) To oversee and review progress of project implementation and financial management and to ensure that all related rules and that procedures are followed and resources used effectively and properly;

(4) To participate in the monitoring and evaluation of projects to determine their impact and results, thereby facilitating effective communications and promotion;

(5) To arrange project audits, and to take necessary corrective actions together with CICETE based on audit findings; and

(6) To fulfill responsibilities as the responsible party as per Letter of Agreement signed with CICETE, when direct support is needed.

UNDP will also work to liaise with other international organizations to promote the promotion of the experience of this demonstration project globally, so that the project experience can be disseminated and discussed in other countries.

3.National Implementation Partner

The China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), entrusted and designated by MOFCOM, is responsible for overall coordination and management of this project. CICETE together with UNDP is responsible for setting up necessary monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, methodologies and conducting regular reviews and offer services and support to other partners and IPRCC through the project implementation process.

Generally, CICETE will act as Government coordinator (on behalf of MOFCOM) and Implementing Partner to sign the project document and be responsible for the following project management activities: (i)provide guidance and coordination for related foreign affairs approval to this project (ii) effectively implement and manage the project based on workplans and ensure that goals and outcomes set in the project document are achieved; (iii) monitor the effective use of project funds by IPRCC and ensure timely delivery of project activities and outputs. (iv) strictly follow the financial management rules and regulations and use project funds in an efficient, transparent and responsible manner, and (v) share information and do the publication of the project results; (vi) Together with UNDP and IPRCC, make efforts to mobilize resources for the project.

4.Implementing Agency

IPRCC, is not only recipient entity whose capacity will be strengthened through the project, but also implementing agency accountable to the Project Steering Committee, and responsible for the smooth implementation of the project activities under supervision, and guidance. IPRCC's major responsibilities are listed as follows:

(1) To ensure that full cost-sharing funds are inputs are ready in time;

(2) To develop and update project workplans as required;

(3) To organize all activities as per workplans approved by the Project Steering Committee, and to ensure timely and high-quality delivery of project outputs;

(4) To be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the project implementation, and to submit quarterly and annual progress reports in timely and accurate manner;

(5) To effectively utilize and manage fixed assets and equipment procured under the project; and

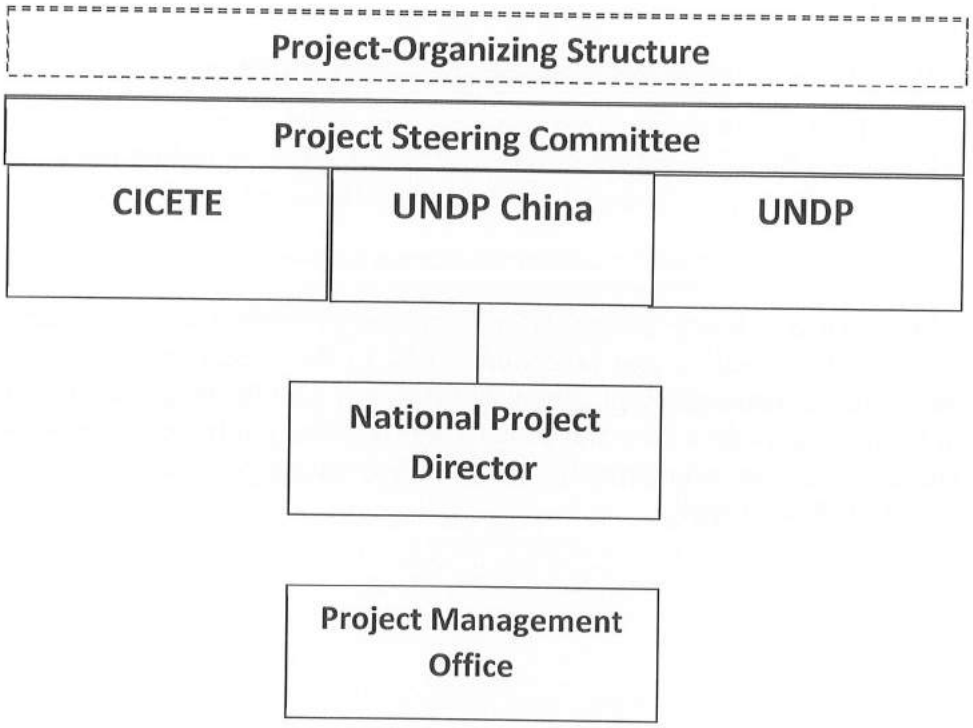
(6) To ensure fund security and the effectiveness and authenticity of fund use.

5.The National Project Director (NPD)

The National Project Director (NPD) will direct overall implementation of the project and delegate day-to-day coordination work to the Project Management Office (PMO). The PMO within a team comprised of Project Manager (PM), and additional support staff. The key activities of project management include project planning, project management and implementation, final project evaluation, project workshops, as well as project information exchanging and sharing. Details of the overall management and coordination structures are to be in accordance with the UNDP rules.

6.Project Management Office (PMO)

Project Management Office (PMO) will be responsible for managing and coordinating the implementation of all project activities, including:(i) preparation/updates of project work and budget plans, record keeping accounting and quarterly and annual progress reporting; (ii) drafting of terms of reference, technical specifications and other documents as necessary; (iii) identification, proposal of project consultants to be approved by the Project Steering Committee, coordination and supervision of consultants and suppliers; (iv) prepare and organize the material and equipment procurement based on the RRF and work plan through tendering; (v) organization of duty travel, seminars, public outreach activities and other project events; (vi) maintaining working contacts with project partners at the central and local levels; and (vii) organize the exchange and cooperation activities.


Project-Organizing Structure
Project Steering Committee
CICETE
UNDP China
UNDP
National Project Director
Project Management Office

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by [name of entity] ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in

paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistle-blowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. *Choose one of the three following options:*

Option 1: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Option 2: The Implementing Partner agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Option 3: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-

recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Government cost-sharing through the project, the following clauses should be included:

1. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.

2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.

4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.

6. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.

7. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph [] above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

8. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.

In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:

The contribution shall be charged:

(a) [3%] cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices

(b) Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.

9. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.

10. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

XI. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Gender Perspective

1. Background

At the global level, women and girls are more likely than men to live in extreme poverty[9]. Also, the COVID-19 pandemic is causing a resurgence in extreme poverty, affecting women the most. As the data show that the total number of women and girls living on less than $1.90 a day may reach 435 million in 2021, up from 398.5 million in 2019. Understood this way, the pandemic has reversed decades of progress in the eradication of poverty and inequality, and the number is not expected to revert to pre-pandemic levels until 2030[10]. At the same time, it is possible to project that the impacts of the COVID-19 global recession will result in a prolonged dip in women's incomes and labor force participation, with compounded impacts for women already living in extreme or relative poverty. For those who, as a result of recent economic growth managed to escape extreme poverty, they are likely to fall back into this vulnerable situation once again[11].

In China, achieving gender equality is a key national policy of the Chinese government. From the year of 1995, the Chinese government has formulated the outline of Chinese women's development every five years following the country's development plan. Six priorities including women's health, education, economy, women's participation in decision-making and management, social security, and environment, have improved the status of women and promoted gender equality in decades. At the same time, China has achieved SDG1 "no poverty" at the national level 10 years ahead of the 2030 agenda. Studies have shown that gender equality and poverty are intrinsically linked and women play an important role in reducing poverty and combating the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Gender in this project

Gender equality and poverty are intrinsically linked and women play an important role in reducing poverty and combating the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this project, the study has found that despite women's employment rates have been increasing during recent decades in many parts of world, this trend has been uneven ad stalled, such as women in the developing countries of Africa and Asia.

At the same time, China's solutions and policies in helping women in the area of employment, education, social protection etc., can be effectively shared with these developing countries through the IPRCC.

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[9] https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2019/progress-on-the-sdgs-the-gender-snapshot-2019-two-page-spreads-en.pdf?la=en&vs=5814

[10] https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2021/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2021-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1057

[11] https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Policy-Brief-on-COVID-Impact-on-Women.pdf

3. Intervention strategy

Considering the above-mentioned issues, this project is intended to help build IPRCC's capacity to contribute the gender equality in poverty reduction through the following four strategies:

- Establish and scale up the partnership with organization representing women.
- Conduct the case studies, knowledge products with demand and analysis on women in extreme poverty, multidimensional poverty, and COVID-19.
- Ensure women participation in training and activities.
- Design and implement programmes including women empowerment features to scale up effective good practices on poverty alleviation.

Table of action plan

- **Output 1: A global anti-poverty network for research is built linking the Center to like-minded actors.**
- Map out the Center's existing networks for knowledge. Identify and reach out to potential members based on their areas of knowledge on poverty alleviation, expertise, and influence, with special attention to the partnership development with organization representing women, children and other vulnerable groups.
- Support collaborative events including annual meetings and opportunities for interaction, dialogue, exchange, and peer to peer learning among members of the networks on the daily challenges they encounter, and the possible solutions. Ensure the representation and active participation of women and men from diverse and marginalized groups.
- Convene regional forums for dialogue, including the annual China-ASEAN Forums, and the Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conferences on the side-lines of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), China-Shanghai Cooperation Organization forums on poverty reduction, as well as the China-Latin America and the Caribbean conferences on poverty reduction. Special attention should be paid to the poverty reduction work for high-risk groups such as women, children, and elderly.

Gender Responsive Action	Indicator	Objective	Baseline	Responsible party	Time	Budget
Action 1: Ensure equal participation of women in the collaborative events including annual meetings and opportunities for interaction, dialogue, exchange, etc.	Proportion of women participating in related activities	Achieving at least 30% of participation by women	0	Third-party accounting	2026	No additional budget
Action 2: Encourage the partnership development with organization representing women.	Number of partnership developed	At least 1 partnership developed per year	0	Third-party accounting	2026	No additional budget
Action 3: Ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in forum on poverty reduction.	Proportion of women participating in related activities	Achieving at least 30% of participation by women	0	Third-party accounting	2026	No additional budget

Output 2: A lead knowledge-pool is built containing China's case studies, reports, policy briefs, and other knowledge products and other developed and developing countries' experiences on topics relevant to poverty alleviation, including its impact on women, girls, the disable and other marginalized groups, to benefit China's shift to higher-quality development and rural revitalization.

- Conduct studies on poverty reduction in LDCs, low and middle-income countries, going beyond monitory incomes to spotlight effective remedies to the social, economic, cultural, and environmental root-causes of extreme and multidimensional poverty. The many adverse effects of poverty on women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups are also to be scrutinized alongside effective Southern solutions to address them.
- Create an online knowledge platform and set up a curator function of knowledge products from other institutions and individual scholars on topics relevant to poverty alleviation, including its impact on women, girls, the disable and

other marginalized groups in China and other developing countries. Promote the platform as a go-to platform on poverty alleviation. • Convene policy dialogues on relative and multidimensional poverty as well as effective measures to bridge gaps between the incomes of rural and urban populations and build partnerships to address such issues, including measures to reduce their adverse effects on women, children, migrants, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.						
Action 1: Ensure the case studies of poverty with gender-responsive perspective.	Number of case studies	At least 5 case studies per year	0	Third-party accounting	2026	No additional budget
Action 2: Create the knowledge products on poverty reduction with impact on women.	Number of knowledge products	At least 2 products per year	0	Third-party accounting	2026	No additional budget
Action 3: Organize policy dialogues with topic on reducing adverse effects on women on relative and multidimensional poverty.	Number of policy dialogue	At least 1 dialogue per year	0	Third-party accounting	2026	No additional budget
Output 3: Knowledge transfers facilitated on poverty alleviation policies and strategies with a focus on the most vulnerable groups (women, children etc.) from China to other developing countries worldwide through in-person training events and online learning platforms. • Organize high-quality training events for national officials from developing countries and other interested parties. Ensure gender expertise is available throughout the training, such as disaggregated data by sex, ways to reach vulnerable women, etc. • Conduct empirical research on poverty alleviation needs in developing countries and the possible solutions to address them based on the implementation of poverty eradication policies and practices in China and other relevant countries. Ensure demands from women, children, migrant, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups are expressed regarding the inequalities that afflict them. The goal is to make China's training activities more demand-driven and responsive to recipients' needs, as evaluators have recommended.						
Action 1: Ensure gender expertise is available throughout the training	Number of gender expertise introduced at the training	At least 3 expertise introduced per year	0	Third-party accounting	2025	No additional budget
Action 2: Ensure demands from women, children, migrant, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups are expressed regarding the inequalities that afflict them in the empirical research.	Number of empirical research in view of women.	At least 2 researches per year	0	Third-party accounting	2025	No additional budget
Action 3: Upgrade the training curriculum with gender equality sessions and train the trainers on gender equality	Number of Training material developed and sessions delivered	1 set of training material and 2 sessions of trainings	0	Third-party accounting	2025	15,000
Output 4: Capacity strengthened to design, implementation and scaling up of pilot projects for poverty reduction in selected developing countries. • In collaboration with relevant partners, design programmes including women empowerment focus to scale up effective good practices on poverty alleviation based on lessons learned from poverty reduction pilot projects.						
Action 1: Design programmes including women empowerment focus to scale up effective good practices on poverty alleviation	Number of women empowerment focus programmme	At least 1 per two year	0	Third-party accounting	2025	No additional budget
Output 5: Building a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership through institutional strategic learning. • Convene in 2021, initial consultations to discuss a venue to build a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership to enhance cooperation between China and other developing countries on poverty alleviation. Participants could include leaders from Government, UN agencies, academia, civil society, and the private sector, ensuring the participation of women.						

Action 1: Ensure equal participation of women in related learning and exchanges.	Proportion of women participating in related learning and exchanges.	Achieving at least 30% of participation by women	0	Third-party accounting	2025	No additional budget

Annex 2: Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL				
OVERALL PROJECT				
EXEMPLARY (5) ◎◎◎◎◎	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ◎◎◎◎○	SATISFACTORY (3) ◎◎◎○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ◎◎○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ◎○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to be approved in its current form. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change? • **3:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this • **2:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change. • **1:** The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change. **Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the lightbulb for these cases.*	3√	2 1
Evidence: The project aligns with China's 14th Five Year Plan for 2021-2025, 2030 sustainable development agenda, and UNDP Country Programme for China (2021- 2025). This project document is built upon the successes and lessons of the previous phases of the UNDP- IPRCC project. Development challenges were comprehensively identified and analysed and evidence-based result framework were designed to achieve strategic goals and sustainable impacts. The project preparation work also carried out risk assessment, and put forward the corresponding mitigation measures. The theory of change in this prodoc demonstrates how the project helping countries to achieve sustainable development through the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development and build resilience to crises and shocks. An explicit change		**Evidence**

pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change is thoroughly discussed in the project document (Section III) while evidence were presented to support the theory of change.	
2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan? • **3:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[12] and adapts at least one Signature Solution[13]. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[4]. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true)* • **1:** The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.	3√ | 2 1 **Evidence**
Evidence: The project responds to all three of the development setting in the UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan and adapts Signature Solution a) of the Strategic Plan, "Keeping people out of poverty", it also responds to SDG Goal 1 and Goal 17, Output 3.1of UNDP's Country Programme for China (2021-2025), and Output 1, Output 3 and 6 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the People's Republic of China (2021-2025), and Outcome 7 of the UNDP Strategic Plan.	
3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)	**Yes** √ | **No**
RELEVANT	
4. Does the project target groups left furthest behind? • **3:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence. • **2:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind. • **1**: The target groups are not clearly specified. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. *Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support*	3√ | 2 1 **Evidence**
Evidence: The expected project output is enhancing global poverty reduction through intensified knowledge sharing between China and other Developing Countries. IPRCC will help developing countries fulfil the 2030 Agenda's commitment to leave no one behind by focusing on SDG 1 to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind. All IPRCC interventions will apply the principles aimed to reach the furthest behind first. The 47 LDCs, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, plus SIDS to be the project's primary beneficiaries due to their dire need for foreign assistance to reduce poverty, and populous middle-income countries home to most of the world's poor people are also the main beneficiaries. Special attention has been paid to vulnerable groups including women, children, migrants, elderly and persons with disabilities populations in the process of project formulation, while ensuring their challenges and needs on poverty reduction are been included.	
5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? • **3:** Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project. • **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, but have not been used to justify the approach selected.	3√ | 2 1 **Evidence**

[12] The three development settings in UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

[13] The six Signature Solutions of UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Keeping people out of poverty; b) Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; c) Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; d) Promote nature based solutions for a sustainable planet; e) Close the energy gap; and f) Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

- **1:** There is little or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

Evidence: The project was designed taking into account knowledge and lessons learned by UNDP and others. The proposed project model and method has been implemented by UNDP China, China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange, and the International Poverty Reduction Center in China for fifteen years and has been proved to be an effective and efficient project model. The project design is based on the recommendations mentioned in the evaluations on the previous phases of project. The experience gained from implementing the UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021) and the related Signature Solution 1 on keeping people out of poverty presents many lessons that IPRCC will build upon to intensify its global reach and impact which have been considered in the project design and will be executed in the implementation. IPRCC will benefit from UNDP ways to address the global barriers and vulnerabilities that keep people in poverty and push them back into poverty, including shocks and crises.

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors?

3√ | 2 | 1

Evidence

- **3:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. *(all must be true)*
- **2:** Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.
- **1:** No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

Evidence: As a multilateral organisation active in 177 developing countries and territories, UNDP is the most suitable partner of IPRCC in such areas as policy dialogue, applied research, training, and advocacy for pro-poor and inclusive programming. Enhanced partnership with UNDP can provide developing countries with the knowledge and other resources needed to reduce poverty. Moreover, UNDP has integrated support to 47 LDCs in various aspects of its work; it hosts UNOSSC and funds the Office to coordinate support for South-South cooperation across the UN system. On that basis, closer collaboration between UNDP, UNOSSC and the strengthened Center could spur more reference to China's proven solutions for poverty eradication in UNDP strategic plans, policies and operational programmes. The applicable lessons can support the efforts of LDCs to graduate from that category through enhanced South-South and triangular cooperation.

PRINCIPLED

7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?

3√ | 2 | 1

Evidence

- **3:** The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*
- **2:** The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. *(both must be true)*

- **1:** No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

Evidence: The project focuses on the contribution to the further realization of human rights, as reflected in helping countries to achieve sustainable development through the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions to accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development and build resilience to crises and shocks. The design of all project activities is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. Relevant international and national laws and standards are strictly upheld by the project. The project rigorously considered and assessed any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights.

8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?

3√ | 2

1

Evidence

- **3:** A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefiting from the project. *(all must be true)*
- **2:** A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. *(all must be true)*
- **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

Evidence: Relevant gender issues have been raised at project meetings, ensuring discussion of the impact of the project on gender equality. Women and men are separately analyzed for their challenges and needs on poverty reduction, which provide valuable information for project design. Gender analysis has been conducted to inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Gender disaggregated data on poverty and sustainable development are presented when/as necessary or applicable. Gender disaggregated indicators are compiled to monitor the process and outcome of this project, E.g. number of men, women represented in each activity.

9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?

3√ | 2

1

Evidence

- **3:** Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true).*
- **2:** The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(both must be true)*
- **1:** Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered.

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

Evidence: An estimated 131 million people fell back into poverty in 2020, and up to 800 million people are projected to remain in poverty by 2030 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises, this programme responds to current calls for more dynamic institutions the world needs to build back better and strengthen developing countries' resilience to current and future crisis. In doing so, IPRCC will aim to avert risks that climate

change, violent conflicts and pandemics pose to slow poverty reduction, reverse development gains, and throw over 100 million people back into extreme poverty. This programme will also support South-South cooperation for developing countries to invest more in human capital and productive assets to address current and future shocks. Since poverty is exacerbated by droughts and other hazards that threaten food security in many developing countries, IPRCC will share lessons about China's approach to relieve such suffering by transforming medium and low-yielding farmlands. Designing water conservancy works, including agricultural mechanization and technical expertise, will be on the agenda. The Center will expose trainees on how China has reduced poverty through a national strategic plan focusing on developing high-quality agriculture. Measures such as the development of standardized livestock and poultry breeding, improving the standards for pesticides and veterinary drugs will be included in the training curriculum.	
10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]	Yes√ / No SESP Not Required
MANAGEMENT & MONITORING	
11. Does the project have a strong results framework? • **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. *(if any is true)* *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3√ / 2 / 1 **Evidence**
Evidence: The project's results framework and expected outputs are SMART. The outputs and activities are rigorously discussed and selected to ensure the achievement of proposed project objectives, and results-oriented indicators are designed to measure the key expected development changes, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators.	
12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board? • **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true).* • **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true)* **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3√ / 2 / 1 **Evidence**

Evidence: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. The project steering committee, consisting of IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE will oversee the work of the Programme and provide overall guidance on the programme implementation, coordinate inputs of related agencies, and communicate outputs to appropriate agencies. (Governance and Management Arrangements section of the project document clearly stated the governance mechanism of the project, the components of Project Steering Committee, as well as the responsibilities of various stakeholders.) The project's governance mechanism (i.e., Project Steering Committee) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project.

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk? • **3:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. *(both must be true)* • **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk. • **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and/or no initial risk log is included with the project document. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1	3√	2
	1	
	Evidence	

Evidence: Comprehensive analyses including Social and Environmental Standards and screening, funding potential, situation analysis etc., were conducted to identify the potential risks associated with the achievement of expected project results through consultation with UNDP, CICETE, and other key internal and external stakeholders, and planned measures including designing portfolio-level risk logs and related contingency plans are in place to mitigate and manage risks. Analysis concluded that the project does not pose any negative impact on the society nor environment. Risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.

IPRCC will apply risk-sensitive programming methods, utilizing UNDP social and environmental safeguards and accountability mechanisms in its pilot projects and allocating 5 per cent of its regular budget to crises response at home and abroad. IPRCC will also complement public resources with private sector contributions to poverty reduction. Focusing on areas where China has proven solutions for poverty alleviation increases the comparative advantages of IPRCC in the poverty domain while lowering related risks.

EFFICIENT

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners; iv) sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects, v) using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions. *(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)*	Yes (3) √	No (1)

Evidence: The project will reduce costs through joint activities with multiple partners to mobilize resources and share costs, including think tanks and thematic experts in the conduct of research, analysis, and the preparation of various knowledge products on poverty reduction. IPRCC will also work closely with CICETE as the Implementing Partner of the project while linking up with other anti-poverty South-South initiatives in China and other countries.

15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?	3√	2
	1	

• 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilization plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated. • 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.	**Evidence**
Evidence: The budget of the project has been refined in the Multi-year Work Plan and has been adequately allocated according to the activities. The project will explore the feasibility of a foundation to leverage private financing and to ease the burden on the budget. Costs for monitoring, evaluation etc., have been incorporated in the project design, for example, the project will set aside project budget for M&E.	

16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation? • 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) • 2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant. 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project. *Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.	3	2 1 **Evidence** Not Applicable

EFFECTIVE		
17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project? • 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritizing discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.) • 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project. • 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.	3√	2 1 **Evidence**
Evidence: Measures are in place to facilitate stakeholders' engagement including organizing dialogues and training for capacity development that are inclusive and participatory. All project activities will include participants representing the needs and interests of men and women, youths, the elderly, disable and other vulnerable groups. Priority will be involving decision-makers, development practitioners responsible for project and programme implementation, and civil society organizations representing the impoverished beneficiaries of the programme. Also, progress reports will be presented to key stakeholders regularly.		
18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?	Yes (3) √	No (1)
See Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation of the main text.		

19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"	Yes (3) √	No (1)
	Evidence	
Evidence: A large proportion of women participants will be included in the implementation and management of the programme while ensuring the participation of women as training instructors, trainees, consultants and project officers. The needs and challenges for women and men are separately analyzed and incorporated into project outputs. For instance, gender expertise is available throughout the training, gender-sensitive poverty reduction such as disaggregated data by sex, ways to reach vulnerable women, etc. Gender disaggregated data on poverty and sustainable development are presented when/as necessary or applicable. Gender disaggregated indicators are compiled to monitor the process and outcome of this project.		
SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		
20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? • **3:** National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • **2:** The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national/regional/global partners. • **1:** The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.	3√	2
	1	
	Evidence	
Evidence: The design of the project is led by the national implementing agency, the International Poverty Reduction Center in China, while UNDP and CICETE offered valuable expertise and help throughout the overall process. CICETE is the leading implementation partner representing the Government of China to ensure effective implementation of each annual work plan (AWP) of IPRCC during the project's life cycle. The project's formulation, implementation, and evaluation will be done through close cooperation among UNDP, CICETE, and IPRCC -- the three key partners are collectively responsible and accountable for managing the project to achieve desired outputs and the outcome. Various other national/global/regional partners are consulted during the development of the project, including Ministry of Commerce, the National International Development Cooperation Agency.		
21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? • **3:** The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. • **2:** A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment. • **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
Evidence: The project conducted a rapid assessment on environmental governance and sustainable development in IPRCC. After the capacity building and practical experience of last few phases, IPRCC is a capable organization that can conduct demand-oriented and diversified trainings, workshops, and international summits, and numerous research work to share Chinese experience to the world. The objective of this new phase of the project is to scale up IPRCC's current development impact in the area of poverty reduction and sustainable development, with a long-term goal of gradually transforming it into a more robust international organization that can impact poverty eradication worldwide		
22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?	Yes (3) √	No (1)
Evidence: The project follows national systems developed by CICETE and UNDP , while both have more than 30 years of cooperation experience in the field of sustainable development in China and have established a strong national implementation		

model and corresponding rules and regulations. This will provide an effective institutional guarantee for the smooth, effective and complaint implementation of the project.		
23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilization and communications strategy)?	Yes (3) √	No (1)
Evidence: To ensure the sustainability and scalability of the initiatives this programme supports, IPRCC will apply its stakeholder's strategy, including stakeholders, during the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of its programmes and projects.		

Annex 3: Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Building a Global Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Partnership towards Global Poverty Eradication
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	Award ID: 00138139/ Output ID: 00128281
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	People's Republic of China
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Project Design
5. Date	November 15, 2021

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project ensures that all activities are guided by human rights-based approach and upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. The realization of human rights will be taken into account during the implementation of the project while rigorously considering and assessing any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights. The objective of the project is helping countries to achieve sustainable development through the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions to accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development and build resilience to crises and shocks. At the same time, the project takes a participatory approach to ensure that participants own the programme, and their needs are incorporated into the project design. An estimated 131 million people fell back into poverty in 2020, and up to 800 million people are projected to remain in poverty by 2030 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises, the proposed programme includes measures IPRCC will take to bolster its institutional capacity to address these challenges.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project fully acknowledge that women are in a more vulnerable situation during crisis and are facing more challenges in poverty reduction. The project design has taken these challenges into account and designed project activities to address women's unique needs in poverty reduction. For example, to reduce gender-based poverty roots, the project will apprise partners of the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests founded on China's constitution. Also, the programme will share the achievements of the China's legal system regarding the protection of women's rights, women's employment, poverty alleviation, education, health, social security, as well as the policies designed to bolster equality during employment, including guarantees of equal pay for men and women. Moreover, measures are in place to ensure women's participation in project activities, such as designing gender related indicators to monitor project progresses, and to ensure that women can truly equally benefit from the project and achieving women's empowerment.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
The project aims to help developing countries fulfill the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by focusing on SDG 1 to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind, accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development and build resilience to crises and shocks. The project applies stakeholder's strategy, engaging stakeholders, during the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of its programmes and projects. Such a participatory approach is designed to ensure that participants' ownership of the programme, and they can sustain and scale them up after the project cycle ends. For example, the Center will ensure inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability to share knowledge on policies and strategies that have proven effective to adapt and mitigate the impact of climate change in China's impoverished rural areas. In addition, IPRCC will ensure programme/project sustainability through practical measures to build resilience via participatory pilot projects, including poverty reduction demonstration sites and other tools used to scale up proven adaptation practices in fragile ecosystems. The Policies that concurrently address poverty, sustainability, and gender equality will be prioritized alongside those to improve natural resource management, food security, and social safety nets to ensure that the Center's limited resources contribute to ending poverty and hunger on a healthy planet.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. The project steering committee, consisting of IPRCC, UNDP, CICETE will oversee the work of the Programme with overall guidance on the programme implementation, coordinate inputs of related agencies, and communicate outputs to appropriate agencies. The project has developed strategy for stakeholders' engagement which include measures to organize dialogues and training for capacity development that are inclusive and participatory. All the project activities will include participants representing the needs and interests of men and women, youths, the elderly, disable and other vulnerable groups. Priority will be involving decision-makers, development practitioners responsible for project and programme implementation, and civil society organisations representing the impoverished beneficiaries of the programme.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description ***(broken down by event, cause, impact)***	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance*** ***(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1: Challenges with mobilising adequate resources to become a robust international organisation that can make a global impact on poverty reduction	I = 3 L = 1	**Low**		Although lack of resource could have considerable impact on the project, opportunities for resource mobilization are numerous. So the risk is low in resource mobilization
Risk 2: Unforeseeable external factors such as the outbreak of violent conflicts, environmental disasters and pandemics that could hinder the Center's ability to deliver on the programme's overarching outcome and output	I = 3 L =1	**Low**		The political, social and geographical situations are relatively stable in China. The likelihood is extremely low for this risk So this risk is considered as low.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk	☐	√	
	Moderate Risk	☐		
	Substantial Risk	☐		

	High Risk	☐			
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☐			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		☐	Targeted assessment(s)	
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☐			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☐			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐			

	Accountability	☐	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☐	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Signature	*Date*	
QA Assessor WANG Chen	15.11.2021	UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver Beate Trankmann	30.11.2021	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair Dr. ZHANG Weidong	30.11.2021	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

Annex 4: Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*No*
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	*No*
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	*No*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [14]	No
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	No

[14] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

	For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being	
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	No

	For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[15]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[16]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	No
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No

[15] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[16] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

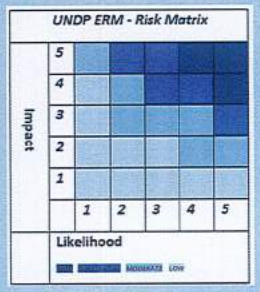
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[17]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No

[17] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 5: Project Risk Register

Project Title: Building a Global Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Partnership towards Global Poverty Eradication	Project Number: Award ID: 00138139/ Output ID: 00128281	Date: November 15, 2021

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category	Impact and Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Risk Valid From/To
	Enter a brief description of the potential future event. The occurrence or change of a particular set of circumstances. An event can be one or more occurrences, can have several causes, and can consist of something not happening.	Enter a brief description of what could cause the potential event.	Enter brief description of the potential impact of the event. The totality of all effects of an event affecting objectives.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Safety and Security Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information) *(In Atlas, select from list)*	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **likelihood** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible; 5 = Extreme) Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the **Risk Level** (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low) 	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk. Who is responsible for treatment and status of treatment. Each risk can have multiple treatment measures. *(in Atlas, use the "Treatment(s)" box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to add additional treatment measures.*	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.	*Enter dates for when the risk is valid. Update as needed.*
1	Challenges with mobilising adequate resources to	The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and increasing	Inadequate funds to support programme activities and	Financial	Text: Not able to achieve expected outcomes and outputs	- IPRCC will reduce costs through joint activities with multiple partners to mobilise resources and share costs, including	Project Manager	July 12, 2021

	become a robust international organisation that can make a global impact on poverty reduction	downward pressure on the economy brought significant financial burdens.	would potential fail to achieve expected outcomes and outputs.		P = 1 I = 3	think tanks and thematic experts in the conduct of research, analysis, and the preparation of various knowledge products on poverty reduction. The Center will also work closely with CICETE as the Implementing Partner of the project while linking up with other anti-poverty South-South initiatives in China and other countries. - IPRCC will also complement public resources with private sector contributions to poverty reduction. - IPRCC, CICETE and UNDP will mobilize resource from public and private sector when there are opportunities.		
2	Unforeseeable external factors such as the outbreak of violent conflicts, environmental disasters and pandemics	the complicated geopolitical situation casts unpredictable risk to the project, even the possibility is very low.	Hinder the IPRCC's ability to deliver on the programme's overarching outcome and output.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Safety and Security	Text: Not able to achieve expected outcomes and outputs P =1 I = 3	- Allocating 5 per cent of its regular budget to crises response at home and abroad.	Project Manager	July 12, 2021

3	Funds agreed in accordance with the AWP have not been received	Government cost-sharing funds have not been allocated timely	Project delay	Financial	Text: Project Delay P =1 I =3	AWP will be jointly developed by UNDP, CICETE, and IPRCC to ensure that the project receives the required funds. IPRCC will maintain regular communication with UNDP and CICETE to report on potential problems found. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Project Manager	July 12, 2021
4	Insufficient project management capacity leads to delays in project implementation, and may fail to achieve the expected results	Insufficient project management capacity	Project delay, and not able to achieve expected outcomes	Operational	Text: Project Delay P =1 I =3	-IPRCC will ensure effective management, monitoring, and evaluation of project components in keeping with the lessons learned from assessments of the last three phases while adhering to UNDP standards on transparency and accountability. - Solid governance structure has been developed to oversee the project. - CICETE will carry out capacity-building trainings and workshops for PMO staff and other relevant stakeholders based on UNDP rules and regulations when necessary.	Project Manager	July 12, 2021

Annex 6: Capacity Assessment

Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

The project conducted a rapid assessment on environmental governance and sustainable development in IPRCC.

IPRCC is capable for carrying out programmes with the features of inclusive development and innovations in operation mechanisms. It has rich global networks and flagship activities, and it is capable to conduct demand-oriented and diversified trainings, workshops, and international summits, and numerous research work to share Chinese experience to the world.

Yet, challenges were also identified. IPRCC's international networks are still constrained, its talents with global perspectives and fundraising ability are relatively limited and its international cooperation is to be enlarged for more varieties of resources and experience sharing.

The objective of this new phase of the project is to scale up IPRCC's current development impact in the area of poverty reduction and sustainable development, with a long-term goal of gradually transforming it into a more robust international organization that can impact poverty eradication worldwide. To that end, the programme will support building a global anti-poverty network for research and analysis, a knowledge pool to inform enhanced poverty alleviation policies, regional and global policy dialogues, capacity development through training, pilot programming, and institutional strategic learning to build a global poverty reduction and rural development partnership. Also, the programme will forge multi-stakeholder partnerships and mobilize funds, expertise, technological know-how and other resources to accelerate the alleviation of poverty and achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Therefore, the project will also work with relevant companies to explore the role of public-private partnerships in promoting the realization of the project objectives.

During the middle and the end phase of the project, a systematic assessment of the capabilities of the relevant fields involved in the partnership will be processed.

Annex 7: Terms of Reference for the Project Steering Committee and key management positions

As the highest decision-making body for project management, the steering committee of this project provides strategic and policy guidance on this project, approves the annual work plan and budget, supervises execution progress and resolves any challenges and issues that may arise. It fulfills its responsibilities by holding (regular or unscheduled) steering committee meetings and dispatching its members to participate in project review.

1.1. Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

1) Keep abreast of the policies and the general trend, and work on all the major matters concerning this project.

2) Supervise the project office, and work on and resolve any challenges and issues that may be encountered.

3) Supervise, examine and approve project results, and review the work report and final results report submitted by project experts

4) Ensure all members of the steering committee are well informed of the execution and implementation of this project; any reports and materials submitted to the steering committee meeting for review shall be sent to all parties concerned one week in advance; and any decisions made at the meeting and its minutes shall be sent to all parties concerned in time for their confirmation and be properly filed.

5) Based on the scale and complexity of the project, establish the frequency and mode of holding meetings on a reasonable basis and at least once a year. Should any major events occur or major adjustments necessary, meetings could be held at any time.

6) Review and approve major documents such as the project annual work plan (including making cross-section and cross-year adjustments to the budget if needed) and the annual work report. Any budget revision reviewed and approved by the steering committee would be deemed the legal basis for the implementation of the project.

7) Coordinate internal and external relations of this project, to ensure coordinated partnerships.

1.2. Mechanism of the Project Steering Committee

The steering committee will convene once a year, to review the results/output and implementation progress of this project, examine and approve the annual work plan and budget adjustments. It shall make proper schedules to ensure the meeting is attended by the representatives of all parties concerned. Should anything unusual occur, any members of the steering committee would be entitled to request an ad hoc meeting. Anyone making such a request shall communicate with the other members in time, and those unable to attend the meeting can provide their opinions on the matters to be reviewed by other means (such as email, WeChat or video conferencing).

The steering committee meetings would be facilitated by the staff from CICETE or the UNDP representative office and decision making would be based on unanimity. Should all members fail to reach consensus following adequate consultations, UNDP and CICETE would have the final say on the topics under review

Meeting minutes would be required to be produced after each steering committee meeting, which would become official documents of the steering committee after being signed by all its members.

1.3. Terms of Reference for National Project Director

The national project director will be responsible for Project Steering Committee and will lead the project and coordinate the daily work of project management. The National Project Director will be the major member and responsible party for the project implementation and will ensure all funds promised by partners be credited into account in time. S/he will also be responsible for policy support and the coordination and communication among all relevant department.

1.4. Responsibilities

The national project director is responsible for developing the annual work plan and submitting it to the steering committee for review and approval, ensuring that the financing pledged by all parties based on the annual work plan approved by the steering committee is received on time. Finally, s/he is also responsible for managing and supervising the project implementation and ensuring the project results are achieved as expected. For any project activities to be conducted, the national project director shall notify CICETE by issuing an official letter for the consent. Following the letter, the national project director may give the project office director written authorization to sign documents on daily project activities.

1.5. Qualifications

(1) Educational requirement: bachelor's degree or higher;

(2) Previous work experience at a general administration department of the government, familiarity with the economic and social development plans and strategic priorities of the region, and a thorough understanding of how the government makes and executes decisions;

(3) At least ten years of work experience in leadership and management, especially in leading general planning and managing inter-departmental general project implementation;

(4) Ability to organize, coordinate, communicate and manage human resources.