

Sustainable Development and Millennium Development Goals

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Global Background

- **Economic Globalization**
- **Political Pluralism**
- **Rapid Development of Science and Technology**

Global Transformation of Society and Economy

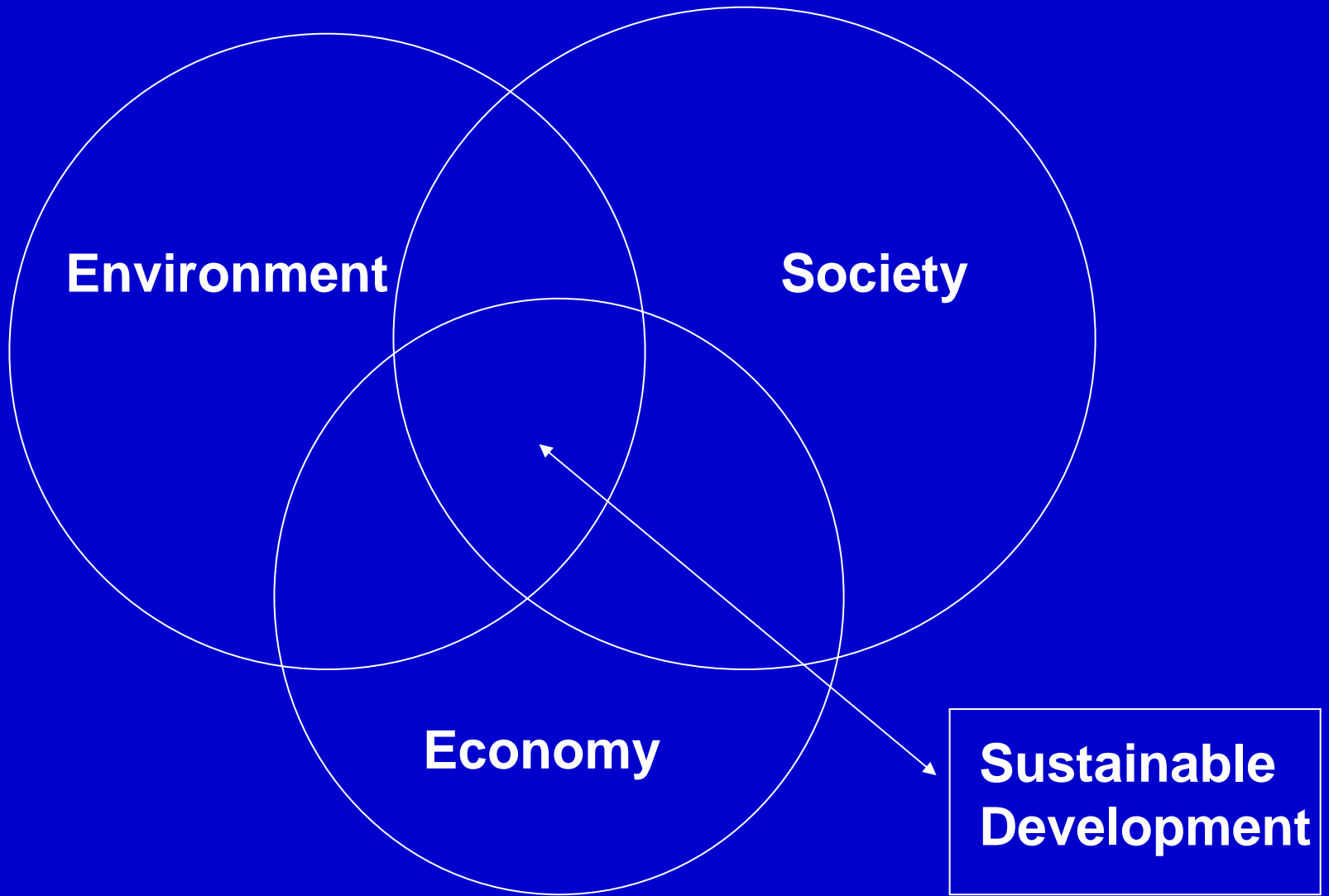
- **Agricultural civilization – Agricultural economy**
- **Industrial civilization – Industrial economy**
- **Modern civilization – Knowledge-based economy**

Evolution of the Definition of Development

**Economic growth -- Coordinated
socioeconomic development --
Sustainable development**

Global Practices

- **1994 ICPD reiterated the theory of population and sustainable development.**
- **The Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals established in 2000 indicate that the global understanding of development has shifted to the balance of social equity, societal development and human rights, in particular, to human development as a priority area.**



Sustainable Development

- **To satisfy the needs of the contemporary generation without weakening the capability of future generations for development. In short, coordinated and sustained development of economy, society and the environment.**
- **A new notion and strategy about development, rebalancing the relations between Humankind and Nature.**
- **Implementing the sustainable development strategy requires holistic utilization of the human, natural, social, intellectual, financial and manufactured capital, continuously increasing the reserves of these capitals and improving their efficiency.**

Six Capitals in Sustainable Development

- Human capital
- Natural capital
- Social capital
- Intellectual capital
- Financial capital
- Manufactured capital

Good Development

- To create value and opportunity for all through the most efficient use of resources to meet individual and societal needs over time.
- To meet the basic needs of all, enhancing quality of life, encouraging diversity, harmony and opportunity without compromising future generation.

----Jonathon Porritt

Respect Culture Diversity and Promote Sustainable Development

- Diversified civilization is a basic characteristic of the contemporary society.**
- It is also an important driving force for social progress.**
- Peaceful coexistence of different civilizations is important for global security, stability and development.**
- Different civilizations should share experiences and treat each other with respect and tolerance. Only so can we build a harmonious and sustainable world.**

Global Challenges

- **Poverty**
- **Scarcity of health resources**
- **Financial crisis**
- **Terrorism**
- **Inter- and intra-country poor-rich gap**
- **Global prevalence of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS**
- **Politicized population issues and daunting environment for implementing global population programs**

- **Global population will grow to 9 billion, of which 2.6 billion will be in the least developed countries;**
- **In 2003, the HDI in 18 countries with a total population of 4.6 billion was even lower than that in 1990;**
- **Globally, 10.7 million children under five die each year;**
- **One billion live on less than one dollar a day;**
- **1.5 billion women have no access to basic family planning information and services;**
- **99% of the world's maternal deaths occur in developing countries;**
- **95% unsafe abortions occur in developing countries;**
- **Over 70% of the world's HIV/AIDS carriers live in developing countries.**

Human Development Index among different countries

Country	Rank	HDI
Norway	1	0.963
Iceland	2	0.956
Australia	3	0.955
China	85	0.755
India	127	0.602
Kenya	154	0.474
Mali	174	0.333
Niger	177	0.281

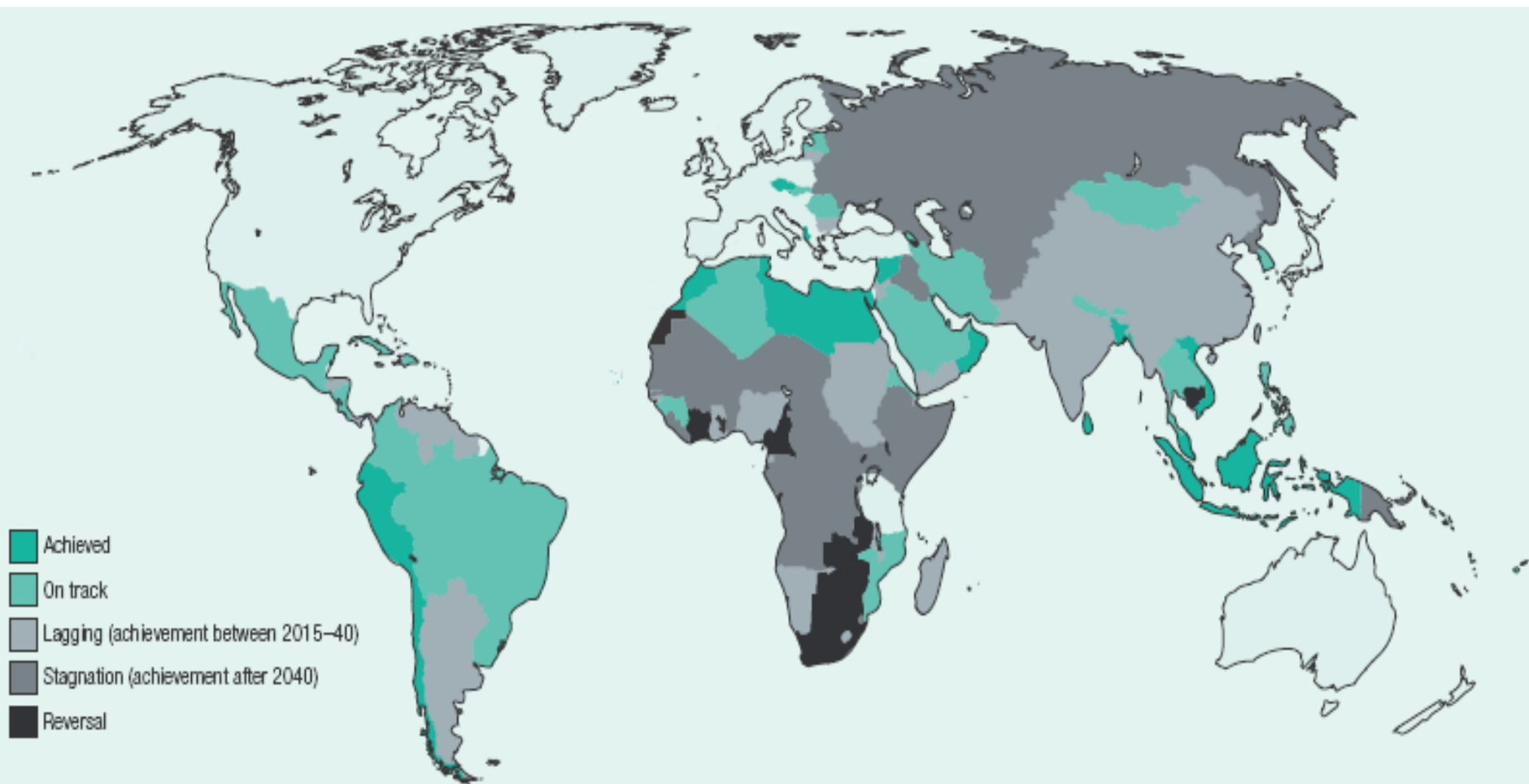
Source: Human Development Report, 2005 (UNDP)

A Comparison of World Population Development Status

	IMR	TFR	LE	Urban
	(‰)		(Year)	(%)
World	54	2.7	67	47
More developed	6	1.6	76	76
Less developed	59	3.0	65	41
Asia	51	2.5	68	38
Africa	88	5.1	52	36
China	27	1.6	72	37

Source: 2005 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau, USA

The Geography of Child Mortality--Progress towards 2015 MDG Target



Note: This map is stylized and is not to scale. It does not reflect a position on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.

- **How to further implement the ICPD Program of Action and achieve the Millennium Development Goals?**
- **How to grasp opportunities, meet challenges and realize common development?**

A Creative Roadmap for Development in China

- **Value: equality, justice, economization**
- **Strategy: scientific development**
- **Objective: harmonious society**
- **Action Plan: the 11th Five-Year Plan**

Since 1980s

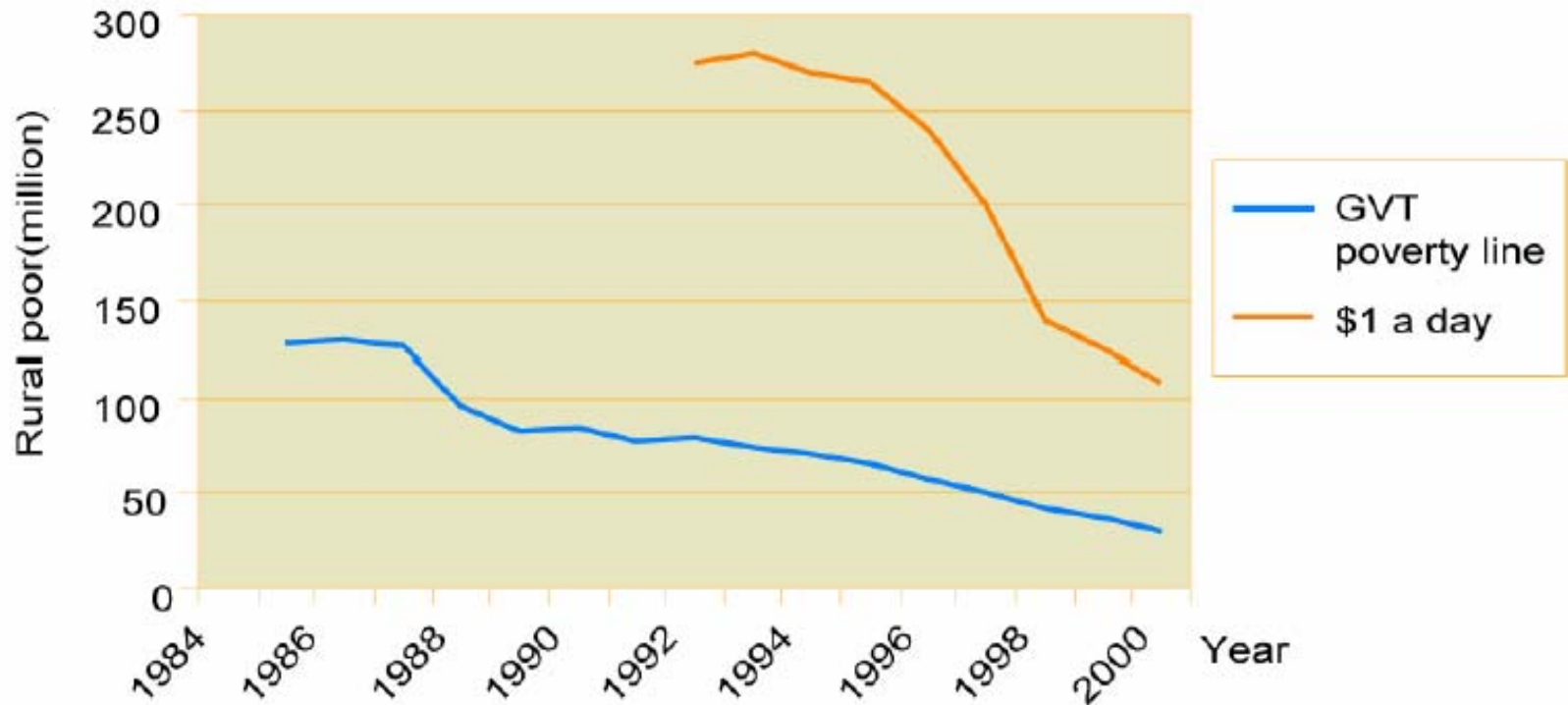
- **Average annual GDP growth is 9% (from 1979 to 2002) , ranking the 5th with \$2.2 trillion in total or \$1700 per capita**
- **China's HDI is 0.755 , ranking the 85th among 177 counties (2003).**
- **200 million people in China have shaken off poverty.**
- **People's health has been immensely improved:**
 - **Average life expectancy has extended to 71 years;**
 - **MMR(Maternal Mortality Rate) and IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) has dropped dramatically .**
- **Achievement has been made in basic education.**

Indicators of Human and Social Development in China

Items/ Year	1990	2003
Human Development Index	0.627	0.755
Life Expectation at Birth	68.6	71.4
MMR (100,000)	88.9	51.3
IMR (‰)	50.2	25.5
Adult Literacy Rate (%)	77.7	89.1
Literacy Rate of 15-24 Year Old (%)	94.7	98.6

Source: Common Country Assessment 2004, Country Team in China

Number of Rural Poor



Source: State Council, Leading Group Office of Poverty Reduction (LGOPR), Government of China, 2001

Transformation of Society and Economy in China

- **Legislation**
- **Diversification**
- **Individualization**

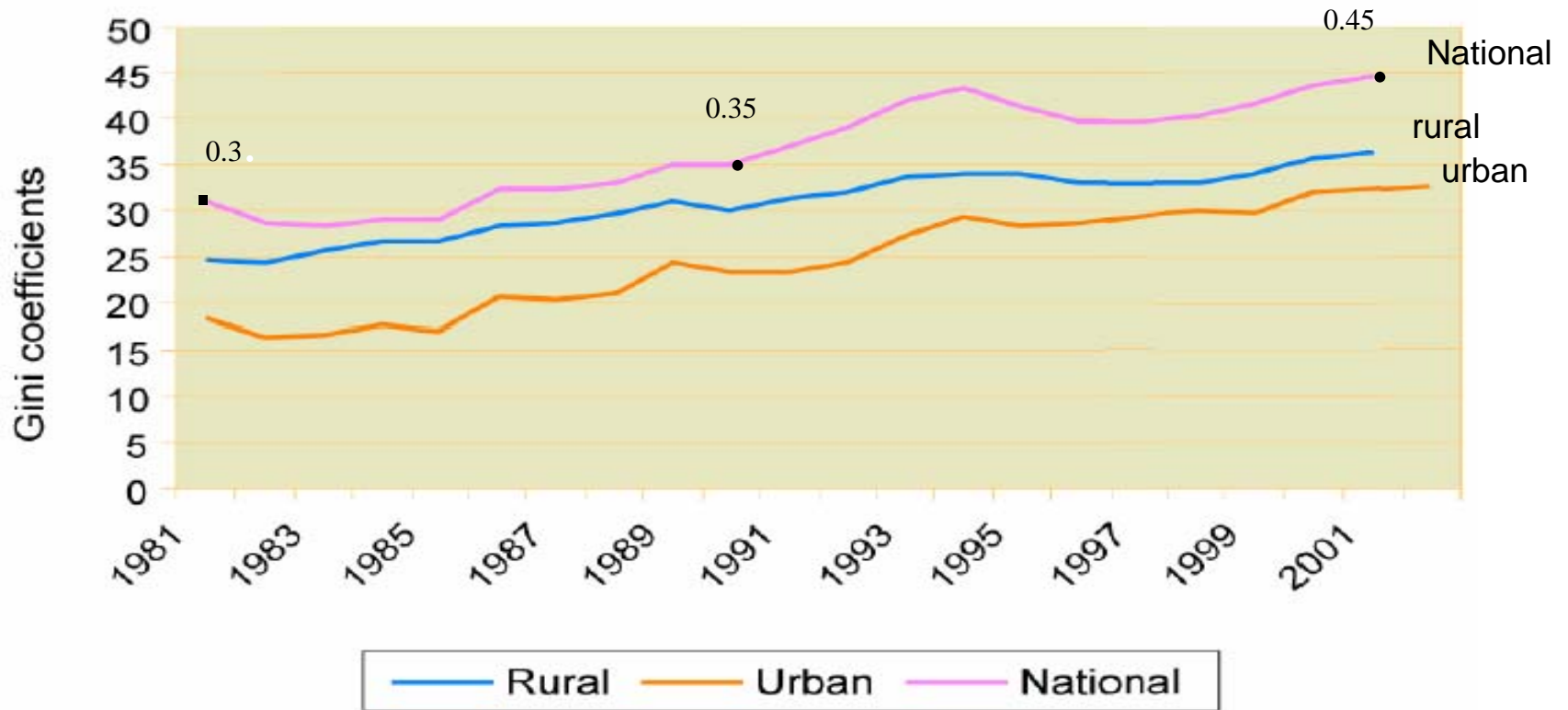
Contradictions

- **Contradictions between rapid economic growth and**
 - excessive consumption of resource
 - increasing social inequity
- **Contradictions between increasing needs of citizens and**
 - undeveloped public service system
 - lack of public services and public goods
- **Contradictions between the expectation from outside of China and that from inside of China**

Challenges in China

- **Inequality**
- **Poverty alleviation**
- **Social protection**
- **Human resource development**
- **Public health system**
- **HIV/AIDS**
- **Environment and resources**

Gini Coefficients for Income Inequality in China



Source: World Bank, 2003

Human Development Index in China (2003)

Province/ Municipality	2004 Ranking	HDI	Life Expectancy Index	Education Index	GDP Index
Shanghai	1	0.909	0.901	0.908	0.919
Beijing	2	0.882	0.864	0.926	0.856
Zhejiang	4	0.817	0.835	0.836	0.778
Jiangsu	7	0.805	0.843	0.823	0.748
Guizhou	30	0.639	0.694	0.731	0.491
Tibet	31	0.586	0.680	0.478	0.599

Source: Human Development Report 2004, UNDP China

Labor Force and Employment

(In Millions)	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Labor force	429.0	653.2	688.4	739.9	744.3	753.6	760.8
Employment	423.6	647.5	680.7	720.9	730.3	737.4	744.3
Employment growth			0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9
Unemployment	5.4	5.7	7.9	19.1	14.1	16.2	16.4
Urban employment	105.3	170.4	190.4	231.5	239.4	247.8	256.4
Registered unemployment	5.4	3.8	5.2	6.0	6.8	7.7	8.0
Registered unemployment rate (%)	4.9	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.3
Rural employment	318.4	477.1	490.3	489.3	490.9	489.6	

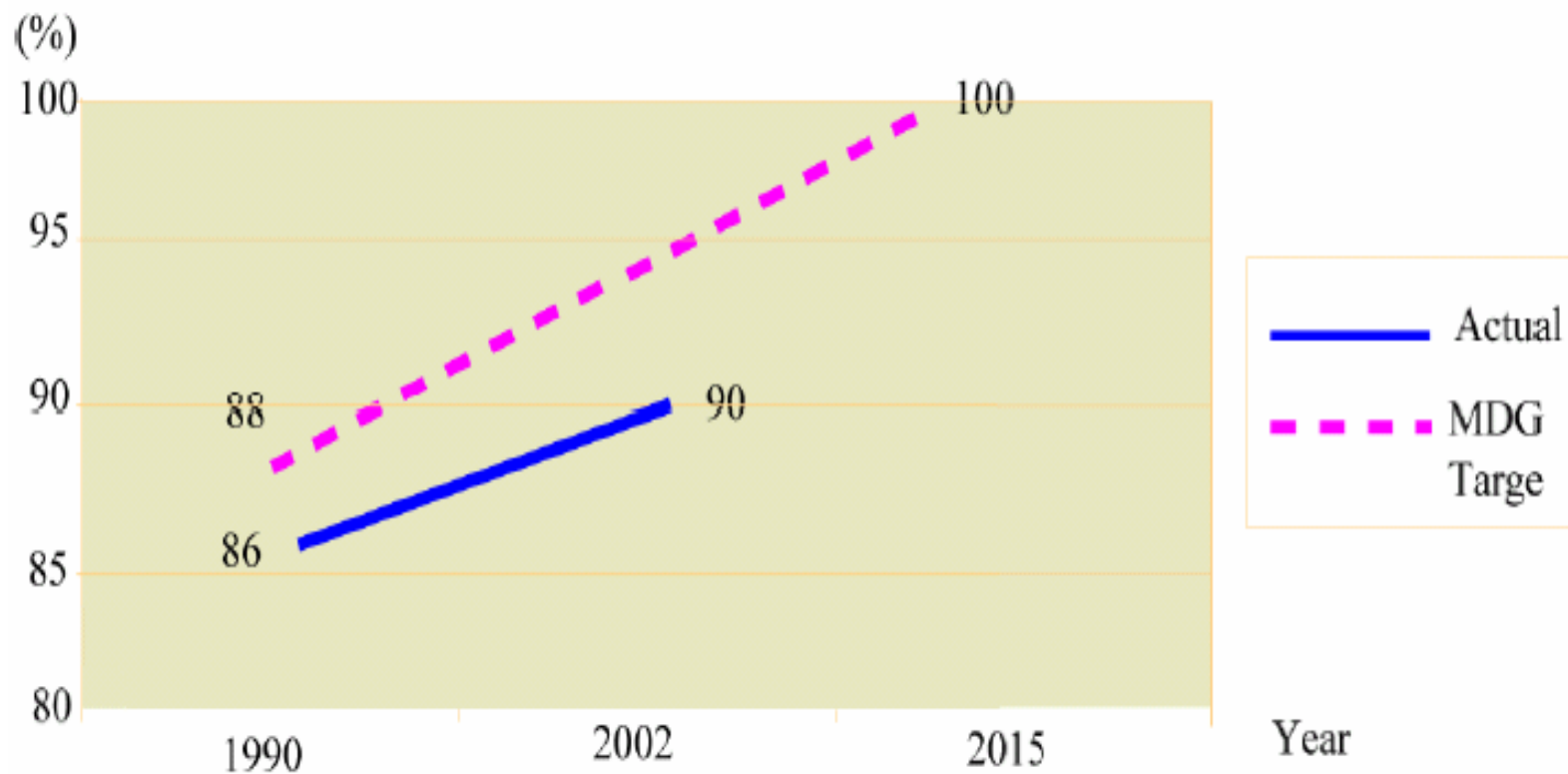
Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 2004

Persons Covered by Social Security in China (2003)

Scheme	Insured persons (millions)
Pension	154
Unemployment	103
Health care	109
Workplace injury	45
Maternity	36

Source: ILO, 2004

Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education(%)

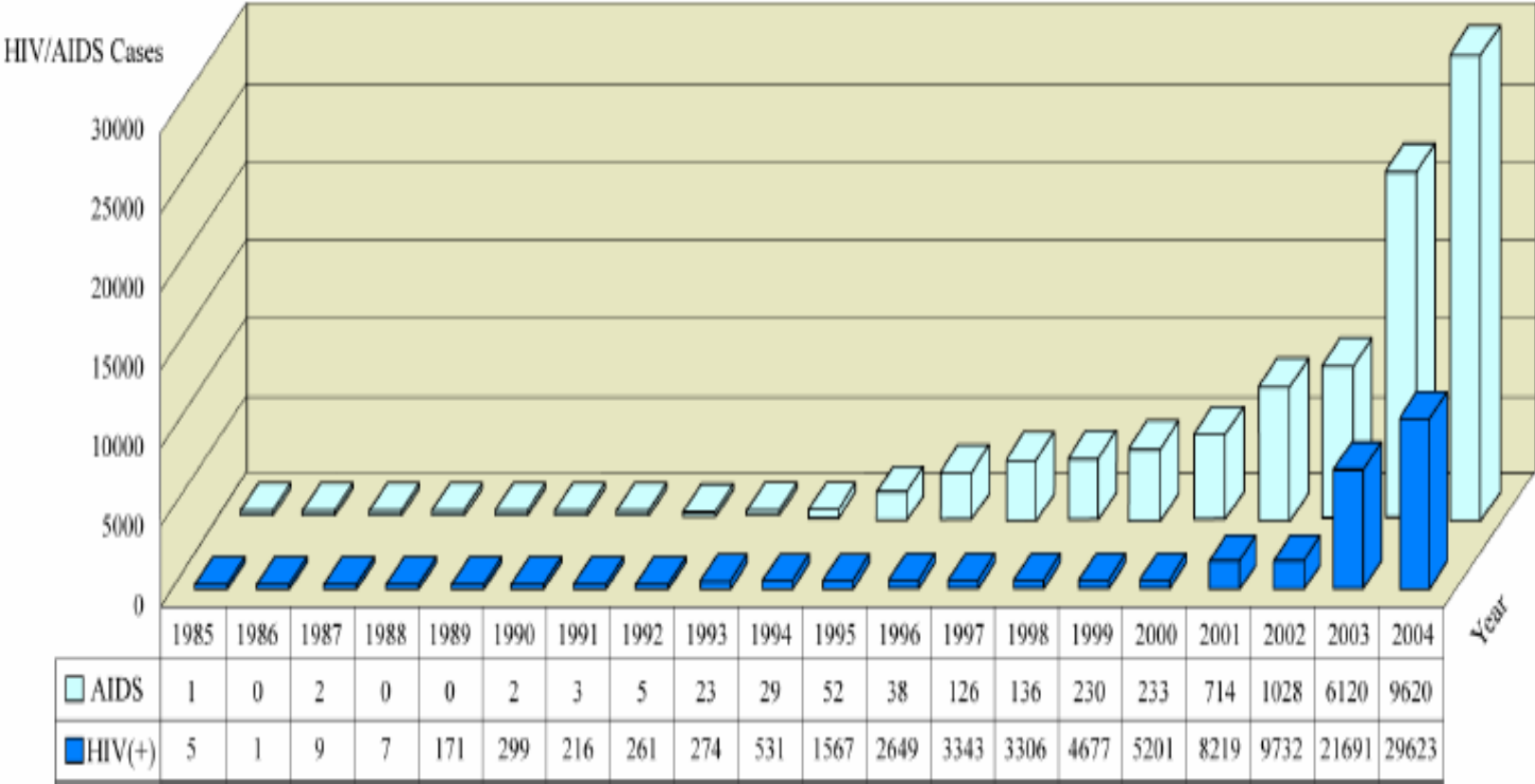


Source: Ministry of Education

Challenge – HIV/AIDS

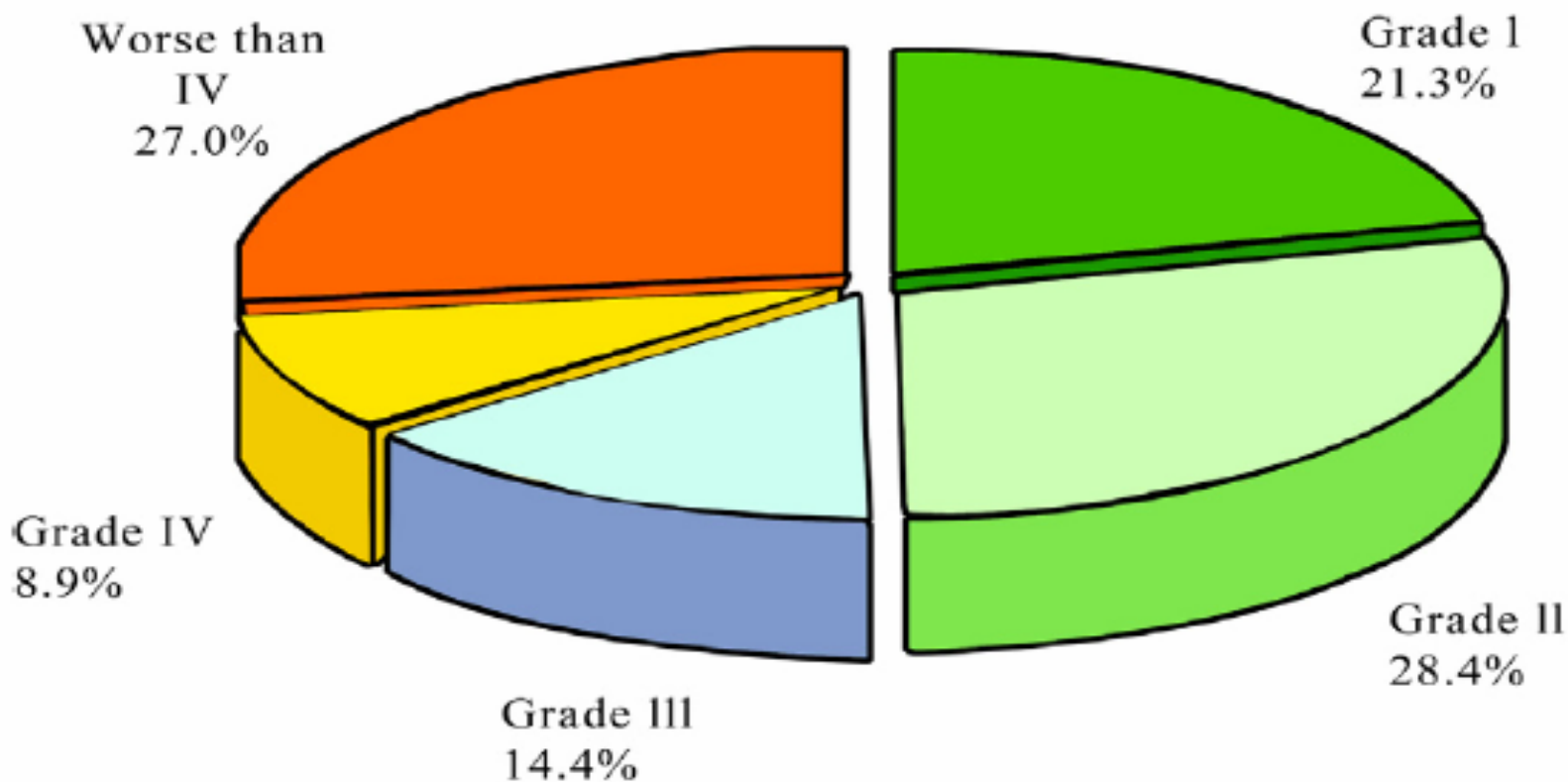
- **Fear, stigma and discrimination are great obstacles.**
- **Trend that HIV starts spreading rapidly among the general public, with increasing proportion of female infected.**
- **Limited coverage and scale of prevention programs such as *Condom Promotion Project*.**
- **Poor quality and lack of access to treatment and care.**

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



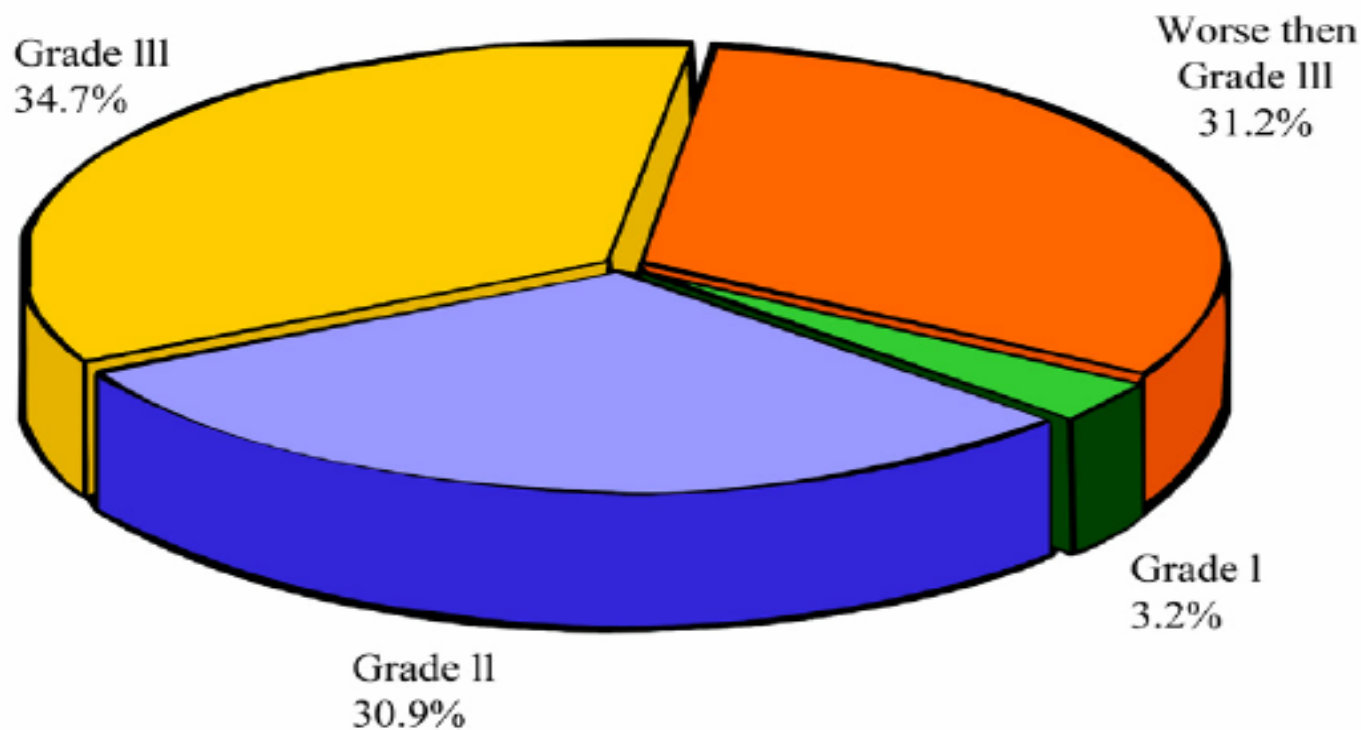
Data source: Chinese Centre for Disease Control, 2004.

Classification of Offshore Seawater Quality (2002)



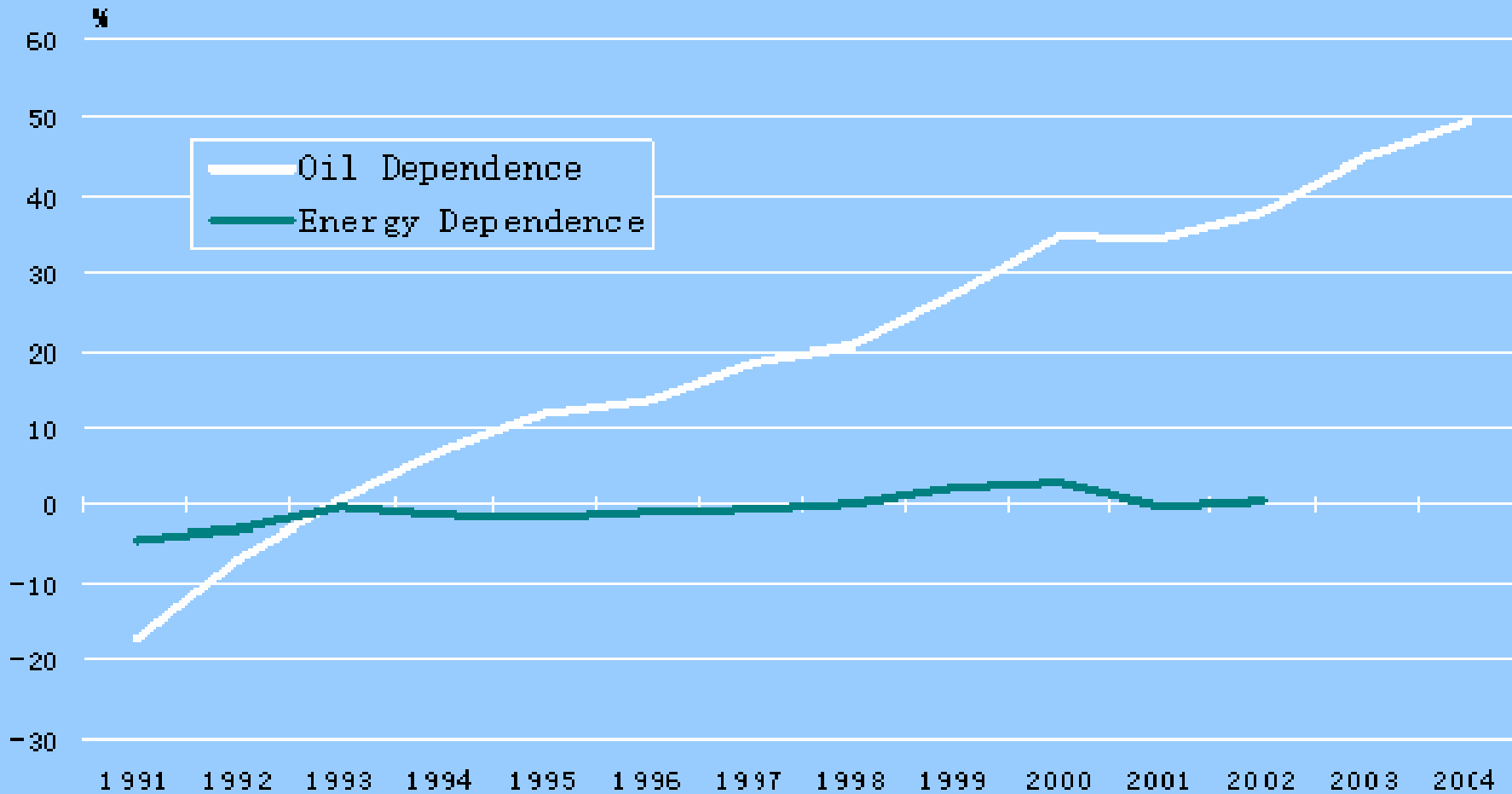
Source: Report on the State of the Environment in China, 2002

Grades of Urban Air Quality in China



Source: Report on the State of the Environment in China, 2002

External Dependence of Energy and Oil in China (1991-2004)



Strategies of the Chinese Government

— Human resource development strategy

- **Improve quality of basic education**
- **Address growing disparities in education**
- **Promote gender equality in education**
- **Ensure education for children affected by migration and minority children**
- **Match education with skill needs**

Strategies of the Chinese Government

— Social policies

- Create jobs, enhance capability of citizens and promote employment;**
- Protect the poor and the vulnerable (such as women, children, the elderly and the poor);**
- Increase investment in health and education and ensure provision of public services;**
- Develop a social security system consistent with the level of economic development.**
- Forge environmentally-friendly development strategy.**

Strategies of the Chinese Government

— Policy for rural development

- **Promote urbanization and orderly migration of the agricultural population;**
- **Upgrade job skills of the rural population (60% of the national population) so as to transform it into effective human resources;**
- **Carry out rural tax reform, increase farmers' income and reduce their tax burden;**
- **Improve public services (such as education and medical care) and develop infrastructure in rural areas;**
- **Implement the Go West Strategy, promote economic growth and improve transfer payment.**

Strategies of the Chinese Government

— Distribution policies

- Improve the national income distribution system;**
- Increase incomes of low-income groups, expand the proportion of medium-income groups and effectively regulate excessively high incomes;**
- Standardize individual income distribution through taxation and mete out severe penalties against tax evasions;**
- Address social justice in employment and income distribution;**
- Raise minimum living standard and minimum salary level.**

Strategies of the Chinese Government

—Environmental protection strategy

- **Energy**

- upgrade energy efficiency

- use renewable energies

- adjust industrial structure

- **Environmental control and protection**

- enhance law enforcement

- coordinate across government agencies

- establish cross-sector mechanisms

South-South Cooperation

- **China is willing to share with other developing countries its wealth of experiences and lessons accumulated in its process of reform and opening up.**
- **To boost South-South cooperation is a foundation and starting point of China's foreign policy and a firm guideline of the Chinese government.**
- **China cooperates with other developing countries with enthusiasm in the population and development area covering a variety of aspects such as policy dialogue, experience sharing, program research, personnel training, project cooperation and product exchanges.**
- **In order to sustain and institutionalize such cooperation efforts, China has incorporated the South-South training programs for the population and development area into its government framework of providing assistance to other developing countries.**

Challenges Confronting South-South Cooperation

- **South-South cooperation in the population area lacks systematic theoretical support while research in this particular area is short of financial support.**
- **South-South cooperation in the social development area remains weak with much room for improvement in terms of both the extent and depth of cooperation.**
- **Developing countries lag behind in reproductive health products and technologies, which situation is made even worse by technological monopoly and barriers of developed countries.**
- **Developing countries also suffer from inadequate communication channels and cooperation with regard to reproductive health products.**

Conclusions

- **All countries should face up to globalization and actively participate in global socioeconomic cooperation programs for better integration.**
- **Countries in the world should exchange experiences and join hands to meet the challenges brought along by globalization. International resources should be integrated to enhance multilateral and bilateral cooperation.**
- **As the most populous developing country facing many obstacles and challenges in its own course of development , China will try its best to support and help other developing countries to accelerate their growth.**
- **As a responsible major developing country, China will continue with its extensive engagement in South-South and South-North cooperation so as to make its due contribution to the realization of the ICPD objectives and Millennium Development Goals for all humankind.**