

（六）防治艾滋病、疟疾和其它疾病。

截至2007年底，估计中国现存艾滋病病毒感染者和病人约70万，全人群感染率为0.05%。目前，中国艾滋病疫情处于总体低流行、特定人群和局部地区高流行的态势。艾滋病疫情上升速度有所减缓，地区分布差异较大。尽管形势仍然不确定且面临一些艰难挑战，中国正朝在2015年实现千年发展目标关于艾滋病防治指标稳步前进。有关防治疟疾和肺结核等疾病的目标也将如期实现。

（七）保护环境和可持续发展。

中国生态环境状况明显好转。森林覆盖率从1990年的13.92%提高到目前的18.21%。农村无法获得安全饮用水的人口数量从2000年的约3.79亿降为2007年的2.51亿。按照十一五规划，2006-2010年将有1.6亿人可获得安全饮用水，将大大超过千年发展目标的要求。但由于经济增长给环境带来的压力，生物多样性受到较大威胁。

（八）建立全球发展伙伴关系。

该目标旨在敦促和衡量发达国家采取措施帮助发展中国家发展。作为发展中国家，中国虽不承担该目标义务，但一直在南南合作框架下向发展中国家提供帮助。2000年以来，中国逐步增加对外援助规模，特别是增加了对最不发达国家的援助投入。2005年，胡锦涛主席出席联合国60周年首脑会议发展筹资高级别会议时，宣布了对发展中国家的五项举措。2006年，胡锦涛主席在中非合作论坛北京峰会上又提出了对非八项经贸举措。目前，上述援助措施已经落实或正在实施中。

通过分析2008年中国实施千年发展目标的现状，我们既看到巨大的成绩，也看到发展带来的挑战。中国可能在2015年前完成所有千年发展目标，但需更多关注以下目标：促进性别平等并赋权女性；到2015年遏制并开始扭转艾滋病的传播；到2015年扭转环境资源损失的状况。中国政府已认识到上述问题，并采取了一系列措施解决发展过程中出现的新问题，特别关注城乡、区域、经济与社会、人口与资源环境之间的协调。相信在2015年前，中国的发展将取得更多成绩，也将为千年发展目标在全球的实施作出更大贡献。



《中国实施千年发展目标进展情况报告》

（2008年版）摘要

改革开放三十年来，中国取得了举世瞩目的发展成就。中国提出的建设和谐社会与全面建设小康社会的宏伟目标，与千年发展目标的根本方向一致。目前，中国在落实千年发展目标方面取得积极进展，已提前实现将贫困人口减半和普及初级教育两项目标，其他目标也有望如期实现。

（一）消除极端贫穷和饥饿。

按照中国政府的贫困线，中国农村尚未解决温饱问题的绝对贫困人口已从1990年的8500万（占农村人口的9.6%），减少到2007年的1479万（占农村人口的1.6%）。即使按联合国千年发展目标采用的每日生活费低于1美元的贫困标准，中国也提前实现贫困减半的目标。达不到最低食物能量消费的人口比例已从1990年的17%减至2002年的7%，提前实现了将饥饿人口比例减半的目标。

（二）普及初等教育。

截至2007年底，小学儿童净入学率达到99.5%。小学五年巩固率从2000年的95%提高到2006年的99%。初中毛入学率达到98%，全国普及九年义务教育人口覆盖率达99.3%，已实现了普及教育的目标。

（三）促进两性平等并赋予妇女权利。

2006年，全国城乡女性就业人数达3.47亿人，占就业人口总量的45.4%。妇女参政比例有所提高，在全国人民代表大会总席位中占21.3%，高出亚洲平均水平大约三个百分点。2007年，小学女、男童净入学率分别达到99.52%和99.46%，已实现了“2005年在小学和初中教育中消除两性差异”的目标，有望实现“到2015年消除所有阶段教育中的两性差异”的目标。

（四）降低儿童死亡率。

中国婴儿死亡率从1991年的50.2‰下降到2007年的15.3‰，五岁以下儿童死亡率由1991年的61‰下降到2007年的18.1‰，已实现了五岁以下儿童死亡率降低三分之二的目标。西部省份的婴儿和儿童死亡率高于发达和沿海城市。

（五）改善产妇保健。

孕产妇死亡率由1990年的94.7/100,000下降到2007年的36.6/100,000，有望如期实现2015年孕产妇死亡率降低四分之三的目标，但城乡之间、地区之间差异依然显著。中国积极为孕产妇在妊娠前、期间和之后提供生殖保健服务。

下面的表格是对中国实施千年发展目标状况的总体评估。

具体目标	目标是否可以实现	国家支持力度
目标一：消除极端贫困和饥饿		
目标1A: 每日收入在1美元以下的人口比例减半	已经实现	很好
目标1B: 实现充分和有效的就业，使所有人包括妇女和年轻人有体面的工作	有可能	很好
目标1C: 挨饿的人口比例减半	已经实现	很好
目标二：到2015年前普及小学教育		
目标2A: 到2015年前确保各地儿童能完成全部初等教育课程	已经实现	很好
目标三：促进两性平等和赋予妇女权利		
目标3A: 争取到2005年在小学教育和中学教育中消除两性差距，至迟于2015年在各级教育中消除此种差距	很有可能	很好
目标四：降低儿童死亡率		
目标4A: 五岁以下儿童的死亡率降低三分之二	已经实现	很好
目标五：改善孕产妇保健		
目标5A: 到2015年孕产妇死亡率降低四分之三	很有可能	很好
目标5B: 到2015年实现普及生殖健康	有可能	好
目标六：与艾滋病病毒/艾滋病、疟疾和其它疾病作斗争		
目标6A: 遏止并开始扭转艾滋病病毒/艾滋病的蔓延	很有可能	很好
目标6B: 到2010年实现艾滋病治疗的全面普及	有可能	好
目标6C: 遏止并开始扭转疟疾和其他主要疾病的发病率增长	很有可能	好
目标七：确保环境的可持续性		
目标7A: 将可持续发展原则纳入国家政策和方案；扭转环境资源的流失	很有可能	很好
目标7B: 降低生物多样性的丧失，到2010年显著减少丧失速度	有可能	好
目标7C: 无法持续获得安全饮用水和基本环境卫生的人口比例减半	很有可能	很好
目标八：建立全球发展伙伴关系		

4. Reduce child mortality

China's infant mortality rate has been reduced from 50.2‰ in 1991 to 15.3‰ in 2007, while under-five mortality has fallen from 61‰ to 18.1‰. The target to reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds has thus been met already. Infant and under-five mortality rates are however higher in western provinces than in the coastal cities.

5. Improve maternal health

The maternal mortality rate fell from 94.7 per 100,000 in 1990 to 36.6 in 2007, and the target to reduce the maternal mortality rate by three quarters before 2015 is likely to be met on time. However, significant gaps remain between urban and rural areas as well as between different regions. China is actively providing reproductive health care before, during and after pregnancy.

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

By the end of 2007, an estimated 700,000 people were infected with HIV/AIDS in China. With a total infection rate of 0.05%, the overall incidence of HIV/AIDS is low, but particular groups and regions exhibit higher rates. The rate of new HIV infections has been slowed, but varies among regions. Although the general situation is uncertain and challenges remain, China is making steady progress towards the MDG target on HIV/AIDS. Targets on the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis will also be met on time.

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

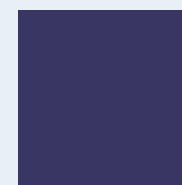
The state of China's environmental

protection has been improving. Forest coverage has increased from 13.92% in 1990 to its present level of 18.21%. The number of people without access to safe drinking water has dropped from 379 million in 2000 to 251 million in 2007 and the 11th Five Year Plan includes plans for expanding access to another 160 million people between 2006 and 2010, which would exceed the MDG target. Biodiversity is however facing serious challenges from environmental pressures resulting from continued rapid economic growth.

8. Develop a global partnership for development

This goal aims to promote and track the actions of developed countries in supporting progress in developing countries. While its status as a developing country means that China has no obligations under this goal, China has always provided assistance to other developing countries under the framework of South-South cooperation.

Since 2000, China has gradually been increasing its overseas assistance, especially support and investment to the least developed countries. At the Financing for Development High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 2005 World Summit, President Hu Jintao announced five initiatives to support developing countries. At the China-Africa Cooperation Forum Beijing Summit in 2006, President Hu further announced eight commitments to Africa in respect of trade and economic relations. These commitments are all being implemented, or have been implemented already.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CHINA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MDGs 2008 REPORT

During the last 30 years of reform and opening up, China has recorded significant development achievements. The country's own commendable goal of establishing a harmonious and all-round Xiaokang society is fundamentally in line with the UN Millennium Development Goals. Thanks to its great progress, China has already met two of the Goals: halving poverty and achieving universal access to primary education. Other Goals are likely to be met on time.

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Measured by the national poverty line, China's total number of absolute poor has dropped from 85 million in 1990 (9.6% of the rural population) to 14.79 million in 2007 (1.6%). The target has also been met as measured by the standard MDG poverty line of US\$1/day. In addition, China reduced the share of the population without secure access to sufficient food from 17% in 1990 to 7% in 2002, thus meeting also the Goal on hunger ahead of schedule.

2. Universal primary education

By the end of 2007, net enrolment in primary education reached 99.5%, while the primary school five-year attendance rate was increased from 95% in 2000 to 99% in 2006 and the enrolment rate for junior high school reached 98%. Nine-year compulsory education now covers 99.3% of the school-age population nationwide, meeting the target of achieving universal primary education.

3. Promote gender equality and empower women

In 2006, 347 million women were in wage employment, equivalent to 45.4% of all working people in the country. Women's participation in the National People's Congress has been raised to 21.3% of all seats, which is 3% higher than the Asian average. In 2007, the net enrolment rates for girls and boys to primary schools were 99.52% and 99.46% respectively, meaning that the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary education has been met. The target to eliminate gender disparity at all levels of education by 2015 is likely to be met on time.

THE TABLE BELOW IS A GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF CHINA'S PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING THE MDGs.

GOALS / TARGETS	WILL THE GOAL OR TARGET BE MET	STATE OF NATIONAL SUPPORT
MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Already met	Strong
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Potentially	Strong
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Already met	Strong
MDG2: Achieve universal primary education		
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Already met	Strong
MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Likely	Strong
MDG4: Reduce child mortality		
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate	Already met	Strong
MDG5: Improve maternal health		
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Likely	Strong
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	Potentially	Good
MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Likely	Strong
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	Potentially	Good
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Likely	Good
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Likely	Strong
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Potentially	Good
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Likely	Strong
MDG8: Develop a global partnership for development		

Analysis of China's progress in achieving the MDGs reveals great success as well as new challenges brought on by rapid development. China is likely to achieve all the MDG targets by 2015, but special attention should be paid to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, combating HIV/AIDS and reversing the loss of environmental resources. The Chinese Government is aware of these problems and has taken actions to address the new challenges, paying special attention to balancing development between urban and rural areas, different regions, economic and social progress, and between people and nature. China is set to achieve further development successes by 2015, making even greater contributions to the international effort to reach the MDGs.