



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme in China

UNDP-China Partnership for  
South-South and Global Issues

# 2013 Highlights



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Cover: Participants from the 3rd Africa-Asia Drought Adaptation Forum visit drought management projects in Xinjiang, China (August 2013).

*UNDP promotes sustainable human development to help build resilient nations and empower people to build better lives. As the UN's development network, UNDP has drawn on world-wide experience for over three decades to assist China both in developing solutions to its own ongoing development challenges, and in its South-South cooperation and engagement in global development. Domestically, our work focuses on Good Governance, Energy & Environment, Poverty Reduction and Disaster Management. In terms of global and South-South work, our focuses are trilateral cooperation in third countries, foreign aid policy, global and regional issues, private sector engagement, and sharing development experiences and lessons through South-South dialogue.*

**United Nations Development Programme in China**

UNDP-China Partnership for South-South and Global Issues

# **2013 Highlights**

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# Introduction

In 2010, UNDP and China signed a new agreement to strengthen their partnership – the first such Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between China and a multilateral partner. Under the MoU, UNDP and China have set up innovative, demand-driven programmes to bolster China's regional and global engagement, expand the range of policy options available to China in its global development work, and foster the exchange of good practices between China and other developing countries.

The year 2013 saw a significant expansion of the Strengthened Partnership between UNDP and China with pilot programmes being scaled up and new policy work undertaken in five identified focus areas:

- ① Trilateral Cooperation
- ② Foreign Aid Policy
- ③ Global and Regional Issues
- ④ Private Sector Engagement
- ⑤ Sharing Development Experiences and Lessons through South-South Dialogue

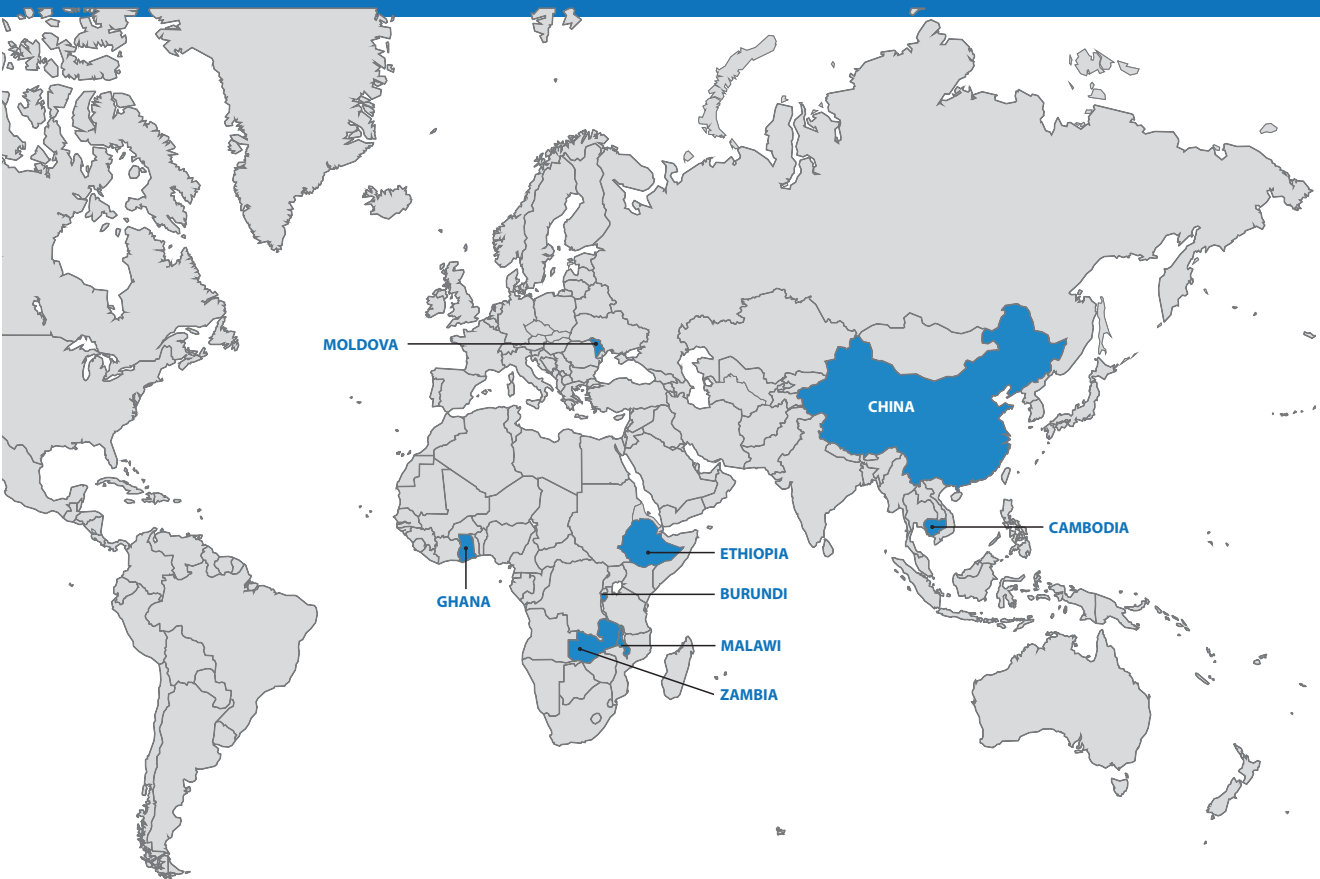
This work is particularly important to UNDP and our counterparts because it takes place in a context in which China's global presence and cooperation with other countries in the South continues to expand. China's aid programme has grown by around 20 percent annually in recent years, and FDI outflow in 2012 amounted to over USD 84 billion, with 80 percent directed toward developing countries. While Africa has been the biggest beneficiary, the impact of China's development assistance is truly global, and reaches a large number of countries in Eastern Europe, Latin America and within Asia itself.

UNDP China has also continued to play a role in facilitating the sharing of information and experiences in this area. In 2013, UNDP issued a number of briefs and policy papers, including a comprehensive brief published in June 2013 that outlines the components, scale and mechanisms of Chinese development assistance. In addition, UNDP convenes the 'China in the World Theme Group' on behalf of the UN system, organizing regular seminars for the Chinese and international community.

UNDP China wishes to warmly acknowledge the generous financial support received for this work in 2013 from the Governments of China, Australia, Denmark, Finland, Norway and the United Kingdom, as well as UNDP Headquarters.

For further information on the work summarized in this brochure, please contact Mr. Zheng Qingtian, [Qingtian.Zheng@undp.org](mailto:Qingtian.Zheng@undp.org).

# 1 Trilateral Cooperation



Locations of current or planned trilateral projects undertaken by the Chinese Government and UNDP China.

**T**rilateral cooperation is one aspect of broader South-South cooperation in which UNDP, China, and another developing country combine knowledge and experiences to support development and poverty reduction in the latter country with a practical, tangible project. Based on China's principle of mutual benefit, the cooperation may also have developmental benefits for China.

UNDP and China are now designing and/or implementing trilateral projects with seven different countries – Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Moldova and Zambia – and have also received interest in trilateral cooperation from a number of other countries.

The experience gained thus far shows the crucial importance of strong demand and buy-in from the third country government and participating institutions. These are not only core principles for both UNDP and the Chinese Government, but also the key to project success and sustainability. Work done in 2013 has also shown that trilateral cooperation as an innovative modality requires flexibility, with allowance to be made for a step-by-step process as partners learn about each others' approaches. Mutual learning is a key part of trilateral cooperation: different and complementary contributions are made by all partners, and different approaches to what 'development' means and how it can best be achieved are seen as strengths.



## 1.1 Sustainable Cassava Production in Cambodia

A key element in Cambodia's national poverty reduction strategy is reducing its dependency on unprocessed cassava exports and moving toward exporting processed or semi-processed products. China has developed techniques and technology domestically for cassava cultivation and processing that are relevant to Cambodia. UNDP is therefore working with the Government of Cambodia and China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) on a pilot trilateral to make Chinese and international expertise available for Cambodia to reach its goal.

After a successful first phase focusing on training in 2012, a second phase of the project was launched in May 2013 with a USD 400,000 financial contribution from China to UNDP. The project is moving Cambodian producers (especially smallholders), processors and exporters of cassava up the value chain, thereby increasing revenue and generating employment. It is also helping stakeholders to better understand export market requirements.

This trilateral project is tailored to local needs and priorities through the active involvement of the UNDP Office in Cambodia. UNDP China plays a neutral brokering role between China and Cambodia, using its relationship with MOFCOM and in-depth knowledge of China's aid history and current priorities to ensure that communication between partners is relevant and targeted. UNDP China also uses its networks within China to connect project partners with the most appropriate Chinese technical expertise.

## 1.2 China-UNDP-Africa Trilateral Cooperation

The success of the trilateral pilot in Cambodia led China and UNDP to launch in 2013 the trilateral umbrella programme with Africa, for which the Chinese Government contributed USD 1 million. The programme will identify and design trilateral cooperation projects in third countries in Africa. Formulation is under way for trilaterals in Burundi and Malawi with the active involvement of the UNDP Country Offices in those countries.

H.E. Mr. Teng Lao, Secretary of State (MAFF), shakes hands with Ms. Setsuko Yamazaki, Country Director for UNDP Cambodia, upon signing the agreement for Phase II of the Cambodia Pilot Project. Also in attendance: Mr. Christophe Bahuét, Country Director for UNDP China; H.E. Mr. Jin Yuan, Chinese Embassy to Cambodia; and Ms. Lu Zhouxian, MOFCOM (May 2013).





### 1.3 Transfer of Renewable Energy Technologies from China to Africa

In 2012, government officials from Ghana and Zambia participated in a workshop organized by UNDP and China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST). The workshop helped identify specific opportunities where trilateral cooperation would facilitate access to low cost renewable energy technology.

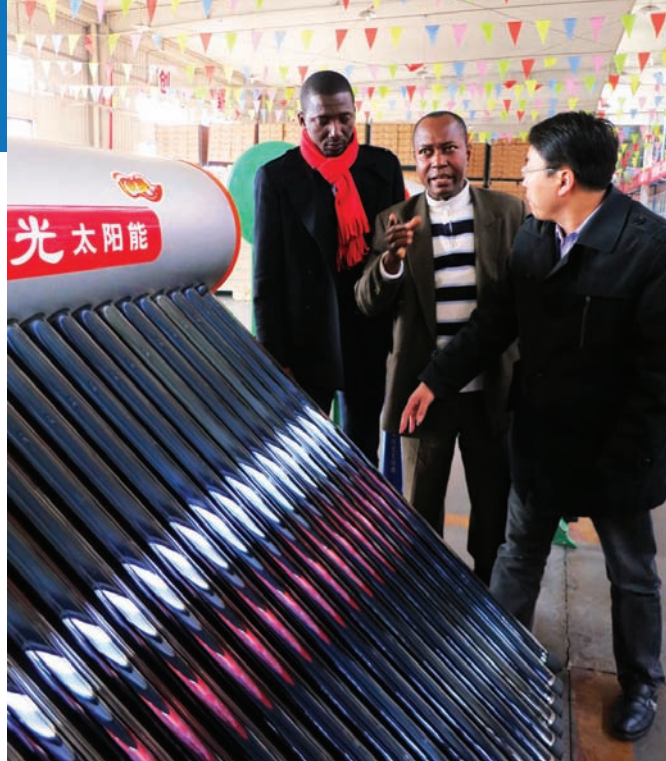
In 2013, UNDP offices in China, Ghana and Zambia and their national counterparts followed up by formulating two 4-year projects for the effective transfer of renewable energy know-how from China to Ghana and Zambia, respectively.

#### *Ghana Renewable Energy Trilateral*

While Ghana's nationwide electrification rate is an impressive 70%, geographic barriers, insufficient regulatory frameworks and financial constraints have translated into only 40% of rural populations enjoying access to electricity.

The trilateral project will increase energy access through off-grid community-based electrification, identified by the Government of Ghana as one of its strategic investment priorities for national development. It will support Ghana as it develops and implements a new Renewable Energy Master Plan, and expands its capacity as a whole to use and manufacture renewable energy technologies.

The project will involve the Energy Commission of Ghana, MOST and UNDP. Through its offices in Accra and Ghana, UNDP will ensure that transferred technology meets local needs. It will also facilitate research on different approaches and good practices in renewable energy technologies, and support the creation of Chinese-Ghanaian networks through exchange visits.



Ghana delegates Frederick Kenneth Appiah and Gabriel Nii Laryea inspect solar water heaters at Tsinghua Solar, in Beijing, as part of a mission to identify appropriate technologies to be transferred to Africa from China (March 2013).

#### *Zambia Renewable Energy Trilateral*

At present, only 3% of Zambia's rural population has access to electricity. Rural homes rely almost exclusively on burning firewood, charcoal and other biomass for cooking needs, to the detriment of community members' health and the environment. The Government of Zambia's goal is to electrify 50% of its rural areas by 2030.

To support this goal, the trilateral project will introduce solar and hydropower technology in rural Zambia under a partnership between UNDP, MOST, the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development of Zambia, research institutions, the private sector and local communities.

UNDP's trilateral approach will help China strengthen the impact of its South-South cooperation on renewable energies, while also bringing Zambia a step closer toward its goal of broader rural electrification by removing legal and market barriers to the transfer and use of renewable technologies.

## 1.4 Moldova Renewable Energy

In April 2013, the Government of Moldova submitted a request for trilateral cooperation with UNDP to the Chinese Government. The proposed project seeks to supply Moldova's social public facilities with hot water by installing solar panels and the systems needed to manage these technologies.

The solar panels would be installed in buildings previously fitted with biomass boilers, thereby offering a complete renewable-energy solution. Kindergartens have been chosen as the first sites of implementation due to the immediate impact of the proposed installations on the health and well-being of their beneficiaries.

The project, to be launched in 2014 subject to the availability of funds, would see China provide the necessary hardware while UNDP conducts community consultations, makes arrangements for maintenance and sustainability, and undertakes programme monitoring and evaluation.

## 1.5 Ethiopia Agricultural Transformation

Supported by UNDP, China's Technical Task Force (TTF) programme enables Chinese farmers to significantly increase their incomes and living standards by transforming from subsistence farming to market-oriented farming with the help of trained agricultural practitioners.

In 2012, the Government of Ethiopia engaged in discussions with UNDP and MOST on how to adapt the TTF programme to suit its own agricultural sector transformation. In 2013, Ethiopia (and other Asian and African countries) took part in a ten-day workshop co-organized by MOST and UNDP that was designed to provide participants with in-depth information on China's TTF practice, and help them draft country-specific ideas for future cooperation with China and UNDP.

UNDP is also working with MOST to analyze China's step-by-step approach to TTF so that other developing countries like Ethiopia can learn from China's experience.



Mr. Girma Gebrewold, from the Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency, leads a discussion on how to adapt TTF good practices for local agricultural development in Ethiopia (October 2013).

# 2 Foreign Aid Policy

China, as the world's second largest economy in absolute terms, is the single most important non-traditional development actor. The Chinese Government, aware of the challenges of expanding its already substantial international aid programme, is drawing on UNDP's international development experience to further develop its aid policies.

By supporting the Chinese Government in its interest to learn from others, UNDP is seeking to provide China the opportunity to avoid the mistakes of others while also benefiting from their good practices.

In 2013, UNDP China supported the Chinese Government with a number of policy-related activities, including conferences, joint research projects and policy consultations. In 2013, UNDP also saw some of its earlier policy work with Chinese partners come to fruition. An example is research undertaken in 2011 on the topic of country strategies in aid programmes that has led China to pilot a new approach to such strategies. All of UNDP China's policy activities are undertaken at the request of our Chinese partners, and are carefully designed to meet China's needs as it reviews its international development cooperation.

## 2.1 Exchanges

### *Roundtable on Role of CSOs in China's International Development Cooperation*

In September 2013, UNDP China hosted both a policy dialogue and roundtable discussion on the current and potential roles of civil society in global development in general, and in South-South cooperation in particular. UNDP gathered a number of Chinese civil society organizations to have a rich discussion on the challenges and opportunities they face in their involvement in South-South cooperation

### *Secondments to UNDP Headquarters*

The Chinese Government is keen to increase its representation in the staffing of international organizations, including UNDP. With the goal of promoting institutional learning and exchange, China and UNDP are collaborating on a pilot secondment of two senior-level Chinese officials from MOFCOM Department of Foreign Aid.

The officials were received as experts on mission for a 6-month term at UNDP Headquarters in New York starting in September 2013. Through this process, UNDP gains a better understanding of the Government of China's foreign aid practices, and Chinese officials experience the working practices of an international development organization.



Participants at the conference organized by UNDP and CAITEC for Middle Income Countries in Beijing (January 2013). A UNDP China Discussion Paper based on the final conference report is available online at: [www.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/south-south-cooperation/\\_/](http://www.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/south-south-cooperation/_/)

### *Experience Exchange on Development Cooperation for Middle Income Countries*

At MOFCOM's request, UNDP and the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC) co-hosted a two-day conference in January 2013 for Middle Income countries (MICs) to share their experiences in planning and implementing development cooperation. Issues addressed at the conference ranged from Chinese foreign aid to the limitations of the current international aid system.

## **2.2 Joint Research**

### *Case Studies of Chinese Aid in Africa*

UNDP is working together with the Chinese Government to design and undertake case studies of Chinese aid in Mozambique and Guinea Bissau. The research will bring together Chinese and international researchers to accurately and objectively communicate the story of China's growing foreign aid in Africa. The collaboration also illustrates China and UNDP's shared belief that a better understanding of both the strengths and challenges of Chinese overseas development assistance is important in order to maximize the positive impacts of China's engagement abroad.

### *Research on Development Needs of Pacific Countries*

Researchers from CAITEC, the think tank associated with the Ministry of Commerce, are working together with UNDP and local Pacific researchers to better understand development challenges in the Pacific. Field work has been undertaken in Samoa, Tonga, and Papua New Guinea to: establish a first-hand picture of the main development challenges in these three Pacific countries; identify key gaps in their development needs that are not being met; and explore areas for possible cooperation amongst development partners. The final policy report is due in early 2014.



## 2.3 Policy Consultation

### *The Role of CSOs in International Development*

At CAITEC's request, UNDP China commissioned a study to examine the roles — current and potential — for Southern civil society organizations (CSOs) in South-South cooperation. CAITEC and UNDP found that the research findings were useful and could be of interest to a wider spectrum of development actors, particularly in Middle Income countries.

The research was further developed and released in September 2013 as an electronic publication entitled "Working With Civil Society in Foreign Aid: Possibilities for South-South Cooperation?". The E-book reviews experiences and roles of CSOs in development cooperation, and suggests ways to engage civil society in development policy and cooperation. Included are case studies from Australia, Brazil, Sweden and Turkey, as well as a case study on working with international NGOs.

### *Approaches to International Development Evaluation*

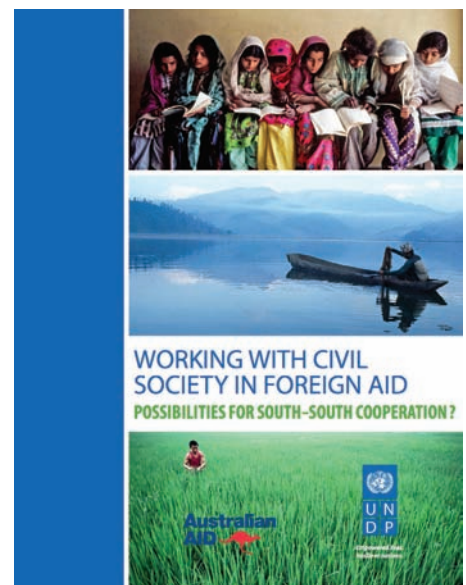
UNDP is supporting CAITEC by conducting research that compares non-DAC country practices for evaluating foreign aid projects. The research, started in 2013, examines the practices of Mexico, Brazil and India, as well as of two DAC-members (Australia and Japan) for comparative purposes.

From the preliminary interest shown by a host of non-DAC countries, the final report, to be issued in mid-2014, will be useful to the governments of other countries seeking, like China, to review their monitoring and evaluation practices.

### *Second Foreign Aid White Paper*

UNDP was asked by the Chinese Government to provide comments and inputs on the draft of China's second Foreign Aid White Paper. In July, UNDP staff met with MOFCOM officials to discuss the White Paper from an international perspective, and provide some suggestions on this important government policy document.

Original research commissioned by UNDP and conducted by lead author Brian Tomlinson, Director of AidWatch Canada, has been released as UNDP China's first e-Book: [http://issuu.com/undp/docs/working\\_with\\_civil\\_society\\_in\\_forei](http://issuu.com/undp/docs/working_with_civil_society_in_forei)



# 3 Global and Regional Issues

China has emerged as a key global actor and, as such, is expected to play an increasing role in global issues. As the most representative, broad-based and impartial international platform, the UN recognizes the need for inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral approaches to manage global challenges. In that context, UNDP is working with China on global issues and the setting of the global development agenda.

## 3.1 Global Governance Initiative

In December 2012, UNDP convened the first High-Level Policy Forum on Global Governance in China. The event brought together over 100 academics and policy practitioners from five continents to discuss the state of contemporary global governance.

The Forum led to a report entitled 'Reconfiguring Global Governance – Effectiveness, Inclusiveness and China's Global Role,' which was jointly launched by UNDP and the China Centre for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) in August 2013 in the presence of the UNDP Administrator Ms. Helen Clark and former Chinese Vice Premier Mr. Zeng Peiyan.

The report provides a comprehensive analysis of the discussions held at the Forum, and includes expanded insights from a selection of the experts who attended. Calling for significant reforms, the report makes recommendations for better representation of emerging nations in the global governance architecture. In addition, the report posits that China can serve as a bridge between developed and developing countries, and can help developing countries be better heard in the dialogue on global issues.

The report can be found at: [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/china/docs/Publications/UNDP-CH\\_Global\\_Governance\\_Report\\_2013\\_EN.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/china/docs/Publications/UNDP-CH_Global_Governance_Report_2013_EN.pdf)

## 3.2 Post-2015 Development Agenda

China was one of 88 countries to host national consultations as part of the global process towards the formulation of a new development framework to replace the Millennium Development Goals when they expire in 2015.

UNDP and the UN Association of China co-organized a regional consultation in Kunming in December 2012, followed by a second consultation in Beijing in March 2013, to gather insights from a Chinese perspective on what the global development roadmap should look like. The consultations brought together over 100 participants

from government, UN agencies and social organizations, including numerous representatives from poor and other marginalized groups to foster a participatory and inclusive process.

The key messages emerging from the consultations were captured in a report to the High-Level Panel convened by the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, and fed into the broader global process on the post-2015 agenda.

### 3.3 Climate Change

In recent years, UNDP has worked together with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and other partners to promote South-South cooperation in climate change. In 2013, UNDP China supported NDRC in organizing three side events at the 19th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Warsaw.

These included a Summit Forum on Combating Climate Change opened by Mr. Xie Zhenhua, Head of China's Delegation, with participation from UNDP, the World Bank and the African Development Bank. A second event in the form of a High-Level seminar addressed the issue of South-South cooperation for climate change. Finally, UNDP and NDRC contributed to panel discussions on low carbon development in China's cities, drawing from the findings and recommendations of the 2013 China Human Development Report on sustainable and liveable cities.

In addition, NDRC and UNDP are working on a formal agreement for South-South cooperation to jointly assist developing countries to combat and better adapt to the effects of climate change.



UNDP Administrator Ms. Helen Clark at a UNDP China side event at COP19 in Warsaw (November 2013).





GTI heads of delegation meet to discuss regional cooperation between China, Mongolia, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea. From left to right: Mr. Yin Zonghua, Director General, Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, P.R. China; Ms. Sezin Sinanoglu, UN Resident Coordinator for Mongolia; H.E. Mr. Surenjav Purev, Vice Minister, Ministry of Finance, Mongolia; H.E. Mr. Pavel Korolev, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economic Development, Russian Federation; H.E. Mr. Igor Arzhaev, Chargé d'affaires, Russian Embassy to Mongolia; H.E. Mr. Eun Sung-soo, Deputy Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Republic of Korea; and Mr. Choi Hoon, Director, GTI Secretariat (October 2013).

### 3.4 Regional issues

#### *Greater Tumen Initiative*

The Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI) is an intergovernmental cooperation mechanism among China, Mongolia, Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation, supported by UNDP.

At the 14th meeting of the GTI Consultative Commission held in October 2013 in Mongolia, delegates re-affirmed the importance of GTI in building a regional partnership for common prosperity, and laid down a strategy for transforming the initiative into an independent entity by 2016. The meeting also reviewed GTI progress in areas of strategic importance – transport, trade and investment, tourism, energy and environment – and approved several new projects to advance regional connectivity.

#### *Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zones*

Policies initiated in the late 1970s to encourage foreign direct investment into special economic zones have greatly contributed to China's economic development. China shares borders with 14 countries, but only a very small proportion of its total trade is conducted with immediate neighbours. To make use of this untapped potential, Chinese leaders are seeking better economic integration with partners in Asia through the implementation of cross-border economic cooperation zones (CBEZs).

With UNDP support, China and Vietnam embarked in 2007 on a programme to promote trade and investment between border provinces. The way in which the project has provided hands-on learning opportunities about CBEZs for participating government officials has led it to become a demonstration model for cross-border economic cooperation in other regions of China.

At the end of 2012, the Chinese Government approved piloting of CBEZs between neighbouring countries and three cities in Guangxi, Yunnan and Inner-Mongolia.

### *China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction*

The Forum, which is part of the broader China-ASEAN cooperation, is an annual event supported by the ASEAN Secretariat, the International Poverty Reduction Centre of China (IPRCC) and UNDP. The 7th China-ASEAN Forum was held in Guangxi province in August 2013 with the participation of all 10 ASEAN member states. Under the theme of 'Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Development in Urbanization', the Forum allowed for comparative analysis of urbanization experiences and lessons learned in China and ASEAN countries. UNDP's 'Strategy on Urbanization in Asia-Pacific' also informed discussions.

### *Regional Programme for Improved Energy Efficiency*

The average rate of growth in energy use in Asia over the past decade has been 3.7%, over double the 1.6% world average. Improved energy efficiency has become a major requirement for China and other countries in the region to achieve sustainable development.

In this context, UNDP supports a Regional Programme covering China, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam that aims to rapidly accelerate the adoption and implementation of energy standards and labels (ES&L), and bring about energy savings from the use of energy efficient appliances and equipment. The ES&L strategy is one of the most cost-effective ways of mitigating climate change, since its cost is far below that of supplying new energy.

In 2013, a Regional Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling Network (REESLN) was established to help eliminate ineffective practices, reduce financial barriers, and strengthen both policy formulation and enforcement of energy standards and labels. The REESLN network is seen as an important step forward towards reducing CO2 emissions in the region.

China-ASEAN delegates on a field trip to Fangchenggang to learn about local government programmes helping rural migrants integrate into urban life through public facilities such as clinics and libraries (August 2013).



# 4 Private Sector Engagement

**T**he Chinese private sector, with its impressive domestic growth and rapid expansion overseas, can significantly contribute to sustainable and equitable development, both at home and abroad.

Chinese foreign investment in developing countries has multiplied times 10 between 2005 and 2012, and is now strong in (though not limited to) sectors such as mining, energy extraction and related infrastructure. Chinese companies are contributing to local development, including job creation and vocational training. Nonetheless, there is a growing debate about the potential side-effects of business on the economies and societies of developing countries, and the operations of Chinese State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) are being increasingly scrutinized by some host governments and host communities, as well as the international community. Meanwhile, in China, there is significant concern about the rising number of challenges faced by SOEs and private businesses operating abroad.

In 2009, SASAC – the Chinese government body that manages SOEs – issued Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) guidelines that it has since continuously sought to clarify and effectively apply. As a result, there has been a noted increase in CSR training and skills development programs, as well as the adoption of process-based standards for environmental management and occupational safety in SOEs and private firms.

This context provides an opportunity for UNDP to partner with Chinese institutions which oversee or provide guidance to companies ‘going out’ to other developing countries, in order to feed in UNDP’s ideas and experience – drawn from its network of Country Offices – on how the work of Chinese companies might best benefit local people in those receiving countries.

## 4.1 CSR of Chinese Enterprises Overseas

In 2013, SASAC requested UNDP’s collaboration to advance the responsible business practices of China’s SOEs by developing a framework to systemize current ad hoc CSR approaches to South-South cooperation, thereby promoting the sustainable development of Chinese enterprises abroad.

The collaboration answers a call from Chinese business leaders for further policy and practical expertise on how to overcome the many challenges they face when operating in politically unstable countries that may lack basic physical and/or institutional infrastructure. By partnering with UNDP, the Government of China aims to give its private sector the learning and leadership tools it needs to conduct its activities abroad responsibly.

UNDP and SASAC, in partnership with CAITEC, have thus agreed to convene an international expert policy working group to provide policy options for an improved CSR framework, and to conduct extensive case studies to report on the state of CSR in Chinese SOEs operating abroad.

## 5 Sharing Development Experiences and Lessons Through South-South Dialogue

China has gained experience in development and poverty reduction that many other developing countries are eager to learn from. China can also benefit from exchanging experiences with those countries. As part of its South-South cooperation work, UNDP China is facilitating such exchanges, providing both substantive inputs and preparatory support to develop tailor-made, demand-driven approaches that maximize the benefit for all countries involved.

Having facilitated a large number of exchanges in recent years, UNDP China has been shifting its focus in 2013 to exploring more fully how specific events can lead to longer term exchanges with concrete follow-up initiatives in thematic areas.

January 14	Launch of Sharing and Learning on Community Based Disaster Management in Asia (CBDM Asia)	60 participants from China, UK, Bangladesh and Nepal
January 16-22	China-Africa Seminar: ETDZs and Sustainable Development	14 participants from 11 African countries
July 8-11	China-Africa Conference: Youth Employment and SMEs	70+ participants from 15 African countries
August 14-21	Africa Asia Drought Adaptation Forum (AADAF)	16 participants from 5 African countries
September 10-17	China-Lao PDR Exchange on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction	15 participants from Lao PDR
October 17	Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum	300+ participants from 24 countries
October 10-24	TTF Workshop for Sustainable Agricultural Development	18 participants from 11 African and Asia countries
October 19	Asia Pacific Regional Urban Policy Exchange	40 participants from 7 countries
October 22-23	CBDM Asia Disaster Management Policy Exchange	83 participants from China, Bangladesh and the UK
October 23-25	MOST Green Technology Transfer	21 participants from 10 African and Asia countries
December 9-14	CBDM Asia Workshop on Earthquake Relief	40 participants from China, Nepal and Bangladesh





Evacuation drill held at the China National Training Base for Search and Rescue, in Beijing, as part of the CBDM Asia workshop on community disaster management (December 2013).

## 5.1 Disaster Management through South-South Cooperation

China is affected by almost all types of natural disaster, and has developed a strong capacity in prevention and response. Over the years, UNDP has built a close cooperation with key Ministries under China's National Committee for Disaster Reduction (NCDR) to support its efforts to share China's expertise in the area of disaster management with other developing countries for mutual benefit.

### *Community Based Disaster Management in Asia*

The Chinese Government is partnering with UNDP to develop a platform for experience sharing and mutual learning with Bangladesh and Nepal, in order to increase resilience to natural disasters by fostering regional coordination and cooperation.

Community Based Disaster Management in Asia (CBDM Asia) was officially launched in January 2013 with 60 officials and academics from China, UK, Bangladesh and Nepal, as well as representatives from UNDP and DFID, reporting on the situation of community-based disaster risk management in their respective countries and in the Asia Pacific Region. Later in the year, 83 representatives from China, Bangladesh and the UK gathered and compared their experiences with disaster management policy implementation and coordination. Delegates concluded that the success of CBDM efforts depended on securing the participation of different segments of the population, such as private enterprise, volunteers, NGOs and women's groups.

In 2014, under the umbrella of CBDM Asia, UNDP will be conducting research to compile Chinese experiences of disaster risk management, as well as a comparative analysis of China, Bangladesh and Nepal.

### *Africa-Asia Drought Adaptation Forum*

In Africa and Asia, drought is one of the most significant natural disasters to stand in the way of sustainable development, because of its spatial reach, duration and long-term socio-economic and environmental effects.

In August 2013, UNDP China helped organize the 3rd Africa-Asia Drought Adaptation Forum (AADAF) in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China. The Forum also drew on the expertise of UNDP Drylands Development Centre (DDC).

The Forum brought together key resource persons from 5 drought-prone African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritania and Namibia), as well as China and India, to discuss experiences in drought preparedness and adaptation. It combined desk-based discussions with a field study tour in the Xinjiang region of Northwest China, whereby participants were given the opportunity to gain an in-depth understanding of how to apply models of drought management to different local contexts.

Participants from the 3rd Africa-Asia Drought Adaptation Forum visit drought management projects in Xinjiang, China (August 2013).



## 5.2 China-India Climate Change Research

As two of the most populous developing countries in the world, the implications of China and India's development patterns have global environmental and political implications. The two countries are comparable in terms of population size and GDP growth rate, similarly rising trends of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, and the growing importance of the services and manufacturing sectors to their economies.

Despite these similarities and hence the potential benefits of sharing development experiences, there has been limited joint research by China and India on climate change thus far. Given this context, UNDP is undertaking a new study that promotes dialogue on climate change between China and India. The study will identify low carbon policies and implementation strategies to help both countries achieve their larger developmental objectives, while also suggesting future mechanisms for China-India co-operation in the area of low carbon development.

This research is being undertaken in partnership with: NDRC's Climate Change Department;

several Chinese academic institutions, including the National Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation Center (NCSC), Central University of Finance and Economics, and Zhejiang University; the Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation; and the Energy and Resources Institute of India (TERI), one of India's premier research institutions in the area of energy and environment.

## 5.3 MOST Green Technology Transfer

After a successful first workshop in November 2012, UNDP and China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) hosted a follow-up event on green technologies in Nanjing, China for 21 participants from across Asia and Africa. During the two-day workshop, MOST trainers and experts demonstrated a host of green technology solutions suitable for the developing world. Equally importantly, the workshop served as a platform for brainstorming possible avenues of South-South cooperation in environmental priority areas (as identified by participants, which ranged from rain water harvesting, to waste management and climate change-related research).

Mr. Henry Bbosa giving a presentation on "Climate Change, Water Resource and Environment in Uganda" as part of a training workshop on green technologies hosted by MOST (October 2013).







China's Vice Premier Mr. Wang Yang and UNDP Associate Administrator Ms. Rebeca Grynspan, among others, made a call for sustainable and coordinated urban-rural development at the Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum (October 2013).

#### 5.4 Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum

To commemorate the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, UNDP and the Chinese Government organize a Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum every year in Beijing. In 2013, the theme was "Sustainable Urbanization and Poverty Reduction," a timely topic given the accelerated process of urbanization in many developing countries, including China where the urbanization rate recently surpassed the 50 percent threshold.

The Forum, held in October and opened by Vice Premier Mr. Wang Yang and UNDP Associate Administrator Ms. Rebeca Grynspan, gathered more than 300 participants from Governments (including Bangladesh, Botswana, Colombia, India, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines and Tanzania), academia, private enterprise and civil society to consider how best to bridge socioeconomic disparities and promote social inclusion in urban areas.

#### 5.5 Asia Pacific Regional Urban Policy Exchange

The UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Center (APRC) and UNDP China organized the Asia Pacific Regional Urban Policy Exchange in concurrence with this year's Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum.

The objective of the event was to facilitate knowledge sharing across different country contexts and to map concrete policy recommendations. As a result of the exchange, participants identified specific areas for peer learning in urban poverty, urban governance, and environmental sustainability.



Lao government officials visit new construction and agriculture sites in Nanning and Beihai, China as part of a week-long seminar on poverty reduction through rural development (September 2013).

## 5.6 China-Lao PDR Exchange on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction

In September 2013, 15 government officials from Lao People's Democratic Republic visited Guangxi to attend a seminar on poverty reduction co-organized by UNDP, IPRCC and the Guangxi Poverty Alleviation Project Management Center. The theme of "Rural Development and Poverty Reduction" led to an active discussion on China's poverty reduction policy, practices and lessons learned, and their relevance to the Lao context.

In 2014, UNDP will be collaborating with IPRCC and the Lao Government on a new rural poverty reduction project with policy formulation and capacity building elements.

## 5.7 China-Africa Conference: Youth Employment and SMEs

IPRCC and UNDP have come together every year since 2010 to organize China-Africa Poverty Reduction and Development conferences and workshops. In July 2013, more than 70 participants from China and Africa, including representatives from 15 different African governments, met in Hangzhou to discuss youth employment and SME development, and their strong causal relationship with poverty reduction. Bilateral meetings during the conference identified potential cooperation opportunities that UNDP has offered to support.

## 5.8 China-Africa Seminar: ETDZs and Sustainable Development

At the request of several African countries, UNDP China and IPRCC organized a week-long seminar on Economic and Technological Development Zones (ETDZs) and Sustainable Development in Beijing in January 2013. The seminar was attended by government officials from: 11 African countries; Chinese officials, academics and practitioners; representatives from the China-Africa Business Council; and Chinese enterprises active in Africa.

Participants identified financing infrastructure, effective operational management modality, and public-private partnership as examples of areas for comparative analysis and further exchange. Delegates also took part in a three-day field trip to visit ETDZs at different stages of development, namely industrial parks, an agricultural technical park and local poverty reduction projects.

# China In The World

The United Nations 'China in the World Theme Group' convened by UNDP on behalf of the UN in China organizes regular sessions with guest speakers to address issues related to China's global role. Members of the group include representatives from foreign embassies in Beijing, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the UN system in China.

Topics addressed in 2013:

## **Middle Income Countries' Experiences with Development Cooperation (January)**

Guest speakers from China, Indonesia, Mexico and Thailand reflected on the challenges and lessons learned from various approaches to development cooperation, including: creating institutional structures; policy-making, monitoring, and reporting; and operational issues such as working with the private sector and civil society.

## **Resource Trade and Investment in Developing Countries (March)**

Ms. Bernice Lee, Research Director of Energy, Environment and Resources at Chatham House, spoke on resource trade and investment in developing countries, including its implications for China and other emerging economies.

## **The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World (March)**

The 2013 edition of the UNDP Global Human Development Report (HDR) entitled "The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World" emphasized that the rise of the South is not only unprecedented in its speed and scale, but that it is also radically reshaping our world, with developing nations driving economic growth, lifting hundreds of millions of people from poverty, and propelling billions more into a new global middle class. Lead author Mr. Khalid Malik discussed the report's key findings and the role of China in this new international context.

## **Perspectives on Development Work – Examining China, Vietnam and Russia (June)**

Mr. Klaus Rohland, World Bank Country Director for China, Korea and Mongolia, shared his views on development cooperation in three key economies: China, Vietnam and Russia.

## **China's Soft Power in Africa (June)**

Mr. Kenneth King, Professor Emeritus at the University of Edinburgh, and Ms. Niu Changsong, Associate Professor at Zhejiang Normal University, discussed China's overseas scholarship programmes in African countries.

## **Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (December)**

Guest speaker Prof. Li Xiaoyun discussed the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, focusing on implementation at the country level, as well as China's preparations for the 2014 High Level meeting in Mexico.

# Index of Key Chinese Partners

**CAITEC (Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation)** is an institution of applied economic and trade policy research and consultancy for government departments and the business community, related closely with the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM, see below). <http://www.caitec.ird.cn/en/index.html>

**CCIEE (China Center for International Economic Exchanges)** was established in 2009 as a comprehensive association to promote international economic research, and conduct economic exchanges and cooperation domestically and internationally. It operates under the guidance and supervision of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC, see below). <http://english.cciee.org.cn>

**CICETE (China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges)** is a specialized international assistance executing agency under the Ministry of Commerce. In its mission to support China's economic and social development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, CICETE has assisted with over 800 projects since its inception in 1979. <http://www.cicete.org/en/>

**IPRCC (International Poverty Reduction Center in China)** was established in 2005 by the Chinese government, UNDP and other international organizations as a platform for knowledge sharing, information exchange and international collaboration in the areas of poverty reduction and development. <http://www.iprcc.org>

**MOFCOM (Ministry of Commerce)** formulates policy on foreign trade, export and import regulations, foreign direct investments, consumer protection, market competition, as well as negotiating bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. The Department of Foreign Aid (DFA) within MOFCOM is the agency responsible for China's overseas aid. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn>

**MOST (Ministry of Science and Technology)** is responsible for science and technology development plans and policies, including international cooperation and exchange on science and technology through bilateral and multilateral channels. <http://www.most.gov.cn/eng/>

**NCDR (China National Committee for Disaster Reduction)** functions as an inter-agency coordination body for 34 ministries and departments to study disaster reduction, coordinate major disaster activities, give guidance to local governments in their disaster reduction work, and promote international exchanges and cooperation.

**NDRC (National Development and Reform Commission)** is responsible for coordinating social development policies with national economic development policies, including in the areas of sustainable development and climate change. NDRC liaises with international organizations and governments through its Department of International Cooperation. <http://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfdic/>

**SASAC (State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission)** is responsible for the fundamental management of Chinese state-owned enterprises, including the drafting of laws and regulations pertaining to their operations overseas. <http://www.sasac.gov.cn>





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