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China SDGs Indicators and Progress Assessment Report (Summary)

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The Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning
No. 8, Anwai Dayangfang, Chaoyang District,
100012, Beijing, P.R. China
www.caep.org.cn

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

The World Wide Fund for Nature is one of the largest independent non-governmental environmental organizations in the world. WWF was founded in 1961 and based in Gland, Switzerland. WWF has regional offices in more than 100 countries around the world, over 5,000 full-time employees and more than 5 million volunteers. WWF's mission is to curb the deterioration of the natural environment on earth and create a better future in which humans and nature thrive in harmony.

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Beijing Office
Area B, 3rd Floor, Building 2, No. 22, Baiwanzhuang Street, Xicheng District,
100037, Beijing, P.R. China
www.wwfchina.org

Project leader:

DONG Zhanfeng
Deputy Director, Environmental Policy Department, Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning

LI Nan
Head, Governance Practice, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Beijing Office

Key contributors:

LI Hongxiang	ZHOU Quan	WU Qiong	ZHAO Suqin	XUE Leping
QU Aiyu	HAO Chunxu	YU Xiaoxi	LIU Dawei	YANG Ruheng

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit officially adopted the Change Our World – 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sketched the blueprint for the development and cooperation of all countries in the coming years. As the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets, cover three major areas: economy, society and environment. The purposes of establishing these goals are to fundamentally change the traditional concept of one-sided pursue for economic growth, to guide the global development policies and the use of funds, as well as to appeal for taking actions in areas critical to human beings and the planet. Therefore, eradicating poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring the sharing of prosperity could be achieved.

Establishing a measurable and evaluable indicator system is the prerequisite and basis for reaching SDGs. A unified framework has been set for achieving the SDGs and the United Nations is conducting researches for establishing the SDGs Indicators Global Database. However, due to the tremendous disparities in each country’s national statistical system and data availability, it is difficult to measure the progress of SDGs in all countries under an identical set of indicators. Therefore, it is necessary to establish country-level SDGs evaluation indicators to evaluate the progress of SDGs implementation comprehensively and scientifically as well as provide data support for decision making of SDGs related policies.

Based on the United Nations SDGs Indicators Global Database as well as China’s statistical database, this study constructed a framework of 163 localized SDG indicators preliminarily, of which 123 indicators have been selected based on available data to evaluate the progress of relevant SDGs implementation quantitatively, so as to identify the existing strengths and weaknesses, as well as to provide support and reference for China’s achievement of sustainable development goals.

This study was completed by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Beijing Office and the Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning.

Method and results

Currently, the SDGs Indicators Global Database includes 232 indicators, and is changing dynamically. Based on the monitoring methods and available data, these indicators are divided into three tiers:

***Tier I:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.*




***Tier II:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*



***Tier III:** No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.*




Based on available data, within the UN’s SDGs Indicators Global Database and considering the reality of China’s sustainable development, a “China List of Localized Sustainable Development Indicators” consisting of 163 indicators has been established. According to different data sources, China’s localized sustainable development indicators are divided into two categories. The first category is the indicators of Chinese statistics in United Nations database, and the second category is the indicators selected from relevant national plans and existing statistical databases in China.




Since it is difficult to define the target values for some of the indicators, we apply “time sequence analysis” to analyze the trends of 163 indicators. In order to ensure continuous data availability for the indicators, we further selected 123 indicators for progress evaluation. The results of these indicators are demonstrated in different colors: red color indicates poor performance and the goal is difficult to achieve; green color indicates the goal has been achieved or easier to achieve; yellow color means smooth progresses and efforts are being made to achieve the goal.

In order to draw attention to the weak indicators, we adopted the following method in the comprehensive evaluation of the progress of 17 goals: crediting 3 points for a “red” indicator, 2 points for a “yellow” indicator and 1 point for a “green” indicator, and then calculating the arithmetic mean, using this result as the score for each goal. The goals with a score close to 3 points are defined as “red”, the goals with a score close to 2 points are defined as “yellow”, and the goals with a score close to 1 point are defined as “green”.

Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	Index Color	Data Source
	No.	Indicator			
1 NO POVERTY 	1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line	%		UN Database
	2	Poverty incidence	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	3	Proportion of urban residents with minimum living allowance to total urban population	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	4	Proportion of rural residents with minimum living allowance to total rural population	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	5	Proportion of urban and rural disabled persons with minimum living allowance to total population	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	6	Proportion of people affected by natural disasters to total population	%		China Statistical Yearbook
2 ZERO HUNGER 	7	Undernutrition incidence	%		UN database
	8	Per capita disposable income of rural residents	yuan		China Statistical Yearbook
	9	Per capita food production	kg		China Statistical Yearbook
	10	Per capita cultivated area	mu/person		China Statistical Yearbook
	11	Agricultural and forestry water expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	12	Agricultural guidance index for government expenditure	-		UN Database
	13	Total official funds (official development assistance and other official financial flows) for the agricultural sector	USD 1 billion		UN Database
	14	Grain and oil materials reserve expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	15	Food consumer price index	-		China Statistical Yearbook
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	16	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	%		UN Database
	17	Mortality of children under 5 years old	‰		UN Database
	18	Neonatal mortality	‰		UN Database
	19	Proportion of childbirth assisted by skilled health personnel	%		UN Database
	20	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 people	per 100,000 people		UN Database
	21	Number of persons in need of intervention treatment for neglected tropical diseases	10,000 people		UN Database
	22	Suicide mortality	per 100,000 people		UN Database
	23	Mortality due to road traffic injuries	per 100,000 people		UN Database
	24	Mortality due to unintentional poisoning	per 100,000 people		UN Database

	25	Net amount of official development assistance to medical research and basic health services	USD billion ¹		UN Database
	26	AIDS incidence	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	27	Malaria incidence	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	28	Tuberculosis incidence	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	29	Number of traffic accidents per 10,000 people	times		China Statistical Yearbook
	30	Number of health technicians per 10,000 people	person		China Statistical Yearbook
	31	Number of beds per 10,000 medical institutions	beds		China Statistical Yearbook
4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	32	Number of students in secondary schools per 10,000 people	person		China Statistical Yearbook
	33	Proportion of agricultural workers with secondary education and above	%		China Labor Statistics Yearbook
	34	Gross rate of admission of children by kindergartens three years prior to primary school	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	35	Number of college students per 10,000 people	persons		China Statistical Yearbook
	36	Higher education student/teacher ratio	-		China Statistical Yearbook
	37	Junior high school student/teacher ratio	-		China Statistical Yearbook
	38	Amount of scholarship as official development assistance ranked by sector and type of study	USD 1 billion		UN Database
	39	Illiteracy rate of population over 15 years old	%		
	40	number of secondary school teachers per 10,000 people	persons		China Statistical Yearbook
	41	Number of university teachers per 10,000 people	persons		China Statistical Yearbook
	42	Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP	%		China Statistical Yearbook
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	43	Equity in education for men and women (ratio of illiteracy between men and women)	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	44	Proportion of women in national parliament	%		UN Database
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	45	Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	%		UN Database
	46	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services, including hand washing facilities that provide soap and water	%		UN Database
	47	Amount of official development assistance related to water and sanitation as part of the Government's coordinated expenditure plan	USD 1 billion		UN Database
	48	Proportion of rural population with access to centralized water supply	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	49	Urban water penetration rate	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	50	Health care and family planning expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%		China Statistical Yearbook

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	50	Health care and family planning expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	51	Penetration rate of rural sanitary toilets	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	52	Proportion of surface water quality reaching or exceeding Class III	%		13 th Five-year Ecological Environmental Protection Plan
	53	Proportion of surface water quality below Class V	%		13 th Five-year Ecological Environmental Protection Plan
	54	Urban sewage treatment rate	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	55	Volume of water consumption per 10,000 yuan GDP	m ³		13 th Five-year Plan for National Water Resources Development
	56	Volume of water consumption per 10,000 yuan industrial added value	m ³		13 th Five-year Plan for National Water Resources Development
	57	Effective utilization coefficient of farmland irrigation water	–		13 th Five-year Plan for National Water Resources Development
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	58	Per capita water resources	m ³ /person		13 th Five-year Plan for National Water Resources Development
	59	Proportion of population with access to electricity	%		UN Database
	60	Proportion of renewable energy in total final energy consumption	%		UN Database
	61	Energy intensity measured by primary energy and GDP	GJ/MT production		UN Database
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	62	Reduction of energy consumption per unit GDP	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	63	Actual annual growth rate of per capita GDP	%		UN Database
	64	Actual annual growth rate of per capita GDP of employed persons	%		UN Database
	65	Annual growth rate of GDP	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	66	All labor productivity	10,000rmb/person		China Statistical Yearbook
	67	Urban survey of unemployment rate (urban registered unemployment rate)	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	68	Social security and employment expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	69	“Aid for Trade” commitments and payments	RMB100 m		UN Database
	70	Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs available per 100,000 adults	–		UN Database

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	71	Manufacturing added value as a percentage of GDP and per capita	% yuan		UN Database
	72	Passenger traffic	10,000 people		China Statistical Yearbook
	73	Cargo traffic	10,000 T		UN Database
	74	Mobile phone penetration rate	pcs/100 persons		UN Database
	75	Patent ownership per 10,000 people	items		China Statistical Yearbook
	76	Contribution rate of scientific and technological progress	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	77	Proportion of transportation warehousing and postal industry investment to total social assets investment	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	78	CO ₂ emissions per unit GDP	1kg CO ₂ equivalent per dollar (converted to GDP 2015)		UN Database
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	79	Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP	%		UN Database
	80	Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	persons/1 m people		UN Database
	81	Proportion of added value of medium-and-high-tech industries in total added value	%		UN Database
	82	Total amount of international official assistance (official development assistance and other official financial flows) for infrastructure	RMB100 m		UN Database
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	83	Gini coefficient	–		China Statistical Yearbook
	84	Total development resource flows by recipient and donor countries and types of resource flows (e.g., official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	USD 1 billion		UN Database
	85	Housing security expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	86	Per capita railway mileage	km ² /10,000 people		China Statistical Yearbook
	87	Per capita highway mileage	km ² /10,000 people		China Statistical Yearbook
	88	Urban and rural community expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	89	Average annual economic losses due to disasters as a percentage of GDP	%		Statistical Bulletin of Social Service Development (2015)
	90	Disaster-caused annual average death rate per million population	%		Statistical Bulletin of Social Service Development (2015)

	91	Ratio of days with good air quality at prefecture level and above	%		Environmental Status Bulletin
	92	Urban PM2.5 annual average	mg/m ³		Environmental Status Bulletin
	93	National industrial solid waste comprehensive utilization rate	%		Environmental Data Book (2015)
	94	Ratio of urban land use growth rate to population growth rate	–		China Statistical Yearbook
	95	Per capita park green area	m ²		Urban-rural Construction Statistical Bulletin
	96	Industrial hazardous waste disposal utilization rate	%		Environmental Data Book (2015)
	97	Domestic garbage innocuous treatment rate	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	98	Number of companies having published CSR reports	pcs		Corporate Sustainability Report Resource Center
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	99	Tourism’s comprehensive contribution to GDP	%		China Tourism Statistics Bulletin
	100	Mortality caused by natural disasters	persons		China Statistical Yearbook
13 CLIMATE ACTION	101	Direct economic loss caused by natural disasters	RMB100 m		China Statistical Yearbook
	102	Eutrophicated sea area in summer	km ²		Bulletin on China’s Marine Ecological Environment
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	103	Proportion of good water quality (Class I & II) in coastal waters	%		China Coastal Sea Area Environmental Quality Bulletin (2016)
	104	Grassland comprehensive vegetation coverage	%		National Grassland Monitoring Report
15 LIFE ON LAND	105	Proportion of nature reserves to land area	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	106	Proportion of important sites for protection of terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity in reserves by ecosystem type	%		UN Database
	107	Forest area as a percentage of total land area (forest coverage)	%		UN Database
	108	Progress in implementing sustainable forest management	Ground biomass per million tons of forest		UN Database
	109	Total area of a sites important to protection of mountain biodiversity covered by reserves	%		UN Database
	110	Red List Index	–		UN Database
	111	Official development assistance and public expenditure on biodiversity and ecosystems	USD 1 billion		UN Database
	112	Official development assistance and public expenditure on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	USD 1 billion		UN Database

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	113	Number of victims of intentional homicides per 100,000 people	persons/100,000 people		UN Database
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	114	Proportion of expenditures for assisting other areas in general public budget expenditures	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	115	Proportion of remittances (US dollars) to total GDP	%		UN Database
	116	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance provided to developing countries, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	USD		UN Database
	117	National fiscal revenue as a proportion of GDP	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	118	National tax revenue as a proportion of national fiscal revenue	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	119	Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%		China Statistical Yearbook
	120	Repayment of principal and interest as a percentage of exports of goods and services	%		UN Database
	121	Proportion of population using the Internet	%		UN Database
	122	Fixed Internet broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants, by Internet speed subscription	person		UN Database
	123	Dollar value of various resources provided for strengthening the statistical capacity of developing countries	10,000 USD		UN Database

Conclusions and suggestions

Among the 123 indicators being evaluated, 30 of them have reached the goals or getting to reach the goals (i.e., green), accounting for 24%; 84 of them have good basis and it is possible to reach the goals after efforts (i.e., yellow), accounting for 68%; 9 of them have poor basis and it is difficult to reach the goals (i.e. red), accounting for 8%.

Relatively better progress has been made in reaching SDG 13 and SDG 16.

In order to tackle with climate change, China has been adhering to both mitigation and adaptation measures as well as regulating carbon emissions actively. China has also been implementing its climate change action commitments, enhancing climate change adaptation capabilities, participating in global climate governance actions, promoting climate change under South-South cooperation, and contributing significantly to addressing global climate change. To create a peaceful and inclusive society, China has proposed the establishment of a safe national security system and fighting against various illegal activities continuously; it has been implementing anti-

corruption measures and promoting the construction of government by law. Up to now, an overwhelming trend of anti-corruption has been formed and the construction of government by law has been remarkable.

It is relatively difficult to reach SDG 10 and SDG 12 goals, and it is necessary to increase policy input.

In the aspect of reducing inequality within and between countries, China has been accelerating the equalization of public services, steadily increasing the urban and rural residents’ income level, and narrowing the gap between urban and rural residents’ living standard.

However, China's Gini coefficient is still high, which needs the government's urgent attention. With regard to the sustainable consumption and production, although China has been actively promoting green production and green lifestyles, China's economic development mode is still extensive; while China's energy consumption, water consumption and pollutant emissions per 10,000 yuan GDP have been reducing rapidly, the absolute values are still high. In addition, the public and corporates' awareness of green consumption and green production needs to be further increased.

Each of the other 13 SDGs has a good basis and is achievable under efforts.

(1) In the aspect of poverty eradication of SDG 1, China integrates the poverty reduction goals of the sustainable development agenda into the national poverty alleviation mission and gives full play to institutional advantages. China also implements the basic strategies of precise poverty alleviation and precise poverty eradication as well as innovates the poverty alleviation working mechanisms and modes. Through enhancing the work of poverty alleviation, it is expected that under current standard, the rural poor in China will achieve poverty eradication goal by 2020.

(2) In the aspect of promoting hunger eradication and food security for reaching SDG 2, China has been taking measures to develop agricultural production actively. The reform of rural collective property rights system has been implemented with steady progress, the development of eco-friendly agriculture has been further pushed forward, the issue of food and clothing has been basically solved, and the next step work is to make continue efforts to enhance grain production capacity, eliminate malnutrition and promote sustainable agricultural development.

(3) In the aspect of promoting fair and sustainable health development for reaching SDG 3, China has achieved some sustainable development goals in the health sector already. China has reached the sustainable development goals ahead of schedule in reducing maternal mortality rate, children's mortality rate under-five. However, due to the aging population and rapid urbanization, the problem for health development is still severe. It is necessary to further push forward the reform of the health system and enhance the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases such as AIDS and tuberculosis, so as to improve the level of equalized basic public health services and achieve sustainable development goals in the health sector.

(4) In the aspect of promoting education for all for reaching SDG 4, China has formed a comprehensive education system. 2015 witnessed the fourth consecutive year that the national fiscal expenditure on education accounts for more than 4% of the GDP. China's literacy rate has reached the average level of mid-and-high-income countries. The next step is to push forward the reform of integration between urban and rural compulsory education, promote the coordinated development of regional education, further improve the employment and entrepreneurship service system, and promote the sustainable development of special education.

(5) In the aspect of promoting gender equality for reaching SDG 5, the Chinese government has declared clearly that gender equality as a basic national policy. In recent years, it has been promoting gender equality and harmonious development and protection of female legitimate rights and interests. However, gender equality has not yet been fully acknowledged in China, in particular, the traditional concept of treating women as inferior to men is still a handicap affecting the protection of women and children's status and rights. The development level of women and children in urban and rural areas is uneven. It is necessary to improve the legal and policy system, increase the participation of women in decision-making and management, and promote the formation of a sound environment which respects women and protects children in the whole society.

(6) In the aspect of promoting water and environment health for reaching SDG 6, China has been implementing the most rigorous water resources management system and actively implementing the water pollution prevention plan, and the problem lies in the safety of drinking water in rural areas has been solved basically. However, with rapid expansion of industrialization and urbanization, issues such as water pollution, water shortage and soil erosion have become prominent in China. It is necessary to further strengthen water quality improvement and water resources protection and promote the sustainable development and utilization of water resources.

(7) In the aspect of promoting sustainable energy for reaching SDG 7, China has been accelerating the adjustment of energy structure and the promotion of clean energy, the achievements made in energy conservation and emission reduction have been remarkable, and almost all people have access to electricity. Besides, the volume of overall renewable energy consumption has reached 520 million tons of standard coal. China has become the world's largest renewable energy producer, and needs to further optimize the energy supply structure and improve energy efficiency in order to build a clean, low-carbon, safe and

efficient modern energy system, and facilitate the realization of energy related sustainable development goals.

(8) In the aspect of facilitating economic growth and employment for reaching SDG 8, China's economy has maintained relatively high-speed growth rate, and economic transformation and upgrading has been accelerating. Therefore, the employment and entrepreneurship promotion has seen remarkable achievements. However, with the economic development entering into a new normal, China's aim to maintain high employment is still under pressure.

(9) In the aspect of strengthening infrastructure and industrialization for reaching SDG 9, the infrastructure construction has been further strengthened. For example, the total mileage of the transportation infrastructure network has exceeded 5 million kilometers, and the world's largest 4G network has been built in China. At the same time, the comprehensive utilization level of industrial resources has been greatly improved, and the structural reform of the supply side supported by innovation has made preliminary progress. China needs to further reinforce the infrastructure construction in poverty-stricken areas, promote the transformation and upgrade of traditional industries.

(10) In the aspect of accelerating sustainable urban construction for reaching SDG 11, China has been actively promoting new urbanization, urban and rural greening construction and urban construction adapted to climate change. The living conditions of mid-and-low-income people have been further improved, the per capita negative environmental impact has been further reduced, and urban sustainable development and disaster-resistant ability

has been further enhanced. China still needs to continue to improve the housing security system to meet the housing demand of low-income people in both urban and rural areas, continue to strengthen technological innovations and standards for green building materials and fabricated buildings, as well as the construction of talent teams.

(11) In the aspect of promoting protection and sustainable use of marine and marine resources for reaching SDG 14, the protection of marine environment and the capacity of marine resources development and utilization have been further enhanced, and marine pollution prevention and treatment have been strengthened in various areas. However, the total eutrophicated sea area in summer has been expanding. It is necessary to promote the treatment of eutrophication in sea areas vigorously.

(12) In the aspect of promoting ecosystem conservation for reaching SDG 15, the stability of various natural ecosystems and the function of ecological services have been further improved and biodiversity has been effectively maintained. However, there is still a large gap between ecological supply and social demand, and forest coverage needs to be largely improved.

(13) In the aspect of enhancing sustainable development of global partnership for reaching SDG 17, China has been promoting the Belt and Road Initiative actively and increasingly providing assistance to other developing countries, especially the least developed countries, with positive contribution made for implementing the 2030 agenda at both regional and global levels.

Policy recommendations

1. It is necessary and urgent to establish a localized SDGs indicator system in China

This study still needs to improve the methodology for overcoming the existing deficiencies, nevertheless, we still believe that based on existing statistical data, it is feasible to establish an indicator system for measuring sustainable development goals, which is also the foundation and guarantee for achieving SDG goals. It is necessary to further strengthen the study of key issues such as indicator methodology and target value setting. On the basis of establishing a quantifiable and

monitorable indicator system, the development of a national SDGs implementation progress evaluation report shall be launched as soon as possible. It could be led by the competent department, or by the independent third party, which is not only conducive to the promotion of the innovation efforts and achievements in implementing SDGs in China, but also conducive to China's active participation in the assessment of SDGs implementation progress at both international and regional levels. In addition, China needs to further strengthen the monitoring and statistical capacity building, integrate data resources, establish a reasonable data exchange and sharing mechanism, sharpen the capability of personnel management (including training and performance examination), enhance the statistical capacity and accelerate the construction of big data platforms, so as to timely obtain reliable high-quality classified data.

2. Accelerate the establishment of effective support mechanisms for promoting SDGs implementation

The 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets should be included in the national development master plan and special plans. In particular, it is necessary to integrate the important indicators with the special plans and use the integrated indicators as binding indicators. In order to establish and improve the institutional support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is both necessary to strengthen inter-regional and cross-sectorial coordination, and to ensure top-down policy implementation to form an effective “central-local-grassroots level” implementation mechanism. The construction of sustainable development agenda demonstration zones is helpful in accumulating relevant experiences. Implementing the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” is not only a long-term but also an arduous task. In order to overcome the weak points in some indicators and in some areas, we must continuously

improve the risk response mechanism and enhance the risk prevention and control capacity, and ensure that each goal is achieved on schedule and each indicator is appropriately evaluated.

3. Strengthen international exchanges and cooperation in the field of SDGs

On the one hand, China should learn from Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, etc. actively about their advanced experience in top-level design, indicator setting and policy support. Mutual visits and seminars and other forms could be adopted for promoting the communication; on the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen exchanges and cooperation and capacity building in the field of SDGs through the Belt and Road Initiative and South-South cooperation. At the same time, SDGs shall be used as a direction in conducting international cooperation and contributing to the achievement of global sustainable development goals.

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