

## **Millennium Development Goals: China's Progress**

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In 2000 , China and other 188 UN member counties jointly signed the Millennium Declaration (hereafter referred to Declaration). According to the commitment, China will make efforts to achieve a set of objectives of the Millennium Development Goals, mainly including the following 8 aspects:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education
3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
4. Reduce Child Mortality
5. Improve Maternal Health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

At the midpoint between the adoption of MDGs and the 2015 target date, this report is prepared to briefly evaluate China's progress towards MDGs. In 2003 and 2005, UN agency in China and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of P.R.C have successively issued the evaluation reports of China's Progress towards Millennium Development Goals. This report has taken reference of the above data and, however, most of the data are from China Statistics Yearbooks and related governmental agencies. Regarding to each goal, this report will elaborate from 4 aspects of objectives, China's relevant data, governmental efforts and basic evaluation.

## I. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Objectives: reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day from 1990 to 2015; reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger from 1990 to 2015;

China's Relevant Data: China officially set 2 poverty line: one is per capita annual income 625 yuan for absolute poor people; the other is per capita annual income 865 yuan for low income people. In 1990, China had 85 million rural absolute poor people, accounting for 9.4% of total rural people. In 2000 China's rural absolute poor people has been reduced to 32.09 million, which is further reduced to 21.48 million in 2006. From 1990 to 2006, China's rural absolute poor people have been reduced by 75%. It was until 2000 that the poverty line of low income was established, people lived in this category have been reduced 26.63 million people from 62.13 million in 2000 to 35.5 million in 2006, accounting for 42.9% of the total lower income people.

Government's Efforts: Started from the mid of 1980s, the Chinese Government has begun its organized, planned and large-scale poverty reduction and development program. It issued the Seven-year Priority Poverty Alleviation Program (1994-2000) in 1994 and the Development-oriented Poverty Reduction Program for Rural China (2001—2010) in 2001. From 2001 to 2006, the Chinese Government has accumulatively allocated 70.9 billion yuan fiscal funds for poverty alleviation, representing an annual increase of 6.3%. To enable more poor people enjoying poverty reduction policies and projects, the Chinese Government identified 148000 villages as key poverty villages after it focused resources in 592 state designed poverty counties. At the same time, China adopted a serial of economic and social policies which are favor for poor people. China's financial organizations also played an important role in poverty reduction. From the beginning of 2000 to the end of 2006, Agriculture Bank of China accumulatively distributed 162 billion yuan poverty reduction loans, of which, 100 billion yuan was subsidized poverty reduction loans and 60 billion yuan was normal poverty reduction loans (without subsidized interests).

By the end of 2006, the outstanding poverty reduction loans was 96 billion yuan. The Rural Credit Cooperatives and other financial institutions lent approximately 10 billion yuan poverty reduction loans. These poverty reduction loans were mainly invested to state and provincial designated poverty-stricken counties.

China has achieved the goal before scheduled.

## II. Achieve Universal Primary Education

Objective: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

China's Relevant Data: China's net enrolment ratio in primary school was 97.8% in 1990 and rose to 99.27% in 2006. China's gross enrolment ratio in secondary school was risen from 66.7% in 1990 to 97% in 2006. In 2006, 74.88% graduates from secondary school entered into the higher school. The stability ratio of pupils received five-year primary school education was 98.81%, of which, most eastern provincial exceeded 100% while provinces in western region was relatively lower, and the ratio was lower than 90% in the 2 provinces of Gansu and Qinghai.

Government's Efforts: the Chinese Government has totally invested 20 billion yuan in 2 periods of compulsory education programs in poverty-stricken areas. China also set up special fiscal fund to facilitate the rebuilding of rural secondary and primary schoolroom. In 2004, China started to carry out the Two Basic Education Plans (plans for popularizing nine-year compulsory education and eliminating illiteracy among young and middle-aged people) in western regions. According to the plans, the western regions will basically realize the goal of nine-year compulsory education like the other part of the country. The central government will invest 10 billion yuan in the coming 4 years to build or rebuild a number of rural boarding schools and improve the living and studying condition for the newly enrolled students. As of the end of 2005, 485 out of the 592 state designated poverty-stricken counties have popularized

the nine-year compulsory education. China also carried on the policy of Two Exemptions and One Subsidy ( exempting from incidental fee and book fee and subsidizing living expense )to ensure the school age children in rural and poor areas to receive compulsory education. In 2005, central and local governments allocated more than 7 billion yuan for the program. In 2007, students in 148000 key poverty-stricken villages have totally been exempted from tuition and incidental fee during the compulsory education period. From 2006 to 2010, China will cumulatively increase 218.2 billion yuan fiscal fund for rural compulsory education which does not include the salary expenditure of teachers.

China has achieved the goal before scheduled.

### III. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Objectives: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015. The objectives also include the proportions of women participated in non-agricultural employment and parliament.

China's Relevant Data: the gap of proportions held by boy and girl students in basic education is gradually narrowing. Ministry of Education of P.R.C announced in 2006 that the net enrolment ratio of girl pupils nationwide was 99.29%, representing 0.04% higher than boy net enrolment ratio, which was the first time for girl pupils surpassing boy pupils in China. Though education cannot directly reflect the general situation of gender equality, women's participation in commerce and government will be more convincible. According to the National Population Census in 2000, woman laborers accounted 45% of total laborers, greatly higher than the world average level of 35%. The woman will not less than 22% among the representatives attending the Eleventh National Congress, which is the first time for China to make clear regulation on the proportion of woman representatives in National Congress.

Government's Efforts: China set up the goal of overall education and carried out

nine-year compulsory education system. China implemented the programs to help vulnerable group to receive education and meantime, established monitoring system to ensure the effective operation of related laws, regulations and policies. Chinese Central Government spends 4% of GDP on education. The local county government will further increase education investment, striving for rising 1% per year. The labor law guarantees the equal opportunity between women and men. Women's political, social and cultural rights are protected. Regarding to women's health, their reproduction health is protected, including improving their health knowledge and encouraging husbands to play a role in improving wives' healthy condition. Women are helped to shake off poverty by training programs and poverty-reduction projects. New progresses have been made Governmental 2001-2010 Plan for Women Development and programs like Project Hope, Spring Bud Plan, Ankang Plan and Caring for Girls Action organized by NGOs. Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women is under modification, in which, China's basic national policy of equality between men and women will enter into the general provisions and regulation on all-roundly protecting women's legitimate rights will be improved. Through enhancing the legal responsibility, the modified law will further improve the law framework to protect women's rights. The socialized work network for right protection has been completing and different right protection organizations have been kept emerging, playing important functions. All-China Women Federation has established a center of legal right protection to all-roundly help women solve their facing problems in a comprehensive and socialized way.

For these objectives, eliminating gender disparity in primary education has achieved before scheduled; the objective in secondary education is achievable. However, to eliminate gender education disparity at all levels by 2015 is facing huge challenge.

#### IV. Reduce Child Mortality

Objectives: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five from 1990 to 2015. The objectives also include infant mortality rate and percentage of children under 12 months who received measles vaccine.

China's Relevant Data: China made smooth progress in reducing mortality rates of infants and children under five. In 1990s, infant mortality rate lowered from 50‰ to 30‰. In 2005, the newly-born mortality rate was 13.2‰, infant mortality rate was 19.0‰. The mortality rate of children under five lowered from 61‰ in 1991 to 22.5‰ in 2005. However, the rate should lower to 20‰ to reach the MDGs. In 2005, China's urban mortality rate of children under five was 10.7‰. Since China's extension of measles vaccine in 1965, the measles diseases have decreased year by year. In 1980s, the measles disease rate declined to the lowest point, but after 2000, the disease cases increase with growing numbers.

Government's Efforts: It is the governmental priority to improve Children's health and lower children mortality rate. A ten-year plan to develop western region will help to reduce the number of families which can not afford to the hospital. Plan to control children's diseases such as expansion of children's vaccinations, improvement of infant nutrition and enhancement of children and women health protection has been strongly supported by the government, which will play an active role in reducing children mortality rate. The central and local governments also arranged special funds to carry out children vaccinations and infant and maternal health protection. Beginning from 2003, the new type of rural cooperative medical care system has carry on in rural areas, and it will basically cover all the rural residents by 2010. To realize the goal, central government will annually allocate per capita 10 yuan fiscal subsidy to farmers who participate in the system and local governments will annually arrange fiscal subsidy to farmers in the system not less than per capita 10 yuan.

**Obvious Achievement has been made in rural and community health service. 1. The coverage of new-type rural cooperative medical care system.** As of the year

of 2006, total 1451 counties (cities and districts) carried out new-type rural cooperative medical care system, covering a population of 508 million. 410 million farmers participated in the system, representing a participatory rate of 80.7%. The consultation and hospitalization rates of farmers in the system have significantly risen. The system relieved farmers' burden to hospital and extensively welcomed by farmers. In 2006, China totally subsidized 272 million farmers who participated in the system, with the total subsidized fund of 15.581 billion yuan. **2. The three-level service network in rural areas.** By 2006, China has set up 4 type of county-level medical organizations in 1636 counties, including 5673 hospitals, 1625 children and women health care hospitals, 1726 centers of disease control and 1141 supervision stations, with total staff members of 961,000 at county level. At township level, China set up 40,000 township hospitals in 34,700 townships, with 1 million staff members in which 0.86 million are technical staff. At village level, China set up 609,000 village health stations in 625,000 administrative villages, accounting for 88.1%. At the village health station, there are 104,000 registered doctors, 906,000 village doctors and 51,000 village health staff. Among 1000 farmers, there is 1.11 village doctor or health staff. **3. Rural medical service.** In 2006, the county hospitals witnessed 300 million people in consultation service, 15.785 million people accepted hospitalization service and the usage rate of hospital beds accounted for 63.3%. compared with the last year, people accepted county-level hospital consultation and hospitalization service increased 20 million and 1.512 million respectively. At township level, because of the combination townships, the number of township hospitals and staff members decreased, but the hospital beds increased. People accepted township hospital consultation and hospitalization service increased from 680 million and 16.22 million in 2005 to 700 million and 18.36 million in 2006 respectively, and the usage rate of hospital beds rose up from 37.7% to 39.4%. **4. Community health service.** By 2006, China established 23,000 community health service centers, of which, 2077 were community health service centers and 20,579 were community health service stations. To compare with the year of 2005, the total number has increased by 5528. in 2006, community health service centers provided consultation

and hospitalization services to 81.47 million and 0.43 million people respectively. Averagely, each center annually provided consultation and hospitalization services to 39,000 and 207 people respectively and each doctor averagely provided services to 12.8 people per day. The community health service stations provided consultation services to 93.79 million people, with 4558 people per station and 13 people per doctor per day.

To achieve the goal is under smooth progress.

## V. Improve Maternal Health

Objectives: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio from 1990 to 2015.

China's Relevant Data: the maternal mortality rate has declined from 89 per 100,000 in 1990 to 47.7 per 100,000 in 2005, a decrease of 46.4%. the followings are the related data: according to the statistics from infant and maternal health monitoring areas, in 2005, the urban maternal death rate was 25/100,000. the main causes included: 27.5% were from hematorrhea, 3.7% from complication, 11.8% from Puerperal fever and 7.8% from Nurse toxicemia. The rural maternal mortality rate was 53.8/100,000. the main causes included: 49.2% were from hematorrhea, 9.2% from complication, 9.2% from Nurse toxicemia and 8.7% from Puerperal fever. To caompare the data between 2005 and 2004, the maternal death rate decreased 0.6%, but the disparity between urban and rural areas was obvious. The rural maternal death rate is 2.2 times of that in urban areas. In 2006, 76.5% pregnant women entered into the pregnant women management system, 89.7% pregnant women conducted prenatal check, 85.7% were visited after-delivery. new method midwifery rate was 97.8%, of which, city hospital accounted for 98.7% and county hospital accounted for 94.1%. the hospital childbirth rate was 88.4%, of which, city hospital accounted for 98.7% and county hospital accounted for 84.6%.

Government's Efforts: Between 2000 and 2001, Chinese government started to launch

the Mother Safety Plan. The central and local government cumulatively allocated 560 million yuan to reduce the maternal mortality rate and eliminate the rate of the newly-born tetanus in western areas from 2000 to 2004, which significantly lowered the maternal death rate in western 1000 project counties. The plan has extended to the year of 2005. At present, positive functions in reducing maternal death rate in western areas were played by the fact that western regions adopted the policy to support safe childbirth, the rate of using contraceptive medicine rose up and the birth rate in poor areas declined. To effectively reduce the mortality rate of pregnant women and children in western poor regions and improve their health condition, the National Working Committee on Women and Children under State Council, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Finance jointly implemented the project of "Reducing the Maternal mortality rate and Eliminating the Rate of the Newly-born Tetanus" ( R&E Project )

From 2000 to 2003, the central and local governments have allocated 320 million yuan fiscal funds to the project in western region. With the coordination of multi-departments, the project has taken many measures such as improving obstetric equipment and staff capacity at county and township health hospitals, establishing and completing county level first-aid center for high-risk pregnant women and the Green Passage for transporting pregnant women between county, township and village level, subsidizing poor pregnant women and encouraging hospital childbirth etc.. These measures averagely reduced 28.79% of maternal death rate in project counties, and the newly-born tetanus rate obviously decreased, which was controlled below 1‰ in project areas. By 2003, the project covered 440 counties in 16 provinces (regions and municipals) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, with the total beneficiaries of 150 million. In 2004, the central government arranged 130 million yuan special fiscal fund, with local governments' counterpart funds, to continue implementing the project, expanding the benefited areas to 1000 counties. Since July 2003, the National Working Committee on Women and Children under State Council and China Women Development Foundation under All-China Women Federation jointly implemented the program of Healthy Mother Express. Healthy Mother Express

Program sent healthy concept, knowledge and service to women and children in poor areas through providing vehicles, conducting free diagnosis, distributing handbooks, carrying on healthy consultation and training, making census on women and children diseases, reducing poverty and transferring pregnant women and high-risk patients. Since its startup, the program has donated 260 Healthy Mother Express vehicles, benefited about 4 million people and saved over 30,000 pregnant women and high-risk patients.

China made smooth progress in achieving the goal.

## VI. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

Objectives: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015; focusing on the rate of incidence of malaria and tuberculosis and related death rate.

China's Relevant Data: In 2006, the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS was 0.51/100,000 and the death rate was 0.10/100,000. The incidence rate malaria was 4.60/100,000 and the death rate was zero. In 2000, China had approximate 4.5 million cases of tuberculosis patients. In 2004, the number of tuberculosis patients was 0.97 million, with an incidence rate of 74.64/100,000. In 2006, the incidence rate of tuberculosis was 86.23/100,000, with a death rate of 0.26/100,000. With all currently reported HIV/AIDS, near 64% was infected by sharing needle to inject drugs. The second infection way was blood transition during donating blood, accepting blood or using blood products, accounting for 11%. Recently, the number of people with HIV/AIDS increased significantly caused by unsafe commercial sexuality or homosexuality, especially in eastern and southern regions and big cities, which increased the risk to transfer to ordinary people. In some areas with high infection of HIV/AIDS, cases of mother to child transmission have been reported. In term of age group, people with HIV/AIDS aged between 20-29 accounted for 51%. The male infectors accounted for 79% or more.

Government's Efforts: the prevention mechanism with government dominant and multi-branch Cooperation has primary formed. To enhance prevention of HIV/AIDS, State Council established working committee on HIV/AIDS prevention and Vice Premier Wu Yi took the position of director. In 2004, State Council issued the Notice of enhancing the HIV/AIDS Prevention and held a national working conference on HIV/AIDS prevention. Total 31 provincial and 77% prefecture governments have established correspondingly the managing unit for HIV/AIDS prevention to seriously carry out the Middle and Long-term Plan for Preventing and Controlling HIV/AIDS ( 1998-2010 )and the Action Plan for Halting and Preventing HIV/AIDS. At the same time, strong measures have been adopted in stopping the illegal blood trading and effectively halted the blood transmission. More importance has been attached to guide and support the HIV/AIDS prevention in key regions. China implemented the policy of Four Exemptions and One Care and mobilized social force to publicizing HIV/AIDS prevention knowledge. The epidemic monitoring had been enhanced and behavior intervention and comprehensive prevention have been extended. China also increased the fund investment in HIV/AIDS prevention, enhanced scientific research and carried out active international cooperation.

China made a slow progress in controlling tuberculosis, that is because of the limited extending of high efficient strategy of modern tuberculosis control (DOTS , that is directly observed treatment short-course, which is recommended by WHO). Since 1992, the DOTS strategy has been extended to half population, which was a project sponsored by the World Bank. The project provided free diagnosis and treatment for tuberculosis patients. In the benefited provinces, the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis reduced by 36% from 1990 to 2000, while provinces without the project only reduced by 3% at the same period. In 2001, State Council decided to extend the DOTS strategy to 95% parts of the whole country by 2010, and diagnose and treat 4 million tuberculosis patients at the same time. To achieve the aim, Ministry of Finance has annually allocated 4.8 million USD to control tuberculosis. From 2001 to 2004,

the central government has cumulatively allocated 390 million yuan to control the disease. Provincial and below provincial governments have also increased fiscal fund to control the disease. During the course, China received the support from its partners, including loans from the World Bank and UK Department for International Development, donations from Japanese government, and technical coordination and support from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Canadian International Development Agency, Damien Foundation Belgium and the World Health Organization.

It is not optimistic and needs more attention to achieve the goal.

#### IV. Ensure environmental sustainability

Objectives: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources; Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015.

China's Relevant Data: the forestry coverage rate increased from 16.55% in 1998 to 18.21% in 2004. To compare 2004 with 1999, the desertification land and sand land declined 37924 square kilometers and 6416 square kilometers respectively. By 2004, there are total 2194 natural reserve areas in China, with the total areas of 1.48 million square kilometers, accounting for 14.8% of total land areas. The biodiversity protection was further improved.

By 2004, the Pipe Water Coverage Ratio in 661 cities, 1636 county-level cities and 218 townships reached 88.8%, 82.26% and 65.8%, representing 85%, 23% and 65.8% higher than those in 1990 respectively. The population who can access to tap water in city, county-level city and township amounted to 420 million, representing 83.3% higher than that in 1990, with the newly increased population of 190 million.

Government's Efforts: by 2005, China has generally reversed the trend of environmental deprivation. China continued to show its determination in halting the worsening trend of environment. While in 1996, the fiscal expense on environmental protection accounted for 0.7% GDP, the percentage has reached 1.4% in 2004 and will increase to 2% by 2010. In addition, China issued a number of environmental protection laws and regulations. After the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro Brazil, China formulated the state environmental protection strategy to implement the Agenda 21. After that, many cities formulated their own environmental protection plans. The newly completed Great Development for Western China attached more importance to environmental protection. China is the contractors of some International Conventions, including Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention of Wetlands, The Stockholm Convention on Implementing International Action on Certain Persistent Organic Pollutants and World Heritage Convention. China has announced its approval of Kyoto Protocol in Johannesburg Summit of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). With a long-term point of view, China's efforts will reverse the worsening trend of environment if government's plan carries on timely and concretely.

During the Tenth Five-year Plan period, Chinese central government totally arranged 1.83 billion yuan fiscal fund for budget of environmental protection and the fund will increase on a yearly base, with an average yearly increase of 24.8%, of which, 950 million yuan for the expenditure of environmental undertakings, an average annual increase of 21.6%. From 2001 to 2004, the central government arranged 520 million yuan special fiscal fund for local environmental protection, as a result, the sphere and fund amount supported by the special fund enlarged year on year. Compared with 2001, the special fund types have increased from one to four and the amount of the fund was up to 386.7 million yuan in 2004, an increase of 356.7 million yuan over

that in 2001. the funds were mainly used for environmental law enforcement in middle and western China, capacity building of national natural reserve areas and subsidies to environmental protection projects. During the Tenth Five-year Plan, the China arranged 108.278 billion yuan treasury bonds for environmental protection projects such as Controlling the Sandstorm of Beijing and Tianjin; Natural Forestry Protection Project; Grain for Green Project, Capital Water Resources Protection Project, Environmental Protection Equipment for Western Cities, Controlling the Pollution in Three Gorges Areas, Treating Pollution in the Watersheds of the Huai, Hai and Liao Rivers, Tai, Chao and Dianchi lakes, and pan-Bo Sea, and at the sources and along the routes of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project, industrialization of sewage and wastes and Recycling Project of Medium Water, Environmental Protection Project in Beijing etc.. the worsening trend of environment has effectively been halted. After the Commission on Sustainable Development, China formulated its national sustainable development strategy, that is Program of Action for Sustainable Development in China in the Early 21st Century. China also issued Law on Promotion of Cleaner Production and Law on Evaluation of Environmental Effects. The Tenth Five-year Plan Period witnessed the improved usage and management of resources, unprecedented growth in investment of environmental construction and protection with obvious improvement in some regions and the bettering the environment in some rivers and regions with actively implemented environmental protection projects.

By 2004, the pipe water coverage ratio in urban areas reached 88.8%. China attached more importance to protecting the sources of drinking water, having formulated special provisions for protection of water sources in the Law On the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and Water Law. The river water pollution prevention and control were the priority in the key work during the Ninth and Tenth Five-year Plans, with the designation of 5716 water sources protection areas. China plans in the period of the Eleventh Five-year Plan to expand pipe water to every city by solving the problem of drinking water shortage in some counties, and address the urban residents' difficulty in drinking water caused by pollution through rebuilding the old water

supply system in big and middle cities and improving technology. To ensure the safety of urban and rural drinking water, related department of Chinese government has organized to work on the protection plan for urban and rural drinking water. At the same time, governments at all levels will enhance the law enforcement to protect the water resources and control the water pollution, establish and complete the monitoring and supervision regulation on drinking water safety, set up and improve water source conservancy system and emergency mechanism for drinking water safety, facilitate the rural safe drinking water projects and accelerate the urban water supply construction and technical improvement. For recent years, with the central government's investment of 9.8 billion yuan and the counterpart fund of local government and funds raised by local people, the total fund amounted to 18 billion yuan to build 800,000 drinking water projects in rural areas with different types, helping more than 57 million people out of the difficulty of drinking water. Chinese government approved the Plan for Rural Safe Drinking Water Crisis Handle Project (2005-2006) to ensure the drinking water safety for 60-80 million rural population by 2010, and strive for solving the unsafe problem of drinking water in rural China by 2020.

The health care system in rural areas is rather poor, but improved in recent years. In 1993, the rural health care system only covered 8% rural areas, it increased to 16%, 30%, 35% and 40% in 1995, 1997, 1998 and 1999 respectively. In 2002, 49% out of the 248 million rural households have used family toilet with different types, 9.84 million households have used public toilets. The rate of rural harmless dispose of human manure reached 53%. The total amount of family methane-generation pits, methane-generation projects and urban biogas digesters application for the domestic sewage purification reached to the number of 1110, 1560 and 115,000 respectively. But Chinese people still have the diseases related to unsafe drinking water and poor health care system. In the past 2 decades, diarrhea and viral hepatitis were 2two major infectious disease in China, both related to the pollution of manure. At present, the population who can access to sufficient health care system is the half of people who can access to safe drinking water. The disparity would further widen if the problem

did not solved timely. By the end of 2006, there are accumulatively 866.293 million people benefited from the project of drinking water improvement (of which, the current beneficiaries amounted to 27.639 million). The beneficiaries from the water improvement projects accounted for 91.1% of total rural population and the pipe water coverage ratio was 61.1% in rural areas. By the end of 2006, the toilets use by rural families were 138.731 million households, of which, the current increased toilets amounted to 6.985 million households, representing the toilet coverage rate of 54.9% in rural areas.

China has made rapid progress in achieving the goal.

#### IIIV. Develop a global partnership for development

Objectives: Develop a global partnership between the developed county and the developing countries (including the underdeveloped country), ( In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies— especially information and communications technologies )

Government's Efforts: according to the statistics of Ministry of Commerce, from 1979 to 2000, China has accepted 6 billion yuan official development donation, of which, 4 billion yuan donations were from bilateral channel. These numbers showed that China has successfully taken the trade and investment as its development foundation seriously used the relatively less official development donations to technical support and the trial model and method. While China was a beneficiary country, it also acted as a donor to other developing counties, especially to countries in Africa. It is possible for China to become a increasingly important donor, especially in the donation of grain. As the partnership project between UNDP and Chinese government, International Poverty Reduction Center in China was established to shoulder the task of spreading China's experience in poverty reduction to other countries and managing some Chinese external poverty reduction assistance projects. Chinese government attached high importance to the development of information and communications industry and made great achievement through implementing the strategy of

leap-frogged development with the informatization activating industrialization and industrialization promoting informatization. By the end of May 2005, the total users of telephone and mobile phone amounted to 692 million and 359 million respectively. By April 2005, the users of internet had increased from 2.1 million in 1998 to 100 million, and the users of broadband service amounted to 30.1 million. With the Village Communication Project, 90% of Chinese administrative villages have accessed to telephone service by the end of 2004.

China attached high importance to achieving the goal and made great achievement.

### **Conclusion**

In general, the overall implementation of MDGs in China is very optimistic, showing that it is possible for China to fulfill most of the MDGs, but more attention should be paid to the following goals:

Eliminate gender disparity in education at all levels by 2015.

Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015.

Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

Reduce by half the incidence rate of tuberculosis by 2015.

Realize the sustainable development strategy and reverse the condition of environmental worsening and resources losing by 2015.

China has made commitment to achieve the MDGs, more attention will be paid to the unrealized MDGs for the balance development and the realization of the goals.

The following table made by UN agency in China shows the evaluation on China's efforts to achieve the MDGs.

Summary of China's progress in achieving MDGs		
Indicators and goals	Progressed status	Counterpart measures
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 Reduce by half the absolute poor people	smooth	sufficient
Reduce by half the people whose food	smooth	Secured

consumption is below the lowest level. Reduce by half the children under five who is not weight enough.		
Achieve Universal Primary Education by 2015	smooth	Secured
Gender equality Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary school by 2005	smooth	Secured
Eliminate gender disparity in senior high school by 2005	not smooth	Secured
Mortality Rate of children under five Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015	not smooth	Secured
Reproduction health Reduce by three fourths maternal mortality rate by Realize the prevailing and safe childbirth Realize health care service by 2015 ( including contraception )	smooth smooth	Secured sufficient
Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015	Smooth	Secured
Reduce by half the incidence rate of tuberculosis	not smooth	Secured
Reduce the incidence rate of malaria	smooth	Secured
Environment Realize the national sustainable development strategy, and reverse the situation of environmental worsening and resources losing	not smooth	Sufficient

Infrastructure		
Reduce by half the population who cannot access to safe drinking water by 2015	smooth	Sufficient
Increase the percentage of rural population who can access to the improved health care system	smooth	Secured