

# **Share the Fruits of Development & Promote South-South Cooperation**

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# I. Development Concept Advocated by International Community

- The ICPD held in 1994 marks the start of a new era in the population and development field. The ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) jointly approved by 179 countries put forward the new concept of all-round human development and set up the sustainable development goals in which population, economy, society, resources and environment are well coordinated. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by 189 countries at the 2000 World Summit further emphasized the 8 development goals including eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

# Internationally Advocated Development Concept

- Approval of Millennium Declaration and MDGs in 2000 indicates the continuously deepened understanding of international community to development concept. The concept of development not only means the development of economy, but also the transition to emphasizing the balanced development of social equity, social development and human rights. It was promised at the 2005 World Summit to “achieve universal access to reproductive health, promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination of women”. This meeting reiterated the important interrelationship between RH/FP and eradication of poverty and its significant role in realizing MDGs.

## II. Continuously Deepened Understanding of Sustainable Development by the Chinese Government

- Using development concept of international community as reference and integrating China's national conditions, the Chinese government has put forward its theoretical system for population and economic sustainable development and promotion of overall human development by adhering to human-centered scientific development concept.
- The core for adhering to scientific development concept is human-centered development. In China's Eleventh Five-Year Plan, social development indicators include such indicators as population, environment, resources, education, per capita income, quality of life, public service, goals of people's living. The goals have been changed from only seeking GDP increase in the past to the present coordinated development of economic increase with the improvement of other human development indicators.
- It is a significant change, which will bring about deepened influence on future economic growth pattern and affirmation of socio-economic development goals.

- In March 2004, the Chinese government amended its constitution to formally include “the state respects and safeguards human rights” into this fundamental law, thus respect and safeguard of human rights becoming a constitutional principle. This has far-reaching significance.
- During recent years, China has issued Population and Family Planning Law and amended Marriage Law, addressing protection of the rights and interests of women and children.
- Regarding international exchanges and cooperation on human rights, China has taken active part in UN’s activities in the field of human rights. Up to now, China has already joined 21 international conventions on human rights, including the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All this has fully reflected the basic guiding principle of promoting overall human development.



# 中华人民共和国 人口与计划生育法

- Population and Family Planning Law of China stipulates 8 civil rights, such as the rights of bearing a child, informed choice, and legal redress.

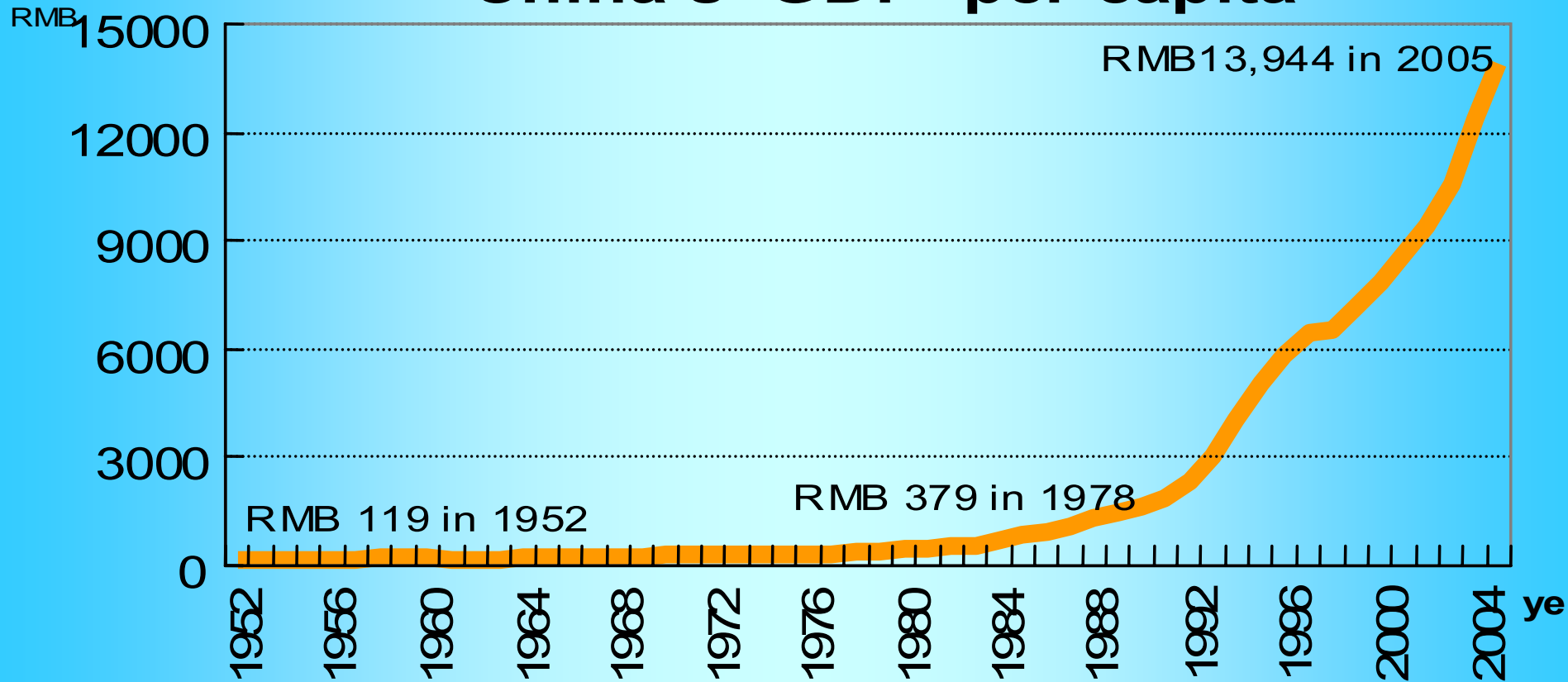
### **III. Two Miracles in China: Fast Economic Growth and Effective Control of Population**

In the past 30 years, China has created two miracles. The first is that its economy has been continuously increasing in a fast way and the second is that its too fast growth of population has been effectively controlled.

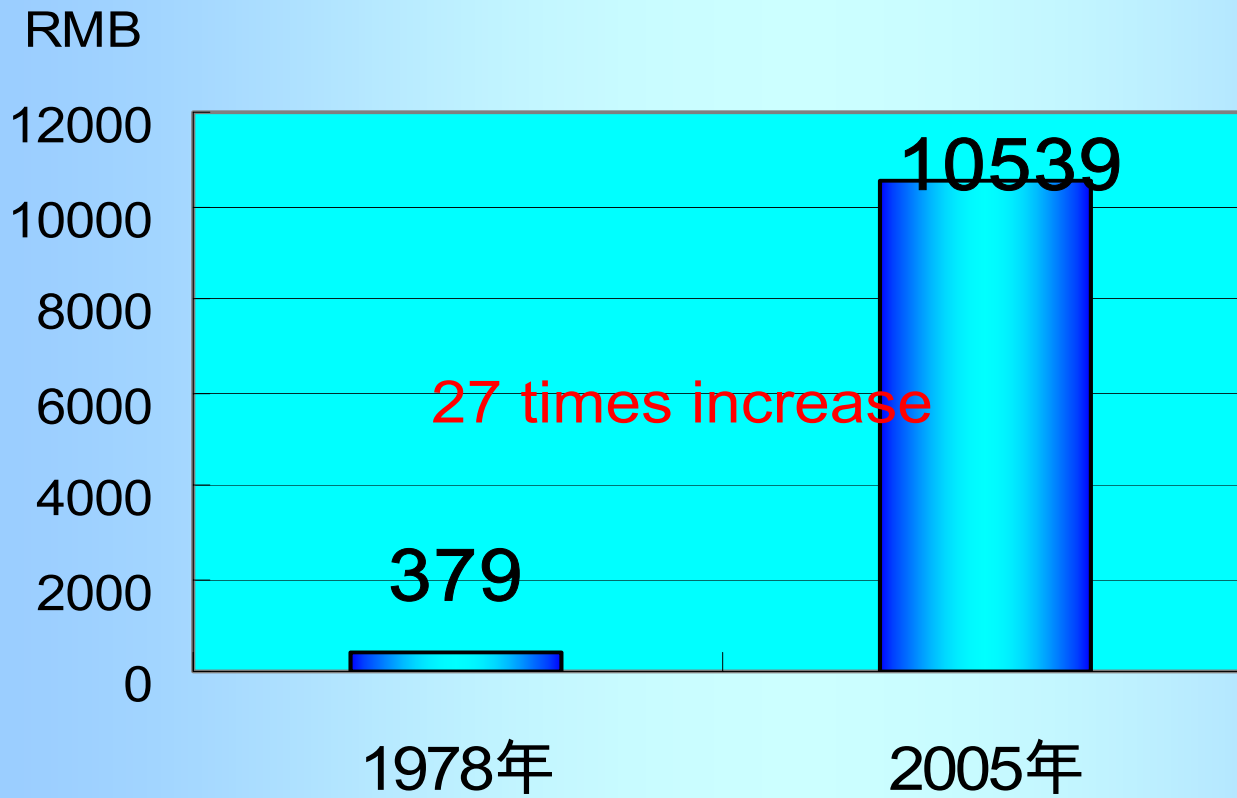
# Continuously Fast Economic Development

- Over the past decade or so since reform and open-up, China's GDP has been increasing at 9.6% annually. In 2005, China's GDP reached USD 2.2 trillion. Its financial revenue surpassed RMB 3 trillion. GDP per capita was over USD 1,700. Its total volume of import and export added up to USD 1.42 trillion. Foreign currency reserve arrived at USD 818.9 billion, leaping to first place in the world. Trade volume between China and USA came to USD 211.6 billion.

# China's GDP per capita



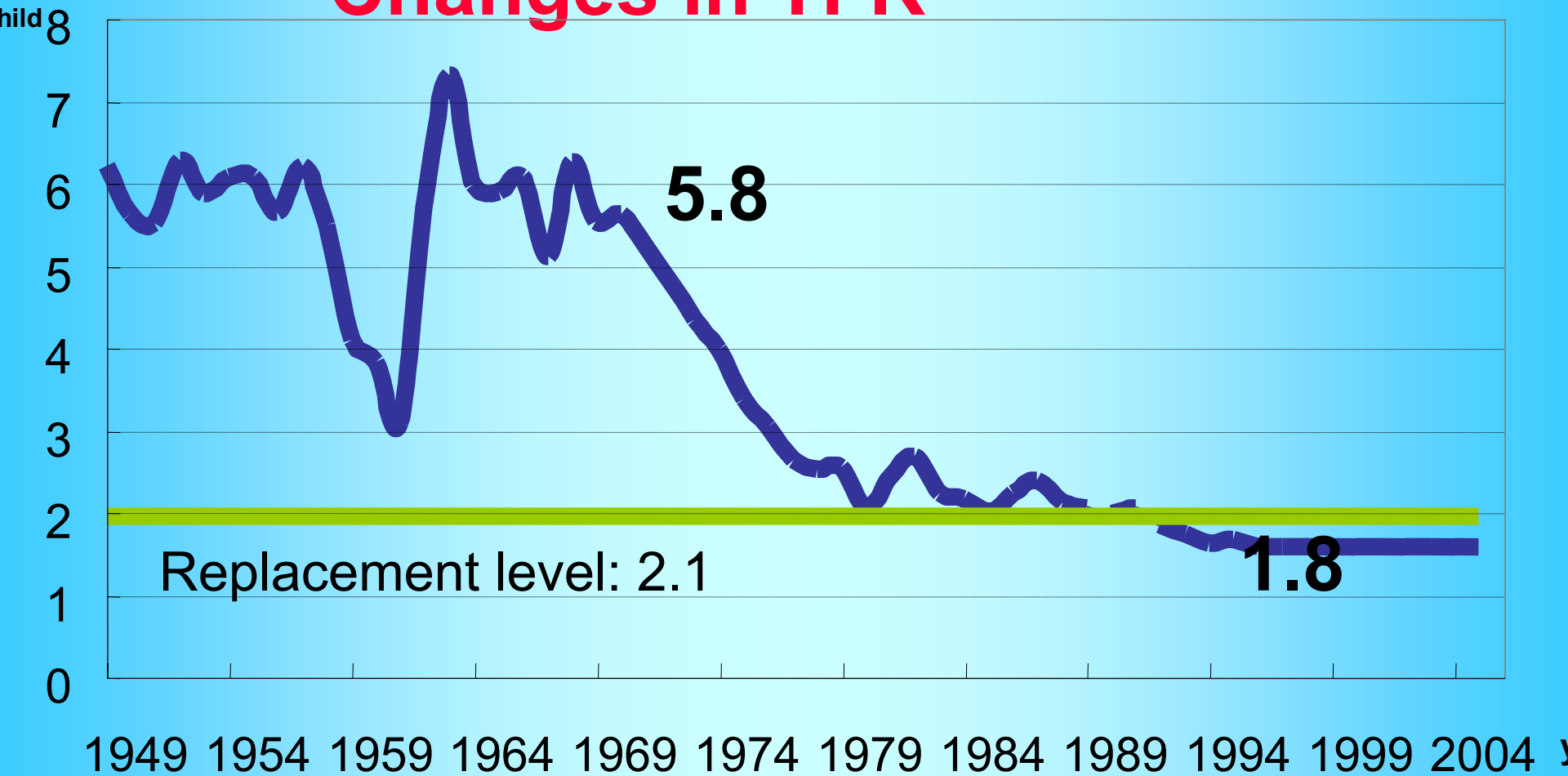
## Per Capita National Income, 1978-2005



# TFR Declined to Below Replacement level

- Since its practice of family planning in the 1970s, China's total fertility rate (TFR) has declined from 5.8 in the past to 1.8 at present. China has entered the rank of countries at low fertility level in the world about half a century earlier than other developing countries. If calculated on the basis of China's TFR at 5.8 in the 1970s, China had averted 400 million births by the end of 2005. This is a great contribution not only to the realization of sustainable development in China, but also to the stabilization of the world population.

# Changes in TFR



# Implementation of ICPD and MDGs

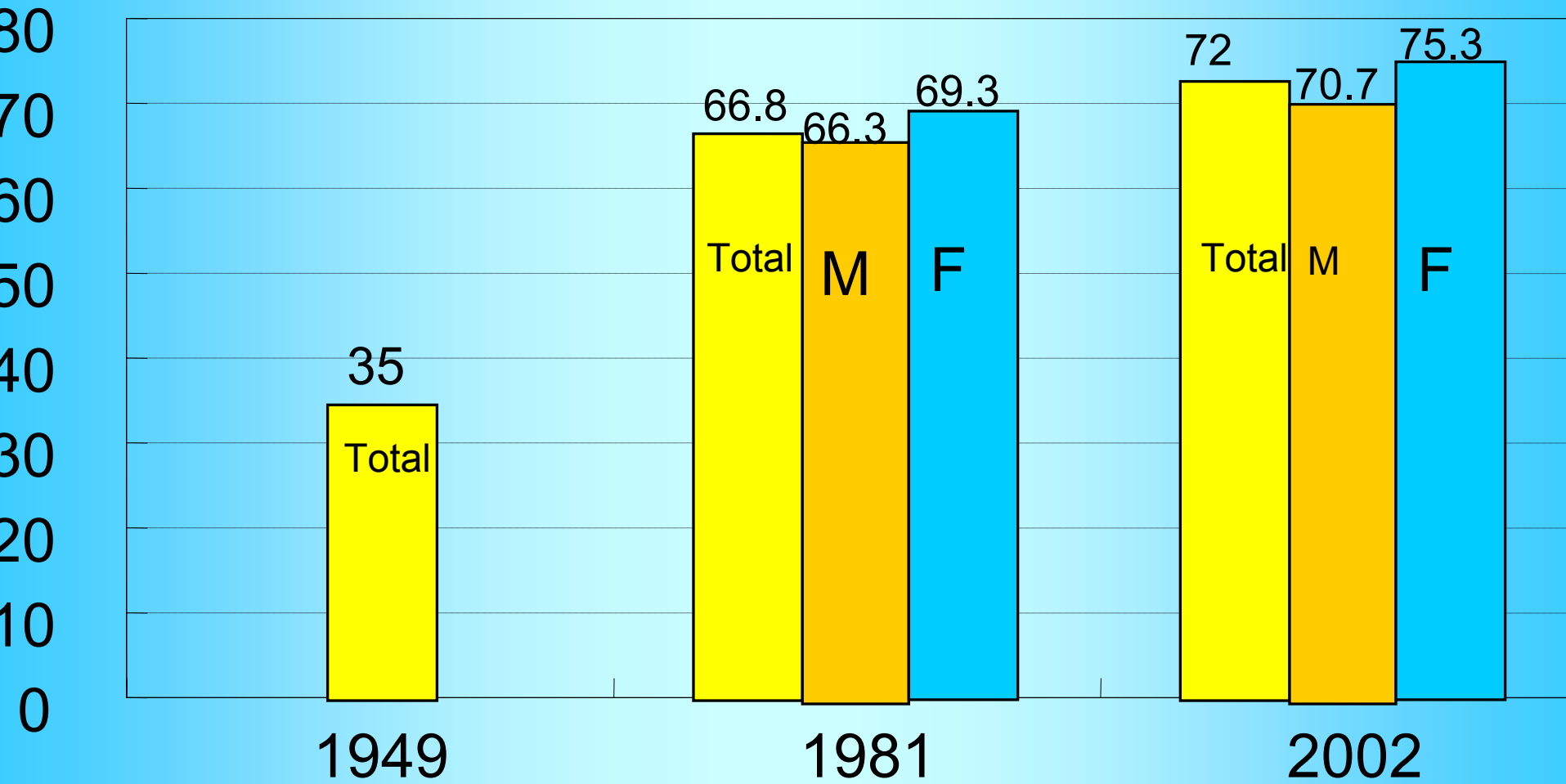
Programme of Action (PoA) adopted at ICPD held in 1994 in Cairo advocates the inclusion of overall human development and related population issues into the general strategies for sustainable socio-economic development by all governments in the world. The 8 goals of MDGs, including eradication of poverty, put forward by UN in 2000 fully reflect the consensus on the overall development of economy, society and people reached by the international community.

During last decade or so, the Chinese government has been earnestly carrying out its commitment to ICPD Programme of Action and UN MDGs. In accordance with its national conditions and the strategy of comprehensive consideration of population and development in decision-making, China has made remarkable achievements in many aspects, such as eradicating poverty, increasing life expectancy, improving maternal health care, reducing child mortality, containing the spread of HIV/AIDS, and promoting gender equality.

# Population in Poverty Remarkably Decreased

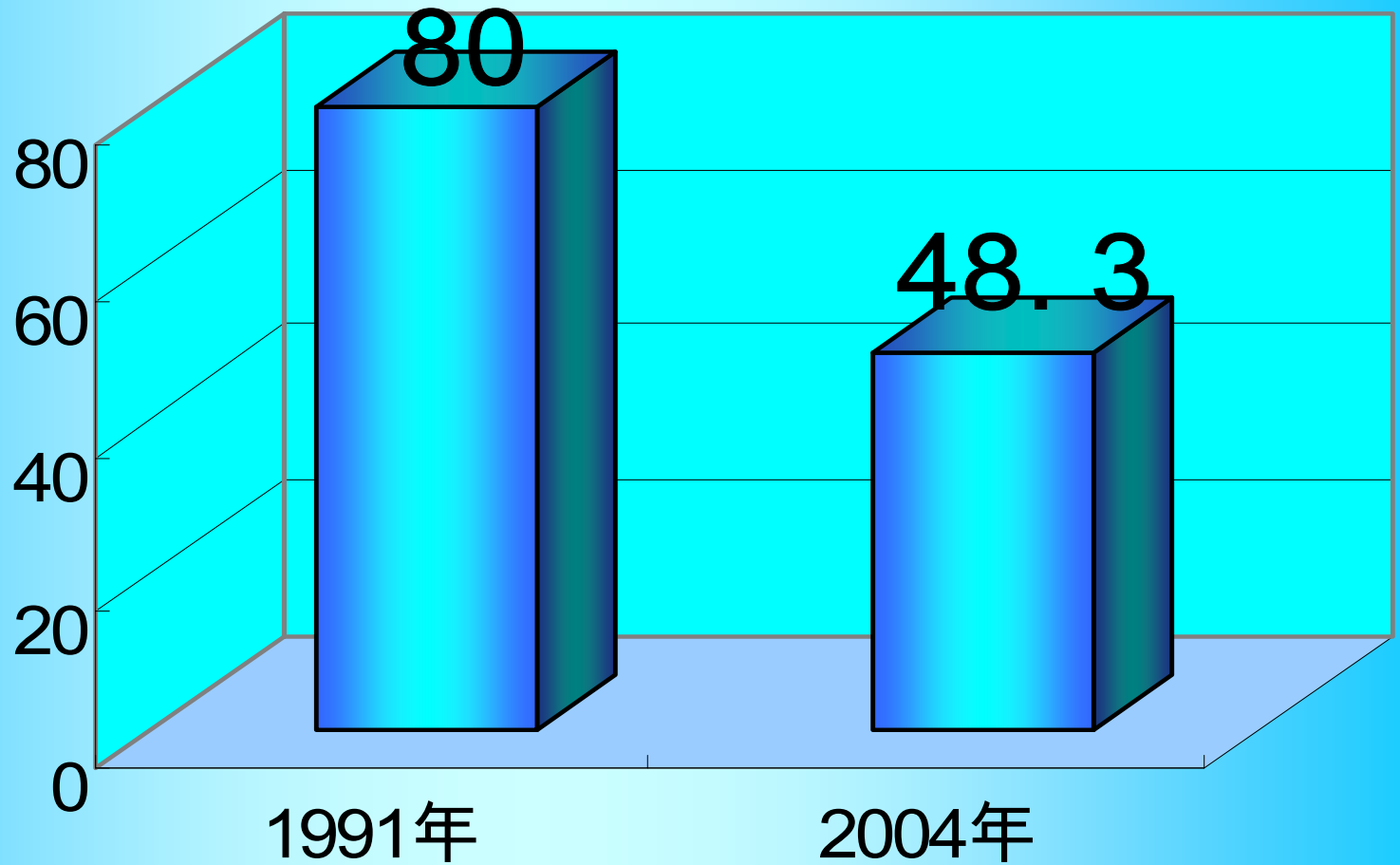
- During last 10 years, the Chinese government has been adhering to the road for poverty alleviation with the lead of government, participation of the society and self-reliance. Remarkable achievements have been made by integrating family planning programme with poverty alleviation. China has already fulfilled one of the Millennium Development Goals of reducing by half the population in extreme poverty in advance in 2003. Number of population in extreme poverty in the countryside has already been reduced from 80 million in 1993 to 23.65 million in 2005. Rate of poverty occurrence is 2.5%.

# Life Expectancy Remarkably Increased

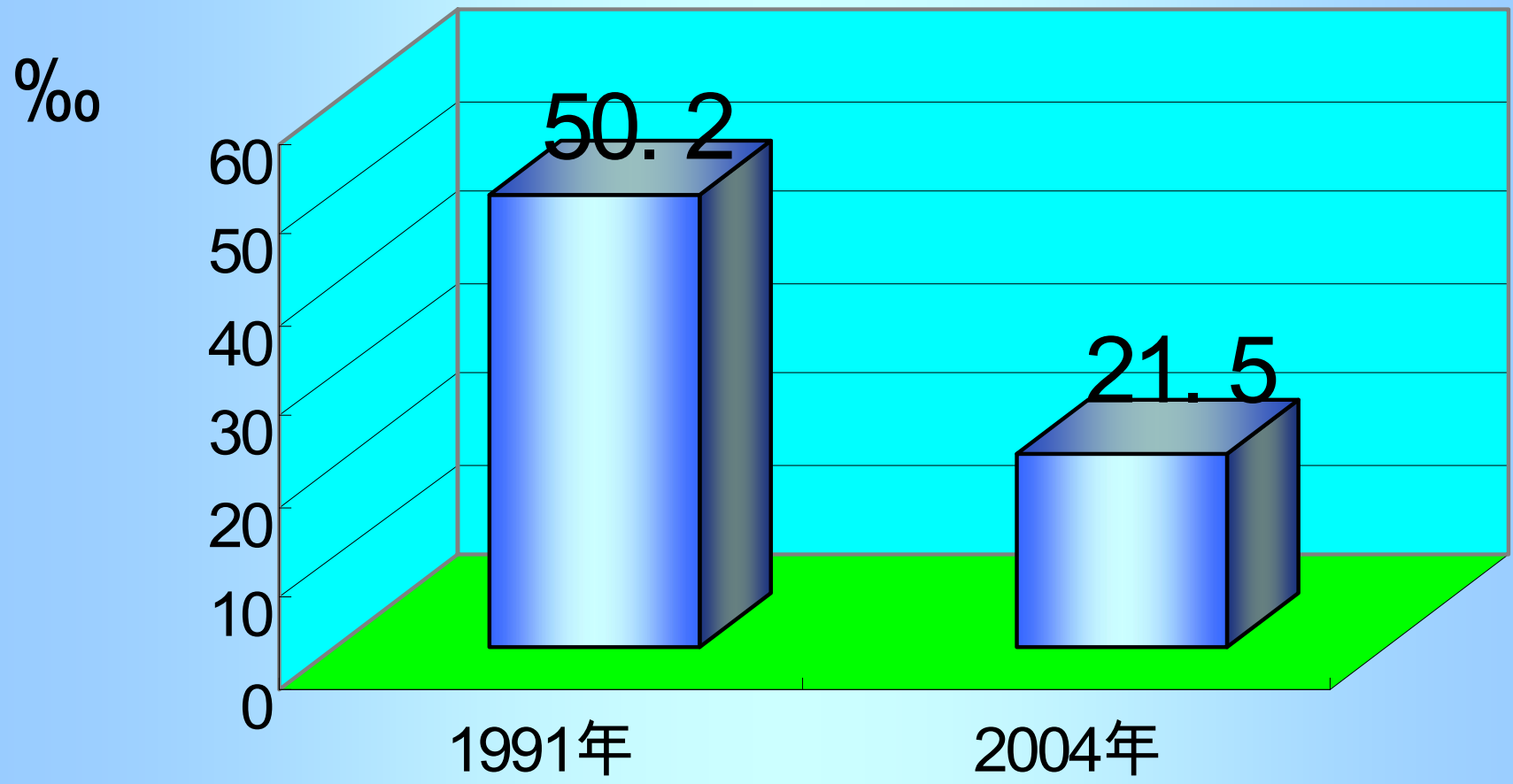


## China's Maternal Mortality Rate, 1991-2004

1/100,000



# China's Infant Mortality Rate, 1991-2004



# Promotion of Gender Equality

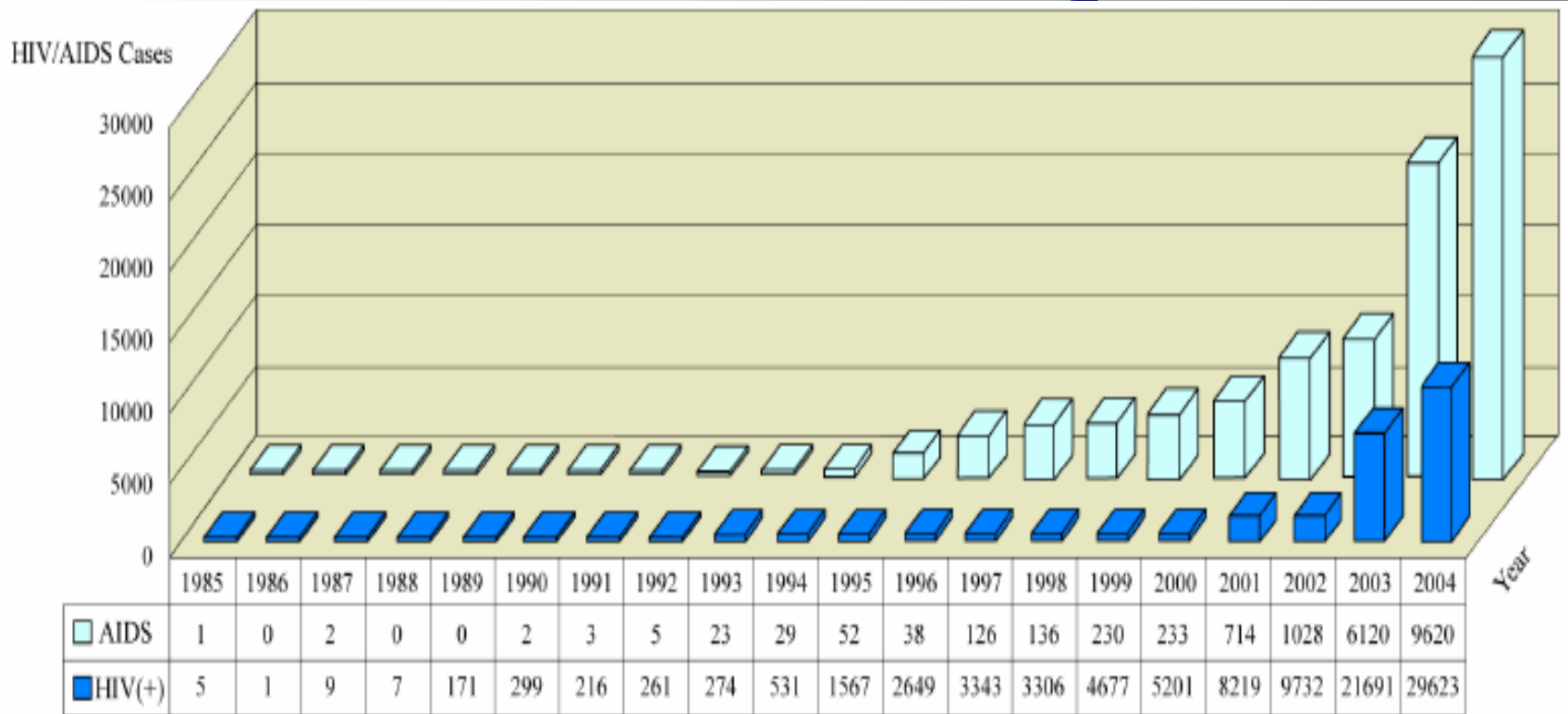
- The Chinese government takes gender equality as a basic national polity. Since the fourth World Women's Conference in 1995, Chinese women have made remarkable achievements in participation in state affairs, employment and education.
- In 2004, women took up 44.8% of the total employees in China.
- In 2004, enrolment rate of children of school age is 98.97% for boys and 98.93% for girls. Average years of schooling are 8 years, with 1 year gap between boys and girls.



# Countermeasures by Chinese Government against Spread of HIV/AIDS

- There are about 650,000 HIV carriers in China. Total infection rate is estimated at 0.05%. At present, the epidemic is spreading from high-risk groups to the general population. The Chinese government has attached great importance to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and included it into important agenda of government as a strategic issue concerning national economic development, social stability, state security and national resurgence.

# Number of Reported HIV Cases in China (1985-2004)



Data source: Chinese Centre for Disease Control, 2004.

# Action by the Chinese Government (I)

- The State Council has formulated and implemented the Long-term and Mid-term Plan for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control in China, 1998-2010 and Action Plan for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control in China, 2001-2015, set up the system of coordinating meetings attended by various departments, and issued a series of policies for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Now, working mechanism and social environment for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment have been established.

# Action by the Chinese Government (II)

- The Chinese government has established the legal status of HIV/AIDS prevention. The State Council formulated Regulation for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment, which took effect on 1 March 2006. The Action Plan for HIV/AIDS Prevention during the 11th Five-year Plan Period (2006-2010) was also made to clarify the general goals, working principles, strategy for prevention and treatment and ensuring measures for the next 5 years.
- National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) takes an active part in the action of Empowering Women against AIDS, and carries out activities for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, such as IEC, counseling, supervision, condom distribution and care & aid by making full use of the advantage of its service network.

## **Action by the Chinese Government (III)**

- The Chinese government has been continuously increasing input to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Special funds for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment from the central finance has been increased from RMB 100 million in 2001 to RMB 800 million in 2005. At present, 295 monitoring points at national level and 400 points at provincial level have been set up which basically cover the total population. 3,707 primary screening labs and 57 identification labs have been established to form a basic testing network for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.

## IV. Challenges before China's Population & Development

- A net increase of 8 million to 10 million births will be added to the total population every year in the future.
- There would be about 1 million birth defects among the new-born every year. It is very difficult to basically change the low level of quality of life of the population in a short period of time.
- Population aging begin to accelerate and the contradiction in population structure becomes obvious.
- The momentum of imbalanced sex ratio at birth is not yet under effective control.
- The pressure of employment, re-employment and social security are increasing.
- Contradiction between eco-environment, natural resources and socioeconomic development is prominent. There is regional disparity in elimination of poverty.
- Task for promoting gender equality is still arduous.



## **V. China's Strategy for Comprehensively Solving Population Issues**

- Take the concept of scientific development as guide, and emphasize comprehensive solution of population issues with overall, coordinated and sustainable development.
- Emphasize the overall human development as the core, including harmonious development between human and nature, between human and society, and between individuals.
- Take overall development of well-off society as the goal, and comprehensively solve such issues as population quantity, quality of life, population structure, migration and population security.
- Shift from administrative control as major means in the past to a new situation in comprehensively solving population issues through such methods as IEC, administration by law, technical service, health promotion, and social security.

# China's Future Development Strategy and Countermeasures against Challenges

- Prevent birth defects and promote overall improvement of quality of life of the people.
- Speed up implementation of the system of social support for rural families practicing family planning, and actively explore rural social security system adaptable to economic development level and beneficial to family planning.
- Carry out comprehensive management against imbalance of sex ratio at birth, perfect policy and law system, and actively conduct Action of Caring for Girls in an effort to safeguard girls' rights and interests of survival and development.
- Actively promote relatively reasonable population distribution and employment structure, and energetically realize joint development and progress in the urban and rural areas.
- Create a human habitat environment with nice eco-environment, and establish a harmonious society.

# Population Development Goal: 2010-2020

Indicator	Goal for 2010	Goal for 2020
Total Population	1.36 billion	1.45 billion
Rate of Birth Defect	Gradually decline	Obviously declining
Infant Mortality Rate	Below 20‰	Below 13‰
Maternal Mortality Rate	Below 42/100,000	Below 24/100,000
Average Year of Education	Over 9 years	Over 10.5 years
Sex Ratio at Birth	Effective control of rising momentum	Become normal
Urbanization Level	Around 46%	Around 53%
Rate of Poverty Occurrence	Some decline	Basically eradicate extreme poverty

# VI. Strengthen South-South Cooperation in Population and Development

- Background: Economic globalization has put forward new task to South-South cooperation and also brought about new opportunity to the cooperation.
- Goal: Seek peace and development
- Principle: Establish new strategic partnership on the basis of political equality and mutual trust, economic cooperation for common benefits, cultural exchange for mutual reference.
- Fields of cooperation: Strengthen capacity building of human resources and technical training of personnel, and promote development of markets and needs satisfaction for reproductive health products.

# Share Successful Experience in Population and Development Field

- It is the solid foundation and starting point of China's foreign policy to strengthen South-South cooperation and establish new strategic partnership.
- China is one of developing countries, an active advocate, supporter and participant of South-South cooperation, and also beneficiary of South-South cooperation.
- The experiences and lessons learned in China's economic development and family planning programme since reform and open-up are the common treasures of developing countries, which China would like to share with other developing countries.

# Strengthen Share of Experiences in Population and Development

- Respect diversity of development patterns and promote exchange of development experiences.
- Decide for oneself the population and family planning programme and service pattern for reproductive health promotion that accord with the practical situation of a country.
- Enhance capacity building of members of Partners in Population and Development in the field of population and development through strengthened high-level exchange visits, share of experiences, exchange of products, and technical training.
- Actively carry out political dialogues and project cooperation. Promote practical attitude and effectiveness of South-South cooperation in the field of population and development.

- **Energetically promote balanced and harmonious joint development of the world and make the 21st century a century in which everyone enjoys the fruits of development.**

**Thanks!**