



How Far is Deqing from SDGs

Indicator & Evidence-based Assessment

(德清SDGs综合分析评估)

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Indicator & Evidence-based Assessment

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Indicator Ranking (指标评价)

1st Quarter

2nd Quarter

3rd Quarter

4th Quarter

No ranking

- ◆ “SDGs Index and Dashboard” from Bertelsmann and SDSN (贝塔斯曼与SDSN关于SDGs的指数与指示板)
- ◆ China’s National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (中国践行2030可持续发展议程的国别方案)
- ◆ Comprehensive Assessment by World/National Standards (参考世界/中国水平的综合多元评估)

Rankings List of Indicators

INDICATOR	RANK
SDG1	↕
1.1.1 Basic standard of living.	●
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on basic services (education, health, and social security).	●
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent used for the benefit of women, poor and disadvantaged groups .	●
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by the social security system.	●
1.4.1 Population and proportions of access to basic services.	●
SDG2	↕
2.1.1 Engel's Coefficient.	●
2.1.2 Food security.	●
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children(<5 years old).	●
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children(<5 years old).	●
2.3.1 Crop Yield.	●
2.3.2 Per capita disposable income of rural residents.	●
2.4.1 Ratio of agricultural area under sustainable agriculture.	●
2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.	●
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies.	●

INDICATOR	RANK
SDG3	↕
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio.	●
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate.	●
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate.	●
3.4.1 Mortality probability attributed to cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.	●
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries.	●
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population.	●
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population.	●
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population.	●
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population.	●
3.b.1 Coverage of vaccination including in national immunization programs.	●
3.1.2 Hospital delivery rate.	●
3.7.1 Contraceptive rate of married women.	●
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services.	●
3.b.2 Government health expenditure as a proportion of GDP and government expenditure.	●
3.c.1 The number of health workers per 1,000 population.	●

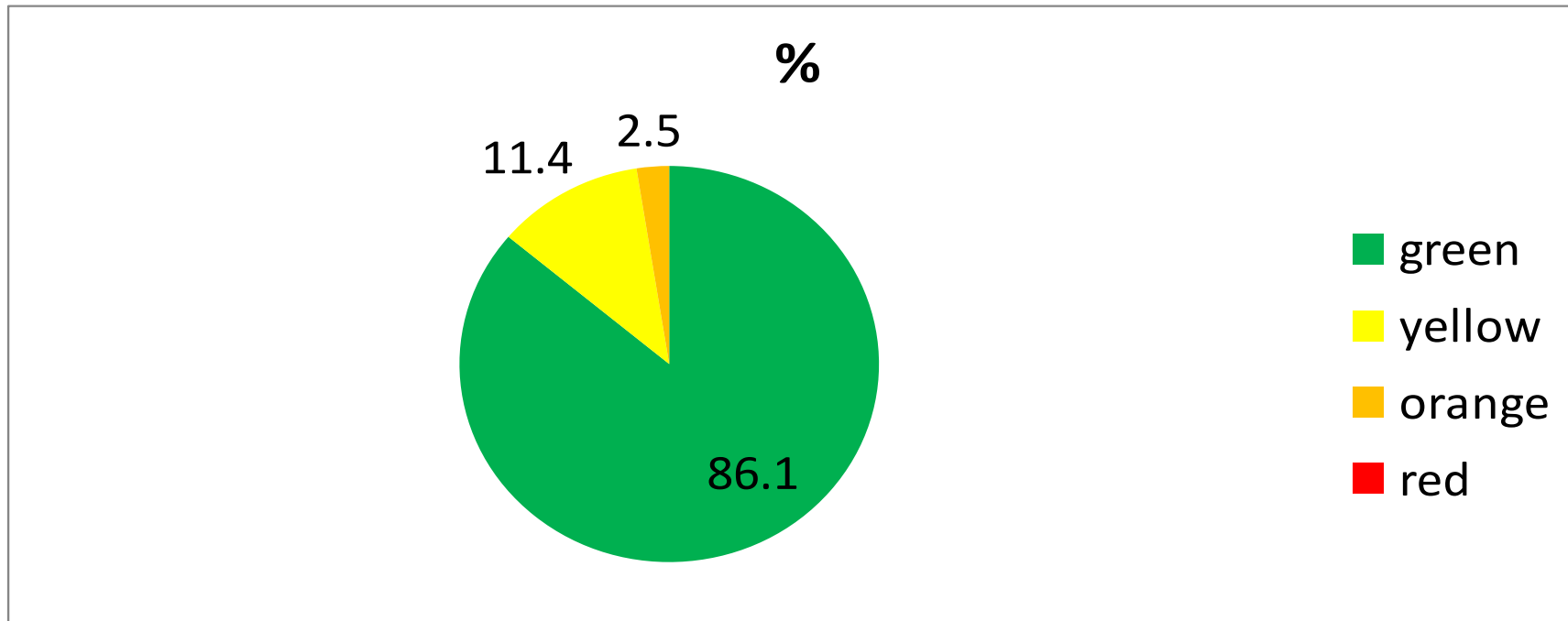
INDICATOR	RANK
SDG4	↕
4.1.1 Consolidation rate of primary /junior high school.	●
4.2.2 Gross enrollment ratio of preschool education.	●
4.3.1 Junior high school graduation rate/The scale ratio of common education and vocational education.	●
4.6.1 Net enrollment rate of primary school / junior high school and gross enrollment rate of high school.	●
4.5.1 Gender Parity Index of Indicator 4.1.1.	●
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to basic facilities and services.	●
4.c.1 Percentage of teachers who have received the organized teacher training pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level.	●
SDG5	↕
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are followed to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.	●
5.5.1 Proportion of women in the county People's congress. and members in the county committee of CPPCC.	●
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions.	●
5.c.1 Proportion of maternal and child health care funds to government health expenditure.	●

INDICATOR	RANK
SDG6	↕
6.1.1 Ratio of population using safe drinking water services.	●
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services.	●
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated.	●
6.3.2 Proportion of water with good ambient water quality.	●
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time.	●
6.4.2 Level of water stress.	●
6.6.1 Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time.	●
SDG7	↕
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity.	●
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.	●
7.3.1 Energy intensity and rate of change measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.	●

INDICATOR	RANK	INDICATOR	RANK	INDICATOR	RANK	INDICATOR	RANK
SDG8		9.5.2 Researchers per Million Inhabitants.		SDG12.		15.3.1 Land degradation.	
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of per capita GDP.		9.b.1 Proportion of High-tech Industry Value Added in Total Industrial Value Added above Designated Size.		12.2.2 Resource consumption.		15.1.2 Ratio of important sites for biodiversity.	
8.9.1 Direct tourism value added as a proportion of GDP.		SDG10.		12.4.2 Generation and treatment of hazardous wastes.		15.4.1 Proportion of important sites for mountain biodiversity that are covered by protected areas.	
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of GDP Per employee.		10.1.1 Growth rate of per capita income in urban and rural.		12.5.1 Utilization rate of waste.		15.a.1 Proportion of expenditures for environmental protection in government budgetary expenditures.	
8.6.1 Number of enrollment/graduates in adult education.		10.2.1 Comparison of income/ expenditure between urban and rural.		12.6.1 % of enterprises passed mandatory cleaner production audit.		SDG16.	
8.5.2 Registered unemployment rate.		SDG11.		12.7.1 Ratio of government green procurement.		16.1.1 No. of victims of intentional homicide/100,000 population.	
8.9.2 Employment in tourism.		11.1.1 Proportion of people living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.		SDG13.		16.1.3 Ratio of persons subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.	
SDG9.		11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.		13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing and directly affected persons due to disasters per 100,000 population.		16.5.1 Number of the giving or taking of bribes per 100,000 population.	
9.1.1 Levels of transport infrastructure development.		11.2.1 Proportion of pop. convenient access to public transport.		13.1.3 Capabilities of monitoring, warning and prevention.		16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget.	
9.1.2 Volume of passenger and freight transport.		11.7.1 % of the built-up area of cities that is for public use for all, % of green space to built-up area and per capita green lands.		13.3.1 % of schools having incorporated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and warning <u>cut</u> into the curriculums.		16.3.2 <u>Unsentenced</u> detainees as the ratio of detainees.	
9.c.1 Proportion of mobile phone users in total population.		11.4.1 Proportion of public expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage.		13.3.2 Proportion of townships with meteorological staff.		SDG17.	
9.2.1 Value added of manufacturing above designated size as a proportion of GDP in industry and per capita.		11.5.1 Numbers of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disasters per 100,000 people.		SDG15		17.1.1 The Proportion of Regional taxation to the GDP.	
9.2.2 Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment (Excluding Private Companies).		11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss.		15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area.		17.2.1 The Proportion of Aid to Other Regions to the GDP.	
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industrial added value in industry above designated size.		11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste.		15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management.		17.3.1 Foreign Investment.	
9.5.1 Research and Development Expenditure as a Ratio of GDP.		11.6.2 Annual mean levels of the fine particulate matter in cities and the decease proportion of days with heavy air pollution.		15.4.2 Mountain vegetation cover.		17.8.1 Ratio of Internet Users to Number of Households.	
						17.11.1 Total exports as a percentage of GDP.	

1

Indicator Ranking (指标评价)



Rankings of Indicators

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SDG1	↕
1.1.1 Basic standard of living.	●
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on basic services (education, health, and social security).	●
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent used for the benefit of women, poor and disadvantaged groups .	●
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by the social security system.	●
1.4.1 Population and proportions of access to basic services.	●
SDG2	↕
2.1.1 Engel's Coefficient.	●
2.1.2 Food security.	●
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children(<5 years old).	●
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children(<5 years old).	●
2.3.1 Crop Yield.	●
2.3.2 Per capita disposable income of rural residents.	●
2.4.1 Ratio of agricultural area under sustainable agriculture.	●
2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.	●
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies.	●

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SDG3	↕
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio.	●
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3.4.1 Mortality probability attributed to cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.	●
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries.	●
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population.	●
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3.b.1 Coverage of vaccination including in national immunization programs.	●
3.1.2 Hospital delivery rate.	●
3.7.1 Contraceptive rate of married women.	●
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3.b.2 Government health expenditure as a proportion of GDP and government expenditure.	●
3.c.1 The number of health workers per 1,000 population.	●

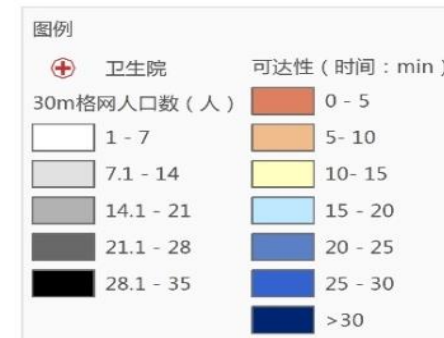
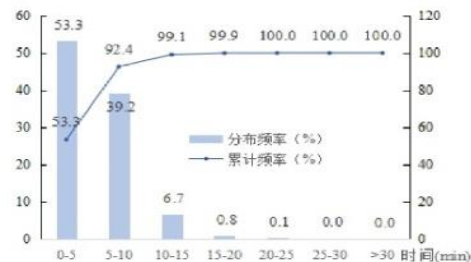
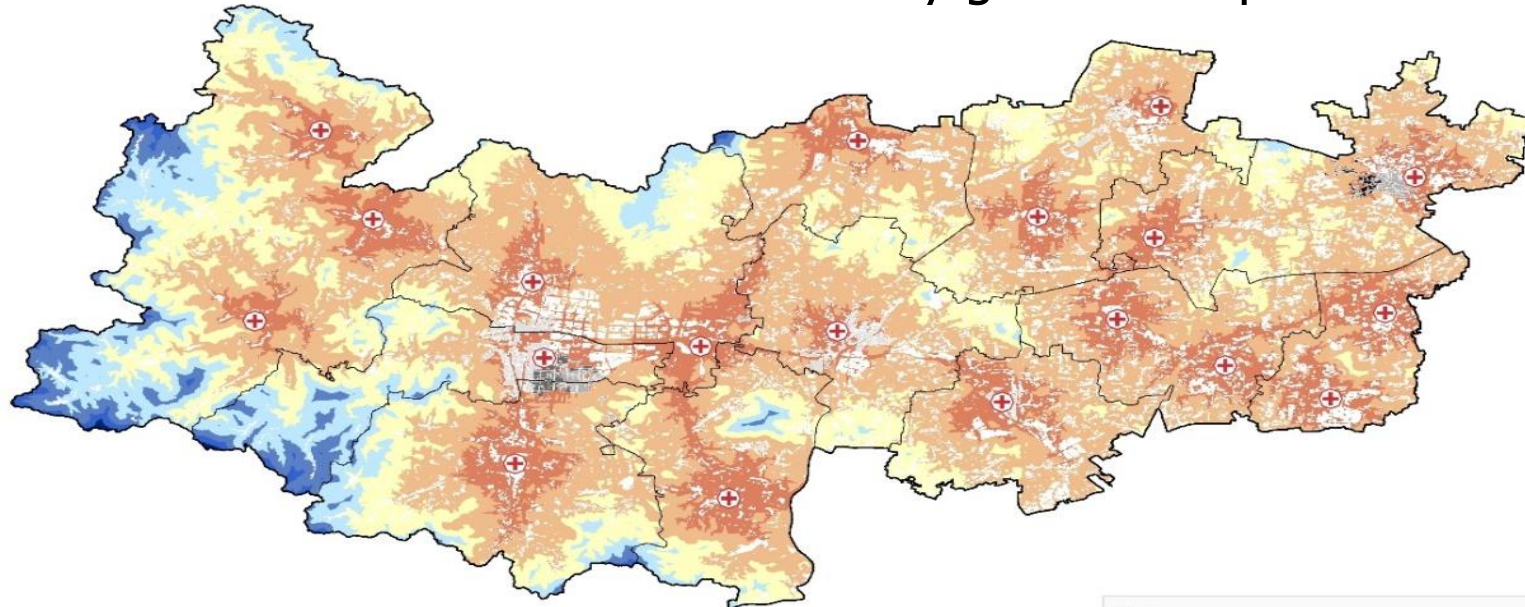
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5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are followed to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.	●
5.5.1 Proportion of women in the county People's congress. and members in the county committee of CPPCC.	●
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6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time.	●
6.4.2 Level of water stress.	●
6.6.1 Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time.	●
SDG7	↕
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7.3.1 Energy intensity and rate of change measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.	●

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

100% of the residents can reach
and

- the village clinic in 15'
- the town health center in 30'
- the county general hospital in 55'



Accessibility of Township Hospital Based on 30m Grid Population Density in Deqing

Rankings of Indicators

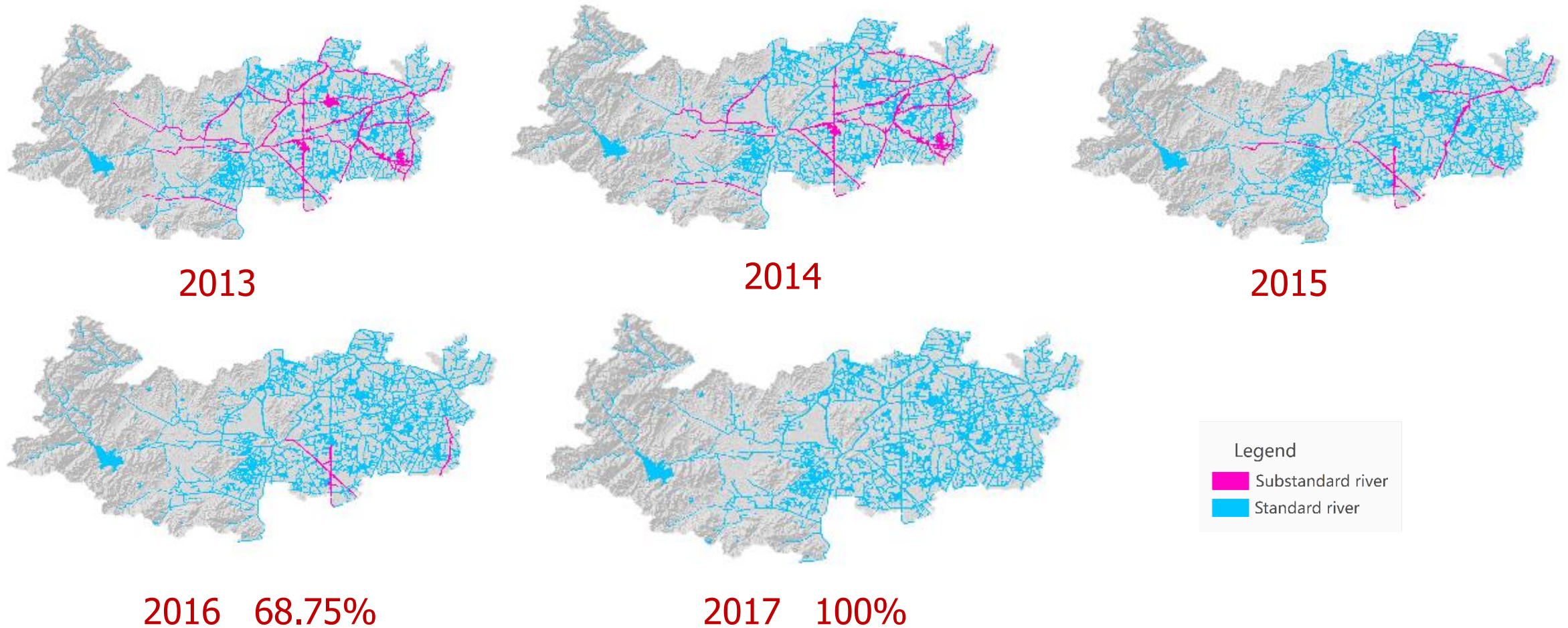
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6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality



The Ratio of Fine Water Bodies and its Changing Trend

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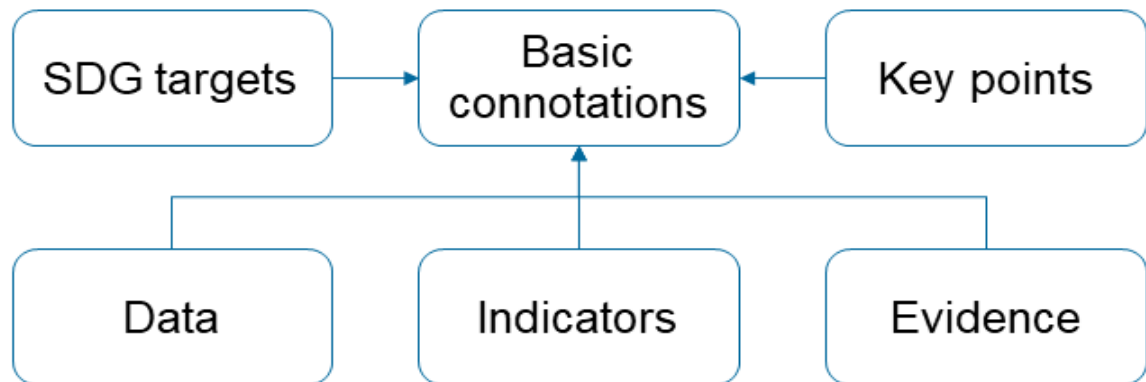
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8.9.1 Direct tourism value added as a proportion of GDP.		SDG10.		12.4.2 Generation and treatment of hazardous wastes.		15.4.1 Proportion of important sites for mountain biodiversity that are covered by protected areas.	
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of GDP Per employee.		10.1.1 Growth rate of per capita income in urban and rural.		12.5.1 Utilization rate of waste.		15.a.1 Proportion of expenditures for environmental protection in government budgetary expenditures.	
8.6.1 Number of enrollment/graduates in adult education.		10.2.1 Comparison of income/ expenditure between urban and rural.		12.6.1 % of enterprises passed mandatory cleaner production audit.		SDG16.	
8.5.2 Registered unemployment rate.		SDG11.		12.7.1 Ratio of government green procurement.		16.1.1 No. of victims of intentional homicide/100,000 population.	
8.9.2 Employment in tourism.		11.1.1 Proportion of people living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.		SDG13.		16.1.3 Ratio of persons subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.	
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9.c.1 Proportion of mobile phone users in total population.		11.4.1 Proportion of public expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage.		13.3.2 Proportion of townships with meteorological staff.		SDG17.	
9.2.1 Value added of manufacturing above designated size as a proportion of GDP in industry and per capita.		11.5.1 Numbers of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disasters per 100,000 people.		SDG15		17.1.1 The Proportion of Regional taxation to the GDP.	
9.2.2 Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment (Excluding Private Companies).		11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss.		15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area.		17.2.1 The Proportion of Aid to Other Regions to the GDP.	
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						17.11.1 Total exports as a percentage of GDP.	

2

Single SDG Assessment (单目标评价)



Minimum Factor Principle
Buckets effect

SDG6 Quantitative results of indicators

Content	Indicators		Quantitative result	Evaluation reference	
clean water	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	A	Urban: 100% Rural: 99.6%	Green: $\geq 98\%$ Yellow: $98\% > x \geq 89\%$ Orange: $89\% > x \geq 80\%$ Red: $< 80\%$	I
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	E	98% within 16 minutes	Green: ≥ 95 Yellow: $95 > x \geq 85$ Orange: $85 > x \geq 75$ Red: < 75	I
	6.2.1.a Penetration rate of sanitary toilets in rural areas				
6.2.1.b Service convenience of urban public toilets					
Volume, quality and efficiency of water resources	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	A	Urban domestic sewage: 91.06% Rural domestic sewage: 80.68% Trade effluent: N/A	Municipal domestic sewage: 92.4% ; 59%	IV III
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	A	68.75%, 100% **	76.9%	IV
	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	A	The water consumption per 10,000 CNY of GDP in 2017 was 65.7m ³ , dropped 23.52% from 2015	By 2020, the efficiency of water use will be 23% lower than that of 2015	II
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	A	25.08%	Green: ≤ 25 Yellow: $25 < x \leq 50$ Orange: $50 < x \leq 75$ Red: < 75	I
	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	E	6.47%	0-20%: Highly sustainable; 21-40%: Locally sustainable but threatens global stability; 41-60%: Border-line sustainability. Corrective actions are strongly recommended; 61-100%: Unsustainable Urgent renewal is required.	III
6.6.1.a Rate of change in the spatial extent of water-related ecosystems	11.14%				
6.6.1.b Rate of change in the water quantity characteristic of water-related ecosystems	8.26%				
6.6.1.c Rate of change in the water quality of water-related ecosystems	0%				
6.6.1.d Health status of the typical wetland ecosystem		Xiazhuhu wetland: well			

SDG4 Quantitative results of indicators

Content	Indicators		Quantitative result	Evaluation reference	
Educational opportunity	4.1.1 Consolidation rate of primary /junior high school	R	100% **	95%	II
	4.2.2 Gross enrollment ratio of preschool education	R	128.48% **	85%	II
	4.3.1 Junior high school graduation rate/The scale ratio of common education and vocational education	R	99.10% **	High school education basically popularizes	V
			1.11 **	The ratio of common education population and vocational education population approximates to 1.	V
	4.6.1 Net enrollment rate of primary school / junior high school and gross enrollment rate of high school	R	Net enrollment rate of primary school / junior high school: 100% ** 、 100% **	100%	II
			gross enrollment rate of high school: 98.61% **	90%	II
Educational balance	4.5.1 Gender Parity Index of Indicator 4.1.1	R	1 **	1	II
	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to basic facilities and services	A	100% **	100%	II
	4.c.1 Percentage of teachers who have received the organized teacher training pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	A	100% **	100%	V

SDG4 Quantitative results of indicators

Content	Indicators	Quantitative result	Evaluation reference
Educational opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Accelerate the integration of urban and rural education,➤ strengthen the optimal allocation of educational resources➤ promote the development of education to quality and balance		
Educational balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Popularize high-quality compulsory education➤ Promote coordinated development of general vocational education➤ All school-age population can access education opportunities		

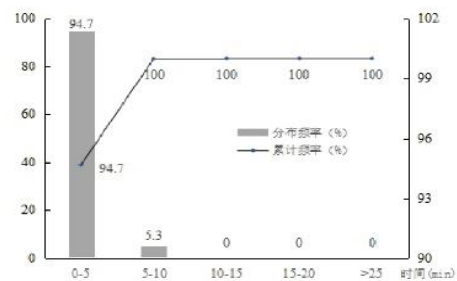
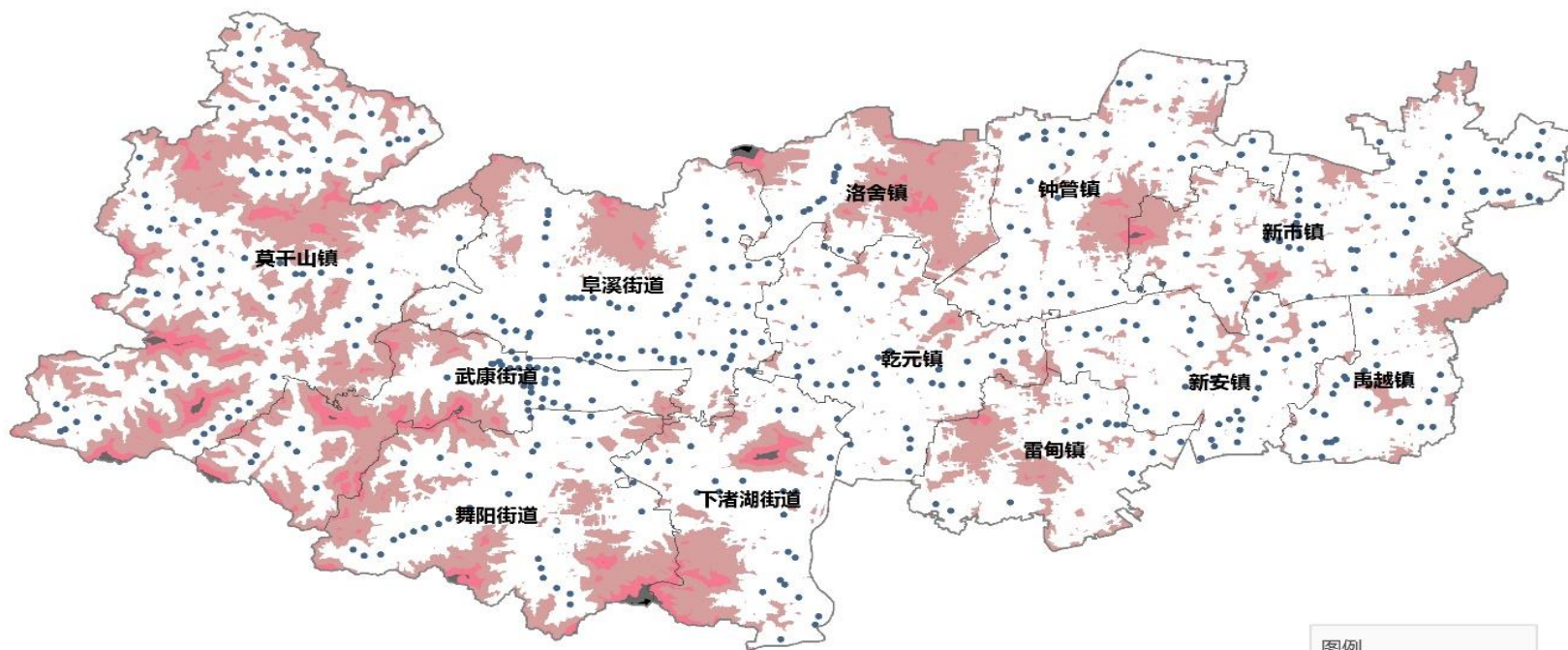
SDG4 Quantitative results of indicators



The Interior of the Rural School Bus



Exterior of the Rural School Bus

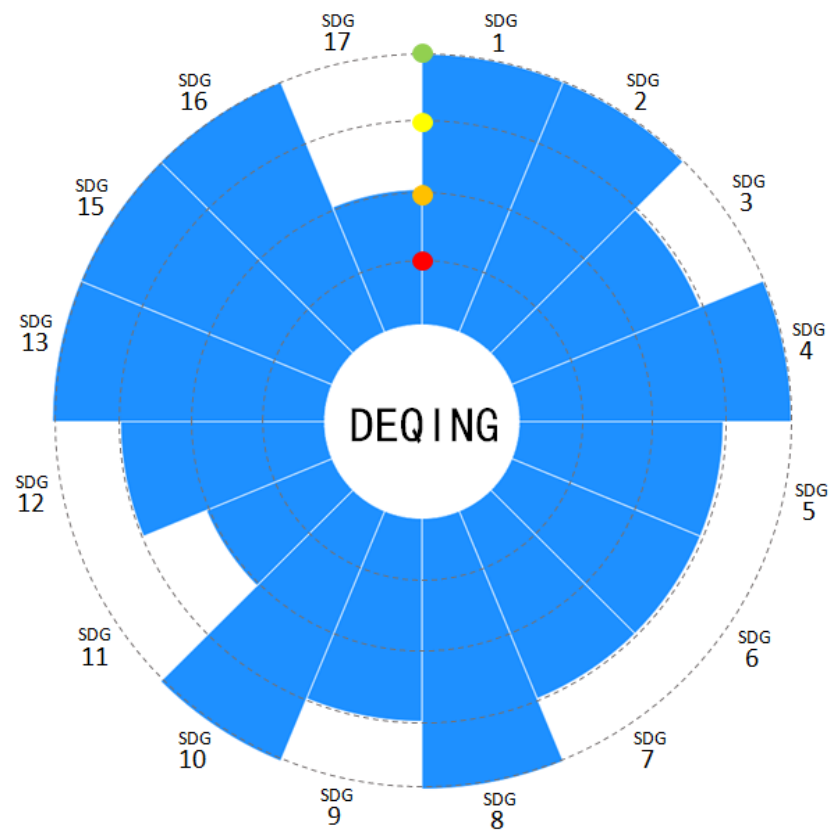
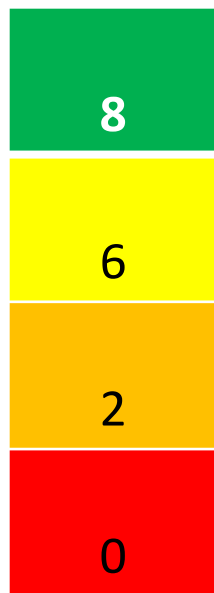


The Accessibility of Rural School Bus Station



2

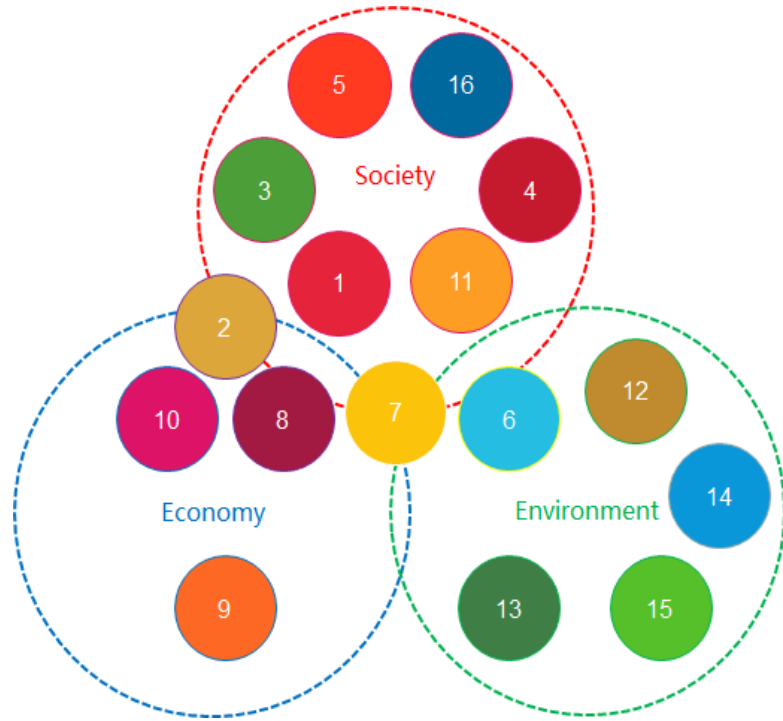
Single SDG Assessment (单目标评价)



- **8** SDGs basically fulfilled
- **6** SDGs need to be improved
- **2** SDGs are facing challenges
- **0** SDG is far behind

3

SDGs Cluster Analysis (多目标综合分析)

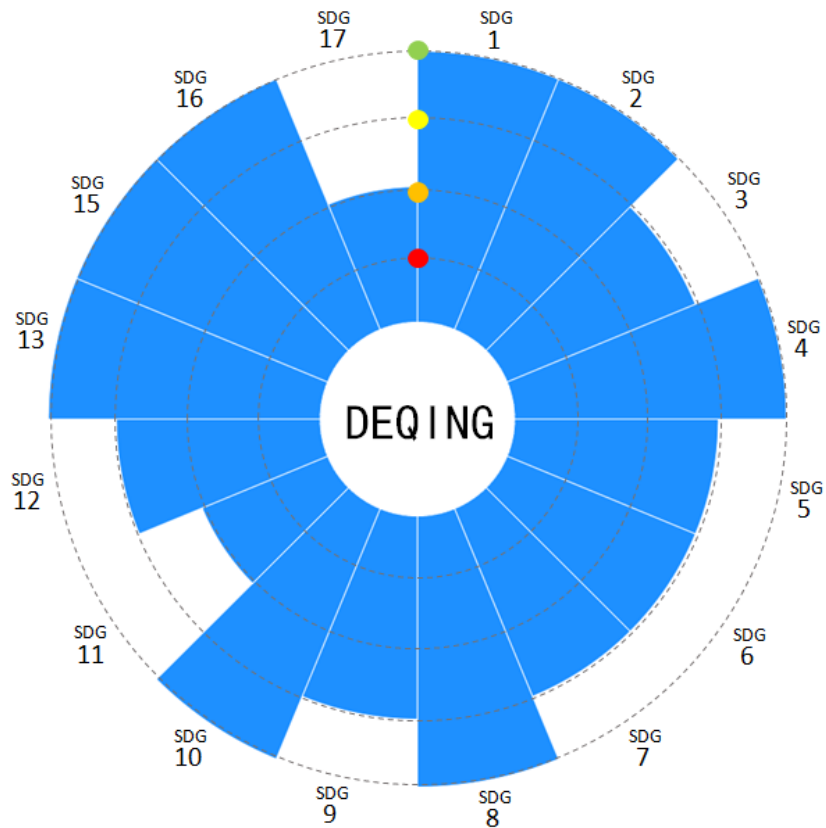


(SDG14 & SDG17 are excluded)

- 15 SDGs are grouped into three different SDG clusters: economy, environment & society
- according to the contribution or relevance of their indicators
- some single SDG has been allocated to 2 or 3 SDGs clusters

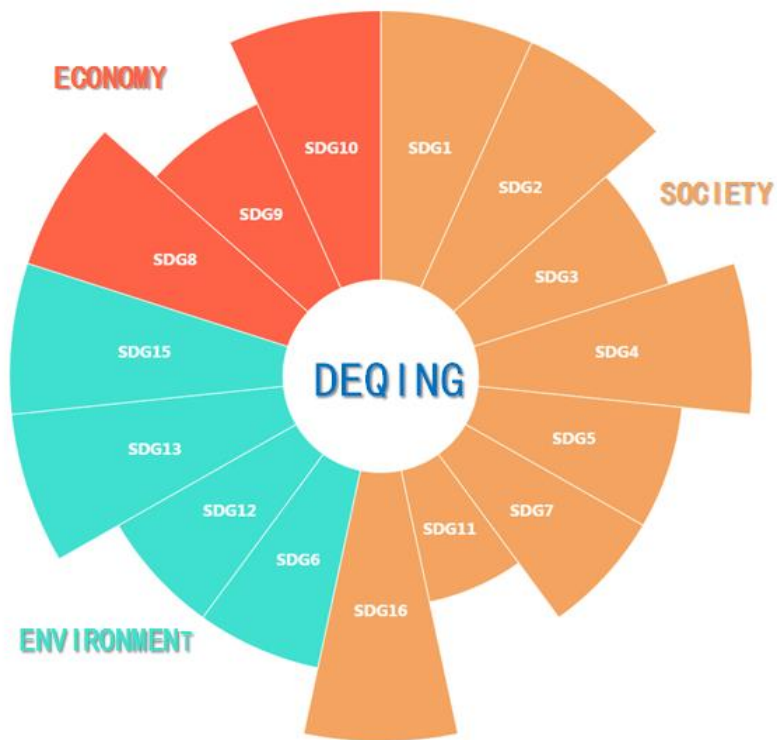
3

SDGs Cluster Analysis (多目标综合分析)



3

SDGs Cluster Analysis (多目标综合分析)



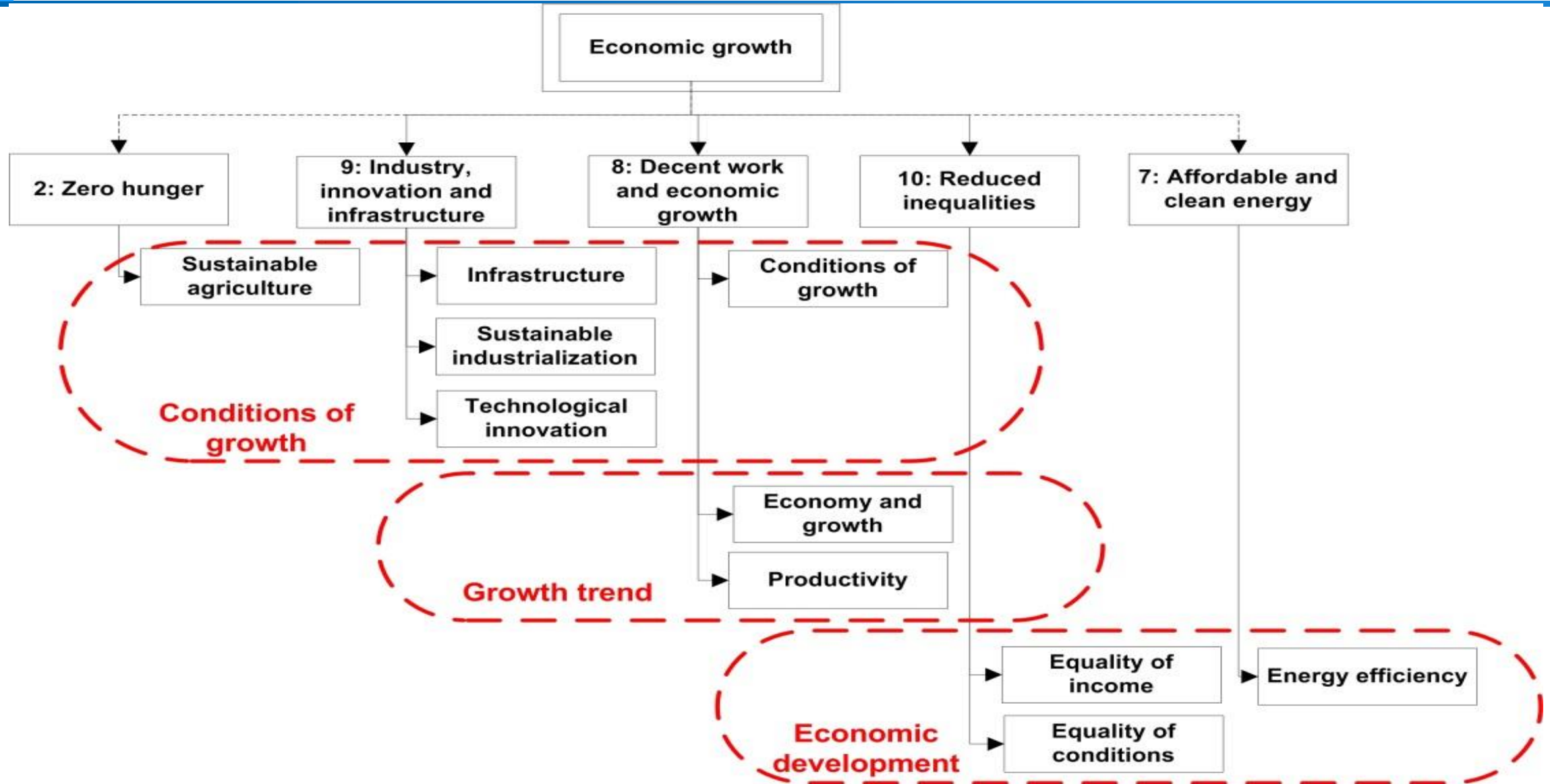
Statistical Analysis of SDGs Clusters

	μ	σ	C.V.
Economic cluster	3.867	0.352	0.091
Environmental cluster	3.810	0.402	0.106
Social cluster	3.872	0.397	0.102

**Lower Coefficient of Variation
means a better coordination**

3

SDGs Cluster Analysis – Economic Cluster



3

SDGs Cluster Analysis – Economic Cluster

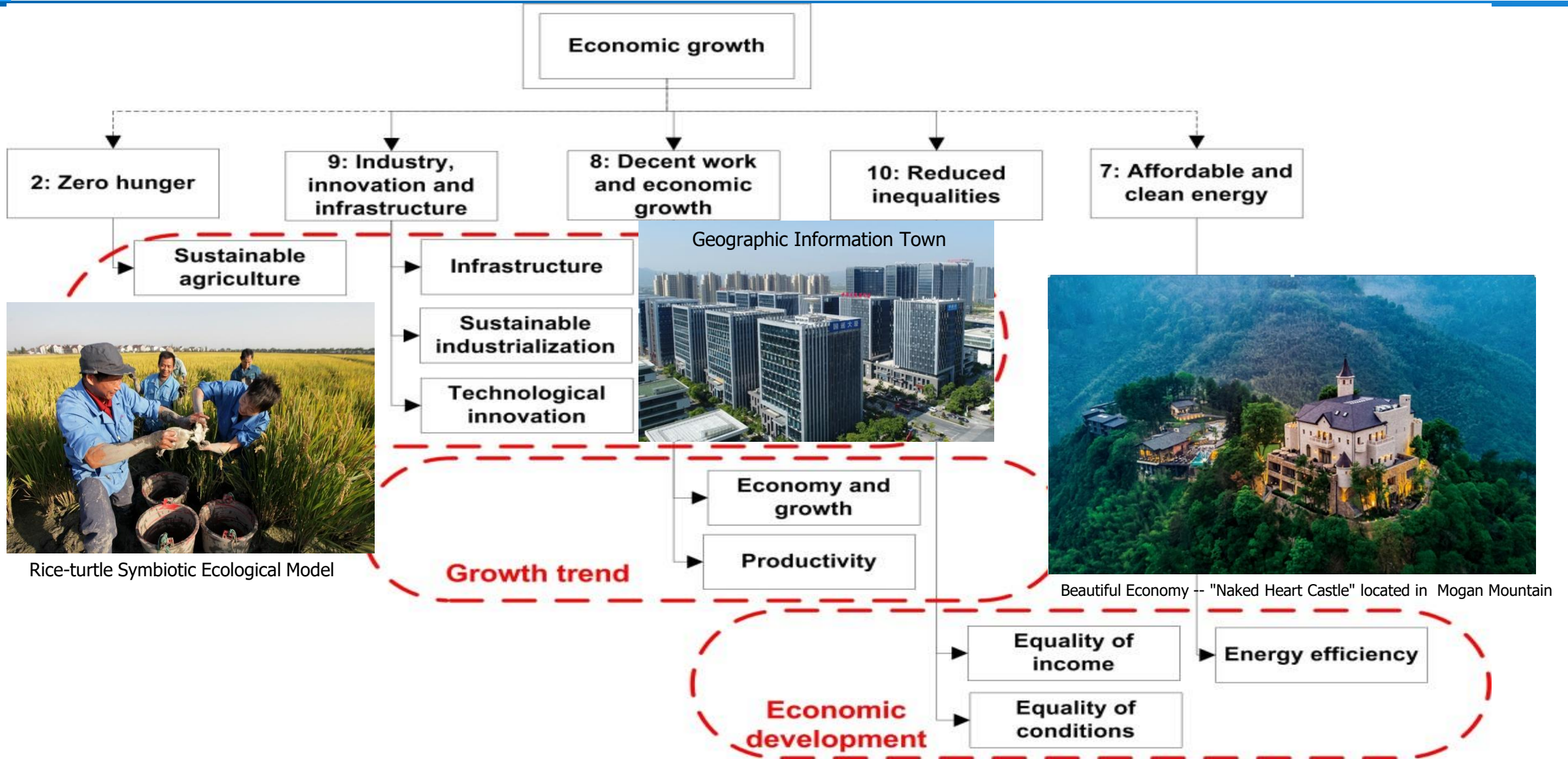
Good practices were made in developing a beautiful economy and upgrading the industrial structure

- outstanding achievements in economic sustainable growth
- comprehensive employment and decent work
- urban and rural planning
- innovation, which led to a sustainable industrialization.



3

SDGs Cluster Analysis – Economic Cluster

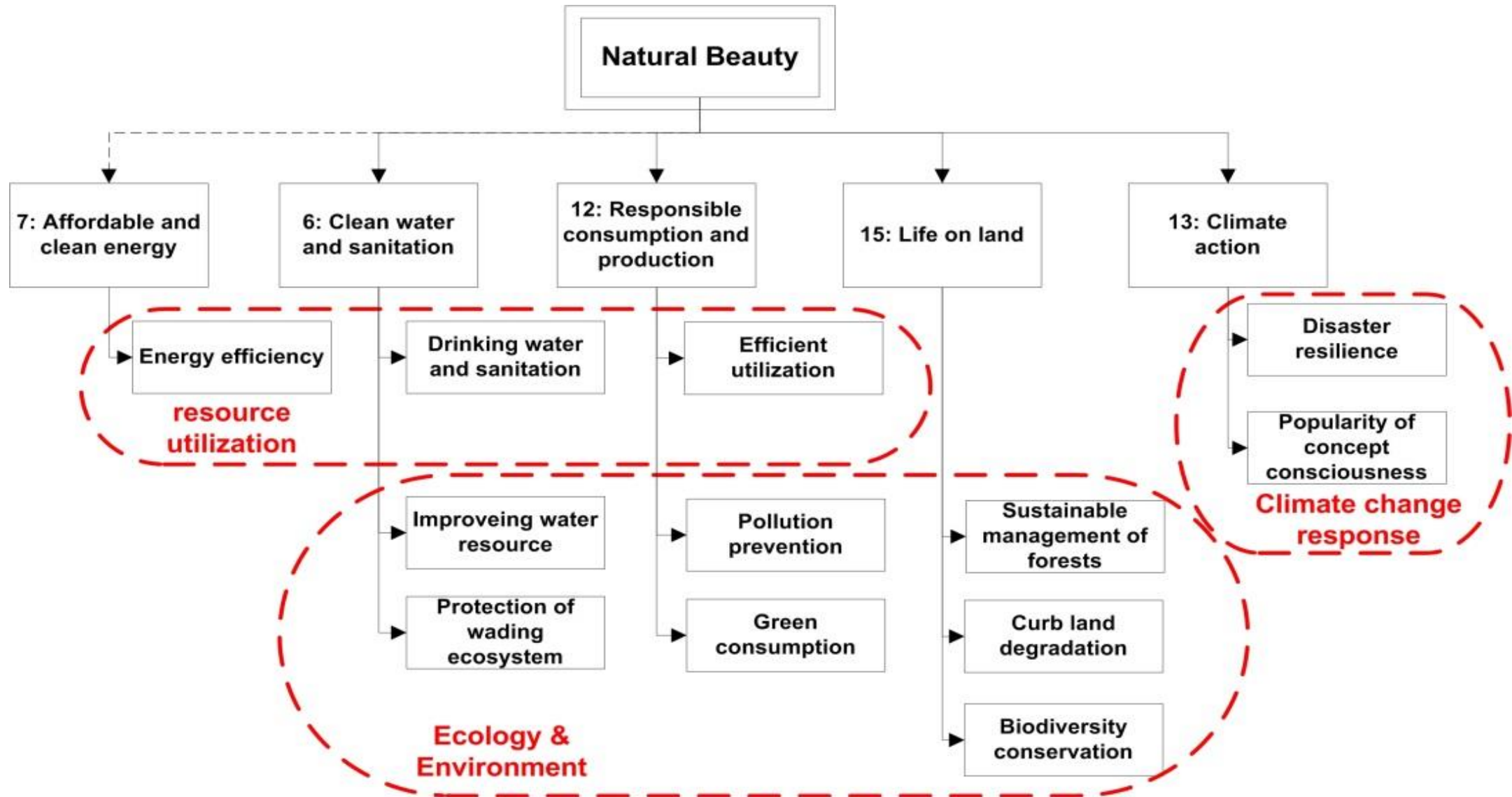


Rice-turtle Symbiotic Ecological Model

Beautiful Economy -- "Naked Heart Castle" located in Mogao Mountain

3

SDGs Cluster Analysis – Environmental Cluster

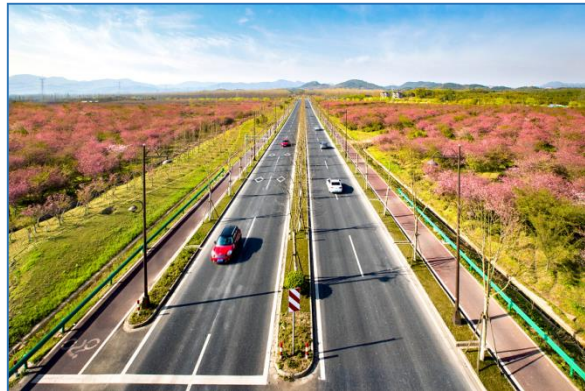


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SDGs Cluster Analysis – Environmental Cluster

The “natural beauty” has achieved good results

- remarkable achievements in the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems
- actively responded to environmental goals such as climate change



3

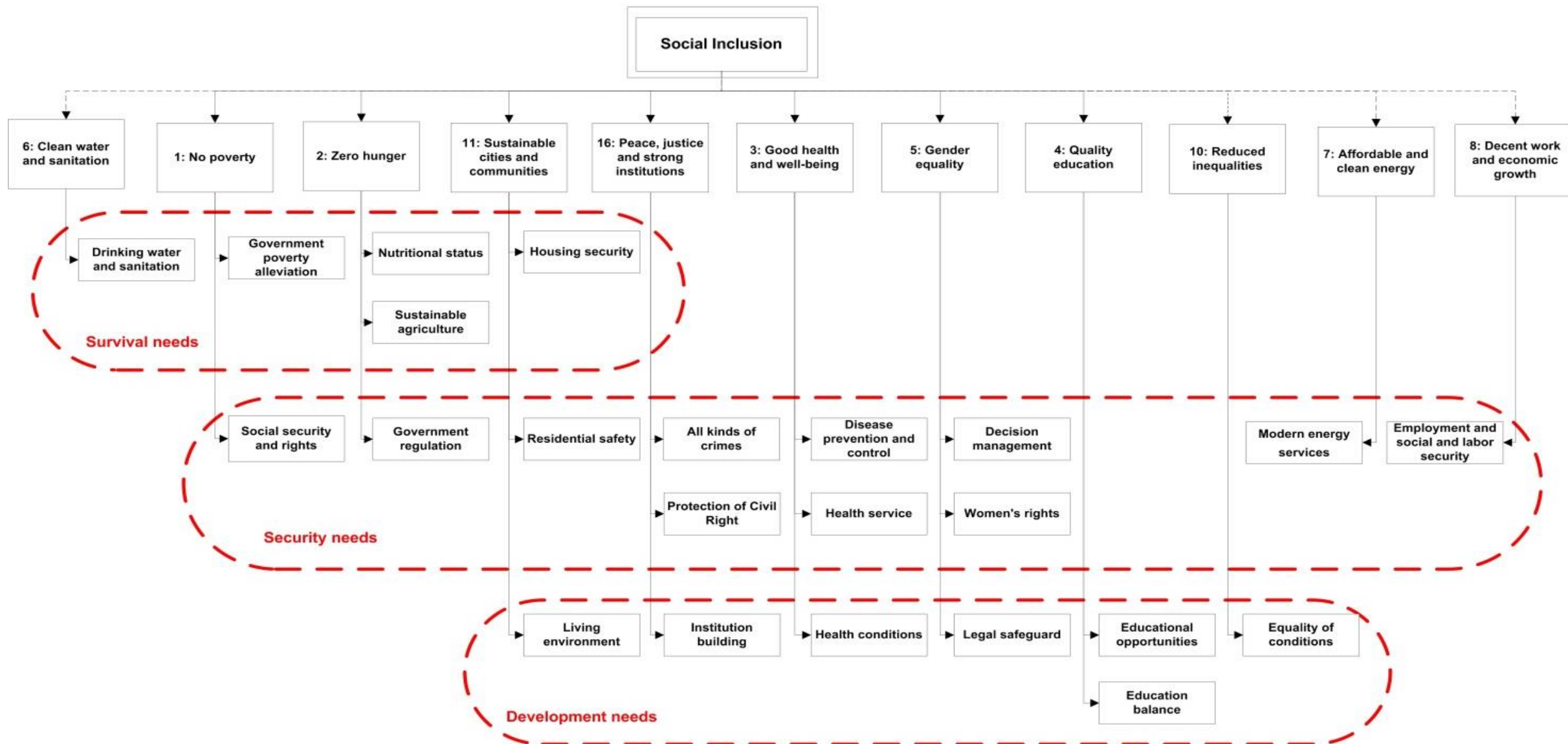
SDGs Cluster Analysis – Environmental Cluster



The Crested Ibis Home-coming

3

SDGs Cluster Analysis – Social Cluster



3

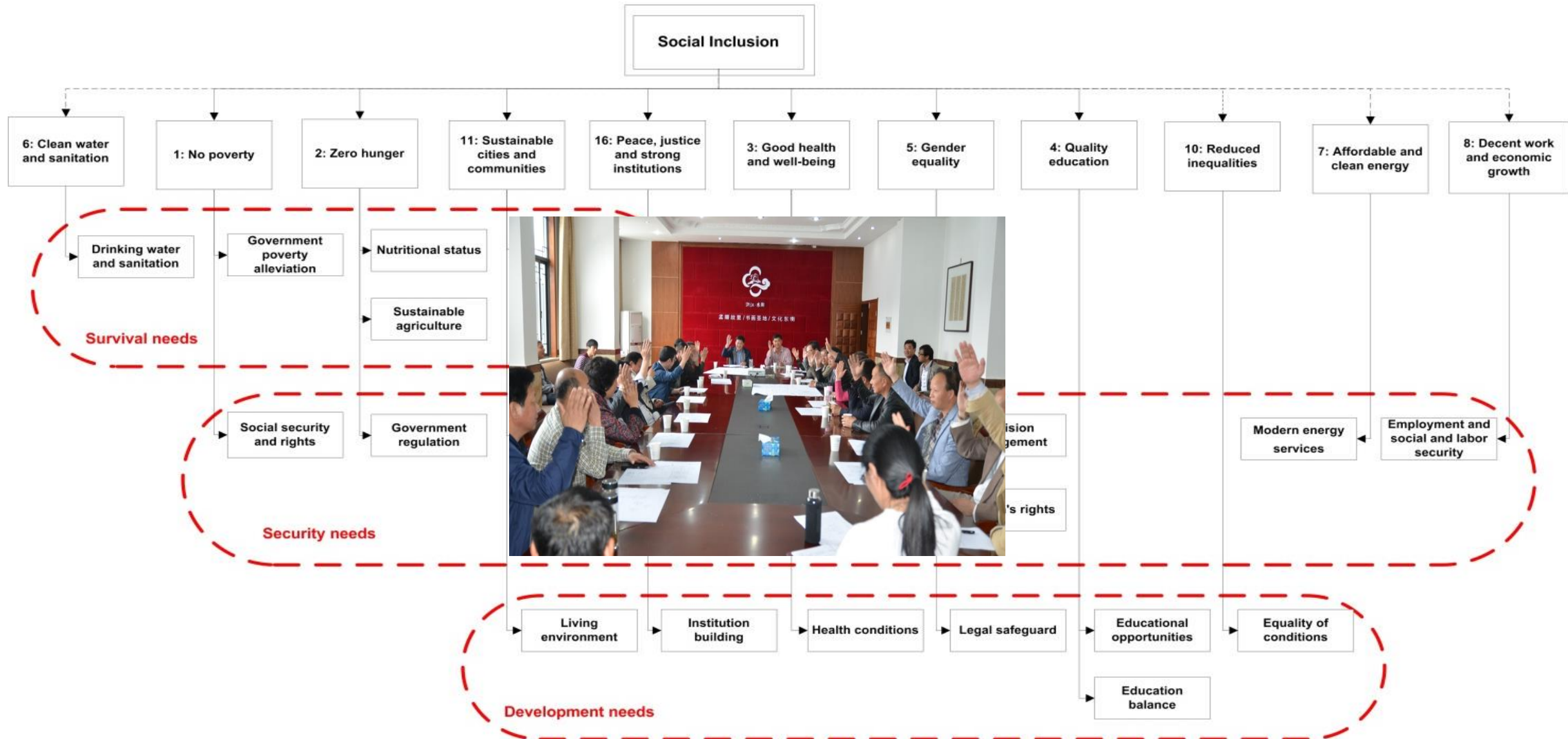
SDGs Cluster Analysis – Social Cluster

The “Fair Development” made social harmony

- achieved remarkable results in eradicating poverty
- achieving the goal of zero hunger
- developing quality education
- Realized equity btw rural and urban areas
- created experience in social governance, human development security



SDGs Cluster Analysis – Social Cluster



4

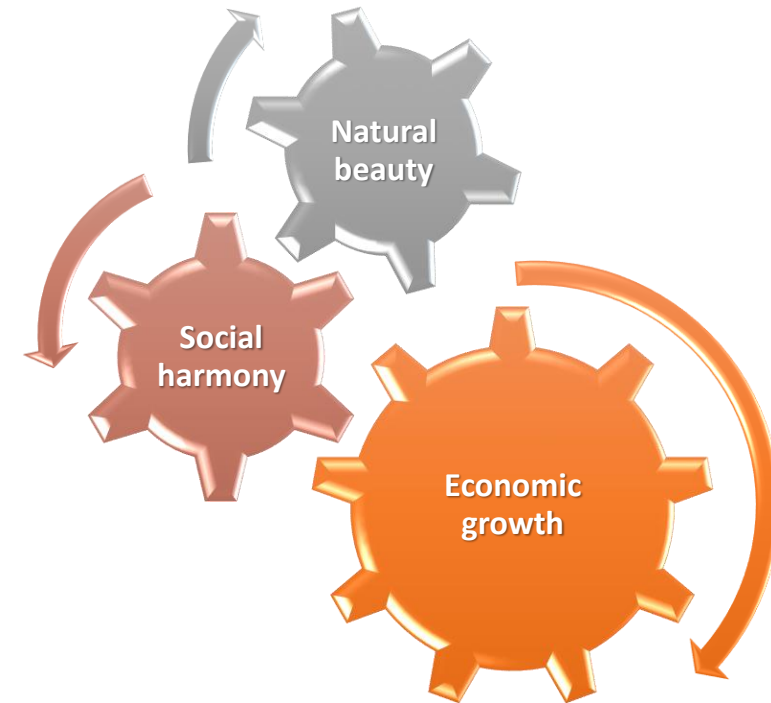
Conclusion (结论)

◆ Tremendous progress towards SDGs

- Large majority of indicators and half goals have reached SDGs
- No significant gap behind SDGs of the Agenda 2030
- Good coordination among economy, environment and society
- Deqing's characteristics to implement Agenda 2030
 - lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets
 - innovation-driven development
 - fair social development
 - "Never forget why you started"

◆ Some for improvement

- industrial emission, energy & material consumption
- public transport



Thank You for Your Attention

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