



上海國際問題研究院
SHANGHAI INSTITUTES FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES



2030年可持续发展议程与中国—东盟减贫合作

China-ASEAN Poverty Reduction Cooperation in the Context of The 2030 Agenda Implementation

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导言 Introduction

联合国2030年议程已实施一年多；这汲取MDG的教训，需要加速各国对接步伐，推动国际合作尽快从MDG转向SDG时代。

The 2030 Agenda has entered into effect for more than 1 year; to avoid the lessons of MDGs implementation (taken actions 5 years later after the adoption of Millennium Declaration), international community should quicken up the alignment between national strategy and the 2030 Agenda, facilitating the transition from MDGs-focus to SDGs-focus.



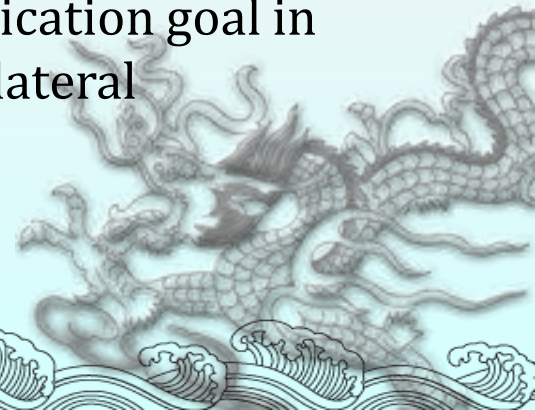


导言 Introduction

中国—东盟减贫合作尚未与2030年议程全面对接；以2030年议程为指导的中国—东盟合作，不仅有助于东盟地区减贫目前实现，更有助于中国—东盟双边关系发展。

China-ASEAN poverty reduction cooperation has not been aligned with the 2030 Agenda fully due to various reasons.

Guiding by the 2030 Agenda, China-ASEAN poverty reduction cooperation will contribute to not only realization of poverty eradication goal in ASEAN, but also improvement of the China-ASEAN bilateral relationship as a whole.





2030年议程与国际减贫合作新要求

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Higher Standards for Poverty Eradication under the 2030 Agenda





2030年议程与国际减贫合作新要求

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Higher Standards for Poverty Eradication under the 2030 Agenda

	千年发展目标 MDGs	可持续发展目标 SDGs
目标 GTI	数量型目标 Quantity GTI	质量型目标 Quality GTI
评估 Evaluation	进展评估 Achievement/Progress Evaluation	影响评估 Impact Evaluation
资金 Financing	百万美元级 Millions	十亿美元级 Trillions
数据 Data	低 Lower Data Requirement	数据革命 Data Revolution



东盟实现2030年议程贫困目标的机遇与挑战

Opportunities and Challenges for ASEAN in Poverty Eradication

机遇 *Opportunities*

1. MDGs落实期东盟减贫成就 Achievements of ASEAN in Poverty Reduction Under MDGs

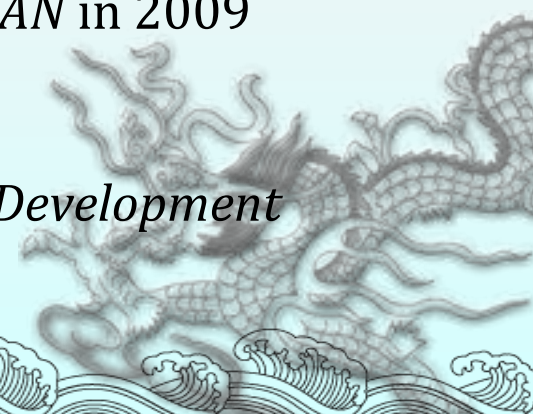
战略文件 **Strategic documents:**

东盟实现联合国千年发展目标联合宣言

Joint Declaration on the Attainment of the MDGs in ASEAN in 2009

东盟实现千年发展目标路线图

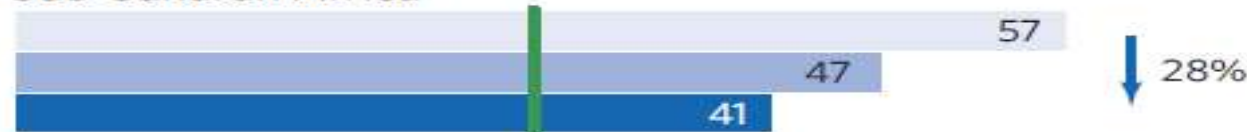
ASEAN Roadmap for the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in 2011





Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, 1990, 2011 and 2015 (percentage)

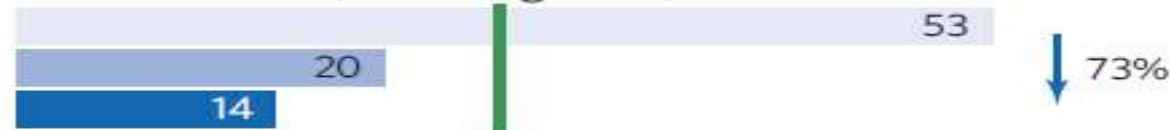
Sub-Saharan Africa



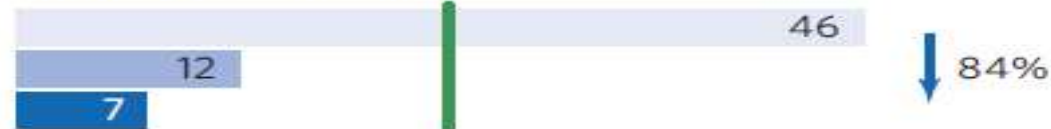
Southern Asia



Southern Asia (excluding India)



South-Eastern Asia



Eastern Asia (China only)





东盟实现2030年议程贫困目标的机遇与挑战

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pportunities and Challenges for ASEAN in Poverty Eradication

机遇 *Opportunities*

1. MDGs落实期东盟减贫成就 Achievements of ASEAN in Poverty Reduction Under MDGs

东盟在冷战结束后不到20年的时间里，逐渐从一个极端贫困地区提升为一个中度贫困地区。

In some 20 years, ASEAN has transformed itself from a region struggling with very high poverty to one with moderate levels of poverty. In the early 1990s, nearly one in two persons in the ASEAN lived in extreme poverty, while two in three persons lived in moderate or extreme poverty.





东盟实现2030年议程贫困目标的机遇与挑战

Opportunities and Challenges for ASEAN in Poverty Eradication

机遇 *Opportunities*

2. 东盟减贫战略 ASEAN Strategies of Poverty Reduction

东盟发展目标 ASEAN Development Goals

《东盟共同体2015年后愿景内比都宣言》 *Nay Pyi Daw Declaration on the ASEAN Community's Post-2015 Vision*

《东盟2025：携手前行》 *ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together*

东盟经济共同体 (ASEAN Economic Community)

东盟社会文化共同体 (ASEAN Social-Culture Community)





东盟实现2030年议程贫困目标的机遇与挑战

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pportunities and Challenges for ASEAN in Poverty Eradication

机遇 *Opportunities*

2. 东盟减贫战略 ASEAN Strategies of Poverty Reduction

东盟成员国 ASEAN Members

柬埔寨 National Strategy Development Plan, 2014-2018

印度尼西亚 National Medium Term Development Plan, RPJMN 2015-2019

老挝 8th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2016-2020)

马来西亚 Eleventh Malaysia Plan 2016-2020: Anchoring Growth on People

泰国 12th Development Plan

越南 2016-2020 Poverty Reduction Plan





东盟实现2030年议程贫困目标的机遇与挑战

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pportunities and Challenges for ASEAN in Poverty Eradication

挑战 *Challenges*

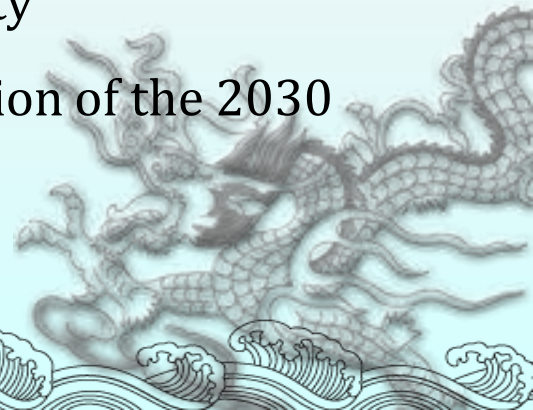
经济发展水平低 Low economic development level

与2030年议程对接步伐慢 Slow alignment with the 2030 Agenda

地区内协调机制缺乏 Lack of regional coordination in implementation of the 2030 Agenda

数据统计能力不充公 Weak national statistical capacity

伙伴关系有待强化 Weak partnership in implementation of the 2030 Agenda





2030年议程视野下的与中国—东盟减贫合作

China-ASEAN PR Cooperation within Framework of 2030 Agenda

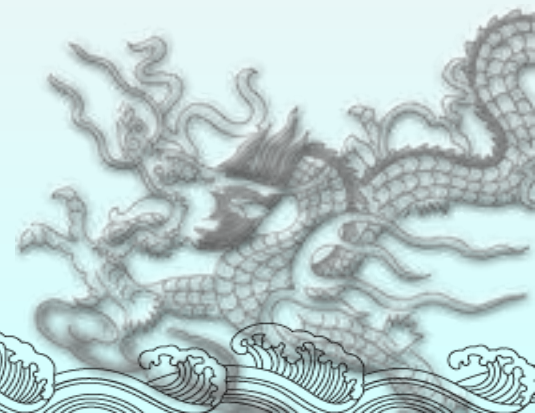
既有成绩 Achievements

双边合作 Bilateral: ASEAN plus members

三边及多边合作

Trilateral and Multilateral: ASEAN+3, ADB

全球层次Global: MDGs, SDGs





2030年议程视野下的与中国—东盟减贫合作

China-ASEAN PR Cooperation within Framework of 2030 Agenda

	Year	地点/Place	主题/Theme
1	2007	广西南宁/Nanning	参与和推进区域社会发展与减贫交流合作
2	2008	广西南宁/Nanning	粮食、灾害与减贫
3	2009	越南河内/Hanoi	全球经济衰退与亚太地区减贫与可持续发展
4	2010	广西桂林/Guiling	自由贸易与减贫
5	2011	印尼雅加达/Jakarta	经济增长的质量与减贫
6	2012	广西柳州/Liuzhou	中国—东盟：包容性发展与减贫
7	2013	广西防城港 /Fangchenggaang	城镇化进程中的减贫与包容性发展
8	2014	缅甸内比都/Nay Pyi Daw	深化中国—东盟减贫区域合作
9	2015	老挝万象/Vientiane	金融创新与减贫
10	2016	广西桂林/Guiling	一带一路与中国东盟减贫合作

中国—东盟社会发展与减贫论坛

China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction



2030年议程视野下的与中国—东盟减贫合作

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hina-ASEAN PR Cooperation within Framework of 2030 Agenda

	时间/Time	地点/Place	东盟参与国家/ASEAN members
1	2013.4	四川成都市和南部县 Sichuan	文莱、柬埔寨、印尼、马来西亚、泰国、越南
2	2014.5	四川成都市和仪陇县 Sichuan	文莱、印尼、老挝、马来西亚、缅甸、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、越南
3	2015.11	广西南宁市 Guangxi Nanning	文莱、柬埔寨、印度尼西亚、老挝、马来西亚、缅甸、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、越南
4	2016.9	上海市 Shanghai	文莱、柬埔寨、印度尼西亚、老挝、马来西亚、缅甸、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、越南

东盟+3村官交流项目

ASEAN+3 Village Leaders Exchange Program



2030年议程视野下的与中国—东盟减贫合作

C

hina-ASEAN PR Cooperation within Framework of 2030 Agenda

机遇与挑战 Opportunities and Challenges

中国高度重视2030年议程落实，但中国—东盟减贫合作与2030年议程对接不充分； China attaches importance to implementation of 2030 Agenda, but China-ASEAN PR cooperation has not fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda;

既有合作主要聚焦理念分享、经验交流、能力培养，仍有较大空间； Current cooperation focuses on sharing theory and experience, and building capacity, with huge potential of physical cooperation;

减贫合作进展较大，但受政治、经济、安全等关切影响； Political, economic, and security concerns impose ceiling on PR cooperation.



政策建议 Policy Prescriptions

1. 战略共识凝聚和国别战略对接

Strategic consensus building and national strategy alignment

a. 围绕中国—东盟减贫合作与2030年议程的对接达成战略共识

Strategic consensus on alignment between China-ASEAN PR cooperation and the 2030 Agenda;

b. 通过中国—东盟减贫合作促进全球可持续发展伙伴关系的建设

Promoting global partnership for sustainable development through China-ASEAN PR cooperation;

c. 通过经验交流促进东盟国家发展战略与2030年议程的对接

Facilitating ASEAN strategies alignment with the 2030 Agenda through experience sharing.



政策建议 Policy Prescriptions

2. 减贫合作方法创新 Innovations on PR cooperation

a. 打破政府内部条块分割，推动全球政府一体化的减贫合作模式

Breaking silos for facilitating a Whole-Government Approach for poverty eradication;

b. 建立健全中国与东盟及其成员国的减贫合作机制

Systemizing China-ASEAN PR cooperation mechanism, improving Public-Public, Public-Private, and Private-Private Partnerships;

c. 推动中国—东盟减贫合作的立体化

Building trilateral and multilateral partnership, and taking impact/spillovers into cooperation planning.





政策建议 Policy Prescriptions

3. 资金动员与伙伴关系建设 Resource Mobilization and Partnership Building

a. 帮助东盟国家提升国内资源动员能力，应创建相应的能力培养机制

To help ASEAN capability building on domestic resource mobilization, through creating a China-ASEAN Domestic Resource Mobilization Capability Building Center;

b. 强化中国—东盟减贫合作中的公私伙伴关系建设

To strengthen PPPs for China-ASEAN PR cooperation, esp. making best use of BRI, AIIB, China-ASEAN Cooperation Fund, NDB, etc.



政策建议 Policy Prescriptions

4. 后续监测与影响评估 Follow-up and Impact Evaluation

a. 建立中国—东盟统计能力培养中心，强化数据统计能力

To create a China-ASEAN Statistical Capability Building Center for strengthening data capacity;

b. 发展中国—东盟减贫评估体系，全面提升中国—东盟减贫合作的效用

To develop a set of indicators to evaluate impacts of China-ASEAN PR cooperation, maximizing cooperation effectiveness;

c. 建立中国—东盟减贫智库网络，强化中国与东盟减贫合作的智力支撑能力

To build China-ASEAN PR think-tank network for improving intellectual support for China-ASEAN PR cooperation.





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Comments Welcomed!

