



United Nations Development Programme in China



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Resilient nations.

2011 Highlights of UNDP-Supported Achievements



The year 2011 was a significant one both for the People's Republic of China and for the United Nations System in China. It began with the confirmation of China's economy as the second-largest in the world, and concluded with celebrations marking the 10th Anniversary of China's accession to the World Trade Organisation. The 40th Anniversary of the restoration of China's lawful rights at the United Nations further affirmed China's standing within the international community and its growing contributions to global governance.

For several years, in addition to tackling new emerging domestic challenges, China's decision-makers have been grappling with complications associated with the global financial crisis and economic downturn, the European sovereign debt crisis, as well as the exigencies resulting from global warming. The government has consequently taken decisions to restructure the economy from a largely export oriented model to a more consumption based one, and to engender growth with greater energy and carbon efficiency. The government is also increasingly recognising the need to act more decisively to curb rising income and other inequalities and to stem environmental degradation. These transformative shifts are reflected in the 12th Five-Year Plan, which was launched in 2011.

The United Nations Development Programme has assisted China in its development for over three decades. Our focus is on people-centred, sustainable development. We help China to create an enabling environment for human development and resilience, and to preserve the natural environment for current and future generations. We analyse China's specific development needs and circumstances, bring relevant international knowledge and experience to the table to inform domestic decision-making, and we accompany the piloting and scaling up of domestic solutions.

Over the years, as China transitioned through several development phases in quick succession, UNDP adjusted its programmes to effectively respond to new demands as they arose. Today, in addition to our work on environment, energy, good governance, reducing poverty and inequalities, UNDP is expanding its South-South work with China-facilitating mutual assistance and learning between China and other developing countries. The year 2011 was the first full year since China and UNDP signed their Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthened Partnership on South-South Cooperation, and it saw the successful completion of the first trilateral cooperation pilot involving China, Cambodia and UNDP.

This brief report summaries highlights of UNDP's development cooperation results with China in 2011. It includes both our domestic work, with special emphasis on policy analysis, and our expanding South-South portfolio with China. We hope the report will help to build understanding and appreciation for the long-standing and evolving needs of China – UNDP partnership.

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CONTENTS

06	China's Evolving Development Context in 2011
08	Chapter 1: Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Development
12	Chapter 2: Good Governance
16	Chapter 3: Gender Equity
18	Chapter 4: Low Carbon Economy
20	Chapter 5: Environmental Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction
24	Chapter 6: South-South, Regional and Global Cooperation



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China's Evolving Development Context in 2011



UNDP assisted in China's new 10-Year Rural Poverty Reduction and Development Strategy (2011-2020).

China has met or is on track to meet most of its MDG targets by 2015. Its Human Development Index rose to 0.687 in 2011, above the regional and global average. Yet despite strong growth and poverty reduction successes, China continued to face significant economic and human development challenges, including declining global demand, inflation, rural-urban and gender inequalities, environmental degradation and rapid urbanisation.

The government has recognised the need to address these issues to achieve sustainable and equitable development, and has made significant policy commitments to this end. China's 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-15) seeks to meet the huge triple challenge of simultaneously trying to restructure the economy towards a more domestic demand driven one, while making growth more equitable and green. The Plan provides a framework for a new growth model that is

more balanced, inclusive and low carbon.

For the first time, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services have been mainstreamed into socio-economic planning, and unprecedented attention has been devoted to energy and climate change. The Plan has set targets to reduce energy intensity by 16 percent, increase non-fossil energy to 11.4 percent of total primary energy consumption and reduce carbon intensity by 17 percent. It has also set the goal of gradually establishing a carbon trade market. In November 2011, China approved the piloting of emission trading schemes in 7 regions, covering more than 200 million people. In the same month it also released its fourth White Paper on Climate Change, providing further impetus to the climate change agenda.

In governance, the 12th Five-Year Plan recognised

for the first time the role of social organisations, the activities of which have been facilitated by a simplified registration process that represents a major change in their status in China.

Despite China's upper middle-income status, millions of Chinese still live in poverty. Rural poverty reduction garnered significant policy attention in 2011, with the introduction of a new rural poverty line standard, aligning China's poverty threshold more closely with the global standard of US\$1.25 per day. The new threshold measured China's poor at 128 million, or 13.4 percent of the registered rural population (compared to 26.88 million under the previous standard in 2010).

2011 also saw the government launch a new 10-Year Rural Poverty Reduction and Development Strategy (2011-2020) and a White Paper on rural poverty reduction.

Recognising the complexity of China's remaining poverty challenges, the strategy aims to ensure that by 2020 all of China's poor will have access to compulsory education, basic medical care and housing.

China deepened its global and regional development engagement in 2011, in particular through South-South Cooperation. It released its first ever White Paper on Foreign Aid, and explored practical trilateral collaboration with a limited set of trusted partners, including UNDP.

UNDP's Country Programme Document and the 2010 Strengthened Partnership Memorandum of Understanding marked a transition in UNDP's work in China, with increasing emphasis placed on South-South, regional and global development cooperation, alongside ongoing work on China's domestic development.

1

Country Programme Outcomes



UNDP's support for universal social protection has focused on identifying solutions to the challenges of poverty and access to affordable resources among China's rapidly increasing ageing population.

Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Development

Context

In 2011, China's economy remained resilient in the face of the global recession. Growth slowed due to subdued global demand and the government's macroeconomic adjustments, but remained robust by international standards. Despite concerns over inflation and asset bubbles, macroeconomic indicators remained under control as China shaped its ambitious socio-economic reform agenda reflected in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The Plan, and other key policies, adopted greater social inclusiveness, equity and social protection, and as such, represents a significant commitment by the government to ensure that poor and vulnerable groups benefit more

equally from the country's development. The 12th Five-Year Plan was accompanied by sectoral and sub-national level plans in areas of relevance to these objectives. In particular, a new policy was developed on 'Deepening Culture Sector Reform and Promoting the Development of China's Culture and Cultural Industry', which sought to highlight cultural development, including in ethnic minority areas, as a potentially powerful catalyst for poverty reduction and inclusive development.

Differing markedly from its predecessor, the government's new 10-Year Rural Poverty Reduction and Development

Strategy adopted a more multidimensional approach to rural poverty, including broader issues of livelihood, education, health, social security, environment and infrastructure improvement. The new strategy also raised the national poverty line.

The rapidly increasing size of migrant and aging population groups, as well as gaps in social protection systems, remain a key challenge in improving social inclusion. The 2011 Census found that more than 260 million people live away from their household registration townships for more than six months each year. Some

178 million people were aged above 60, accounting for 13 percent of China's population. To improve social protection in 2011 the government extended the coverage of its pilot urban pension scheme to 60 percent of China's counties and began to pilot a rural residents' pension scheme, with the goal of achieving 100 percent coverage of both schemes in 2012.



A nationwide network of UNDP-supported migrant worker legal aid centres were set up in over 20 provinces and led to the reimbursements worth 2 million yuan of unpaid wages.



China's first successful commercial bio-fuel test flight was completed using Jatropha grown at UNDP project sites.



UNDP Support

UNDP contributed to these policy reforms by introducing innovative methodologies to enhance social inclusion and protection, drawing on its global network of experts and practitioners to bring international experience to China; and by convening policy dialogues with government and other stakeholders to seek lasting solutions to development challenges.

UNDP supported China's move towards a multidimensional measure of development, contributing to the design of a new system to measure development progress over the next 5 years. With UNDP's support, the government shifted from growth-centred indicators to a system that includes a more balanced set of indicators including social protection, environmental sustainability and the rule of law. Of the 50 development indicators developed by the government with

UNDP's support, 23 were incorporated in the 12th Five-Year Plan. These indicators were pilot tested in 15 provinces before being endorsed.

Engaging with all leading national institutions working on poverty in China, UNDP supported policy studies and dialogue that identified policy options for tackling remaining poverty in China. More specifically, UNDP provided insights on multi-dimensional approaches to poverty monitoring, rural-urban integration, rural governance and the poverty dimensions of climate change. This contributed directly to the new 10-Year Rural Poverty Reduction and Development Strategy, which places a stronger emphasis on integrating poverty reduction policies within social inclusion strategies for the rural poor. Under this new strategy, poverty is recognised as

multidimensional, as advocated by UNDP.

Social protection and inclusion for migrant workers remains critical to improving equal access to basic public services in China. Through policy research for the Ministry of Civil Affairs, UNDP contributed to the formulation of a new policy on promoting social inclusion for migrant workers and their families in urban settings. A key element of the policy, formally adopted in January 2012, was to encourage the role of social organisations in providing social services.

Also in 2011, a UNDP-supported policy study formulated recommendations on universal social protection and a new residence certificate system, as a transitional measure leading to the reform of the current system. These

recommendations were discussed with key decision-making bodies, including the State Council, who declared the residence certificate system one of a number of nationwide reforms to be adopted.

UNDP also continued to support innovative approaches to rural poverty reduction, including a nationwide network of 600 officials, researchers and private firms, to alleviate poverty for farmers and introduce new approaches to community development. In addition, more than 10,000 people from ethnic minority communities received UNDP assistance to improve their livelihood skills and incomes. And Support was also provided to projects aimed at helping poor farmers to produce Jatropha for crude bio-fuel, which was subsequently refined by a private company and used in the first successful bio-fuel test flight by Air China in 2011.

Country Programme Outcomes

Good Governance

Context

In 2011, a White Paper was issued in which China's achievements in the areas of legal reform were noted, as was the need for further improvements to the legal system to support the reform process and to meet new domestic and international challenges. The Paper acknowledged the rising demand for public participation in law-making processes and the monitoring of the implementation of law. It pointed to the need for further legislative reform, including the strengthening of legal institutions and improvements in a wide range of legislation.

Significant progress was made in 2011 in public administration reform, with the launch of the reform of over 1.26 million Public Service Units (PSU) responsible for almost all health, education and other social services in China. UNDP supported policy research and dialogue for

this reform and reclassification of PSUs that will help clarify and differentiate the roles of government, private sector and PSUs. This will result in enhanced transparency and clearer accountability mechanisms in public service delivery.

There were three major policy breakthroughs in 2011 with regard to civil society participation, namely: (i) the Five-Year Plan Chapter on 'Strengthening Social Management and Innovation', which for the first time established the role of civil society in public administration and in the provision of public services as a national priority; (ii) an announcement by the Minister of Civil Affairs concerning a new ministerial regulation that simplified the registration process for several types of social organisations, allowing them to register directly with their local civil affairs bureau without the need to first find a supervisory government body, and (iii)

temporary rules issued in May 2011, clarifying the criteria for recognition of national social organisations eligible for pre-tax deductions on certain donations. Together, these reforms significantly improved the normative framework under which China's estimated 440,000 registered social organisations and its estimated 1-3 million unregistered social organisations operate. However, implementing these new policies at regional and local levels will be challenging due to a lack of clear administrative guidelines and low awareness among unregistered social organisations regarding policy and practice.

On other issues relating to rule of law, policy options and implementation are currently being tested. With the enactment of the 2000 Law on Legislation, innovative piloting has been carried out to involve the public in law-

making processes using multi-media channels. A 2011 national review highlighted the need for a more open review process, with a clear public consultation procedure and feedback mechanisms, combined with more constructive inputs from social organisations and professional organisations on behalf of the diverse interest groups they represent. Significant progress has also been made in the National Judicial Reform Plan, notably in improving judicial efficiency, increasing public involvement in the judicial process and the piloting of open trial processes. With only an estimated 200,000 qualified lawyers in China, more attention and resources will be needed to expand accessibility to legal counsel and legal empowerment to poor and vulnerable groups.



UNDP worked with government partners to improve accessibility to legal counsel, providing legal empowerment for poor and vulnerable groups.





A public interest lawyer from the All-China Environment Federation collects polluted water as evidence for the environmental tribunal supported by UNDP.



China established in 2011 its first Food Safety Law Research Centre, drawing on expertise and provided assistance by UNDP.

UNDP Support

UNDP supported key areas of legal reform, with a focus on legal protection and access to justice. This included recommendations that contributed to the revision of China's Civil Procedural Law, and the new People's Mediation Law. UNDP also contributed to the creation of China's first Food Safety Law Research Centre, which put together a proposal to criminalise acts endangering food safety that was adopted in 2011, and for which there was a strong public demand.

UNDP is also supporting the development of more mechanisms for public participation in governance. UNDP helped the government to pilot a public review of draft laws at the local level. In late 2011, based on the outcome of these pilots, recommendations were fed in to the process of amending the Legislation on Law. UNDP also worked to

enhance public participation in legal proceedings through a 'People's Assessors Model'. This model was piloted in a District Court and introduced a mechanism for the open recruitment of assessors. The government subsequently decided to scale up the pilot across all district courts.

UNDP helped the government to improve the capacity of social organisations to participate in legal proceedings. UNDP strengthened the capacity of the All China Environmental Federation (ACEF) to take on a groundbreaking role representing communities as plaintiffs at environmental tribunals. In a successful and unprecedented case that the ACEF brought to court on behalf of one community, the environmental tribunal found a Local Environmental Protection Bureau guilty for withholding

vital environmental information and breaching information disclosure regulations.

UNDP was also instrumental in helping develop China's first social governance assessment framework. The framework will measure progress in China using clear indicators covering a comprehensive range of issues, including electoral participation, transparency and accountability. Accountability and transparency were also advanced with the help of UNDP when China's first Governance Review was launched. This review will disseminate information and promote public dialogue on good governance.

Key legislative developments for which UNDP provided support include:

Amendments to the Criminal Law concerning the death penalty and food safety, with the number of crimes resulting in capital punishment reduced. Amendments also included regulations that food producers and food safety regulators must shoulder criminal responsibility for acts that endanger the public.

Revisions to the Individual Income Taxation Law in April 2011, resulting in 60 million people being exempt from individual income taxation. The revision process included a pilot participatory process for the first time, with public discussions and over 220,000 comments received from citizens.

A new People's Mediation Law, which came into effect in 2011 and reinforced the interrelationship between dispute resolution and litigation.

An announcement by the National People's Congress of plans to draft an Anti-Domestic Violence Law.

3

Country Programme Outcomes

Gender Equity

Context

Although China's institutional and legal framework on gender equality and women's empowerment is largely in place, translating law and policy into practice remains a challenge. This is due partly to social expectations regarding the role of women. With women accounting for 21.3 percent of positions in the National People's Congress, and only 16 percent of members of the Standing Committee, China is yet to meet the MDG target of 30 percent of women in national parliament positions. At the national policy making level, there is still limited awareness and mainstreaming of gender sensitivity across government ministries.

In 2011, China released a 'National Programme for the Development of Women and Children for 2011-2020', with the objective of incorporating gender considerations more fully into the national legal and policy framework. The new programme set targets in health, education, economy, political participation, social security, environment and law. A further key development in 2011 was the announcement by the National People's Congress of plans to draft an Anti-Domestic Violence Law.



UNDP has been working to protect rural women's rights and ensure that more women are able to access development opportunities in China's fast-growing economy.



UNDP Support

2011 was a transition year for UNDP's gender work. As an evaluation of the previous country programme cycle recommended, UNDP, the All China Women's Federation (ACWF) and other UN agencies worked together to develop an umbrella programme framework to support the development and implementation of gender-sensitive laws, regulations and policies. The programme will serve as an integrated and flexible platform to advance three objectives: (i) to increase the political participation of women and protection of their rights; (ii) to strengthen women's access to social services, and (iii) to promote policy work and exchange on women's development through South-South Cooperation and Public-Private Partnerships. The programme is expected to start in 2012 subject to available funds.

In addition, during 2011 UNDP worked on several gender initiatives including:

Support to ACWF and the Central Party School to design a curriculum promoting women's political participation, incorporating international best practices.

Support to ACWF in developing a baseline survey on barriers and challenges limiting women's access to social services, with a focus on vulnerable groups, particularly poor women, women migrant workers and rural women.

Research aimed at informing the drafting of an Anti-Domestic Violence Law.

Facilitation of the Ministries of Health, Justice and Civil Affairs, the Public Security Bureau and ACWF to jointly develop a programme in which District Courts will raise awareness and train judges and lawyers on domestic violence.

4

Country Programme Outcomes

Low Carbon Economy

Context

China has recently been stepping up its efforts to address climate change, and 2011 was a milestone in this regard. For the first time, an entire section of the country's 12th Five-Year Plan was dedicated to climate change with "low carbon" being mentioned throughout the document. Following the adoption of the 12th Five-Year Plan, two work plans on greenhouse gas emissions reduction and energy conservation were introduced in 2011, where differentiated carbon-intensity and energy-intensity reduction targets were set for provinces according to their development situation. Climate change strategies for 32 provinces were also completed in 2011.

2011 saw the creation of the country's first National Centre for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC). The NCSC will undertake research toward strategies for low-carbon development and emissions trading schemes. It will also contribute to thinking on a new international climate change regime.

2011 also saw the launch of two national policy roadmaps for the promotion of energy saving lamps, with a wide reaching impact. The first, the Roadmap for the Phase-out of Incandescent Lamps, will guide China's replacement of incandescent lamps from 2011 to 2016. The second was the Roadmap for the Promotion of Energy Saving Lamps from 2011 to 2016. Both roadmaps are integral parts of the 12th Five-Year Plan, which contains clear binding targets for energy and carbon efficiency. It is estimated that five years after the project to phase out incandescent lamps, CO₂ emissions could be as much as 23 Megatons lower each year – a reduction of about 2-3 percent in annual emissions (over 2008). As China is the world's largest producer of both energy-saving and incandescent bulbs, indirect global emissions reductions from lower Chinese production and export of incandescent lamps are also estimated at 13 to 36 Megatons of CO₂.



UNDP has been supporting China's efforts to fulfill international commitments, replacing incandescent lamps and introducing new green lighting technologies across the country.

UNDP Support

UNDP supported China in its Second National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, which helped enhance the country's commitment to global climate change negotiations. As part of the National Communication, UNDP supported a national greenhouse gas inventory, which formed the basis for China's pledge to reduce its carbon intensity by 40-45 percent by 2020.

UNDP also contributed to the design of China's first climate change think-tank, the National Centre for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation. UNDP reviewed climate change centres elsewhere in the world, and helped assess how a planned climate change centre in Beijing could incorporate specific international dimensions.

To help China implement its national climate change strategy, UNDP helped formulate and finalise 32 provincial climate change programmes. These programmes represent the principal means by which national climate change objectives are implemented on-the-ground. These provincial climate change plans complement previous UNDP supported efforts aimed at strengthening climate-related departments within Provincial Development and Reform Commissions, and provincial climate change leading groups.

UNDP recognised that China's climate change goals require industrial transformation. On this front, and in line with government climate change mitigation targets, UNDP

supported two energy-efficiency-related roadmaps – the Phase-Out of Incandescent Lamps and the Promotion of Energy Saving Lamps. Working with light bulb production companies to replace and modernise outdated technologies, UNDP supported the establishment of energy efficient lighting industrial supply chains. Changing consumer attitudes and ensuring access for poor consumers to the new lighting and energy technology has been another focus. The project tested incentive schemes and financial subsidies required to achieve high levels of market penetration.

In order to complement China's efforts to gradually develop a carbon market, including a national emissions trading scheme as indicated in the 12th Five-Year Plan, UNDP and the government developed two projects in support of the government's endeavour to develop 7 pilot emission trading systems. These projects will start implementation in the second quarter of 2012.

2011 also saw the launch of five new UNDP projects supporting China's HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan for its six HCFC consumption sectors. Most noteworthy was the Industrial and Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector (ICR) Sector Plan, which is expected to phase out 465 tonnes of Ozone Depleting Substances by 2015. This phasing out not only supports China's compliance with the Montreal Protocol, but is also expected to generate substantial benefits in terms of combating climate change.

5

Country Programme Outcomes

Environmental Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction

Context

Following the adoption of the China National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan in 2010, a key priority in 2011 was to advance their implementation. The concept of biodiversity conservation was embedded into relevant sectoral 12th Five-Year Plans and also began to be incorporated into local level socio-economic plans. This represented significant progress in mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sub-national planning. Also in 2011, guidelines on Environmental and Social Impact Assessments were issued. It was also the second year of the implementation of the national ban on DDT production.

Work on climate change adaptation remains dominated by scientific and technological approaches. Especially



Lessons learned from disaster risk reduction experiences are being shared with other UNDP projects that helped the vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change.



UNDP continues to offer its assistance to some of Wenchuan Earthquake's worst hit areas to re-establish livelihoods and address environmental concerns throughout the rebuilding process.

at the sub-national level, China is at the initial stage of developing measures to link climate change adaptation with agriculture, water resource management, ecology and other aspects of human life. This is currently being hindered by a lack of operational guidance and examples of successful adaptation strategies. Still, the government has recognised that there are lessons for climate change adaptation that can be learned from disaster risk reduction experiences.

China has made significant progress in developing national management and operational mechanisms for disaster risk reduction in the last five years, particularly with respect to its emergency response and disaster impact reduction. As a result, 27 provincial governments established disaster coordination institutions, new laws and regulations on

emergency management and disaster relief were issued and national programmes have been implemented to reduce the risks to critical infrastructure such as roads, schools and water facilities.

The government also issued the 12th Five-Year Plan on Urban and Rural Disaster Risk Reduction (2011-2015), which sets new targets for mitigating disasters in the next five years in the context of China's rapid urbanisation and the impact of global climate change. And in July 2011, the State Council issued a policy calling for strengthened surveillance and early warning, and information management of meteorological disasters, as critical elements of an effective response to the impact of climate change.



Through the Wetlands Protected Area Programme, UNDP has been restoring the Ruorgai Peatlands and protecting biodiversity.

Access to safe drinking water in China's rural water-stressed provinces is a priority being addressed by UNDP and its partners.

UNDP Support

UNDP assisted the government by helping establish government coordinating mechanisms, as well as entering into local community nature conservation agreements. During 2011, UNDP provided training to provinces on how to develop Provincial Biodiversity Conservation Strategies and Action Plans, and by the end of 2011 three provinces had begun formulating them.

Also in 2011, the Global Environment Facility approved the Wetlands Protected Area Programme covering 6 critical wetland ecosystems in China, with UNDP as the international implementing agency. This programme is currently under formulation and will be launched by mid-2013. In the water sector, UNDP effectively piloted the reuse of the 1.1 million litres of waste water from sugar production to demonstrate energy and water efficient irrigation

solutions on 200 hectares of consolidated community land. UNDP contributed to a national technical guideline on flood management for small and medium size rivers based on a survey of 300 rivers. The government and UNDP extended the Water Governance programme to work on agricultural sewage treatment and alternative use, and the management of peak river flows.

To complement the national ban on the production of DDT, UNDP supported the promotion of environmentally-friendly substitutes to DDT-based pesticides and helped improve production systems to meet annual discharge targets. In 2011 UNDP provided integrated pest management training to 30,000 farmers, many of them women, increasing their skills and giving female participants increased status in the family and in the community.

In the area of disaster risk response, UNDP's promotion and analysis of participatory, community-based disaster risk reduction pilots contributed towards a policy shift in China in this direction. This was reflected in China's Five-Year National Plan for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (2011-2015), the first Disaster Risk Reduction Plan in the history of the sector, and the first national Guidance Note on Strengthening Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction in China. At the sub-national level, UNDP supported local pilot projects to demonstrate how risk reduction and climate objectives can be factored into existing local agriculture and water resource management initiatives. Lessons from the pilots are being analysed to provide feedback to policy-making agencies for future replication and scaling-up.

6

Country Programme Outcomes

South-South, Regional and Global Cooperation

Context

The year 2011 saw a shift in China towards greater international engagement on global development issues and South-South Cooperation. China published its first Foreign Aid White Paper, and approached UNDP for support and cooperation in a number of areas.



Trilateral cooperation with Cambodia represents one of the platforms through which UNDP has been working with the Chinese government to promote South-South Cooperation.

UNDP Support

UNDP and the Ministry of Commerce formally agreed to pilot trilateral cooperation with Cambodia. The pilot aimed to assist Cambodia in developing its cassava production by learning from China's experience in enhancing both the yield and quality of its own products. The Ministry of Commerce identified a Chinese training institution and covered all local costs, while UNDP brought an international expert and conducted a pre-training needs assessment in Cambodia. UNDP also initiated trilateral cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Technology and two other developing countries, aimed at sharing China's experience in agricultural extension services for farmers.

In order to advance South-South Cooperation in the area of climate change and energy efficiency, UNDP supported the Ministry of Science and Technology to convene 33 developing countries from Africa and South East Asia to exchange knowledge and experiences. The international meeting generated concrete proposals for cooperation in climate change adaptation, and demonstrated the value of UNDP's global network of Country Office's for South-South Cooperation initiatives.

Meanwhile, UNDP offered several platforms for global South-South dialogue and the sharing of China's development experiences with other developing countries, including:

The 2011 Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum in China, which was addressed by Vice Premier Hui Liangyu and the UNDP Administrator.

Two demand-driven training and experience-sharing workshops for Asian and African officials was co-organised with the International Poverty Reduction Centre of China, one on China's experience of financing micro and small enterprises, and another on lessons from China's Special Economic Zones. For both workshops, UNDP was able to draw on its network in Africa to identify the topics which were most in demand, and to bring the most relevant officials to take part.

A side event at the 2011 UN Climate Change negotiations in Durban, at which UNDP participated in the launch of the new National Centre for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation.

The establishment, with Renmin University, of an Emerging Countries Network for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, bringing together academics from seven middle income countries. The network produced reports on policy evolution and challenges in each member country, which will be launched in 2012.

A workshop in Beijing at which China and three other Asian countries shared experiences on establishing governance assessment systems.

A mission by the All China Environment Foundation to Vietnam to share China's successful experience with representing communities as plaintiffs at environmental tribunals.

In 2011, China was increasingly interested in learning how other aid providers and international development systems operate, and asked UNDP for policy research and an analysis of international experiences to inform policymakers. At the government's request, UNDP provided policy inputs to government decision makers, including:

A paper on the G20 Development Working Group presented to the Minister of Commerce with suggestions on China's role, and with emphasis on Least Developed Countries' perspectives.

Inputs provided to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the next round of commitments to be made between China and Africa at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Summit in 2012. The proposals drew on feedback received from UNDP's Africa Bureau and a number of African UNDP Country Offices.

A paper provided to the China Development Research Foundation, a key think-tank under the State Council, analysing the impact of China's WTO accession on other developing countries, and making policy recommendations that might enhance benefits for Least Developed Countries.

In terms of cross-border and regional development, UNDP continued to support the Greater Tumen Initiative, which in 2011 agreed at its Consultative Commission to take forward specific work in transportation, trade facilitation and tourism. And UNDP partnered with the Governments of China and ASEAN countries to organise the annual high-level China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction, focused on 'Poverty Reduction through Quality of Growth', which identified adequate social protection as a key element of social development policy in the region.

