

China's International Development Cooperation in the New Era (II)

新时代的中国国际发展合作（下）

5. Gender Equality

Women are an important driving force for social progress. China has assisted other developing countries in promoting women's development, creating more opportunities for women to succeed in life.

—Safeguarding women's rights and interests. China has begun to implement the 100 maternal and child health care projects in developing countries, initiated by President Xi Jinping at the summits celebrating the UN's 70th anniversary in 2015. Some of these projects are already in place in Cambodia, Sierra Leone, Malawi and Cape Verde, effectively ensuring basic health care services for local women.

In Zimbabwe, China launched a program for the prevention and treatment of cervical diseases, donated medicines and equipment for early diagnosis and treatment, and dispatched specialists to improve the expertise of local medical staff. China provided training programs to some countries on maternal and child health care, to help improve their clinical services in obstetrics and neonatology.

—Empowering women. China has reinforced its efforts to assist training for women in other developing countries, promoting vocational and technical training to increase women's employment and their participation in political and economic activities.

Since 2013, China has offered over 60 capacity development and technical training programs for women in developing countries, and provided part-time degree and non-degrees programs on women's leadership and social development, aiming to expand female officials' capacity to participate in political and economic activities.

6. Infrastructure

China has assisted other developing countries in building public facilities and energy infrastructure, enabling their people to enjoy a better life.

—Supporting the construction of public facilities. China aided the maintenance and renovation of public facilities such as the Algiers Opera House in Algeria, the National Wrestling Arena and the Museum of Black Civilizations in Senegal, the Culture Palace of Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire, and the Cotonou Convention Center in Benin. It provided assistance to some

（五）促进性别平等

妇女是推动社会发展和进步的重要力量。中国积极帮助发展中国家发展妇女事业，为妇女成长创造机会，支持和帮助妇女享有出彩的人生。

——加强妇女权益保障。落实习近平主席在联合国成立70周年系列峰会上提出的为发展中国家实施100个“妇幼健康工程”，这些工程陆续在柬埔寨、塞拉利昂、马拉维、佛得角等国落地，有效保障了当地妇女基本医疗卫生服务。在津巴布韦开展妇女宫颈疾病防治项目，捐赠了一批用于宫颈疾病早诊早治的器械、药品，并派专家帮助当地医务人员提高专业技能。通过组织妇幼健康、孕产妇保健等主题研修项目，提高有关国家产科、新生儿科等科室水平，惠及当地妇女。

——支持妇女能力建设。加大对发展中国家妇女培训力度，在当地培训女性专业技术人员，增强妇女参与政治经济活动能力和就业能力。2013年以来，为发展中国家实施了60余个妇女能力建设研修、技术培训项目，设置女性领导力与社会发展在职学历学位项目，帮助发展中国家提升女性官员参与国家和政治经济活动能力。

（六）改善基础设施

中国在其他发展中国家实施了一批公益设施、能源等基础设施项目，让当地民众拥有更多获得感、幸福感。

——支持公益设施建设。援助阿尔及利亚歌剧院、塞内加尔竞技摔跤场和黑人文明博物馆、科特迪瓦文化宫、贝宁会议大厦等公共设施项目维修和升级改造，为

countries and the African Union in building conference centers and support facilities. It assisted Grenada, Guinea-Bissau and Tunisia in building, repairing and upgrading sports venues. All these projects aim to increase cultural and sporting activities in these countries and regions and enrich local cultural life.

The Development Center for Children with Disabilities in Mongolia, constructed with China's assistance, is the largest multi-functional rehabilitation center of its kind in the country, and is renowned as "a happiness project".

—Improving urban living environment. In Sierra Leone, Burundi, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Nepal, the Philippines, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Serbia, China helped build urban arterial roads and upgrade congested sections to ease traffic flow. The China-Maldives Friendship Bridge, built with China's assistance to connect three adjacent islands, has become an artery of traffic in the Male Atoll, providing an alternative to the ferry as the only means of local transport.

In Syria, China provided 100 buses to expand urban transport capacity, which has facilitated travel and reconstruction in the recipient cities. China-aided projects on road repair and residential drainage in Sao Tome and Principe and those on water supply and sewage treatment in Kurunegala, Sri Lanka, have addressed urban waterlogging and separated sewage from rainwater, thereby reducing pollution and improving local life quality.

—Expanding energy access. Depending on resource availability, China has assisted other countries in developing hydro, solar, wind, nuclear and geothermal power, and helped them to build power transmission, transformation and distribution networks.

In Cuba, China assisted the construction of a solar power station with an installed capacity of 9 MW and an annual power output of 12.85 million kWh, which filled a sizable gap in the local power supply. China aided Kyrgyzstan in rebuilding its power grid in the south, aided Tajikistan in a 500 kV power transmission and transformation project in the Districts of Republican Subordination, aided Laos in building a 230 kV power transmission line between Thavieng and Laksao, and aided Zambia in building a power transmission line between Kariba North and Kafue West. These projects have improved power grid connectivity in these countries, and played an important role in boosting their energy independence and industrialization.

7. Sustainable and Innovation-Driven Economic Growth

China has supported other developing countries in advancing industrialization, increasing the added value of their resources, boosting industrial employment, releasing the potential of the digital economy, and improving economic creativity and inclusiveness.

—Advancing Industrialization. Industrialization is a prerequisite for economic independence and an important means of creating employment and ending poverty. China has been

非盟和有关国家援建国际会议中心及附属设施，为格林纳达、几内亚比绍、突尼斯等国建设、维修和升级改造体育运动场馆，改善文化活动条件，进一步丰富民众文化体育生活。援蒙古国残疾儿童发展中心是蒙古国最大、功能最齐全的残疾儿童疗养中心，被蒙古国社会各界誉为“幸福工程”。

——改善城市人居环境。帮助塞拉利昂、布隆迪、斐济、巴布亚新几内亚、尼泊尔、菲律宾、密克罗尼西亚联邦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、塞尔维亚等国实施了城区主干道建设、拥堵路段改造等市政项目，提升了城市路网通行能力。援马尔代夫友谊大桥连接了相邻岛屿，改变了以往只有摆渡船交通往来的历史，为大马累环礁的经济发展打通了交通大动脉。援叙利亚100辆公交车项目增加了城市交通运输能力，为民众出行提供便利，支持了城市重建进程。援圣多美和普林西比道路整修和社区排水、斯里兰卡库鲁内格勒市供水和污水处理等项目解决了城市低洼地区积水内涝、雨污分流问题，减少了城市污染，改善了居民生活品质。

——提高能源可及性。根据有关国家能源资源禀赋，积极发展水电、太阳能、风电、核电、地热等电力产业，并支持建设输变电和配电网等项目。援古巴太阳能电站项目总装机规模为9兆瓦，每年向电网输送1285万千瓦时清洁能源电力，有效填补了当地电力缺口。中国支持的吉尔吉斯斯坦南部电网改造项目、塔吉克斯坦直属中央区500千伏输变电项目、老挝塔棉至拉骚230千伏输变电线路、赞比亚卡里巴北-凯富埃西输变电等项目实现了有关国家内部电网连接，对于促进能源独立和工业化发展发挥了重要作用。

(七) 推进可持续创新经济增长

中国支持其他发展中国家工业化进程，增加资源附加值，促进生产性就业，并帮助释放数字经济新红利，增强经济创新性和包容性。

——推进工业化进程。工业化是一个国家实现经济独立的必由之路，也是创造就业、消除贫困的重要途径

supporting other developing countries in tapping their potential for competitive industrial capacity, modernizing their industrial systems, and increasing the added value of their resources, to accelerate the process of industrialization.

In Bangladesh, China assisted the construction of the Shahjalal Fertilizer Factory. Since it was put into operation in 2015, the factory has achieved a total output of 1.1 million tons and saved over US\$400 million in foreign exchange. The China-aided fruit and vegetable processing plant in Cuba and the sulfuric acid plant in Tajikistan have raised local production efficiency and boosted local income and taxation revenues. Prioritizing localization, these programs have increased employment and improved labor skills for local people.

—Promoting the digital economy. China has assisted other countries in implementing 37 telecommunications infrastructure projects covering telecommunications networks and government information networks, to help them develop information and communications industries and narrow digital gaps.

Kenya's national fiber optic cable network, built with China's assistance, has greatly increased transmission speed, reduced communication costs, and boosted e-commerce, marking a great leap in the development of Kenya's information and communications industries. China assisted the construction of the police command center and government hotline in Laos, and the integrated government information system in Papua New Guinea, helping the two countries to raise their administrative efficiency and increase the application of IT in governance. China assisted the third-phase project of Bangladesh's e-government network, extending high-speed information and communications connectivity to 64 districts, 488 sub-districts, and 2,600 unions to cover 62 percent of its territory and population.

8. Eco-environmental Protection

Upholding the vision of harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature, China has proactively assisted other developing countries in promoting new energy, protecting the environment, and addressing climate change. China has shared its experience in green development, fulfilled its commitments under international conventions, and expanded international cooperation on wildlife protection and desertification control, to join other countries in preserving our beautiful planet.

—Developing clean energy. China has increased its support for renewable energy projects and assisted other developing countries in implementing clean energy programs.

In Gabon, China launched a clean energy pilot project to increase power supply while minimizing environmental impacts. In Kenya, China assisted the construction of the Garissa solar photovoltaic power plant, providing an average annual generation capacity of 76 GWh and an annual reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 64,000 tons. In Fiji, China supported the construction of a number of small hydropower plants, to provide clean, stable and low-cost energy and replace annual diesel imports worth RMB6 million, helping the country to work

径。中国支持其他发展中国家发挥优势产能潜力、构筑更加现代化的产业体系，提升资源附加值，加快工业化进程。援孟加拉国沙迦拉化肥厂自2015年投产已生产尿素化肥超过110万吨，累计节省4亿多美元外汇。古巴果蔬加工厂、塔吉克斯坦硫酸厂等项目建成投产后，提高了工业生产效率，直接拉动了当地收入和税收。项目坚持本土化经营，增加了就业岗位的同时，提高了当地人员劳动技能。

——推动数字经济发展。中国支持建设了37个电信传输网、政务信息网络等电信基础设施项目，帮助有关国家发展信息通讯产业，为推动缩小数字鸿沟作出积极贡献。肯尼亚国家光纤骨干网项目推动了肯尼亚信息通讯产业的跨越式发展，在大幅提高网络速度的同时，降低通讯成本，促成了电子商务的兴起。老挝警察指挥中心及政府热线、巴布亚新几内亚集成政务信息系统等项目，优化了相关国家政府行政效率和信息化管理。孟加拉国政府基础网络三期项目，打通当地行政区域的政府骨干网络的回路，将高速网络延伸至64个市、488个县、2600多个乡，覆盖62%的地域和人口。

(八) 支持生态环保

中国秉持人与自然是和谐共生的生态文明理念，积极为其他发展中国家实施新能源、环境保护和应对气候变化项目，分享绿色发展经验，履行相关国际公约，开展野生动物保护、防治荒漠化等方面国际合作，共同建设美丽地球。

——发展清洁能源。加大对可再生能源项目的支持，帮助有关发展中国家建设了一批清洁能源项目。在加蓬等国开展的清洁能源示范项目，帮助其增加电力供应的同时，减少对环境的不良影响。中国支持的肯尼亚加里萨光伏电站年均发电量超过7600万千瓦时，每年帮助减少6.4万吨二氧化碳排放。援斐济小水电站为当地提供清洁、稳定、价格低廉的能源，每年为斐济节省约600万元人民币的柴油进口，助力斐济实现“2025年前可再生能源占比90%”的目标。