

United Nations Development Programme

at work in China



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Message from the UNDP Resident Representative



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched its new Country Programme for China in 2006 in tandem with the Government of China's 11th Five-Year Development Programme (2006-2010). The UNDP Country Programme for China (2006-2010) has three main areas of focus: (i) achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and reducing human poverty, (ii) managing energy and environment for sustainable development, and (iii) responding to HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.

I am very pleased to report that UNDP continues to make substantial progress in achieving development results in China. This report presents and summarizes the key development achievements that UNDP partnered to in 2006-2007 in China.

Helping China achieve its Xiaokang vision and the MDGs is the main focus of UNDP's work in China. We believe that UNDP's global knowledge, expertise and core development inputs add good values to China's own development vision, through helping China: develop national capacities, enhance national ownership, advocate and foster an enabling environment, seek increased regional and South-South cooperation, promote gender equality, and forge partnerships for development results.

As the funder and manager of the United Nations Resident Coordinator System (UNRC), UNDP also plays an active role in the work of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the various United Nations Theme Groups (UNTGs) who work closely with the government counterparts and provide knowledge-based policy advice on development issues such as poverty and inequality, health, education and human resource development, energy and the environment, gender, and HIV and AIDS, etc.

UNDP's partnerships with the civil society, the private sector, the media and donors have also been further strengthened over the recent years through programme and advocacy activities to promote sustainable and equitable development in China.

Looking ahead, we are fully committed that UNDP will continue to work closely with the government and the people of China, and other development partners, towards the achievement of the Xiaokang vision and the MDGs in China.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Khalid Malik', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Khalid Malik
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative
Beijing, China

June 2008

Introduction

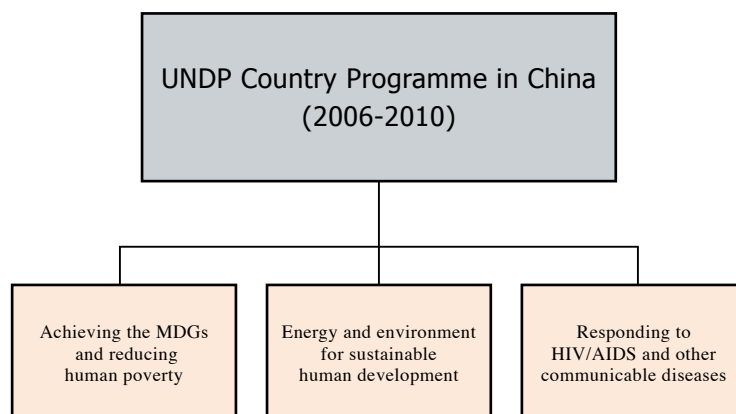
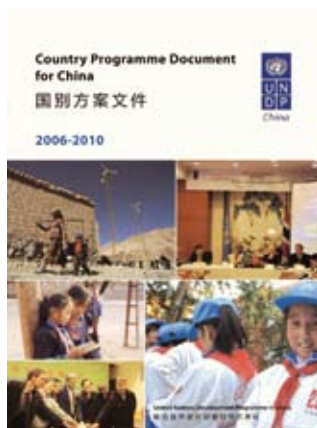
UNDP's Country Programme for China (2006-2010) specifies ten concrete development outcomes to be achieved over the five-year cycle. These outcomes are closely linked to China's development priorities and strategies laid out in its 11th Five-Year Development Programme (2006-2010) and other sectoral development plans and strategies, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006-2010, and the UNDP corporate mandate. To help monitor progress towards the outcomes, both quantitatively and qualitatively, baselines, indicators, targets, and required resources are also defined.

UNDP works closely with the China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) under the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), which is the Government Coordinating Agency for UNDP in China. UNDP also works closely with other government agencies at national and sub-national levels.

Over the past two years, UNDP has made substantive contributions to China's ongoing development through policy advice and dialogue, capacity development, creation of an enabling environment, and knowledge building and sharing.

To help achieve the intended development outcomes in China, UNDP supports programme and non-programme activities. Currently, UNDP is supporting around 70 development projects in China with an approved budget of around US\$ 230 million. More information about UNDP in China can be found at <http://www.undp.org.cn/>.

To achieve better development results, UNDP continues to forge strong alliances for promoting sustainable human development in China through working with partners from the UN System, the civil society, the private sector, the media, and donors, etc. The partners bring their own knowledge, perspectives, resources and networks to further contribute to the improvement of development effectiveness.



Support to the United Nations System

The United Nations (UN) System in China consists of more than 20 agencies committed to fostering sustainable and rights-based development to

empower women, men and children, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, to lead better lives. It draws on global experiences to assist China in developing its own solutions

to development challenges, and to support its growing engagement with the international community.

The UN System works under the leadership and guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) and the UN Country Team (UNCT). Under the UNCT, there are a number of inter-agency Theme Groups and Task Forces which aim to reinforce coordination and synergy among UN agencies to support the government's efforts in promoting sustainable development.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework provides the overarching framework and guidance for the development work of the UN System. Currently, the UN System is in the process of implementing its second UNDAF in China, covering the period of 2006-2010. Cooperation between UN agencies in China has grown considerably in recent years, evidenced by the increasing number of joint efforts by the UN System. More information on the UN System in China can be found at <http://www.un.org.cn/>.

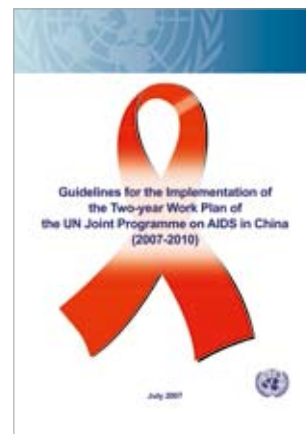
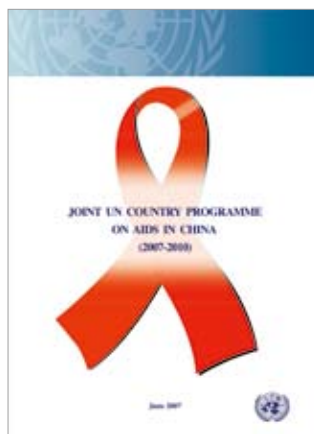
As the funder and manager of the UNRC System, UNDP plays a key role in UN System's work. Over the past two years, UNDP China actively contributed to the work of the UNCT and the various UN Theme Groups. Specifically, UNDP made important contributions to the development of several key UN joint programmes.

A prominent example is the launch of the UN Joint Programme on AIDS in China (2007-2010) and the Guidelines for the Implementation of

the UN Joint Programme on AIDS in China (2007-2010). These have been recognized by the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNAIDS as an example of best practice in promoting UN cooperation and synergy. The UN Joint Programme sets the overall framework for guiding the work of the UN System in support of the government response to HIV and AIDS in China. In 2007, the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in China co-sponsored, with the State Council AIDS Working Committee Office of China, a Joint Assessment of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care in China. UNDP played an important role in the development of those documents.

In addition, UNDP also made substantial contributions to the development of other important UN joint programmes, such as: "Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Vulnerable Migrants"; "China Culture and Development Partnership Framework"; and "China Climate Change Partnership Framework". Those joint programmes have been endorsed by the Spanish MDG Fund for funding support.

Regarding gender mainstreaming and equality, UNDP continued to work closely with the UN Theme Group on Gender and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) both in programming activities and in advocacy events. UNDP contributed to the UNDAF annual review through sharing development results, knowledge and experiences with the government, other UN agencies and stakeholders.



Achieving the MDGs and Reducing Human Poverty

In 2003, the Government of China redefined its national development vision to achieving “Xiaokang”, an all-round, balanced and harmonious society for all by 2020. Alongside the quadrupling of per-capita incomes, Xiaokang advocates for the “scientific concept of development” with a focus on achieving “five balances” between: urban and rural areas; regions; economic and social development; humanity and nature; and between domestic development and “opening up”.

The Xiaokang vision and the MDGs, closely linked by their clear focus on human-centered development, have presented a historic opportunity for UNDP to work with the government and other partners towards reform and development through a range of knowledge-based interventions.

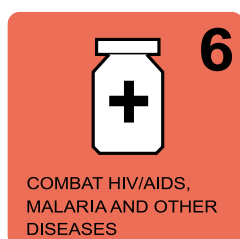
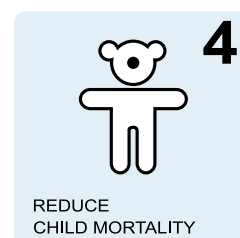
UNDP contributed substantively to the development of several key knowledge products in this regard. For instance, it commissioned two reports on China’s progress towards the MDGs (2003, 2005), and the production of National Human Development Reports that have attracted the attention of national leadership, have triggered off policy dialogue and debate within China on sustainable human development.

UNDP has also developed two flagship programmes to support the Xiaokang vision and the MDGs in China. The ‘Programme for Supporting the all-round Xiaokang Society’ supports the government in integrating Xiaokang and MDG concepts, indicators and targets into national and local development planning, and the “Advanced Leadership Development Programme” helps to build capacities at national and sub-national levels to formulate and implement sustainable human development policies and programmes.

Policy advice and upstream strategy

Provision of knowledge-based policy advice has been an important means of UNDP in supporting China in its development. In this connection, UNDP draws on national, regional and global knowledge and best practices to support the government in formulating and implementing development policies and strategies that are pro-poor and pro-environment.

In recent years, the national development planning and monitoring system in China has increasingly integrated the principles and concepts of MDGs and put a stronger emphasis on balancing social development with economic growth. UNDP supported the government’s



s efforts in developing a national indicators system for Xiaokang to assess and monitor the overall development process in China. The process promoted wide consultations among national, local and international stakeholders in terms of identifying development gaps and countermeasures. Policy recommendations from those endeavors have provided useful benchmarks and references for balanced development planning and monitoring at national and local levels. The monitoring system has also put a great emphasis on social development and environmental sustainability.

attention among policy makers and operational managers. UNDP supported the dissemination of some of the most up-to-date global research findings on multi-dimensional poverty reduction through engaging in platforms such as the International Conference on Taking Action for the World's Poor and Hungry People, and the China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction. With UNDP support, in-depth analyses of some of the root causes of poverty were conducted by national and local partners and the findings have been used in the formulation



MDG deficits relating to gender, HIV/AIDS and environment have been highlighted with specific indicators in the system such as sex ratio at birth, proportion of women in the people's congress and the political consultative committee at various levels, and HIV prevalence among people aged 15-45 per 100,000 population. Specific challenges related to climate change, rule of law and democratic governance, as well as basic public services, have also been reflected in the indicators system.

In China, multi-dimensional perspectives of poverty reduction have received more

of development programmes. UNDP-supported policy consultations have provided impetus for policy makers to integrate MDGs into mid-term national development strategies. A series of knowledge products have been produced on China's poverty reduction experiences, focusing on policy formulation, implementation practices in rural development, and poverty reduction over the past 25 years. These have been widely shared with national and international audiences.

UNDP contributed to several high-profile national events, such as the First Annual Pro-

poor Fiscal Reform Forum, the National Social Security Conference, and the Provincial MDGs/Xiaokang Capacity Building Workshop, which brought a wide range of stakeholders together for debates regarding development strategies and policy options. UNDP inputs helped intensify the quality of policy recommendations on improving pro-poor fiscal reform to support rural development, adjusting the central and local fiscal management system, and balancing economic and social development.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance (MOF), UNDP supported fiscal capacity development at the county-level and a policy study on new options for pro-poor fiscal policy design at the sub-national level. Those efforts have produced policy recommendations for consideration by the central and local governments. The policy recommendations focus on responsibility assignment and enhancement of local revenue generation capacities. Policy consultations concerning the formulation of the Basic Tax Law of China, including pro-poor re-allocation of taxation powers between the central and the local governments, payment transfer mechanisms and institutional arrangements and public service expenditures, have been conducted

with key stakeholders such as the Legislation Development Committee of the National People's Congress of China (NPC). Some results of the policy consultations have been reflected in the revised draft of the Basic Tax Law of China, assigning more appropriate taxation power to local governments. This will strengthen the local governments' fiscal capacity in delivering basic public services.

Equal access of social services particularly for people in rural areas and vulnerable groups such as migrant workers has been a challenge under the dual rural/urban divide system of China. Consultations on institutional issues of rural public services facilitated by a UNDP flagship programme through household survey, questionnaires and workshops with academies and national institutions have produced findings to support central and local governments in the improvement of rural public services in China.

In China, migrant workers represent a major new form of poverty. Through mobilizing policy consultations among government, UN agencies, think tanks, local governments and high-level policy dialogues such as the National Social Security Conference, UNDP





has advocated for integration of rural and urban social security and equal access of social services for the migrant workers. UNDP has become a key consultative partner for the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MOLSS) in this area. The efforts have led to agreement for joint collaboration of multi government ministries with UNDP to launch a new initiative on supporting social inclusion of migrant workers and their families in China through multi-sectoral interventions on further institutional reform. The process of consultation also provided a foundation for further development of the UN joint programme on migration.

In the area of microfinance, UNDP has been trying to help create an enabling environment in China through promoting policy and regulatory changes as well as innovative practical models. UNDP engaged in a series of national efforts, as a result of which the central banking supervision body – China Banking Regulatory Commission, officially declared in 2007 the adjustment and relaxation on regulations of non-financial institution's entry to rural financial institution's entry to rural financial services. In addition, the central bank - People's Bank of China, which

has become a prime champion of the inclusive finance vision in China, has taken the initiative to translate the UN Blue Book on Building Inclusive Financial Sectors for Development into Chinese and committed to chair a high-level policy roundtable to create a National Strategy for Inclusive Finance proposed by UNDP. UNDP also supports the Asia-Pacific Microfinance Forum which facilitates knowledge sharing and debate on challenges of inclusive financing among microfinance practitioners and policy makers in the sector.

The launch of the UNDP global Human Development Reports (Human Development Report 2006 on Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis; Human Development Report 2007/2008 on Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World) contributed to the policy discussion and debate on related development challenges in China. UNDP also supported and contributed to policy dialogues with the government through the UN Country Team and various UN Theme Groups (e.g. Poverty and Inequality, Energy and the Environment, Gender, and HIV/AIDS).



Leadership support

The UNDP-supported programme on “Advanced Leadership Development” aims to strengthen knowledge and capacities of senior government officials and decision makers of China in leading, managing and implementing strategies for comprehensive, coordinated, sustainable and human-centered development.

In the past three years, over 300 senior government leaders at Vice-Minister and Vice-Governor level or their candidates benefited from the advanced training in world-renowned universities, institutes and counterpart agencies. Although women only accounted for 7% of the senior leadership positions, women participation in this programme has been steadily increased to 20 per cent. The graduates from the programme were given more strategic leadership responsibilities in the government system.

During the overseas training and exchanges, the participants were exposed to international experiences and best practices in such areas as balanced social and economic development, democratic governance, civil society development, sustainable rural development, enterprise reform and management, sustainable environment. After overseas training, participants conducted comparative analyses and made policy recommendations to the top leadership of the nation. Their key policy recommendations include adopting comprehensive indicators to measure social and economic development,

strengthening government accountability and public participation, joining global action on climate change, facing up an aging society, reforming social security system, reforming administrative system and improving public services.

Those recommendations have been reflected in the formulation of national, sectoral and provincial development strategies, and newly launched government reforms in opening access to information, enhancing public participation, revising taxation policies on non-profit organizations, strengthening social security, aligning responsibilities of environmental governance and energy management institutions, deepening local level public administrative reforms. Participants also disseminated knowledge and experiences to more than 17,000 peer leaders and colleagues in their respective sectors and provinces.

Poverty reduction in practice

In the past three decades, China has achieved remarkable results in terms of reducing poverty. However, according to the World Bank (WB), still more than 100 million people in China live on less than US\$ 1 a day. Since the early 1990s, UNDP has been supporting national and local governments in their efforts towards further poverty reduction. In October 2006, UNDP China was granted the China Poverty Eradication Award by the Government of China for its contributions towards poverty reduction in China.

UNDP continued to work at the local level to help reduce poverty, for example through green development, science and technology support, ICT applications, microfinance, marketing



support, cultural-based development, etc, which have contributed to strengthening capacities of local leaders and the poor in dealing with the challenges of poverty.

In recent years, UNDP has been supporting the market-based rural extension service mechanism in China, e.g. the Technical Task Forces (TTFs) composed of technical extension workers. About 530,000 farmers have benefited from various training activities and hands-on technical support by the TTFs.

implement local development initiatives.

To address the challenge of poverty reduction and environmental protection, UNDP worked closely with local partners in Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan to pilot-test contractual arrangements between agricultural companies and households in plantations to support the application of *Jatropha* cultivation technology in rural communities that are ecologically poor and economically weak. The seed beds of seedlings have been respectively expanded



Farmers' production and managerial skills have been upgraded and the average income of the farmers who benefited from UNDP support has increased by 13.8%.

With UNDP support, community-driven development and organizational process, family financial management and production technologies, preservation of ethnic minority culture and environmental conservation were promoted at village level in minority areas. This has helped minority people, especially those from small ethnic minorities in Yunnan, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Qinghai, to better identify their development needs and

for transplantation to non-arable or deserted land. As a result, the plantation sites have been enlarged significantly to 120,000mu (8,000 hectares). These pilot efforts have created a solid basis to address technical and economic uncertainties for future scale-up of bio-fuel production.

The China Development Bank (CDB), a policy bank answering directly to the State Council and a major player in financing key projects, has, for the first time, committed to implement a UNDP programme, which focuses on expanding access to financial services for the poor. The partnership marks a significant



shift towards poverty reduction and social objectives for CDB, which will also provide funding support to the UNDP programme. This partnership also demonstrates a transformation of China's microfinance management, from mainly NGO management with international cooperation, into more diversified models including bank/financial institution engagement.

UNDP is also forging an innovative partnership with Ericsson to leverage mobile banking technology for the provision of financial services to the low-income rural population in China. At the forefront of a new global partnership model for UNDP and Ericsson, the initiative is rapidly garnering interest from a multitude of stakeholders in the government as well as the private sector.

The International Poverty Reduction Center of China (IPRCC), established with UNDP support, has become an important platform for exchange and sharing of national and international knowledge and best practices in poverty reduction among developing countries. Through IPRCC, UNDP has supported workshops, seminars, trainings, field trips and staff exchanges. Participants from developing countries have benefited from exchanges on poverty reduction.

With UNDP support, training activities conducted at sub-national levels on MDGs, local financing, and poverty reduction have helped improve the understanding and implementation capacity of provincial and local leaders and practitioners in terms of social service delivery for the poor.

With UNDP support under the "Poverty Reduction through Green Development" project, cross-sectoral advisory mechanisms have been set up to explore models for poverty reduction alongside sustainable use of natural resources. Partners include the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the State Council's Leading Group on Poverty Reduction (LGOPR), the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA), the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), the private sector, associations and experts. The programme has also worked with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) helping to reduce costs for local counterparts in implementation, and ensure effective coordination.

Under the UNDP-supported project on "Poverty Reduction through Science and Technology

Support”, coordination mechanisms have been established at national and local levels and agreements between 15 provinces and the central government were concluded to promote innovative science and technology support to poor farmers.

Democratic governance

As a key programme area, UNDP continued to work closely with the Government of China in promoting democratic governance, including rule of law, protection of human rights, civil society development, etc.

UNDP efforts have focused on helping to improve legislation and enhance institutional integrity and capacities at national and sub-national levels to promote rights-based approach to development and provide better services to the disadvantaged groups.

With the Supreme People’s Procuratorate of China and the Norwegian Parliamentary Ombudsman Office, in 2006 UNDP co-sponsored an international workshop on better rights-protection for prisoners and detainees. A series of dialogues were held with key legal institutions, line ministries and civil society

organizations on improving access to justice and rights of the poor.

UNDP supported the needs assessment for persons with disabilities through sample surveys of more than 5,000 disabled persons. Based on the survey results, the China Disabled Persons Federation and its local branches organized piloting in five communities to provide social and legal services to disabled persons. A training of trainers workshop was organized where more than 30 local officials from 5 provinces were trained on how to provide services to persons with disabilities.

UNDP supported selected Chinese institutions to learn good practices from other developing countries. For example, a group of legislative staff from China’s National People’s Congress Legislative Affairs Commission paid a visit to South Africa and Hungary to study relevant laws and practices on criminal procedures. UNDP also supported a study on how to better protect the rights of defendants through improved legislation.

UNDP has worked closely with the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Belgium on rule of law issues through



cost-sharing agreements. As a result, aid coordination and management were improved for the benefit of national beneficiaries.

UNDP recognizes the crucial role played by civil society in terms of connecting governance reform to the needs of people. UNDP efforts help the government engage with CSOs as major participants in the attainment of the Xiaokang and the MDGs and in the fight against poverty.

CSOs in China are fairly active in areas such as poverty reduction, environmental protection and gender equality. As most CSOs work at the local and grassroots level on behalf of disadvantaged groups, increased engagement of CSOs will support government in promoting pro-poor policy development and implementation.

In the past two years, UNDP stepped up its efforts in promoting CSO participation in human-centered development process in China. Working with the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA), UNDP has supported the development of new regulations on the registration and management of CSOs, which are currently under review by the State Council. UNDP has also developed a flagship programme in close cooperation with the European Union (EU) to promote the rule of law and civil society development in China.

In 2007, UNDP sponsored a Chinese CSO leader to participate in a regional CSO capacity building workshop in Thailand and a resource person to attend a CSO partnership building workshop in Vietnam.

In 2007, UNDP's commitment to promoting CSO engagement in development in China was enhanced through a forum on governance that was co-sponsored by UNDP and an international CSO together with two national and two international organizations. More than 40 participants from the government, CSOs and academia – both domestic and abroad – participated in the forum. Two different but complementary issues were discussed during

the meeting: the governance of CSOs and CSO's roles in governance. It was agreed that both aspects are important in responding to challenges faced by CSOs.

UNDP supported capacity development of national and local CSOs in terms of addressing rights issues of the disadvantaged groups. For example, in Shaanxi Province, local CSOs were engaged in dialogues with governmental bodies on the effective implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in China, and on supporting women to play more effective roles in rural village governance. Fifteen CSO working stations were established through UNDP support in partnership with the Belgian Government to provide quality legal aid to migrant workers. This initiative is to be scaled up in the next few years to cover more provinces of the country.

Gender mainstreaming and equality

Gender mainstreaming and equality has been a cross-cutting dimension in UNDP's development efforts, with gender mainstreaming as the means and gender equality as the end.

In the past two years, a number of female ministerial and provincial leaders benefited from the UNDP-supported programme on "Advanced Leadership Development" through participation in training and exchange activities held in selected world-famous universities, such as Oxford University, Cambridge University, Toronto University, and Australian National University.





UNDP co-sponsored a report that was a joint initiative of the China Association of Women-Entrepreneurs (CAWE) and the UN Theme Group on Gender. The report presented an overview of currently available assessments on gender and the MDGs and provided a useful picture of the status of MDG implementation and tracking efforts relating to women and men, and the gaps in China. The initial findings of the report were presented at the International Forum of Outstanding Women Entrepreneurs held in November 2006 in Beijing. The two-day event brought together over 250 prominent women entrepreneurs and leaders from across China and other countries, as well as representatives of government agencies, academia, civil society, the UN and the international community. Dialogues centered on public-private partnerships and the role of the private sector and women in addressing development challenges.

UNDP, with the UN Theme Group on Gender, UNIFEM, and DFID, supported a roundtable in June 2006 that was the first of its kind in bringing together government officials, civil society representatives, gender activists and researchers to discuss pressing gender issues in China, and strategies with regard to CEDAW reporting. In 2006, China submitted a combined state report to the Committee of the UN

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

UNDP's efforts to improve access to energy for the poor living in rural areas, have been approached from a gender perspective. For instance, the UNDP/GEF-supported project on "End-Use Energy Efficiency in China" has helped reduce indoor pollutants caused by cooking and heating which is of direct benefit to rural women.

The UNDP-supported "Distance Learning" project supported teachers in remote western regions of China through provision of distance-learning courses. More than 70% of the participating teachers were women. Enhanced capacity of female teachers has contributed to the improvement in education quality in the targeted poor and rural areas in western China.

In partnership with All-China Women's Federation (ACWF), several knowledge products and advocacy tools on gender have been translated into Chinese (e.g. the Gender Mainstreaming Handbook and the Gender Budgeting Booklet) and disseminated to multi-sector government departments. Key partner agencies include CICETE, Ministry of Finance, State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform, universities and national CSOs, which

have been sensitized in gender equality issues. With UNDP support, gender mainstreaming and equality approaches have been incorporated into the training curricula of the International Poverty Reduction Center of China.

Under the UNDP-supported “Science and Technology Support to Poverty Reduction” project, women’s participation is mainstreamed into the guidelines of UNDP’s support in science and technology for rural China. 218,402 women farmers have participated in training activities under the project. The knowledge and skills that they acquired from the training activities have contributed to the 13.8% increase in their average household

income. Training via ICT models was also established in three western provinces of China benefiting over 50,000 primary-school teachers in remote mountainous and rural areas, over 60% of whom are women.

Local women organizations in HIV-affected communities have been supported to start up enterprises and enhance community livelihood and HIV responses. As Chair of the UN Technical Working Group on MSM and HIV/AIDS, UNDP successfully integrated the human rights-based approach into the development of the national framework on HIV prevention and control among men who have sex with men (MSM).

Environment and Energy for Sustainable Human Development

Sustainability of the environment and energy is a major global concern. UNDP supports the Government and people of China in achieving the MDGs and their national development goals vis-à-vis the environment and energy. UNDP focuses its support in areas such as sustainable energy

and climate change, biodiversity, environmental governance, ozone layer protection and reduction of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), and disaster management. UNDP supports efforts in these areas through (i) facilitating access to knowledge, innovative technologies and funds, (ii) improving coordination among different



sectors, and (iii) helping create effective policies and strengthen institutional capacities.

Sustainable energy and climate change

UNDP support includes policy formulation, standards setting, capacity development, demonstration of new technologies, and drafting regulations for implementation, all of which have contributed to the new Renewable Energy Law of China (2006). A major new focus of the law is the commercialization of renewable energy solutions.



Working closely with the NPC and NDRC, UNDP contributed to the revision of the Energy Conservation Law of China. This included sharing of best practices from other countries and supporting an NPC delegation to visit the United States and India to exchange views and experiences in terms of dealing with challenges in energy and climate change. UNDP also developed a Comparative Review of Energy Law as an input to the drafting of the new Basic Energy Law of China. In addition, UNDP supported strategic planning actions, such as the National Biogas/Biomass Action Plan, the Action Plan for Industry Scale Biomass, the Strategic Development Plan for Wind, and the National Action Plan for Wind Energy.

Under the UNDP/GEF-supported project on “End-Use Energy Efficiency in China”, a series of design codes for the cement industry were completed and approved by the Ministry of Construction. Drafting of new energy efficiency standards and labels commenced for major energy-consuming industrial equipment and consumer appliances such as boilers, fans, refrigerators, water heaters, microwaves

and photocopy machines. Benchmarking methodologies were drafted to monitor and evaluate the top 1,000 enterprises in cement, petrochemical and iron-steel sectors, including drafting of guidelines and training activities. In addition UNDP support went towards an energy efficiency awareness campaign to improve awareness of energy-efficient appliances such as air conditioners and lighting.

Assisted by the UNDP/GEF-supported project on “Capacity Building for Rapid Commercialization of Renewable Energy in China”, more than 20 local solar water heating (SWH) firms and 600 types of products have been certified by 3 SWH testing centers. The project also developed an implementation strategy that included: preparation of new national standards for SWH systems and component performance testing; realignment of equipment funds from support of an indoor solar simulator to general equipment, and technical support of three National SWH Testing Centers; and establishment of a National SWH Certification Center to be responsible for the certification programme.

UNDP supported the launch of three fuel-cell buses in Beijing and China’s first ever large-scale hydrogen refueling station. These are



China's first zero-emissions public transport buses and UNDP is among the first to test fuel-cell buses in a developing country. With UNDP support, comparative studies were carried out with the European Union and the United States on alternative energy vehicles to support a new Clean Transport National Roadmap.



UNDP, in close cooperation with pilot township and village enterprises (TVEs) in the brick and cement making sectors using new technologies for energy efficiency, contributed to the reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 300,000 tons/year by 2006, well above the target of 85,000 tons/year. UNDP also worked with 16 refrigerator manufacturers, which had produced around 40 million energy-efficient refrigerators, far exceeding the original target of 20 million units. Given the lifetime of new refrigerators in use, this may result in a reduction of 630 million tons of CO₂ by 2020. In 2006, UNDP hosted joint dialogues with China, Vietnam and Indonesia on climate change mitigation, to share lessons and explore joint activities.

A new programme has been designed to develop future-looking GHG emission scenarios in China, and high-level reports have been published, detailing GHG emission data to comply with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). A major new initiative was launched to help implement the UN Kyoto Protocol, focusing on ways to control carbon emissions while also achieving the MDGs.

The UNDP-supported project on "Carbon Finance for Achieving Xiaokang Development Goals in China" supports China to achieve GHG

reduction while promoting the commercialization of new technologies. It utilizes the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol to provide sustainable energy projects with access to new investments and will facilitate a climate exchange process for mobilizing international carbon finance.

With UNDP support, 12 provincial CDM Service Centers have been established in the western regions of China to provide technical services to local enterprises, resulting in 25 Project Idea Notes (PINs) and 3 Project Design Documents (PDDs), two of which have been endorsed by the Designated National Authority (DNA) for CDM. Three PINs were developed with MDG Carbon Facility for possible sale to the market. Finally a draft feasibility study was produced for possible piloting of a new climate exchange mechanism in China, to further expand linkages between global carbon market and Chinese CDM projects.

A high-level memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed among UNDP, the National Development and Reform Commission of China (NDRC) and the Government of Norway in early 2007, which was witnessed by the Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and the Prime Minister of Norway. The MOU aims to strengthen cooperation in achieving the goals of the UNFCCC in dealing with the climate change challenges at local levels. Following the launch of China's first ever National Climate Change Strategy in mid-2007, UNDP has been working actively to help the government to address the challenges faced by the country. In this respect, UNDP is developing several programmes and projects to support efforts at national and sub-



national levels in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

In the past two years, UNDP played a key role in bringing the UN System in China together to implement the new climate change agenda elaborated by the UN Secretary-General. In 2007, China launched its first ever National Climate Change Impact Assessment and its first ever National Climate Change Strategy. In the same year, the UN System in China approved a landmark UN Climate Change Partnership Framework with support of US\$ 12 million from the Spanish MDG Fund. This serves as the first project globally to begin under the new global fund, and the largest thus far under the energy & environment window. With the Bali round of climate change negotiations underway, the new programme aims to support China's strategies for the next post-Kyoto climate regime and new programming on rural renewable energy.

UNDP continued its efforts in engaging the private sector in dialogues on environmental issues, including climate change. Following the landmark signature of the US\$ 5 million cost-sharing agreements in 2006 with ArcelorMittal, 2007 saw the start of implementation under

the cooperation, including ArcelorMittal participation in policy dialogue on environmental issues concerning energy law, CDM and raising environmental awareness in China.

UNDP facilitated the participation of over 80 Chinese business leaders in the Global Compact Leaders Summit held in Geneva in July 2007, which provided an important opportunity for Chinese business leaders to be exposed to the idea and practice of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and public-private partnership (PPP) at global level. During the Summit, a key advocacy event was held on China and climate change, which aimed at promoting support of the private sector in China to address the challenges of climate change. The UN Secretary-General attended the event.

UNDP actively participated in the UN Climate Change Conference, which was held in December 2007 in Bali, Indonesia, and supported a side event on climate change mitigation and adaptation in China.

Biodiversity conservation

Awareness raising and development of institutional and technical capacities are at the



heart of UNDP's biodiversity portfolio in China. While focusing on protecting biodiversity, UNDP works to ensure that local communities benefit from conservation efforts. UNDP's biodiversity portfolio covers a broad spectrum of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, such as marine biodiversity, wetland biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, etc.

Over the past two years, UNDP contributed to awareness raising, knowledge sharing and capacity building at national and sub-national levels vis-à-vis conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in China. Experiences from ongoing UNDP interventions in mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of wetland into economic decision-making, and strengthening marine biodiversity management capacities in China's South Sea, were shared and disseminated among national and international partners.

UNDP contributed to the development of the China Biodiversity Partnership Framework (CBPF), which aims to establish a sound basis for partners and stakeholders to coordinate and synergize their activities in promoting

conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in China. In this connection, an International Partners Group (IPG) has been set up to forge coherence among UN agencies and other donors. 2007 saw final design and approval of a full UNDP/GEF-supported project on "China Biodiversity Partnership Framework", marking the first programmatic approach in area of biodiversity globally supported by GEF. The project aims to support China in improving the national approach to biodiversity and more fully integrating it into development policies and efforts at all levels. UNDP/GEF has also approved a new project on eco-compensation to pilot cooperation with the private sector in the 'biodiversity offset' mechanisms.

Good progress has been made under the UNDP-managed "EU-China Biodiversity Programme", which aims to conserve specific ecosystems in China by strengthening biodiversity management at national and sub-national levels. In 2007, the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) initiated the reformulation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of China. UNDP actively participated in and contributed to the development of the above





document through the EU-China Biodiversity Programme (ECBP). In this connection, UNDP has supported a series of conferences and workshops to raise awareness of government officials and other stakeholders on key issues such as links between biodiversity and climate change and ways to integrate biodiversity into investment and development planning. UNDP, through the EU-China Biodiversity Programme, also contributed to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in China.

In the past two years, through the EU-China Biodiversity Programme, UNDP also supported a number of events to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, for example, the “Workshop on Climate Change and Key Ecosystems of China: Impact and Adaptation” in Inner Mongolia; the “Colorful Yunnan International Forum on Biodiversity Conservation” in Yunnan; the “University Students Debate on Biodiversity Conservation” in Beijing; biodiversity knowledge popularization activities among middle-school students.

In addition, good progress has been made in terms of field projects under the “EU-China Biodiversity Programme” to put

policies and regulations into practice. A series of 20 local capacity-building projects valued at approximately US\$ 40million were designed and approved in 2007. This included commencement of 10 local projects with NGOs and local governments in provinces of western China. For example, in Tibet, support commenced for design of a new Tibet Environment Action Plan and Tibet Environment Fund, while in Xinjiang the focus of support is on improving environmental governance to integrate biodiversity into local development and investment planning.

The UNDP-supported project on “Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China’s South Sea” contributed to knowledge building and capacity development of the staff from the marine-conservation areas in terms of policies, techniques and GIS applications in marine biodiversity conservation. In this respect, training workshops were conducted at the China Education and Training Center for Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management (based in Xiamen). With support of the project, baseline assessments were completed on the environmental and biodiversity status of the pilot sites, providing useful benchmarks for natural reserve planning and project

implementation. A monitoring module is under establishment for assessing the success of biodiversity conservation at the sites.

At the national level, the UNDP-supported project on “Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China” continued to contribute to the development of national wetland regulations through leading and supporting certain thematic studies on technical and legislation issues. The project has also organized a Chinese delegation on wetland conservation to visit the United Kingdom and the Netherlands to study their practices and mechanisms vis-à-vis wetland conservation.

At the sub-national level, results of policy studies are being translated into concrete mechanisms and actions to conserve the local wetland biodiversity. For example, in the Province of Heilongjiang, the project results of policy work are being translated into its provincial policy development, especially the important wetland registration promotion; the data/information work has also brought positive impact/influence into the provincial wetland routine management work; the results of the water study are being translated into the local water management mechanism. The land use team also has successfully promoted the local governments to declare a biodiversity corridor to connect the Sanjiang National Nature Reserve and the Honghe National Nature Reserve.

In the Dongting Lake area of Hunan Province, the project has not only harvested the intended outputs on policy study, data/information management and relevant field conservation, but has also worked closely with local partners to achieve many results: (i) several wetland policies related to the Dongting Lake area and the provincial wetland conservation have been issued and the provincial government has established the Dongting Conservation Committee to coordinate the comprehensive development and conservation issues around Dongting Lake; (ii) the importance of the cross-sectoral cooperation mechanism has been recognized and promoted through the project

implementation in the Dongting Lake area, especially the Yueyang Municipal Government and the relevant sector agencies; (iii) through the project implementation the capacity of East Dongting National Nature Reserve has been improved dramatically in field monitoring and community-based conservation and their practices and the lessons learned have been disseminated to other wetland nature reserves in Dongting Lake and others in the province.

Chemical management

In the area of chemical management, UNDP has been supporting China in dealing with hazardous chemicals such as ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

In 2006, UNDP, SEPA and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) launched a new programme to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in fisheries and agricultural sectors, aiming at improving the environment and reducing impact on ecosystem integrity. UNDP also works with local governments and Chinese enterprises to phase out ODSs, notably in the solvent sector. All 12 cities included in the Ozone Friendly City Initiative, which was launched in 2005, had phased out CFCs and Halon by 2006, well ahead of the target for 2010. Through emphasis on reduction of toxic chemicals such as POPs and ODSs, UNDP helped to improve the health of communities across China. This is especially important for farming communities and is a critical component for achieving MDG 7. Together with UNIDO and the World Bank, UNDP contributed to the China National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, which was launched in 2007.

UNDP has also been supporting the government in phasing out DDT use, e.g. in paint and pesticides. In 2007, a new programme on DDT replacement in dicofol production was developed to reduce DDT leakage into the food chain in the fisheries sector through cooperation with fisherman.

Disaster management

In cooperation with the UN Disaster Management Team (DMT), UNDP has launched a project on "Disaster Risk Management", which includes strategic assessment activities to mainstream disaster reduction into development planning. The project also includes design of a new UN joint programme for avian influenza and launch of a new UN report on lessons learned from UN-China partnership for tsunami relief.

A first round-table meeting was held between the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) and the government's National Committee for Disaster Reduction, alongside a UN Disaster Risk Management conference, with the goal of reviewing China's Five-Year Plan for Disaster Reduction and commencing strategic assessment of ways to improve UN-Government cooperation in this area in the coming year. A new project on "Coal Mine Safety" was launched in 2007, which seeks to improve management of small- and medium-sized coal mines in China while also supporting ways to

improve carbon capture to reduce explosions and reducing GHG emissions.

In 2007, UNDP, together with the Government of China, launched a new project on "Water Resource Management in Rural China", which includes activities in Xinjiang Autonomous Region to improve access to safe drinking water and in Heilongjiang Province to improve water quality. A new joint UN programme on water governance was designed with 8 UN agencies, which is being reviewed by the Spanish MDG Fund. With UNDP support, a joint UN programme on avian influenza was also launched in 2007 in China through cooperation between UNDP, FAO and WHO.

Public-private partnerships were strengthened through signing of two cost-sharing agreements between UNDP and Coca Cola China, with a total financial contribution of US\$ 830,000 from Coca Cola China to support the UNDP water programme aiming to support the government efforts in improving water resource management and drinking water safety in rural China and to raise awareness on water in China.

Responding to HIV/AIDS and other Communicable Diseases

The 2003 China MDG Progress Report highlighted HIV/AIDS as one of the key challenges that require more attention in China. To support China to respond to the challenges, the UN System in China has jointly developed a UN Joint Programme on AIDS in China (2007-2010), which aims to strengthen the coordination and synergy of UN efforts in responding to HIV/AIDS in China. The Joint Programme consists of three focus areas, i.e. (i) to promote an enabling environment and multi-sector response, (ii) to increase awareness and intensified prevention interventions, and (iii) to scale up treatment, care and support. The Joint Programme was endorsed by the Government of China in June 2007. In the process of preparing the Joint Programme, UNDP made active and substantive contributions. In terms of

implementation of the Joint Programme, UNDP is the lead agency for the Focus Area One, which includes the following core elements:

- Improved national policy framework and coordination mechanisms;
- Enhanced support to local government responses to AIDS;





- Expanded engagement of civil society organizations in the AIDS response;
- Increased mobilization and better prioritization and utilization of resources; and
- Strengthened monitoring of the epidemic and the effectiveness of the responses to it.

To substantiate the Joint Programme, UNDP has launched three major HIV/AIDS projects on (i) improving legislative environment, (ii) mitigating impact on human development, and (iii) promoting rights of PLHIV, in partnership with China's top legislative body – NPC, line ministries, local governments and CSOs. Gender-sensitive indicators have been developed in all three projects and gender mainstreaming approaches have been advocated to partners concerned.

Under its project on “HIV/AIDS Governance and Leadership”, UNDP worked with the NPC to support the drafting of national laws protecting the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), as well as leadership capacity building at local levels. This work informed the development of the 2006 Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment. Working with the National Center

for HIV/AIDS Prevention and the local rural credit cooperatives, UNDP has contributed to increasing access to microfinance services for poor families affected by HIV/AIDS.

UNDP's work on HIV and poverty reduction has also contributed to a greater involvement of PLWHA, especially women, the poor and rural families in development-related activities. By promoting the socio-economic empowerment of women living with HIV/AIDS, and increasing access to microfinance services for the affected poor families, UNDP and the government have been able to produce replicable models of empowerment and lift PLWHA out of poverty. Negotiations are currently underway to scale up the efforts to increase access to credit services for PLWHA and their families across central China.

In November 2006, China's national AIDS authority hosted the first national MSM NGOs and AIDS Forum, following the same communication model developed and used in working groups. With the support of UNAIDS, UNDP led the MSM consultation process for China's participation in Asia's first regional conference on MSM and HIV and AIDS. Participants from China included community

groups and government health officials. The country consultation process and the regional MSM conference are viewed as major catalysts for China's national AIDS authorities' increased dialogues with MSM NGOs and hosting a national MSM seminar on HIV and AIDS. As one of the founding board members of the Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health (APCOM), UNDP China is facilitating China's community and government involvement in regional MSM dialogue and response.

UNDP supported a national expert on AIDS costing models to participate in the UNDP regional consultation on socio-economic impact and costing of HIV and AIDS. The costing model from China was adopted as part of a regional study on the socio-economic impact on local economies and households. In 2007, UNDP China, in partnership with the China Center for Disease Control, launched a national study to measure the socio-economic impact of HIV on rural households. The report is due to be released by the end of 2008.

In December 2007, a bi-annual report titled "A Joint Assessment of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care in China (2007)" was officially launched jointly by the State Council AIDS Working Committee Office of China and the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in China before the World AIDS Day 2007. In this connection, UNDP successfully advocated the analyses on social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS and their inclusion, for the first time, in the bi-annual report. In addition, UNDP also made special contributions to the report by highlighting CSOs' participation and their roles in the overall AIDS response in China.

UNDP continued to support the capacity development of the AIDS NGO sector in China. As the Chair of the UN Technical Working Group on MSM and HIV/AIDS (a sub-group under the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS), UNDP successfully integrated the human rights based approach (HRBA) into the development of the national framework on HIV prevention and control among men who have sex with men. Officially issued by the

National Center for STD/HIV Prevention and Control (NCAIDS) in October 2007, UNDP successfully advocated for its drafting and facilitated its joint development by supporting the full participation of the MSM community based groups in its drafting and design.

In support of the China's Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) and UNAIDS, UNDP contributed to the formulation and supported up to one third of the grassroots groups' participation, including local people living with HIV/AIDS, women and HIV community-based groups to attend the first national AIDS NGO Conference in China. This conference enabled China's AIDS NGO sector to further define their strategic roles and formulate and agree on a national election process for the CCM NGO representative.

UNDP China nominated AIDS Care China, a community-based NGO, for the Global Red Ribbon Award for its community leadership and support of people living with HIV/AIDS. The award and subsequent award ceremony raised the profile of community-based groups in China and the contribution of people living with HIV/AIDS in China's AIDS response.

UNDP led cross-sector government partners, UN agencies and the private sector in two national, multimedia anti-stigma AIDS campaigns, which supported producing and distributing over 200,000 anti-stigma posters and mobilized wider broadcasting of 6 public service announcements (PSAs) featuring international and Chinese celebrities. The posters have been distributed to communities in 30 provinces across China, with translated versions to the ethnic minorities in high HIV prevalence counties, villages and schools, and with its discussion guide integrated into school-based HIV education programmes thus reaching up to 700,000 school-age youth and integrated as well into workplace programmes in three provinces of China.

UNDP has also engaged the private sector to increase the coverage and sustainability of the campaigns by mobilizing China's commercial

media and advertisement sector to donate air time on their video advertisement platforms, which will enable hundreds of millions of people to view the PSAs every month over

the next year. The total estimated value of the donated air time is approximately US\$ 3 million.

Forging Strategic Partnerships for Development Results

In the process of helping China to achieve development results, UNDP has been working closely with other partners who provide valuable support and resources (e.g. information, knowledge, funding) to UNDP's efforts in China.

South-South cooperation

South-South cooperation (SSC) is about developing countries working together to find solutions to common development challenges. Linked by commonalities of history, geography and similar challenges, countries of the South have valuable experiences and lessons to share, including many success stories from which other developing countries can learn and benefit. UNDP has attached great importance to promoting South-South cooperation in its development efforts. Over the past two years,

UNDP continued its efforts in promoting South-South cooperation through the Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI), the new Silk Road Initiative (SRI), Lancang-Mekong sub-region development, and China-Africa partnerships, etc.

In 2006 the first Regional Silk Road Mayors' Forum was held in Tashkent and the first Silk Road Investment Forum was held in Xi'an, China. The new Silk Road Initiative supported by UNDP, the World Tourism Organization and UNCTAD, brought together high-level participants from China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. A total of RMB 700,000 was mobilized from leading Chinese companies (Sinopec, Realdor, Tailong and Junyao Group) to support the road show of the Silk Road Initiative.





In September 2006, UNDP China co-sponsored the Northeast Asia Economic Cooperation Forum in Changchun, China. A broad discussion was held with Mme. Wu Yi (Vice Premier of China), Mr. Niranjana Deva-Aditya (a Member of the European Parliament), Mr. Wang Yunkun (Party Secretary of Jilin Province), Mr. Bo Xilai (Minister of Commerce) and many senior officials from the Government of China and its neighboring countries.

The Greater Tumen Initiative has recently received further impetus, as the member nations: China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia and the Russian Federation have committed to this UNDP-supported programme.

In its regional and South-South cooperation portfolio, UNDP has focused on policy-oriented content. A number of significant policy proposals, such as the policy of cross-boarder economic zones, are being prepared and are expected to have important influence on national policies.

In 2007, in cooperation with the Government

of China, UNDP developed and approved a US\$ 3 million project on "Enhancing China-ASEAN Economic Integration: Pilot Initiatives across the China-Vietnam Border". The project aims to help further China-ASEAN integration through enhanced understanding of cross-boarder economic cooperation zones and improved capacities of China in planning and managing cross-boarder economic cooperation with other neighboring countries.

With UNDP support, a legal agreement was endorsed by GTI member countries to transfer ownership of the programme to the GTI countries for further cooperation. The 9th Greater Tumen Initiative Consultative Commission Meeting, the Partnership Forum, and the Investment Forum were held in Vladivostok, Russia. Those activities contributed to the consensus building and cooperation among the countries concerned. The meeting of GTI Consultative Commission brought together high-level delegations from all member countries and concluded with the adoption of the Vladivostok Declaration. Member countries also endorsed the establishment of the Business Advisory Council, which consists of senior business leaders

and eminent persons from the participating countries as well as foreign investors. Another key result of the meeting was the establishment of an Energy Board as a new platform for policy dialogue and common activities to ensure the provision of energy needed for the economic development of Northeast Asia.

UNDP and the Government of China cosponsored the 2007 International Symposium on Regional Economic Cooperation along the New Silk Road, which was held in Lanzhou City, China. The symposium focused on strategies and ways for furthering cooperation and partnership among the cities and countries concerned. The UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in China attended the symposium and contributed to the success of the symposium by sharing UN's/UNDP's vision, knowledge and experiences with regard to regional cooperation.

The Hong Kong Chapter of the China-Africa Business Council (CABC) organized the Forum on Investment in China and Africa: The Role of Hong Kong. The forum, which was held in Hong Kong and attended by a number of senior government officials and business leaders from around the world, provided an important platform for sharing ideas and knowledge on opportunities in China and Africa, and focused on three major areas: (i) China's strategy and investment opportunities in Africa, (ii) African countries' briefing and investment opportunities, and (iii) Hong Kong as a platform for facilitating China-Africa business partnerships. Important consensus was reached among the participants. The UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in China attended the forum and contributed to its success by sharing UN's/UNDP's vision, knowledge and experiences with respect to China-Africa cooperation.

Cooperation with UNIFEM and UNV

UNDP works closely with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in efforts such as the UN Theme Group on Gender, the China Gender Facility for Research and Advocacy, project development

and appraisals, and capacity development for staff on gender mainstreaming and equality. In recent years, UNDP has reinforced its efforts in mainstreaming gender considerations into its advocacy and programming activities.

In 2006, UNDP and UNIFEM co-sponsored the translation into Chinese of five publications on gender and governance which were widely distributed for knowledge-sharing and capacity-building purposes and advocacy. UNDP continued to work closely with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) in efforts such as wetland biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction in Tibet and support to China-Africa cooperation. The specialized expertise and services of UNIFEM and UNV have contributed to the quality of UNDP's development assistance to China.

Partnership with the private sector

UNDP has launched several initiatives to partner with the booming private sector for development. As a result, a number of private-sector bodies are cooperating with UNDP in promoting development, for example:

- US\$ 4.5 million from ArcelorMittal to support UNDP efforts in climate change, energy efficiency, and environmental awareness.
- US\$ 1 million from StoraEnso, a leading international company in integrated paper, packaging and forest products, to support UNDP efforts in poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation and HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness.
- RMB 500,000 from Haier Group, a leading white-goods manufacturer of China, to support the work of the Resident Coordinator's Office and MDG advocacy.

UNDP has been active in supporting China-Africa cooperation. In 2006, a delegation of Chinese non-state-owned business entrepreneurs, headed by the Minister of Guangcai Programme, paid a visit to Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar. The delegation was organized by the China-Africa Business Council (CABC) Secretariat

with support of UNDP and Chinese embassies in those countries. Delegates came from agriculture, industry, IT, real estate, infrastructure construction and resource sectors. Entrepreneurs exchanged with African and overseas Chinese entrepreneurs and learned more about investment in Africa.

The China-Africa Cooperation Summit was held in November 2006 in Beijing. CABC organized a hundred Chinese and African business people to participate in a forum of the Summit at which UNDP shared its knowledge and experiences.

Partnership with the media

UNDP regards the media as a crucial partner in advocating for sustainable human development. Over the past two years, UNDP continued to work closely with the media in promoting Xiaokang and the MDGs in China. UNDP regularly organized media events, prepared feature and Op-Ed articles, gave regular TV interviews, and invited the media on field visits. In the past two years, the senior managers of UNDP China made more than 120 statements or speeches on key development issues and challenges, and shared their



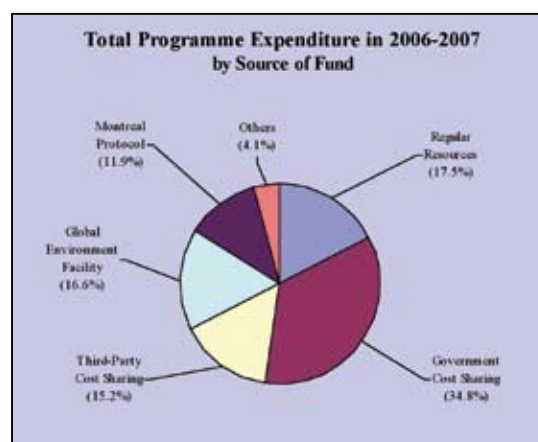
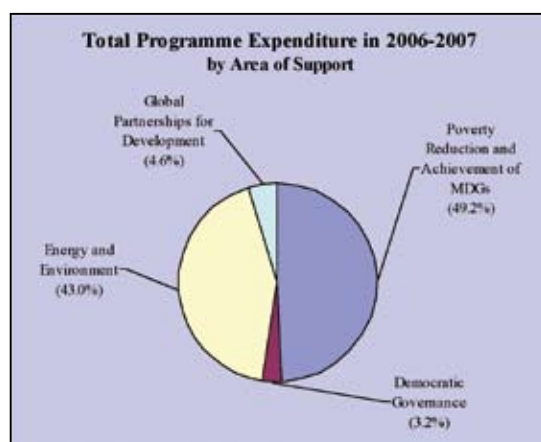
knowledge and experiences in dealing with those issues and challenges. Through media partnership, UNDP has been able to deliver its messages on sustainable human development to a wide ranging audience.

In the past two years, UNDP also worked closely with the media in launching the UNDP global Human Development Report (HDR). In 2006, UNDP presented the inaugural UN Red Ribbon Award to AIDS Care China, which is a community-based organization fighting against HIV/AIDS in China. In 2007, UNDP was one of the core partners of the Live Earth Concert in Shanghai, which aimed to promote the world solidarity for the environment. The above major events were widely covered by the media, which contributed to the awareness raising among the general public.

Resources

To support its development efforts in China, UNDP mobilizes financial resources from various sources of fund, such as the government, multilateral and

bilateral donors, global trust funds, the private sector etc. The following charts show the total UNDP programme expenditure in 2006-2007 in China by area of support and source of fund.



Acronyms

ADB	– Asian Development Bank
AusAID	– Australian Agency for International Development
CDM	– Clean Development Mechanism
CEDAW	– Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CICETE	– China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges
CPD	– Country Programme Document
CSO	– Civil Society Organization
DFID	– UK Department for International Development
EU	– European Union
FAO	– Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	– Global Environment Facility
HDI	– Human Development Index
ICT	– Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	– International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	– International Labor Organization
MDGs	– Millennium Development Goals
MOA	– Ministry of Agriculture
MOF	– Ministry of Finance
MOFCOM	– Ministry of Commerce
MOST	– Ministry of Science and Technology
MSM	– Men who have sex with men
NDRC	– National Development and Reform Commission
NPC	– National People's Congress of China
ODS	– Ozone Depleting Substance
PLWHA	– People living with HIV/AIDS
POP	– Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPP	– Public-Private Partnership
PSA	– Public Service Announcement
SEPA	– State Environmental Protection Administration
TVE	– Township and Village Enterprise
UN	– United Nations
UNAIDS	– Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	– United Nations Country Team
UNDP	– United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	– United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	– United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	– United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	– United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	– United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNTG	– United Nations Theme Group
UNV	– United Nations Volunteers
WB	– World Bank
WHO	– World Health Organization

Our global mission statement

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

Our mission statement in China

UNDP fosters human development to empower women and men to build better lives in China. As the UN's development network, UNDP draws on a world of experience to assist China in developing its own solutions to the country's development challenges. Through partnerships and innovation, UNDP works to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and an equitable Xiaokang society by reducing poverty, strengthening the rule of law, promoting environmental sustainability, and fighting HIV/AIDS.



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