



North-East **Partnership** for Implementing SDGs

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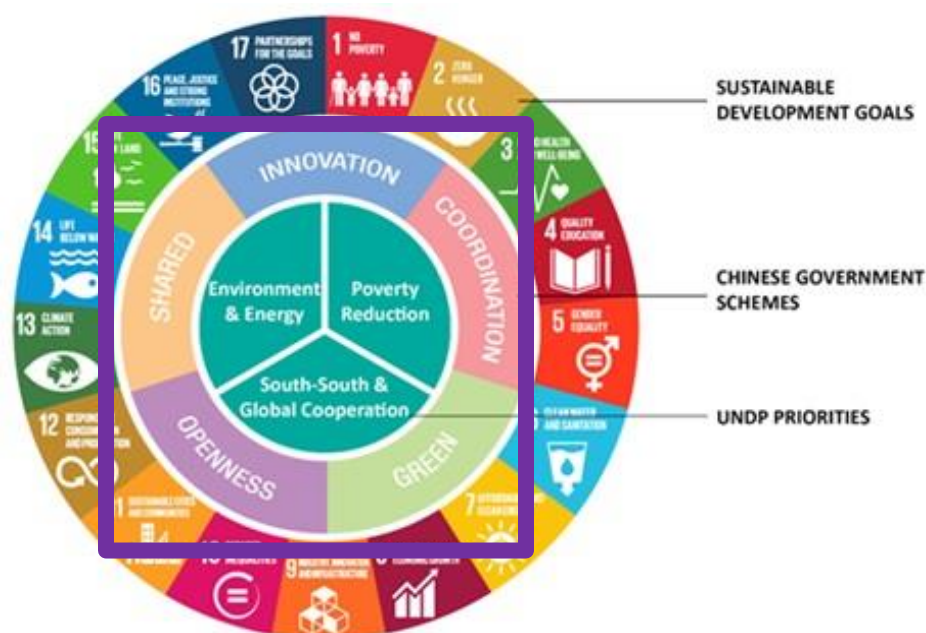
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How China Implement SDGs?

Linkage of SDGs and Five Year Plans(FYPs)

- Chapter 53 of China's 13th FYP clearly states to “actively implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- SDGs, the “Five Development Concepts” and UNDP’s core working areas are consistent;
- UNDP is firmly committed to help China identify development challenges and opportunities and has the capacity, expertise, resources and channels to deliver concrete services.



五项发展理念Five Development Concepts

Innovation
Coordination
Green
Openness
Shared

Coordinating 43

Against Poverty: Leave no one behind



Linkage of SDGs and BRI

- *Linked, they are more likely to be a win-win for China & partner countries; UN(DP) can help.*

- BRI's economic objectives complemented by environmental & social sustainability;
- SDG targets/indicators facilitate effective dialogue, M&E.
- BRI can also boost SDG implementation.
- As the G20 president, China's leadership has placed development at the core, aligning the 2030 Agenda with the G20 Action Plan.

UNDP signed the MOU on cooperation on the Belt and Road Initiative with China

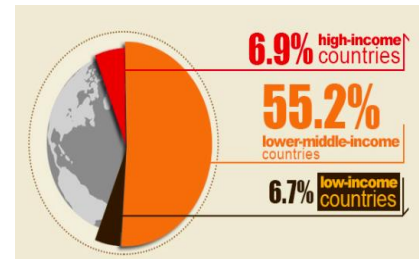


Belt & Road Initiative and SDGs



1. Share the same goals on promoting economic development and livelihoods of the people.

- 55.2% countries along the B&R are **lower-middle income** countries, 6.7% **low income** countries
- **Economic and trade cooperation** reduces poverty and hunger, improves the health, wellbeing and education of the host countries.

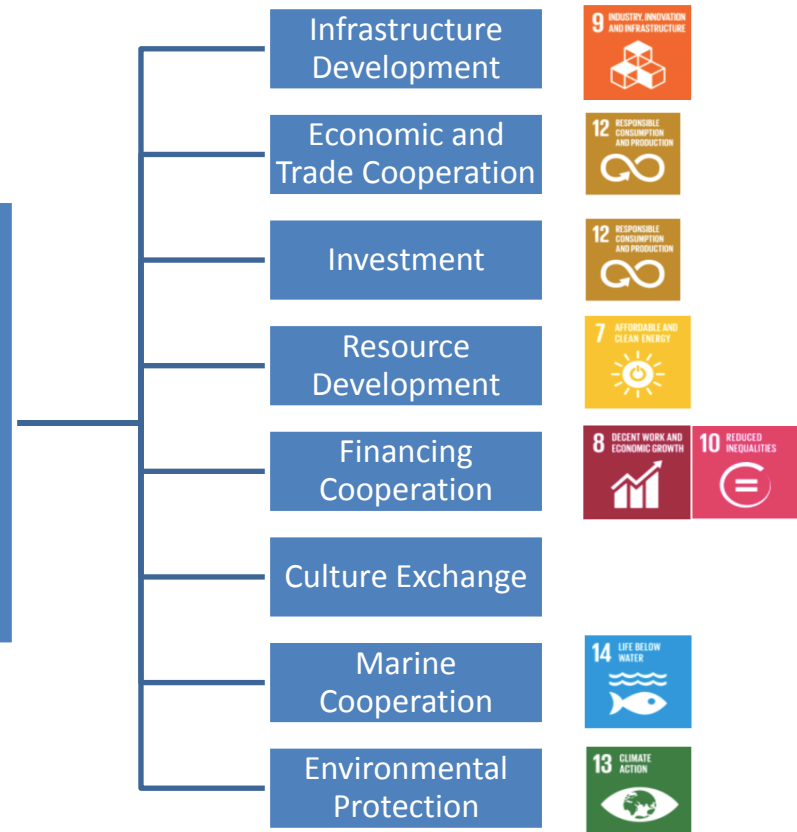


2. Common areas of focus:

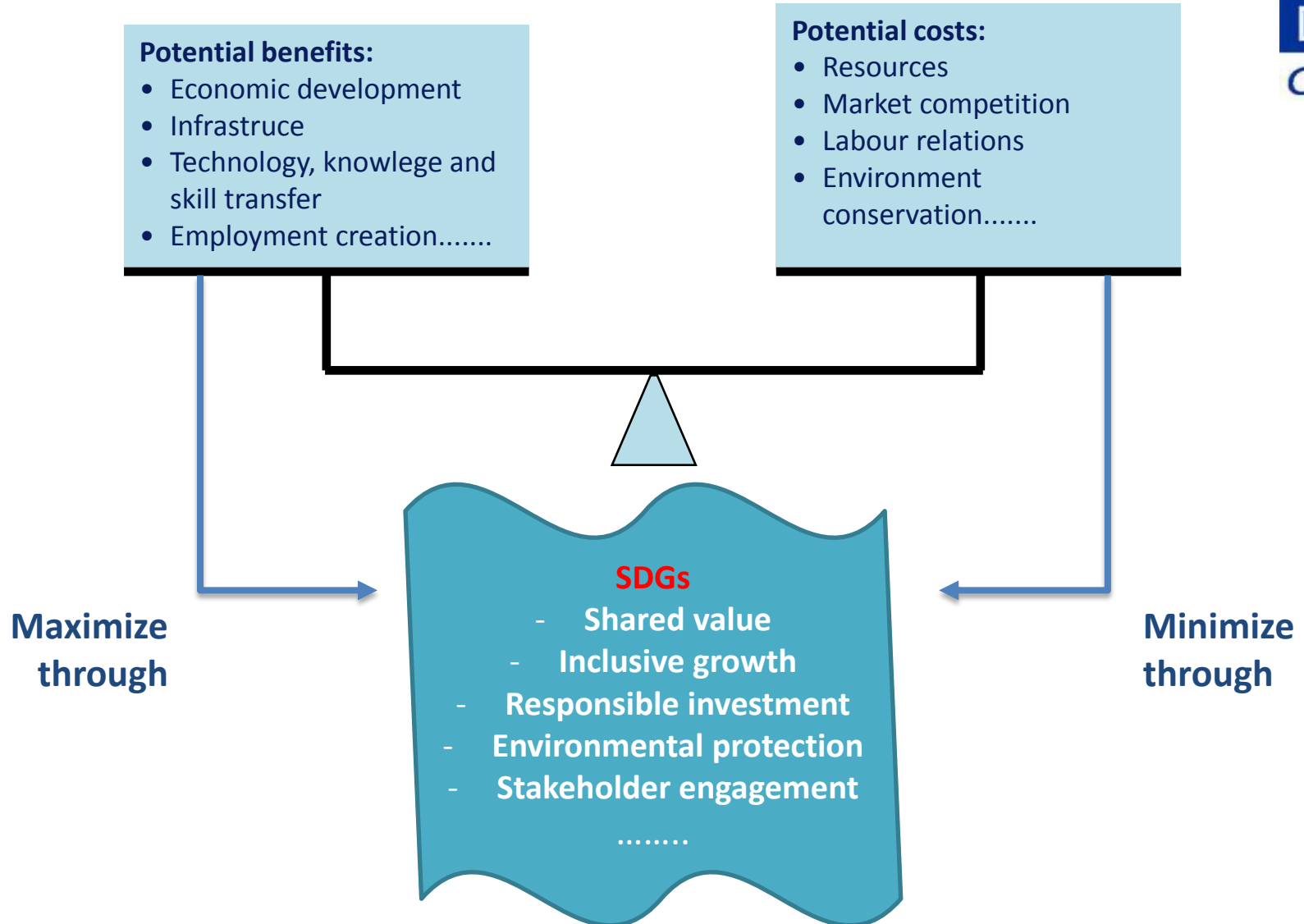
- Infrastructure construction
- Industry upgrading
- Agriculture development



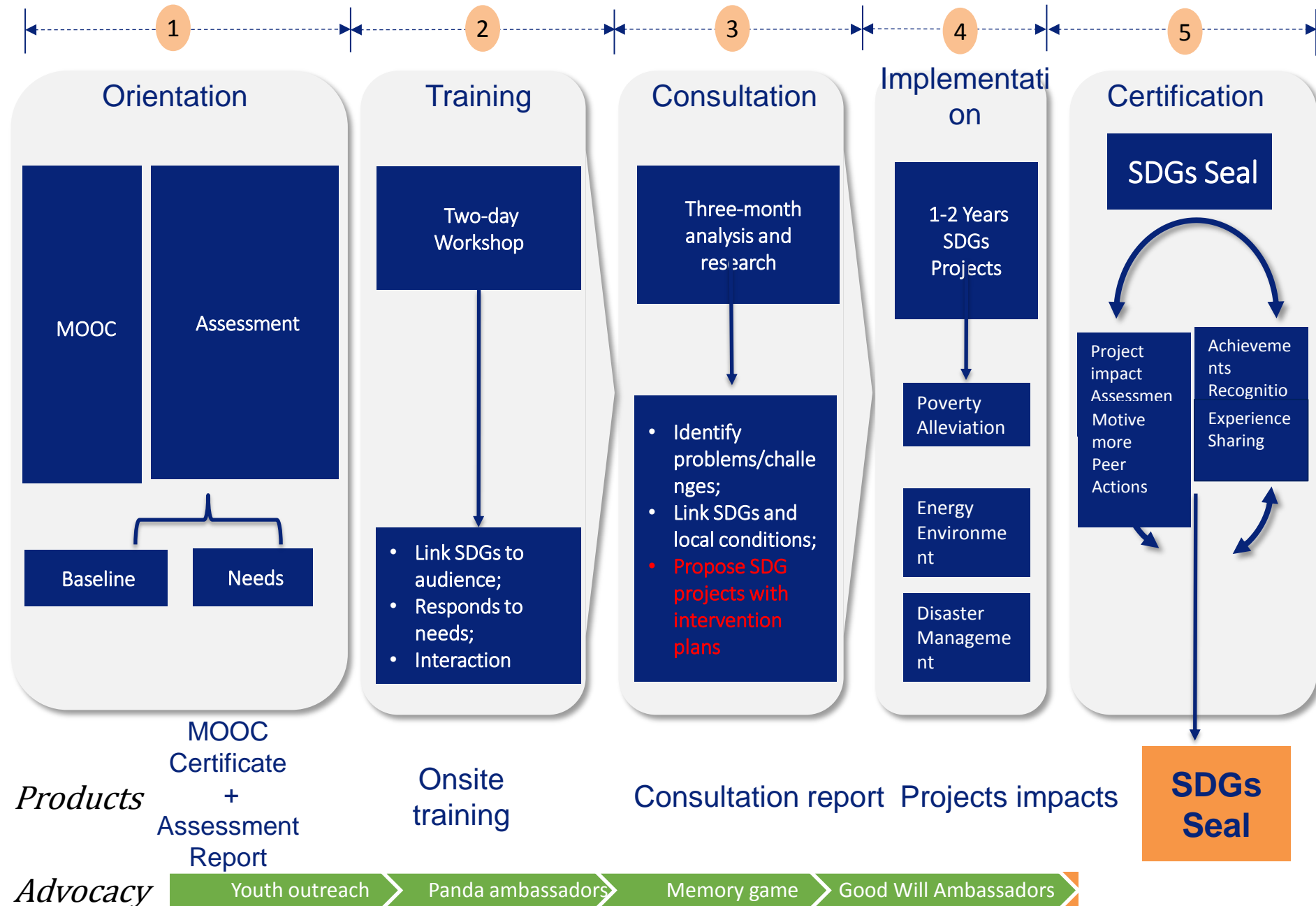
B&R – 8 areas of work



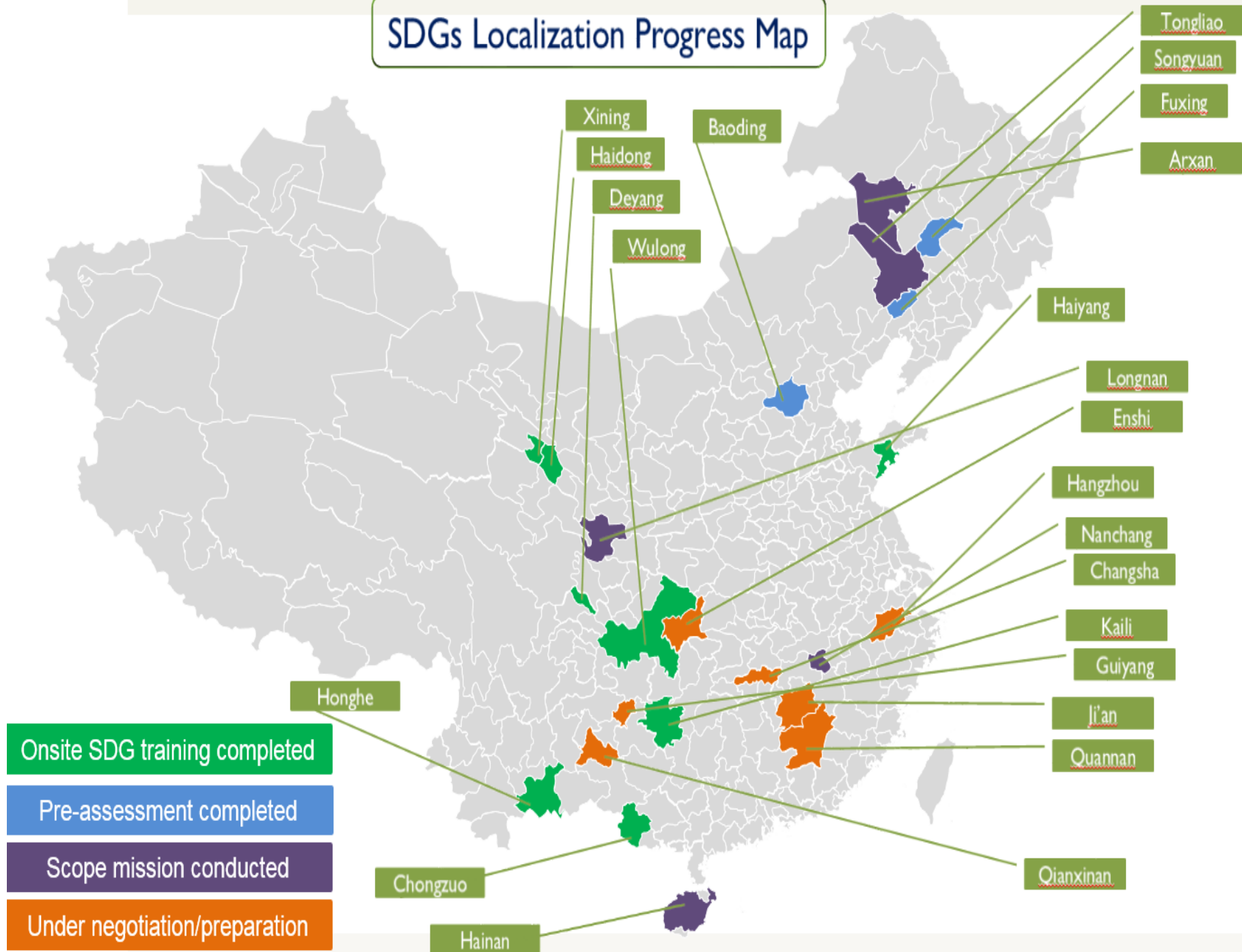
China's ODI Impacts to "Belt and Road" Countries



The SDGs model



SDGs Localization Progress Map



五、17项可持续发展目标的落实方案

目 标 SD Goal	中方落实举措 China
目标 1. 在全世界消除一切形式的贫困	
1.1 到 2030 年，在全球所有人口中消除极端贫困，极端贫困目前的衡量标准是每人每日生活费不足 1.25 美元。	到 2020 年，确保中国现行标准下的 5000 多万农村贫困人口全部实现脱贫，贫困县全部摘帽，解决区域性整体贫困。
1.2 到 2030 年，按各国标准界定的陷入各种形式贫困的各年龄段男女和儿童至少减半。	按照“扶贫对象精准、项目安排精准、资金使用精准、措施到户精准、因村派人精准、脱贫成效精准”的要求，对农村贫困人口实行分类精准扶持，确保实现 2020 年全部脱贫的目标。
1.3 执行适合本国国情的全民社会保障制度和措施，包括最低标准，到 2030 年在较大程度上覆盖穷人和弱势群体。	到 2020 年，建立健全更加公平、更可持续的社会保障制度，完善社会保险体系，实施全民参保计划，基本实现法定人员全覆盖。
1.4 到 2030 年，确保所有男女，特别是穷人和弱势群体，享有平等获取经济资源权利，享有基本服务，获得对土地和其他形式财产的所有权和控制权，继承遗产，获取自然资源、适当的新技术和包括小额贷款在内的金融服务。	到 2020 年，制定和完善保障妇女平等参与经济发展的法规政策，确保妇女平等获得经济资源和有效服务，确保妇女享有与男子平等的土地承包经营权、宅基地使用权和集体收益分配权。到 2020 年，对符合条件贫困户的有效贷款需求实现小额信贷全覆盖。对在贫困地区开发水电、矿产资源占用集体土地的，试行给原住居民集体股权方式进行补偿。
1.5 到 2030 年，增强穷人和弱势群体的抵御灾害能力，降低其遭受极端天气事件和其他经济、社会、环境冲击和灾害的概率和易受影响程度。	坚持以防为主、防抗救相结合，全面提高抵御气象、水旱、地震、地质、海洋等自然灾害综合防范能力。
1.a 确保从各种来源，包括通过加强发展合作充分调集资源，	落实习近平主席 2015 年 9 月出席联合国可持续发展峰会期间宣布的南南合作援助基金、

中国落实2030年可持续发展议程

进展报告

2017年8月

中华人民共和国外交部

China's Progress Report

on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

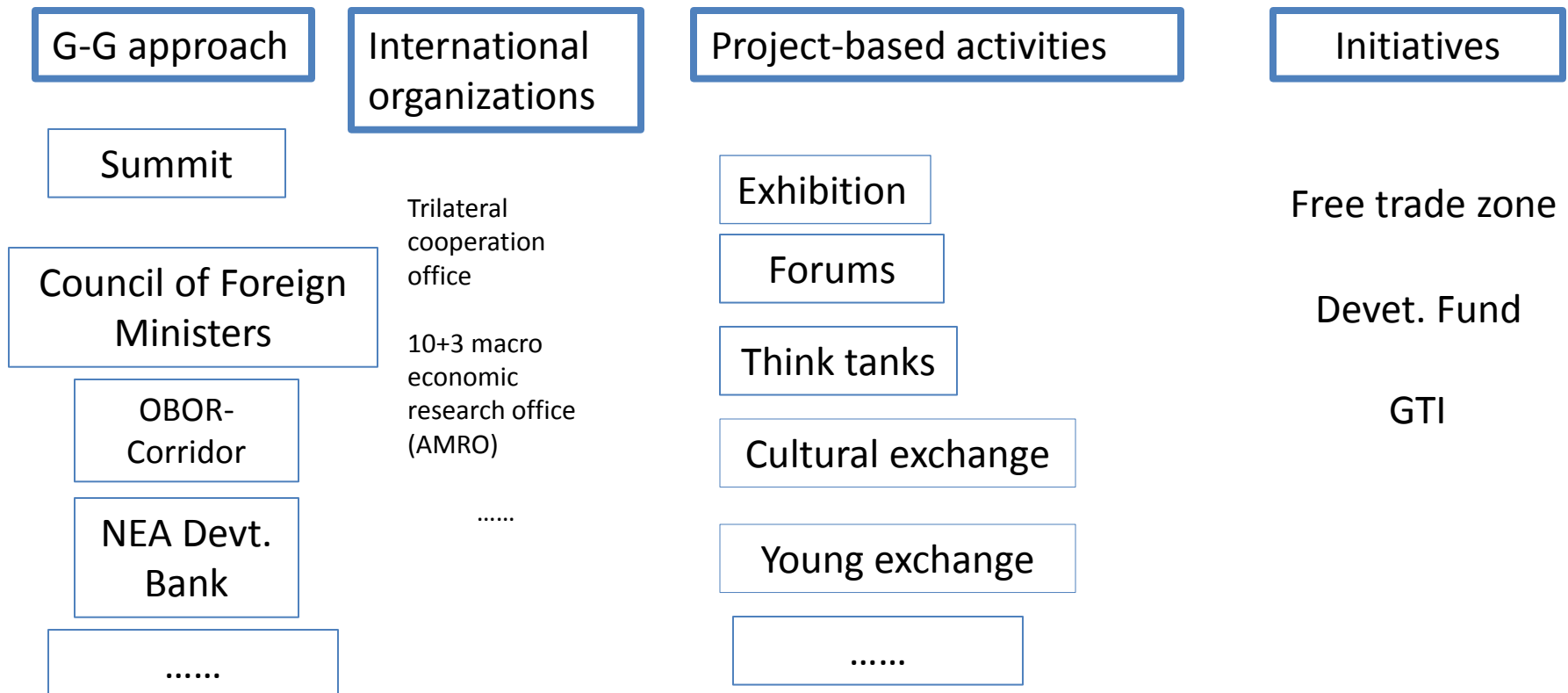
August 2017

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China



BUT, how the **Partnership** for SDGs implementation?

- Little partnership?
- **Limited knowledge on the partnership?**



What we can start from here?

- **Mutual learning and experience sharing**: the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.
- **Moving from knowledge dissemination to Knowledge production**: grant? encourage more **multidisciplinary** and **empirical studies** on the partnership to the SDGs., eg., what are the university's role in SDGs implementation. What are the roles of the local governments in SDGs implementation, etc.
- **value the role of networks on international development** in North East Asia for SDGs implementation. Specifically, what have been done in the network? What have been initiated since 2014 in each network?
- **policy and practice coordination**:
 - development data (about definition of development cooperation),
 - M&E
 - trilateral cooperation
 - experience sharing about working with DAC system and NGOs' participation in ID
 - Dialogue platform: understanding more about dynamic relationship between partner countries
 - **different sectors**: agricultural, manufacture, finance...+ **different actors**: universities, local government, NGOs, national companies...