

# Highlights of UNDP

Support to China during 2012



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Resilient nations.*



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Empowered lives. Resilient China.

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Cover: Dang Jiuru and his orchard in Luochuan County, Shaanxi Province. With UNDP's help his farming techniques have become more productive and environment-friendly.

UNDP promotes sustainable human development to help build resilient nations and to empower people to build better lives. As the UN's development network, UNDP draws on world-wide experience to assist China both in developing solutions to its own ongoing development challenges, and in its south-south cooperation and engagement in global development.

<b>ACCA21</b>	Administrative Centre for Chinas Agenda 21	<b>LDC</b>	Least Developed Country
<b>ACWF</b>	All China Women’s Federation	<b>LGOP</b>	Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<b>MEP</b>	Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>CAG</b>	Chinese Academy of Governance	<b>MOARD</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>CAITEC</b>	China Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation	<b>MOF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>CCIEE</b>	China Centre for International Economic Exchanges	<b>MOFCOM</b>	Ministry of Commerce
<b>CFL</b>	Compact fluorescent lamp	<b>MOST</b>	Ministry of Science and Technology
<b>COP 18</b>	Climate Change Conference in Doha	<b>NDRC</b>	National Development and Reform Commission
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>DRC</b>	Development Research Council	<b>NHDR</b>	National Human Development Report
<b>EAB</b>	Ethnic Affairs Bureau	<b>Rio+20</b>	UN Conference on Sustainable Development
<b>EXIM Bank</b>	Export-Import Bank	<b>SAT</b>	State Administration of Taxation
<b>FECO</b>	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office	<b>SCOPSR</b>	State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform
<b>FOCAC</b>	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation	<b>SEAC</b>	State Ethnic Affairs Commission
<b>GTI</b>	Greater Tumen Initiative	<b>SEZ</b>	Special Economic Zone
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index	<b>SPC</b>	Supreme People’s Court
<b>IASC</b>	Invasive Alien Species Control	<b>TTF</b>	Technical Task Force
<b>IPRCC</b>	International Poverty Reduction Centre in China	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
		<b>WDF</b>	Women’s Development Foundation

## Foreword

*2012 was a year that saw significant change in China with a decennial leadership transition, a demographic shift to a majority urban population and a marked increase in overseas aid activities. It was also a year that saw the partnership between UNDP and the People's Republic of China expand to include new forms of South-South cooperation and deepen in areas related to China's own development. UNDP has been working with China for over 30 years and just as the country develops rapidly, the forms and focus of UNDP support have also quickly adapted and evolved.*

*UNDP's current strategy in China consists of two pillars. First is our support to China's domestic development in areas such as equity and inclusive development, good governance and environmental protection. This pillar constitutes the bulk of our work in terms of financial resources. The second is our South-South cooperation where we support the exchange of knowledge and experience between China and other developing countries.*

*This report presents the highlights of our cooperation with China in 2012. UNDP's programmes are fully integrated into China's development plans and our achievements are in fact China's own successes. We hope that despite the modest size of our support compared to the vastness of China, our contribution is meaningful. We are grateful to the Government of the People's Republic of China for their ongoing valued partnership, and look forward to further shared success in the future.*



Renata Dessallien  
UN Resident Coordinator  
UNDP Resident Representative



Christophe Bahuet  
UNDP Country Director

# China's Evolving Development

## Context in 2012

The year 2012 was marked by China's decennial leadership transition. This occurred over the backdrop of China's rising global influence, a reduced GDP growth rate as the worldwide economic slowdown hit China's markets, and mounting social and environmental challenges.

China is now classified as an upper middle income nation with an economy gradually transitioning away from an export-led model toward a consumption-based one. However, the country is facing many challenges including some related to the middle income trap. By the end of the year, economic growth was down from double-digit levels to 7.8 percent. China's HDI score of 0.699 for 2012 represents an improvement on 0.695 in 2011 and remains above the regional average. However, inequality continues to grow, albeit at a somewhat slower pace. This, combined with the fact that the last pockets of poverty are always harder to reach, translated into slower poverty reduction for the 100 million people still living on less than \$1.25 a day, especially for women, the elderly, and those in rural communi-

ties. Migration patterns saw urban population pass the 50 percent mark for the first time, straining inner city resources and environmental health while exacerbating discrepancies between rural and urban development levels.

Government responsiveness to citizens' concerns has continued to improve. Many issues raised by the public through micro blogs have been acted upon, and new systems were piloted to solicit views of the public on policy changes and government performance. Bold health system reforms were undertaken in 2012. Education spending increased to 4 percent of GDP, although concerns arose over equal access to high quality schools and the closure of some rural schools. Social organizations expanded community-level services in some parts of the country. Concerns over the number of domestic violence cases prompted the government to begin drafting the nation's first Anti-Family Violence Law.



Institutional capacities for achieving national targets on energy intensity, carbon emissions and chemical management were strengthened over the past twelve months. For example, the newly established National Climate Change Strategy Research Centre will provide strategic guidance on climate change mitigation and adaptation, playing a key role in designing the new national emission trading scheme proposed by China's 12th Five-Year Plan. Environmental degradation has caused rising public concerns, as reports of air, water and land pollution regularly made media headlines. Numerous measures sought to bring pollution under control, including the gradual expansion of legal mechanisms for NGOs to play constructive roles. Despite these efforts, environmental degradation continues at worrisome levels. Recognizing the dire need for greater ecosystem protection, the Government established a National Committee for Biodiversity Conservation, and the concept of Ecological Civilisation was enshrined in the Party Constitution.

In the first full year following the release of the 2011 White Paper on Foreign Aid, China expanded its South-South Cooperation, increasing its foreign aid by 20 percent year-on-year. As part of this, China committed 200 million RMB (\$32 million) at Rio+20 to help small islands states, least developed countries, and African nations with climate change mitigation and adaptation. A further pledge of \$20 billion in development loans was made at the 5th Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. For the first time the UN Secretary General and other UN officials, including UNDP, were invited to this Forum. UNDP China deepened its collaboration with the Department of Foreign Aid during the year, successfully completing the first trilateral cooperation pilot and agreeing on a joint seven-point work-plan covering several areas of cooperation.



UNDP Administrator Helen Clark meets with former Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao

## Highlights of UNDP Support to China in 2012

### Introduction

UNDP's programmes are fully integrated into China's development plans, meaning that UNDP's achievements in China are actually China's own achievements. In most instances UNDP projects constitute only a small part of much larger Government programmes. It is trusted however that despite UNDP's modest size, its services contribute to the Government's larger objectives in a meaningful manner.

In response to China's evolving needs, UNDP's assistance has developed around two main pillars. The first pillar responds to China's development in

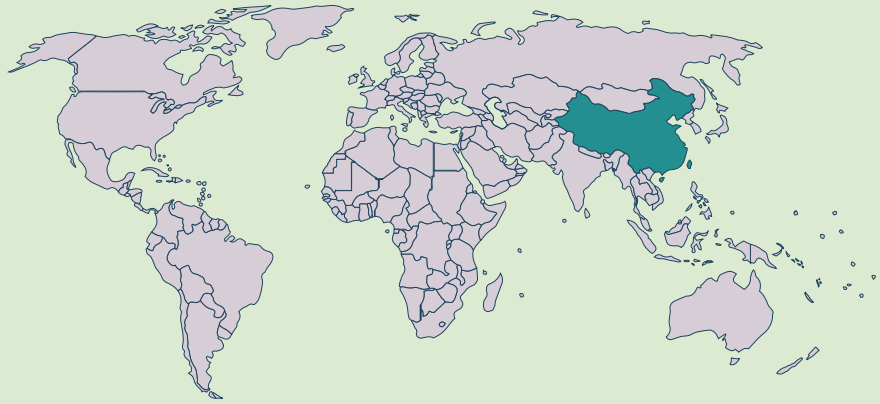
areas such as equity and poverty reduction, good governance and environmental protection. This remains the larger of the two pillars. The second consists of support for China's South-South cooperation. This pillar was enhanced by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in 2010 for strengthened partnership between UNDP and China.

The following paragraphs provide highlights from both pillars of UNDP's work in China during 2012.



Beijing





# PART A

UNDP Support to  
China's Domestic Development

### Income Distribution

Council's Development Research Centre, analyzed income distribution in China and the impact of sectoral and macro policies on it. The report that resulted from this analysis included a series of policy recommendations that were shared with State leaders and key policy makers responsible for drafting the National Income Distribution Reform Strategy. Suggestions included improving primary and redistributive policies for low- and middle - income groups; decreasing wage inequality and equalizing public service provision; strengthening the anti-corruption

framework; deepening rural land reform; and undertaking a more equitable land compensation system. This research also contributed to the policy dialogue on equity issues that the UN System launched in China. In support of gender equity, UNDP worked with the China Academy of Governance to develop the first ever women's political participation and gender training curriculum. This is currently being piloted and will be integrated into the core training curriculum for all civil servants.

*"Annual increases in average incomes by 4,500 yuan for local women farmers, with little to no previous income, have provided a timely boost to local economies, improved local employment opportunities and contributed significantly to poverty reduction."*

A migrant worker receives reimbursement of unpaid wages at a legal aid work station in Beijing, following a successful case sponsored by UNDP in partnership with MOCA



### Inclusive Public Services

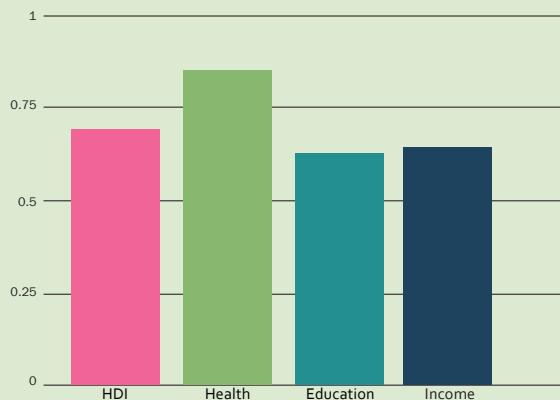
UNDP supported the formulation of Government policies and pilot experience for more inclusive public services for disadvantaged groups. In partnership with the National Development and Reform Commission, UNDP supported pilot experiences for more equitable public services for migrant workers and their families. These pilots informed the National 12th Five-Year Urbanisation Plan. UNDP supported the Ministry of Civil Affairs to develop a new policy on urban social inclusion for migrant workers and their families, relating to the residence registration (hukou) system. It increased migrant workers' ability to access public services, while civil society organizations were empowered to fill

public service delivery gaps. Assistance was also provided to the Ministry of Finance and State Administration of Taxation to review preferential fiscal and tax policies to improve care for the elderly. UNDP also co-organized with the Government several policy dialogues on social inclusion and social service provision including, for example, how to make the governance structures of public service units (hospitals and universities) more inclusive and representative.



Dai ethnic women from Ping Zhai village, Yunnan Province work at their handicraft association office, set up by UNDP in partnership with SEAC © Yan Lu

### China's 2012 HDI Scores



Source:UNDP

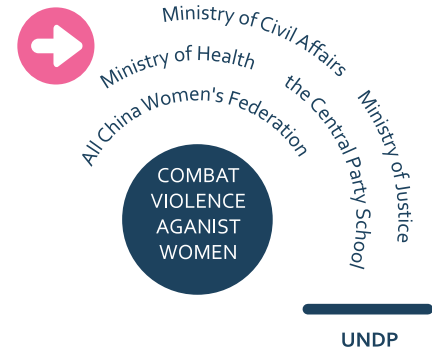
Each year since 1990 the Human Development Report has published the Human Development Index (HDI) which was introduced as an alternative to conventional measures of national development, such as level of income and the rate of economic growth. The HDI represents a push for a broader definition of well-being and provides a composite measure of three basic dimensions of human development: health, education and income. Between 1980 and 2012 China's HDI rose by 2.0% annually from 0.407 to 0.699 today, which gives the country a rank of 101 out of 187 countries with comparable data. The HDI of East Asia and the Pacific as a region increased from 0.432 in 1980 to 0.683 today, placing China above the regional average. The HDI trends tell an important story both at the national and regional level and highlight the very large gaps in well-being and life chances that continue to divide our interconnected world.



### Legal and Judicial Reforms

UNDP assisted the Government in its efforts to expand and strengthen rule of law. UNDP support helped inform the Supreme People's Court (SPC) decision in 2012 to simplify judicial procedures with respect to small civil disputes and to roll out a new system whereby the state provides financial assistance to poor victims and their family who cannot get compensation from the defendants. UNDP continued to work with government on the legal protection of farmers, specifically with respect to land compensation, which was reflected in the drafting of revisions to the Land Law. Focus was placed on the protection of property rights, farmers rights and interests and womens land rights in collective construction land

transfer cases. In partnership with other UN agencies, UNDP began assisting the government with respect to drafting a Law on Domestic Violence. UNDP also lent support to the All China Women's Federation and the Ministries of Health, Justice, and Civil Affairs and the Central Party School to help establish a multi-sectoral mechanism to combat violence against women. UNDP 's contribution included the development of a training programme on domestic violence regulations, legal interpretations and case monitoring for District Court lawyers, judges and legal staff.



A lawyer interacts with migrant workers during an awareness raising event with UNDP support, enabling them to gain access to pro bono legal aid. The project is implemented by MOCA







A public interest lawyer from the ACEF collects industrial waste water for testing, as part of a UNDP-supported MOCA project to help communities access pro bono legal aid

### Social Governance and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

UNDP supported several Ministries in their efforts to expand social governance mechanisms and the role of CSOs in the provision of social services. UNDP helped design a Social Governance Index comprising six dimensions, including metrics on social justice, public service delivery, social security, public safety and public participation. The index was published in the 2nd edition of the China Governance review, a journal with wide circulation amongst academics and government officials. It was also submitted to policymakers for their reference in social management policy formulation. Many of its indicators are being used to support innovation in social management in China.

UNDP supported policy research on public participation in government performance monitoring, particularly for service delivery. It did this as co-chair of a rule-of-law roundtable that convened nearly 60 representatives from NGOs, think tanks, academia and international development partners to

provide suggestions for revision of the Criminal Procedural Law. UNDP is also a member of international forums on legal education, rule of law and development, co-sponsoring the Asia Pacific Clinical Legal Education Conference and co-organizing a Rule of Law and Development International Seminar in 2012. Additionally, UNDP helped to build the capacity of CSOs in Yunnan Province to provide legal aid services to people living with HIV and other marginalized groups experiencing discrimination, strengthening access to justice for more than one thousand people thus far. In order to scale up this successful pilot a partnership was created between a local organization and the lawyer's BAR association to provide HIV legal and rights training to 50 lawyers and law enforcement personnel as well as 50 law students of the local university. UNDP supported the national legislature (National People's Congress) in empowering CSOs to serve as plaintiffs in environmental public interest litigation cases, with amendments to Civil Procedure Law that came into force in 2012.

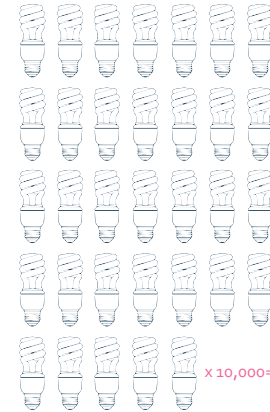
UNDP ethnic minority programmes, fully funded by the private sector, have enhanced local livelihoods by facilitating CSO registration and strengthening the self-organizing capacities of communities. Local governments in pilot areas are now committed to supporting community organizations beyond programme completion, ensuring long-term development results. Moreover, the State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC) has adopted UNDP's Participatory and Community-Driven Development Method, introducing it widely to local governments and communities. The Yunnan Ethnic Affairs Bureau replicated the UNDP project model in 600 villages directly, and over 10,000 villages have now benefited from the approach. UNDP's publications Community Organizations Development Handbook and Development of Ethnic Handicrafts and Handicraft Associations Handbook have been used as important references by SEAC in its day-to-day work.



### Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

UNDP continued its support to the National Development and Reform Commission in phasing out incandescent lamps, as the ban on 100W bulbs entered into force in October 2012. As a result, large segments of the production chain have converted to energy efficient lights and 330,000 compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) and 20,000 T5 lighting fixtures were distributed free to rural areas in China. UNDP also helped to provide training for 4,000 people with knowledge on environmentally friendly and energy-saving construction materials. In addition, in partnership with the

Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO) of the Ministry for Environmental Protection, new contracts were signed with 16 new manufacturers for the production of energy efficient air conditioners that will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 35.4 million tons by 2015. UNDP also worked with FECO in the industrial and commercial refrigeration and air conditioning sector, signing contracts with four new producers to phase out 3,000 tons of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, contributing to the national 2013 phase-out target.



x 10,000 = 330,000 compact fluorescent lamps were distributed free to rural areas

*"Training programmes on sustainable peat land and grassland management practices have allowed local herding families to reduce the damage that their daily activities cause to the land."*

UNDP works with the NDRC to introduce energy-efficient light bulbs to rural China





A UNDP expert examines an agro-production site in Xinjiang

### Biodiversity Conservation

UNDP supported FECCO in the formulation of two provincial and two cross-sector Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans. UNDP also had inputs into the drafting process of 10 regulations, including one on Invasive Alien Species Control, and facilitated restoration measures to combat declining groundwater in wetlands, degradation in peat lands and the restoration of their carbon sequestration potential through community resource management. Over a million hectares of vulnerable ecosystems were covered by an agro-biodiversity project to improve resilience and support poor

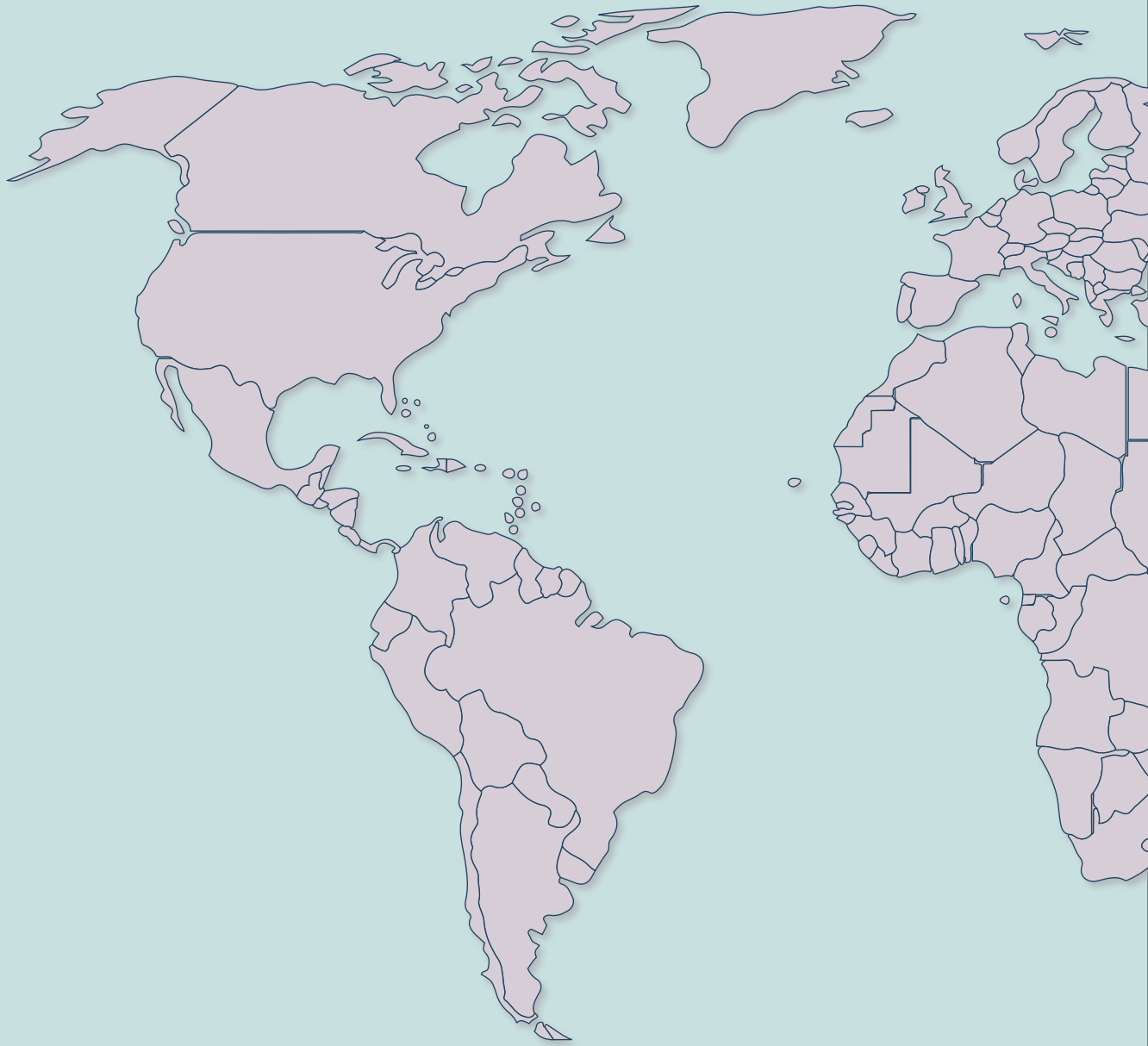
communities living there to improve their livelihoods while preserving the environment. UNDP also trained 9,000 administrative/technical staff and local farmers in biodiversity conservation techniques.

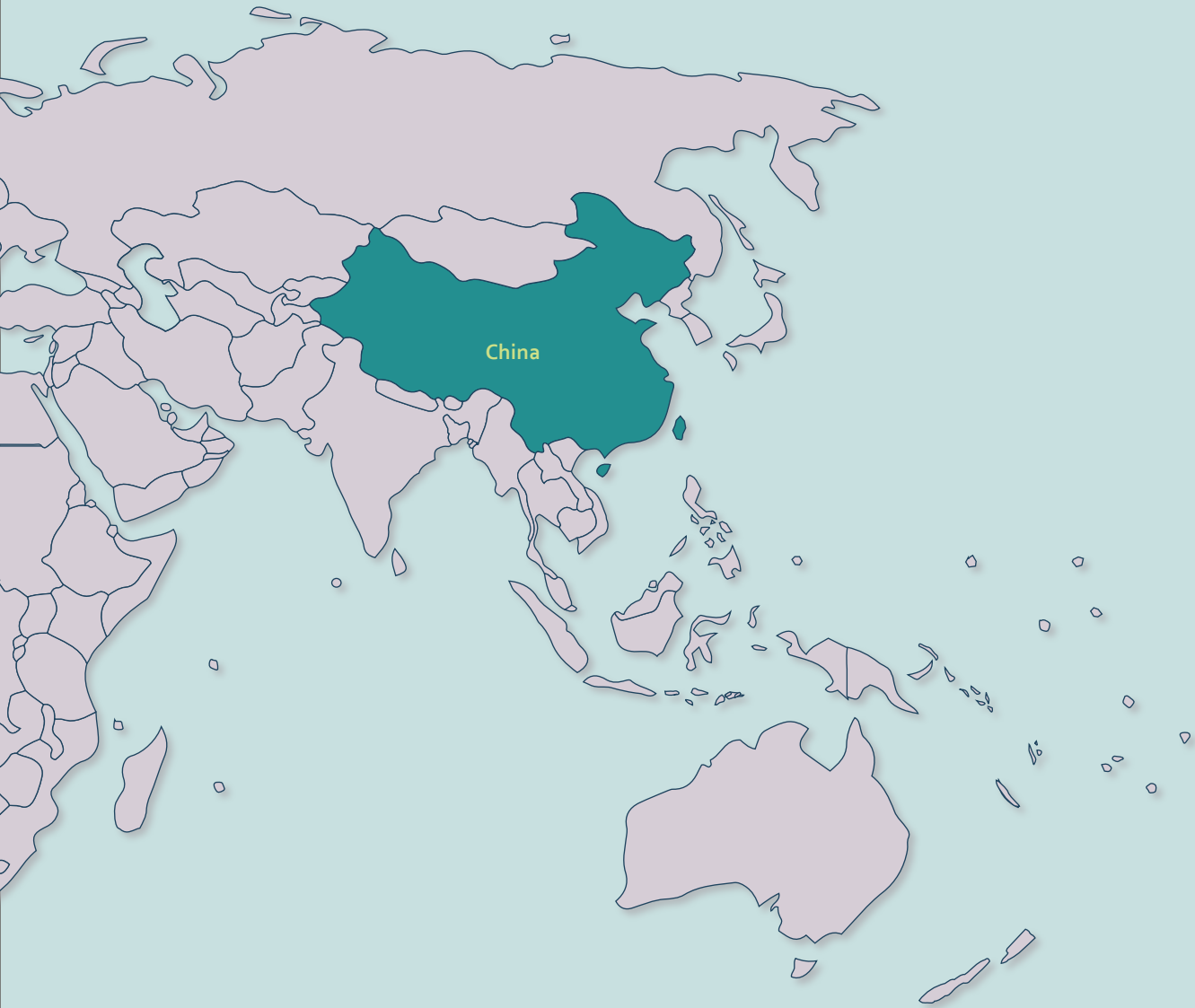
Sustainable Green Development – Using crop rotation for better sustainability, 4,680 farmers (Guangdong: 1,100, Sichuan: 3,580) were introduced to jatropha cultivation on 20,000 ha which increased their annual income by 6,000 RMB per household.

UNDP partnered with China Women's Development Foundation to assist the government in promoting sustainable green development and women's participation by:

- Enhancing consumer awareness and promoting green consumption in urban communities,
- Promoting female leadership and volunteerism in green consumption actions,
- Facilitating favourable policy exchanges to change urban residents' consumption mentality.







## PART B

UNDP support to South-South Cooperation  
and Global / Regional Cooperation



# 1

## Trilateral piloting

### Cambodia

To improve sustainable cassava production – a major development challenge for Cambodia – UNDP is working with China’s Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) on a trilateral programme with Cambodia. Reducing Cambodia’s dependency on unprocessed cassava exports and moving toward exporting processed or semi-processed products is a key element in Cambodia’s national poverty reduction strategy. Under this programme, China provided assistance by sharing its experience and expertise both in sustainable cultivation techniques, and in moving from producing unprocessed items to more advanced, higher value products. From its side, UNDP undertook an institutional needs assessment in Cambodia, provided high level international expertise for the training, and conducted

monitoring and evaluation. Following a first phase in December 2011 / January 2012 that focused on training and was assessed as a success by all parties, a second phase is being launched which focuses on further capacity building for cassava cultivation needs assessment and growing techniques. The project supports the Cambodian government’s efforts to move producers (especially smallholders), processors and exporters of cassava up the value chain. The Government of China through the Ministry of Commerce has made a financial allocation to UNDP of USD 400,000 to finance this project.

### Ghana and Zambia:

#### Technology Transfer for Renewable Energy

UNDP has helped establish a partnership between the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the Governments of Ghana and Zambia to share China’s expertise in renewable energy solutions. This way Ghana and Zambia will not only expand access to energy for the majority of the population living far from existing electricity grids, thereby laying the foundations for a sustainable future, they will also be able to meet the international commitments they have made in the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative of the UN Secretary General. This work is financed by the Danish Government.

Together UNDP, China and Cambodia launch the second phase of trilateral cooperation on cassava cultivation in Cambodia







UNDP brought Ethiopian delegates to visit a UNDP-supported agricultural project with MOST fostering technical innovations

## China – Ethiopia

### Experience Sharing on Agricultural Transformation

In the past 30 years, China has experienced considerable success in modernizing its agricultural practices. The Chinese Government's Technical Task Force programme supported by UNDP has helped Chinese farmers significantly increase their incomes and living standards by transforming from subsistence farming to market-orientated farming.

This experience is relevant to Ethiopia, so UNDP facilitated an exchange between the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and

the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD) to help Ethiopia learn from China's innovative agricultural reforms. During his visit to Beijing in November 2012 under the UNDP initiative, the Ethiopian State Minister expressed interest in deepening this exchange. In response, UNDP is working with MOST to analyze China's approaches and identify best practices that most suit the needs for Ethiopia's own agricultural sector transformation. This initiative will also allow UNDP to develop similar demand-driven partnerships between China and other developing countries in the same area.

# 2

## China's Foreign Aid

### MIC Experience Sharing on Foreign Aid

UNDP partnered with the China Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), an important think tank under the Ministry of Commerce, to organize a two-day workshop in January 2013 with participants from 15 countries, to exchange views on the management and delivery of South-South cooperation for development. Issues discussed include aid structures, policies and institutions for development cooperation, as well as the goals, motivations, challenges and lessons learned.

### Research Papers on Foreign Aid

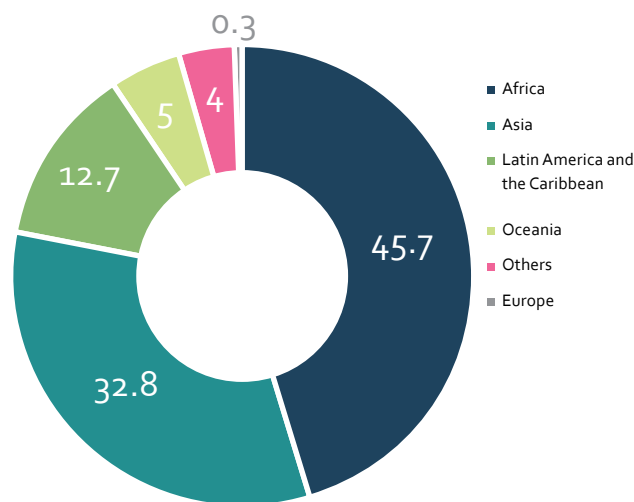
On the request of the China Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), UNDP prepared two comparative research papers on the roles of development think tanks and civil society organizations in the provision of foreign aid.

### Case Studies on China's Overseas Aid

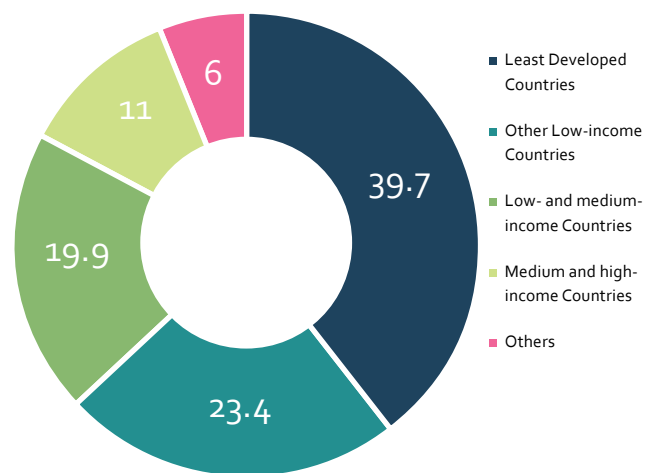
To help objectively communicate the story of China's foreign aid projects, UNDP has started collaborating with MOFCOM to undertake case studies of Chinese overseas aid projects.



Geographical distribution of China's foreign aid funds in 2009



Distribution of China's foreign aid according to income level of recipient countries in 2009



Source: China's Foreign Aid White Paper 2011, p. 19



# 中非合作论坛第五届部长级会议开幕式

Opening Ceremony of the 5th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation

Cérémonie d'ouverture de la 5<sup>e</sup> Conférence ministérielle du Forum sur la Coopération sino-africaine

Beijing, 19 July 2012    2012年7月19日 北京    Beijing, 19 juillet 2012



UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and Chinese and African leaders attend the opening of the 5th China-Africa Cooperation Forum

## China's Second White Paper on Foreign Aid

China's first White Paper on Foreign Aid released in April 2011 was well received around the world. The follow up White Paper will be a very useful tool for enhancing global understanding of China's foreign aid programme. UNDP China has provided MOFCOM with some suggestions for ways in which the second White Paper could build on the success of the 2011 White Paper.

## The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)

In preparation for the 5th FOAC Ministerial Conference held in Beijing in July 2012, UNDP was approached by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a request to provide ideas and suggestions. With the benefit of inputs from UNDP Country Offices in Africa, suggestions were shared with the Ministry and positively received. In addition, the United Nations system was for the first time invited to participate in the FOAC and was represented by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

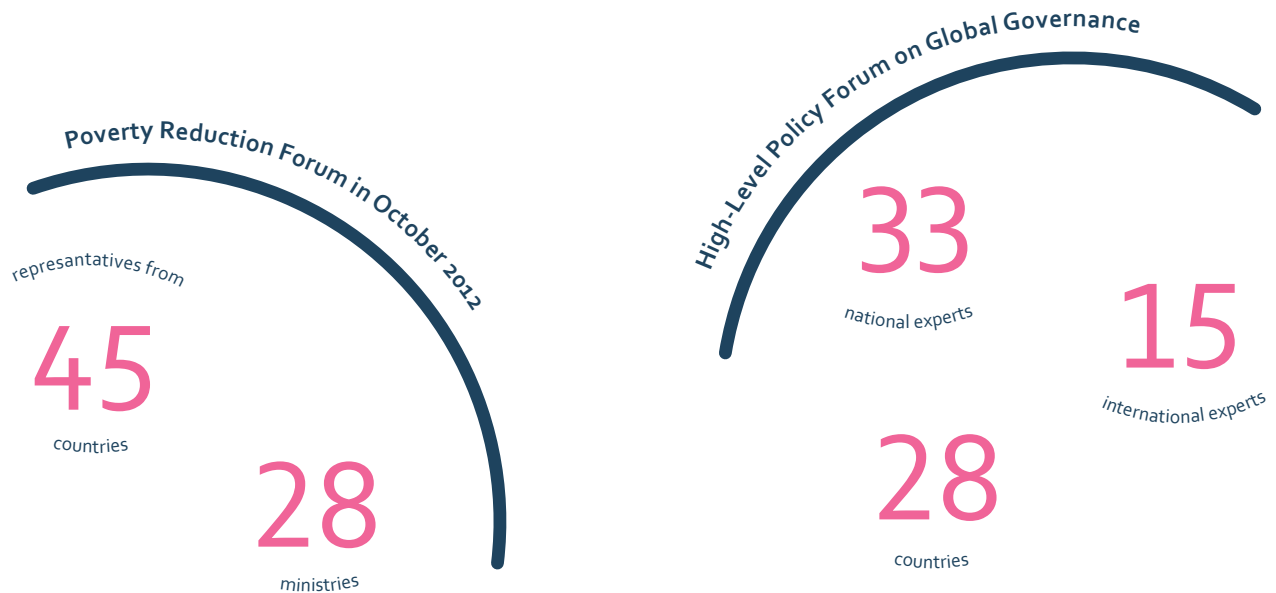
### Impact of China's WTO accession on Least Developed Countries

When China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, its impact on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was uncertain. On the occasion of the ten year anniversary of China's accession to WTO, UNDP undertook an analysis of this impact. It concluded that, overall, LDCs have benefited from China's WTO accession through increased exports to China. The report also provided several policy recommendations to enhance the benefits to LDCs. The research was published by a think tank affiliated with the Development Research Council and presented to senior Chinese Government officials.

### Poverty Reduction and Social Development

To mark the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, UNDP and the International Poverty Reduction Centre in China (IPRCC) organized the annual high-level International Poverty Reduction Forum in October 2012 focusing on social inclusion and social protection systems. It brought together representatives of 45 countries and 28 Ministries. Speakers included His Excellency, Mr. Hui Liangyu, Vice Premier of China, Nobel Laureate Professor Amartya Sen, and

Mr. Wu Hongbo, UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. UNDP and IPRCC also convened the 6th China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction in Liuzhou in September 2012, focusing on social exclusion and institutional barriers. UNDP contributed a comparative study on ethnic minority policies in China and ASEAN Countries.



came together





UNDP Resident Representative Renata Dessallien speaking at the Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum in Beijing, China, implemented by MOCA

UNDP Associate Administrator Rebeca Grynspan addresses the 2012 High-Level Policy Forum on Global Governance organised by CCIEE and UNDP

*„The International Poverty Reduction Centre in China is the only institution of its kind in China, and has served as an influential platform for encouraging international collaboration on poverty reduction.“*

### High-Level Policy Forum on Global Governance

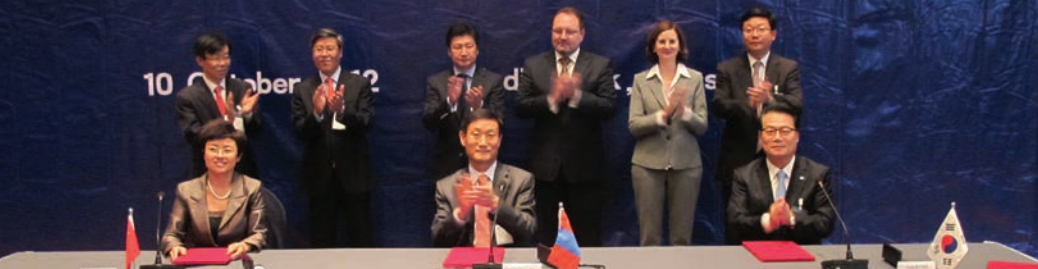
In 2012 UNDP and China launched an initiative on Global Governance with the objective of generating creative thinking from the South. After initial consultations and research, this initiative culminated in a High-Level International Forum on Global Governance held in Beijing in December 2012, co-organized by UNDP and the China Centre for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE), a think tank affiliated to the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). Under the title: “Is Global Governance advancing or receding in an interdependent world: Perspectives of developing countries”, the Forum brought together Chinese and international leading thinkers to consider the current trends in global

governance, how to enhance the voice of the South, and what role China could play in future to increase inclusiveness and effectiveness in global governance systems.

The Forum was addressed by UNDP Associate Administrator Rebeca Grynspan, former Chinese Vice Premier Zeng Peiyan, Vice Minister Zhu Zhixin of the National Development and Reform Commission and Assistant Foreign Minister Ma Zhaoxu, as well as 33 national and 15 international experts from on four continents. A report based on the presentations and discussions is being compiled and will be distributed.



# Meeting of the Consultative Commission



UNDP Resident Representative Renata Dessallien and GTI CC members witness the signing of the MOU for the establishment of Northeast Asia EXIM Banks Association at the GTI 13th Consultative Commission Meeting

## Post-2015 Development Agenda

China is one of the 50 countries organizing national consultations to contribute to the formulation of the post 2015 development agenda. To support China's engagement in this process, UNDP partnered with the UN Association of China to prepare a provincial Post-2015 MDGs consultation in Yunnan Province in November 2012. The consultation included national and provincial government officials, representatives from civil society organizations, and project beneficiaries from various provinces of China and UN agencies. The participants reflected on China's experience with respect to the MDGs and provided perspectives on priority development issues for the post 2015 agenda. This consultation was also attended by Ambassador Wang Yingfan, a member of the High-Level Panel of eminent persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda set up by

the UN Secretary-General. The provincial consultation will be followed by consultation at national level in March 2013. This participatory and consultative process is informing both the overall global process toward defining the post-2015 development agenda and China's own position.

## Northeast Asia Economic Integration

An Association of EXIM Banks of the Greater Tumen Initiative member countries (China, South Korea, Mongolia and Russia) was established to boost investment in the sub-region. A regional Integrated Transport and Facilitating Infrastructures Development Plan was prepared and distributed to member states for their consideration. The new GTI Strategic Action Plan (2012-2015) was approved by member states.

### China-Africa exchanges: Lessons from Special Economic Zones

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are an attractive model for catalyzing growth in developing countries. To share lessons learned on China's SEZs and their impact on poverty reduction, UNDP and IPRCC organized a China-Africa Seminar at Shenzhen University in January 2012. Chinese experts, policy makers and entrepreneurs, and African delegates explored how African countries can use China's experience in SEZs for socio-economic development. The seminar also included visits to several companies operating in the Shenzhen SEZ.

### Exchange on Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation between China, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan

The Government of Tajikistan expressed interest in studying China's experience in poverty monitoring and evaluation. Through the UNDP Offices in China and Tajikistan, a tailor-made exchange programme was designed with IPRCC to answer Tajikistan's request. In August 2012, UNDP and IPRCC invited policy makers from Tajikistan and Kazakhstan to a training course on poverty monitoring and evaluation in China. The training was positively assessed by the participants from Central Asia who conducted interactive exchanges with their Chinese counterparts and shared their respective experience in poverty reduction monitoring and evaluation and the chal-

lenges they face. To institutionalize this exchange, plans are now being drawn up for Chinese experts to undertake missions to Tajikistan and Kazakhstan and work with relevant Ministries and local authorities to strengthen capacities and support monitoring and evaluation of the national development strategies.

### China-India Comparative Study on Low Carbon Development

UNDP supported the NDRC in launching a joint China-India comparative study on low carbon development strategies.



UNDP and the IPRCC jointly convened the China-Africa Poverty Reduction and Development Seminar, bringing together leading figures from China and Africa to share their experiences



### COP 18 side events in which UNDP China participated:

- International Cooperation on Poverty Reduction under the Framework of MDGs (LGOP/IPRCC);
- Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development (UNDP-Ministry of Science and Technology);
- China's Green Transformation: Efforts, Practices and Future Challenges (UNDP- Administrative Centre for China's Agenda 21 (ACCA21));
- China's Green Lighting (UNDP-National Energy Conservation Centre);
- Green Transformation and Low Carbon & Sustainable Cities (UNDP – Chinese Academy of Social Sciences – State Council's Counselor Office).

### Promoting the visibility of China's Climate Change and Sustainable Development Progress

UNDP supported the Government of China in presenting China's achievements in addressing climate change and meeting the MDGs at the UN Climate Change Conference in Doha (COP 18) and the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). At Rio+20, side events highlighted best practices in poverty alleviation over the past decades; China's efforts and progress on improving sustainable development by means of science and technology; and China's sustainable development outcomes and the transition towards a green economy. At Doha, the side events underscored the importance of China's initiative on phasing out high-energy consuming

incandescent lamps and promoting energy saving lamps and green lighting as one important measure to reach the carbon intensity reduction goal of 17% in the 12th Five- year Plan; and the significance of China's ongoing urbanization process with preliminary findings of the draft National

Human Development Report 2013 (Sustainable, Liveable Cities) regarding the existing challenges and opportunities in reaching a more balanced and sustainable urban development in China.

UNDP facilitated a comparative study between India and China on climate change





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