

Country-Level Data for China country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-CHN_D_2.3

OUTCOME CHN_D_2.3 [XM-DAC-41146-CHN_D_2.3](#)

(Link to SN Output 1.1 and 1.2) Relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty are reduced, and more coordinated development leads to reduction in gaps between rural and urban areas and among regions, as more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from sustainable, innovation-driven and shared high-quality economic development, with enhanced access to economic opportunities arising through innovation, entrepreneurship and rural revitalization, enjoying decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and the right to develop equally for both women and men.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas

Organizational outputs

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Outcome Description

This Outcome links to SN Output 1.1 and 1.2. The outcome focuses on strengthening the role and capacity of women entrepreneurs with access to skills development, market, networking and funding opportunities, and ensure better representation of women entrepreneurs (including women startups from Tier 3 and Tier 4 cities, women-led MSMEs who are hit hardest by COVID-19) in the economic recovery process to contribute to foster a more inclusive and high-quality economic development equally for women and men.

RESOURCES

\$212.19 K

Planned Budget

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : **2021-2025**

OUTCOME CHN_D_2.3

B - Baseline

M - Milestones

T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT

INDICATOR STATEMENT

YEAR

BMTS

REPORTED RESULT

(Link to SN Output 1.1 and 1.2) Relative poverty and multi-dimensional poverty are reduced, and more coordinated development leads to reduction in gaps between rural and urban areas and among regions, as more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from sustainable, innovation-driven and shared high-quality economic development, with enhanced access to economic opportunities arising through innovation, entrepreneurship and rural revitalization, enjoying decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and the right to develop equally for both women and men.

Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)

2022 (Baseline)

0

N/A

2023 (Milestone)

-

2

2024 (Milestone)

0

2025 (Target)

0

-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	3
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions putting in places policies and practices to address gender-based discrimination and/or combat gender stereotypes (CO)	2023 (Baseline)	5	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	5	5
	2024 (Milestone)	70	
	2025 (Target)	0	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries where multi-sectoral systems, strategies or programs are implemented to advance women's equal access to and use of services, goods and/resources, including social protection (CO)	2023 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	No	
	2025 (Target)	No	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Level of influence of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's organizations, in key normative, policy and peace processes (CO, RO, HQ)	2024 (Baseline)	5	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	1
	2024 (Milestone)	5	
	2025 (Target)	0	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of UN entities implementing disaster risk reduction, resilience or recovery initiatives with a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment (Desk Review)	2024 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	0	-
	2025 (Target)	0	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SDG 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex (Desk Review)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 3.9.1: Number of women with strengthened capacities and skills to participate in the economy, including as entrepreneurs, with UN-Women's support	2020 (Baseline)	663	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	1500	450
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 3.9.2: Number of women entrepreneurs supported to access finance and gender-responsive financial products and services, with UN-Women's support	2020 (Baseline)	NO	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	500	29
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 3.9.3: Number of government entities, companies, and/or international organizations that develop and/or implement gender-responsive procurement policies, with UN-Women's support	2020 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	10	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 3.9.4: Number of national and international signatories to the Women Empowerment Principles	2020 (Baseline)	103	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	200	270
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 3.9.5: Number of countries developing and/or implementing gender-responsive fiscal stimulus packages for COVID-19 economic response and recovery, with UN-Women's support.	2020 (Baseline)	NO	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	NO	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2023**

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

In 2022, a joint study by China's Ministry of Finance, the Development Research Center (DRC) of the State Council, and the World Bank reported that more than 768 million people were lifted out of poverty, with the headcount ratio dropping 8.5% to 0.6% in the period between 2013-2019. 4 China had reached its goal of pulling all 98.99 million rural people out of poverty by 2020. In 2021, the government announced a shift from poverty alleviation to rural revitalization, emphasizing the priorities it places on addressing vulnerabilities faced by the rural population. 5 New data released in 2023 suggests progress towards addressing ongoing disparities in rural areas: "the per capita disposable income of rural residents that had been lifted out of poverty increased by 7.5% year-on-year, and the per capita net income of the population that has escaped poverty grew by 14.3% year-on-year." 6 The government further reports that financial accessibility for micro and small enterprises has been improved; data released in 2023 indicates that, by the end of 2022, "the balance of inclusive loans to MSEs nationwide was RMB 23.8 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 23.8%." 7 In 2023, UN Women China has made significant progress towards the intended outcome results. UN Women has worked to benefit women-owned MSMEs, through capacity development, especially on digital literacy and enhancing their access to financial services and markets. A virtual women MSMEs training hub with eleven online training modules on gender equality and entrepreneurial skills was developed in collaboration with government partners for women MSMEs to learn at their own pace. Over 375,900 people participated in the digital training activities and opportunities for knowledge exchange. In Hunan, through UN Women and IFAD's joint "Hunan Rural Revitalization Demonstration Project", a total of 108,809 rural people, including 49,442 rural women benefited from technical and financial support

to their agri-business development, inclusive public services on climate adaption and disaster risk reduction, and climate-smart infrastructure. To date, the project has directly benefited 153,736 rural people, including 44.8% rural women and 43.5% ethnic minorities. The project has granted approximately USD 95,000 to support 43 women-led start-up businesses. In Qinghai, through the new " Women-led Rural Community Renewable Energy Transition and Governance Project ", members from 7 women-led agricultural cooperations obtained technical training on renewable energy technology, e-commerce and finance, and gender equality. UN Women supported the development of Sanjiangyuan Female Environmentalist Network. One of their pioneers, Bayang, is recognized as one of the 2023 " BBC 100 Women ", to acknowledge her contribution to tackling climate changes. UN Women China supported a multifaceted approach for promoting transformative interventions around the care economy, including strengthening the evidence base for effective interventions, raising public awareness of key issues and possible solutions, and developing partnerships with diverse stakeholders for sustainable, effective action. UN Women China and the International Labour Organization China and Mongolia jointly finalized and published a study Care Work in China: Who Does Care Work, What is Its Economic Value and How Has it Been Affected by COVID-19? . The study was conducted to better understand care work and the economy of care in China and to present policy recommendations to strengthen the societal reorganization of care to help shape a more equal and inclusive society. This research provides a strong foundation for evidence-based policy advocacy efforts and programming interventions aimed at addressing unpaid care work. Building on the evidence, UN Women signed a two-year Memorandum of Understanding with the Women's General Association of Macau (WGAM) in November of 2023. UN Women, as a technical advisory partner to the WGAM, aims to jointly incentivize care economy actors using the "5R" Framework in Macau, with the potential to expand to the Greater Bay Area. The MOU was launched through WeCare Immersive Exhibition that attracted over 40,000 onsite visitors and 60,000 participations online. Building on previous partnerships and results, UN Women and EU kicked off the project Women in Motion, aiming to enhance women migrant worker's decent work and career development in Guangdong, one of the provinces with the largest migrant population in China. Working with ILO, and national partners including China Enterprise Confederation, Guangdong Enterprise Association, China Electronics Standardization Association and China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, the project is expected to benefit 10,000 women in 100 factories/companies in the textile, automobile and ICT sectors. To enhance understanding and inform advocacy efforts, a total of 6 knowledge products were developed under WEE programmes, including online training course " Promoting Gender Equality in Rural Revitalization"; " Providing Innovative and Gender-responsive Digital Support to smallholder farmers In China"; " the Gendered Distribution and Perception of Unpaid Care Work in China"; " Creating a Diverse, Equal and Inclusive Workplace"; training manual ; Care Work in China: Who Does Care Work, What is Its Economic Value and How Has it Been Affected by COVID-19? ; and a Multi-country study on women-led MSMEs, with a focus on microenterprises in China, Indonesia, Thailand, Rwanda and Uganda.