

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

国际交流

1

Vol. 1, 2021

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LETTING THE WORLD UNDERSTAND CHINA
AND LETTING CHINA UNDERSTAND THE WORLD



中国国际交流协会

CHINESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

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Chinese Association for
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International Standard Serial
Number:

ISSN1002-8285

China Standard Serial Number:
CN11-2491/D

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Letters may be edited for length or content.

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The Rights to Subsistence and Development are Primary Human Rights

—Advancing a Fairer, more Reasonable and more Inclusive Global Governance System of Human Rights

Committed to its own development, China has consistently promoted global development with concrete actions and ensured the benefits of development be shared by more countries and people, thereby making a significant contribution to the development of the world's human rights undertakings.

On July 12, the 47th session of the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) adopted the Resolution on the Contribution of Development to the Enjoyment of all Human Rights proposed by China, which reaffirms that development contributes significantly to the enjoyment of all human rights, and is aimed to promote the wellbeing of all people, and all countries must meet people's expectation for a better life. Representatives of many countries positively commented this important draft resolution proposed by China and expressed thanks to China for its leading role. They emphasized that development was crucial to all countries, especially the developing countries. Without development, neither the enjoyment of human rights could be guaranteed nor the challenges posed by Covid-19 be overcome. Countries should strengthen international cooperation, take the people-centered approach, promote sustainable development, and wipe out

poverty and inequality in order to earnestly safeguard all human rights of their people.

This is the third time that UNHRC adopted the Resolution on the Contribution of Development to the Enjoyment of all Human Rights proposed by China. In June 2017, the UNHRC adopted the resolution with an overwhelming majority, including for the first time introducing the concept of "promotion of human rights through development" into the international human rights system. In July 2019, UNHRC passed some relevant resolution for the second time. Holding high the banner of development and fully reflecting their common aspiration and demand, China has won widespread support of the developing countries.

Development is the eternal theme of humankind and creates conditions for the realization of all human rights. The UN Declaration on the Right to Development signifies that the right to development is an inalienable human right. Exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, global poverty and inequality constitute the major impediment to safeguarding human rights. In the face of severe global challenges, it is imperative for countries to better safeguard the rights to subsistence and development, insist on guaranteeing people's livelihood and improving

human rights through development. Against this backdrop, the adoption of the Resolution on the Contribution of Development to the Enjoyment of all Human Rights proposed by China once again is helpful for various parties to reach consensus and join hands to promote sustainable development and the enjoyment of human rights by all.

As the biggest developing country, China fully realizes that development is the key to solving all China's problems; it drives human rights progress of the country. Based on its prevailing realities, the CPC considers the rights to subsistence and development to be the primary rights and has been continually advancing China's progress in human rights. Through longstanding unremitting struggle, the Chinese people have achieved the set goals step by step, from liberation to having enough food and clothing; from a basically well-off society to a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and are striving for common prosperity. China safeguards the people's right to subsistence in a substantive manner, makes great efforts to ensure economic, social and cultural rights, pushes hard the coordinated development of civil rights and political rights and fully guarantees the rights of the special groups. The pursuit of a happy life by over 1.4 billion Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is in itself a great practice to advance China's human rights cause. Spanish scholar Victor Cordiso, who had visited China for over 50 times, pointed out that all Chinese people are enjoying the huge benefits brought forth by national development, which is a remarkable achievement in human rights across the world.

As the ancient Chinese sage put it, a benevolent man succeeds through hard work and meanwhile aids others to repay the whole society. Committed to its own development, China has promoted global development with concrete actions. Over the past seven decades, it has assisted 166 countries and international organizations, sent over 600,000 people on aid missions. It has provided medical assistance to 69 countries, and helped more than 120 developing countries achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals. China has taken an active part in international poverty elimination cooperation and is helping many developing countries shake off poverty. China has vigorously implemented the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) together with various countries to promote the development of partners countries along the Belt and Road, which could help lift 7.6 million people out of extreme poverty and 32 million people out of moderate poverty. Committed to peace and progress of the whole of humanity and sharing of development benefits by more countries and people, China has made a major contribution to the world human rights undertakings.

The CPC is uniting and leading the Chinese people towards the Second Centenary Goal and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. As China continues to develop, all rights of the Chinese people will be safeguarded at a higher level, and they will have a better sense of dignity, freedom and happiness. China will make a greater contribution to the protection of human rights, enabling the world to develop better and become more prosperous.

(Editorial by People's Daily)

Interactive dialogue

Annual discussion on rights of the child - by Ms. Hong Ping, China Family Planning Association

The quality of early childhood development has a life-long crucial impact on the development of a person. Over the past 30 years, children's health care system in China has made great progress. The government is committed to providing free vaccination and physical examination to all children and continuously improving the quality of medical care. Many NGOs have participated in early childhood development services. The under-5 mortality rate decreased from 61.0 ‰ in 1991 to 8.4 ‰ in 2018, and the under-7 health management rate reached 92.7%. Globally, we have noticed that 250 million children lack nutrition, protection and positive stimulation in their early life which is critical important stage of brain development. It has been proved as a long-term cause of intergenerational transmission of poverty. Particularly, children



with experiences of war and unrest are at high risk of physical and mental stunting. We call on all governments and societies to make investment in early childhood development a priority for achieving the 2030 sustainable development goals, improve the health service system and ensure that every child fully enjoys the right to survival, health and security.

Annual discussion on rights of the child - by Ms. Zhao Hui, Chinese Association for International Understanding

The development of IT has facilitated children's growth, but also created new challenges for the protection of children's rights. Chinese social organizations, including the China Federation of Internet Societies, a partner of CAFIU, are working to create a clean cyberspace for children.

First, we held meetings, issued proposals, and organized activities for the national internet safety week, to call on all sectors of society to pay attention to the protection of children in cyberspace.

Second, we held a forum to teach children how to tackle cyberbullying at the 14th UN IGF, and ran online classes in China, providing minors with technical know-how to protect themselves in cyberspace.



Finally, we held a forum on the Right to Play: Online Gaming and Children's Rights at the 15th IGF to explore ways of respecting and protecting the right of children to participate. Recently, we are also working with UNICEF to explore how AI can empower children.

Annual discussion on rights of the child - by Ms. Rong Liying, China Soong Ching Ling Foundation

I am honored to have this the opportunity to address the annual discussion on children's rights. I am a professor of education research at Capital Normal University, and today I'm speaking on behalf of China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, a prestigious organization focusing on children and adolescent's development and rights protection.

The right to education is a basic human right. How to fully protect a child's right to receive education, especially those who live in extreme poverty, is a very challenging task for the government.

In the course of poverty alleviation, the emphasis on education is one of the key philosophies. Helping children in poverty to obtain access to good quality education has been a very important task, also an efficient way to break the poverty circle.

The education investment in China has increased year by year, with government spending on education in 2019 over 4 trillion yuan (about 620 billion US dollars), more than 4% of GDP 8 years in a row. The



number of dropouts lowered to 2419. Primary school net enrollment rate in 2019 reached 99.94%.

Application of information technology is an important way to enhance education equity. The internet infrastructure has covered all schools in the country. In the pandemic, almost 300 million students and teachers have taken online classes. Now online-offline integration is 'new normal' for the education in China.

How to better protect children's right to education needs efforts and cooperation of the whole world.

ID with SR sale of children - by Ms. Hao Luyi, China Foundation for Human Rights Development

China has paid great attention to cracking down on serious crimes of sale and sexual exploitation of children, and achieved remarkable results. Meanwhile, a number of new policies and legislations have also been adopted recently.

First of all, in 2020, a mandatory reporting system was established for protecting minors, under which people should report immediately on cases of sexual assault on children if found.

Secondly, the Civil Code of China, which came into force on 1st January 2021, explicitly forbids sexual harassment, laying a legal foundation against sexual harassment and assault of minors.

Thirdly, the revised Law on Protection of Minors will come into force in June this year, which prescribes



specific measures to prevent parents or guardians from engaging in illegal adoption, and employment restrictions on persons with records of sexual assault on children. Nevertheless, the cybercrimes such as producing, publishing or possessing pornographic information on children shall be prohibited and punished.

ID with SRSG on violence against children - by Ms. Luo Shuang, China Soong Ching Ling Foundation

I'm speaking on behalf of China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, which is a prestigious organization working for children and adolescent's development and rights protection.

Today, I would like to share the latest efforts by the Chinese government in the construction of legal systems for protecting children from violence.

The law on the protection of minors was revised in October 2020. There are two new provisions in the revision for protecting children from violence. One is the mandatory reporting system, under which government organs, community committees and other entities in close contact with minors should report immediately to relevant authorities if they find out any minors have been, will possibly be harmed or face other dangers. The other is the information inquiry system of criminals who have committed sexual assault, abuse, human trafficking and violent attack, which is established by the government and provides free service to the professions in close



contact with minors. These professions should inquire of the police and people's procuratorate about whether the applicant has any illegal and criminal records of sexual assault, abuse, human trafficking and violent attack. Those with illegal and criminal records shall not be employed.

We call on all NGOs to push all the states parties to fulfill the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and provide guarantees for the effective prevention of violence against children by improving their legal systems. Let's make a world of no violence for children.

ID with SRSG on children and armed conflict - by Ms. Niu Shuaishuai, Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center

Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center expresses thanks to the Special Rapporteur (SR) for his report. The report details the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and violence on children, and provides many useful solutions.

As an organization engaged in protection of children's rights, protecting children from violence is the focus of our work. Although our work has been largely affected by Covid-19, we have done our utmost to provide legal service for the children suffering from violence, raise the public's awareness of the "hidden violence crisis" in the time of the Covid-19 pandemic. We have also actively pushed domestic legislation and policy changes for children. We have made many suggestions and recommendations concerning the revised Law on Protection of Juveniles, including the system of compulsory reporting on violence against children, the background investigation of people working in sectors and trades closely linked to children, and the employment prohibition rules.



Although the pandemic put the children at the risk of more violence, it has provided us with more perspectives and approaches to study and solve the problem. We have gained experiences and lessons from "global blockade" and "hidden risks" which can serve as underpinnings for future actions. As the SR mentioned in his report, we must seize the opportunities of building back better in the post-Covid-19 era, reassess the priorities so as to promote human development and reduce inequality, especially for children and disadvantaged groups.

ID with SR cultural rights - by Ms. Li Xi, China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture

I am Li Xi, a council member of China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture.

Tibetan culture has a long history and distinctive features. At present, nearly 800 intangible cultural heritage elements have been identified in Tibet. In addition, there are more than 80 troupes that perform traditional operas, and 1177 inheritors of intangible cultural heritage. Tibetan opera, the Gesar Epic, and Lum medicinal bathing of Sowa Rigpa have been included in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

As far as I am concerned, research on Tibetology is flourishing in China. There are more than 100 Tibetology research institutions, dozens of academic groups, and over 5000 professional researchers. In



recent years, the Mt. Everest Award for Tibetology Studies has been established to recognize research accomplishments. Many universities and research institutions also offer doctoral and master's degree programs in Tibetology. For example, Southwest Minzu University alone has awarded doctoral degrees in Tibetology to more than 80 students.

ID with SR cultural rights - by Mr. Shen Xin, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

China has been committed to safeguarding and advancing cultural diversity. However, some western media and politicians have fabricated a great deal of sensational news about so-called “genocide”, “religious control” and “cultural extinction” in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in recent months, and tried to defame China with these lies. Today, let me share with you some numbers to illustrate China’s achievements in protecting cultural rights and cultural diversity in Xinjiang.

The Uygur population grew by 25 percent from 2010 to 2018. During the same period, the total population of China increased only by 4 percent.

The Muslims in Xinjiang total 13 million, have more than 24,000 mosques. In other words, every 530 Muslims in Xinjiang have a mosque, the ratio is even higher than in many Muslim countries.



The Uygur language is widely used and Uygur intangible cultural heritage is well protected, spread and carried on. Xinjiang has three projects on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List, in addition to more than 400 items on the national or regional list.

I hope these facts will help you better understand the truth about Xinjiang and China’s efforts to protect people’s cultural rights. Thank you.

ID with IE foreign debt - by Mr. Gao Zhikai, Center for China and Globalization

This is Victor Gao, on behalf of CCG(Center for China and Globalization). It is our great pleasure to attend this important meeting. In today's world, many developing countries have the utmost need to develop economy to build up their capacities. I would urge all countries in the world to provide as much support as possible to the economic development of these developing countries, including both equity and debt. I think nation-building and capacity-building is a very important way to create more jobs and to lift people out of poverty in many parts of the world. Some countries have accused China of setting up debt traps or practicing debt diplomacy in developing countries. I personally would say these accusations are completely wrong. China has been providing as much support as possible including equity and



debt to many developing countries with the aim of increasing their capacities, lifting more people out of poverty and building up infrastructure connectivity. Many countries need to do the same rather than falsely accusing other countries. I hope all of us will do the right thing to support developing countries. Thank you!

ID with IE foreign debt - by Mr. Ma Zhongfa, China Society for Human Rights Studies

I am Ma Zhongfa, from Law School of Fudan University, speaking on behalf of China Society of Human Rights Studies.

Foreign debt of developing countries and LDC becomes a heavy burden for them and produced negative impacts on protection of human rights. In order to pay the debt, they have to narrow the financial space for public services, which reduces the investment in improving educational infrastructure, medical facilities, and poverty eradication.

Some creditors undermine the developing countries' gains from debt relief by the measures which seem legal but harmful for protecting human rights. The practice of the "vulture funds" is a typical case. The creditors purchase the debts with a sum far less than the face value and then sue to recover the face value plus interest, penalties and legal costs. An example is the case concerning Donegal International Limited and Zambia heard in the British courts in 2007.



Donegal was awarded US\$15 million by the courts while it had only paid US\$3.2 million, which did nothing but deteriorated economic conditions with adverse impacts on human rights in Zambia.

There are many similar cases, which has become a hindrance to human rights protection. How to effectively deal with these practices is a great challenge for the world, especially in the circumstance of a globalization era and widening technological gap between the developed and the developing countries.

ID with SR minorities - by Ms. Li Xi, China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture

As far as I am concerned, respect for and protection of freedom of religious belief is a basic policy of the Chinese government. Traditional Tibetan Buddhist activities such as the study and debate of scriptures, initiation into monkhood or nunhood, abhisheka (empowerment ceremony) and self-cultivation, and tests and degree promotions in lamaseries are held on a regular basis. Ceremonial activities are also held during important religious festivals, as is customary. There are Buddhist associations in the Tibet Autonomous Region and seven prefecture-level cities. The Tibetan branch of the Buddhist Association of China has set up the Tibetan Buddhist Institute

and the Tripitaka Scripture Printing Lamasery. On top of the preservation of traditions, the education and cultivation of Tibetan Buddhist monks have gradually been standardized and modernized. China also has planned to establish eight Tibetan Buddhism colleges, which will enroll a total of 1950 students. So far, seven are operational while construction is about to begin for the last one. A total of 920 million yuan has been invested in these schools. A three-level system for academic ranks of Tibetan Buddhism has been established, covering senior, intermediate, and junior academic titles. So far, a total of 240 monks have received senior academic titles.

ID with IE albinism - by Mr. Dai Qingkang, China Society for Human Rights Studies

This is Qingkang Dai from Southeast University, speaking on behalf of China Society for Human Rights Studies. People with albinism suffer not only from their physical and mental conditions, but also from social prejudices and discriminations. To ensure their enjoyment of human rights, special public policies need to be adopted from two perspectives: the improvement of healthcare for such group of people and the increasing of social awareness and understanding of albinism. In 2018, the Chinese government classified albinism as one of the rare diseases. A collaborative network of medical institutions was created to enhance related medical research and broaden patients' access to related medical resources. The Chinese Organization for Albinism was established in 2008 to provide medical



aid and mental support for persons with albinism and their families. It also helps the public to better understand albinism, reduce discrimination and prejudice. Such work mitigates health problems associated with albinism and promotes social-economic inclusion of persons with albinism.

General debate

General debate on ITEM 2 - by Mr. Liu Dongxu, Chinese Association for International Understanding

Current research shows that hatred toward the ethnic minorities derives from unhealthy traditions and institutions of the society. Social media has significant impact on the spread and magnification of hate speech.

As a multi-national country with a long history, China has the good tradition to embrace various ethnic cultures. This tradition has been conducive to promote equality, solidarity and common prosperity and development among all ethnic groups, which is fully embodied in China's legal system. Thus, hatred among different ethnic groups in China has no soil to survive and spread in such harmonious environment. On the contrary, the social environment where the ethnic minorities and migrants haven't got equal treatment can easily become the hotbed for hate speech. An example is the social turmoil caused by



the protests after George Floyd' death in USA during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Improving multilateral cooperation and governance of cyber space, identifying and cleansing malicious hate speech toward ethnic minorities quickly, releasing authoritative information in time, can reduce the negative impact of hate speech on ethnic minorities.

General debate on ITEM 3 - by Mr. Lin Songtian, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

I am from the People's Republic of China. It is the only country which puts People before Republic in its name, so as to keep reminding governments to put people first, work for common prosperity for all, in a word, not to forget the people or be forgotten by the people.

This is why China can unite over 1.4 billion people and bring COVID-19 under control. This is why China has lifted one fifth of the world's population out of poverty, with no person, no region or ethnic group being left behind. This is why all the Chinese people are living a decent life in a safe and harmonious society.

We believe human rights include civic, political, economic and cultural rights. And the basic human rights are the right to work, right to eat, right to live, right to education, and right to health care. China has achieved them all for all its people.

But now we get confused about the meaning of



human rights. Some people are keen on pointing their fingers at other countries, while turning a blind eye to human rights problems of their own countries, where Covid-19 keeps raging and millions of people have lost their valuable lives due to poor governance of their countries, where security and equality become major concerns.

It is our sincere hope that the United Nations and its organs should pay more attention to the situations in the countries where they are located and take concrete actions to help them.

General debate on ITEM 3 - by Mr. Wang Xingzui, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

Access to food is one of the most fundamental human rights. However, progress on tackling global hunger is still staggering and further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Children in poor families are often affected by food insecurity as informal workers in the family are at high risks of income losses. Thus, guaranteeing the right to food for these children is of primary urgency.

Aiming at SDG2-Zero Hunger, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation has initiated the Smiling Children Program since 2015, which targets children facing hunger in developing countries. The Program provides free meals at school, and has so far benefitted over 43,000 person-years in total. As a response to the closedown of schools during the pandemic, the Program has distributed food



packages to about 24,000 students and their families in Ethiopia, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, to meet their immediate needs.

We call on all stakeholders from the international community to come together to protect the right to food for the disadvantaged.

General debate on ITEM 3 - by Ms. Dai Ruijun, China Foundation for Human Rights Development

The spread of COVID-19 threatened almost all the human rights, first and foremost are the right to health and right to life. It has claimed more than 2 million lives.

However, instead of taking proper measures, some countries ignore people's life, incite racial hatred, even stigmatize other countries, which put the world at risk.

Global crisis needs global solidarity. But at the beginning of the pandemic, some countries scrambled for anti-epidemic materials, some even withdrew from WHO, totally regardless of its international obligations.

Although vaccines bring dawn to people, the extreme unequal distribution soon appeared. According to data cited in the report of UN High Commissioner



for Human Rights, 90% of the population in 67 countries will have no access to the vaccine, while some rich countries have already purchased enough doses to vaccinate their entire population three times.

By contrast, China quickly curbed the epidemic. At the same time, she provided extensive humanitarian assistance to other countries. Till now, she has provided vaccine assistance to nearly 70 countries.

General debate on ITEM 3 - by Ms. Li Xi, China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture

I am Li Xi, a council member of China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture.

Language facilitates communication and embodies culture. According to the Chinese Constitution, every ethnic group has the freedom to use and develop its own language. As I know, all schools in Tibet implement a bilingual education system, with more than 96 percent of students receiving bilingual education. An international standard for encoding Tibetan characters received ISO accreditation in 1997, while over 5 million books are published in the

Tibetan language each year. Street and traffic signs in the Tibetan language can be found throughout the streets and alleys of Tibet. Tibetan TV shows and radio broadcasts are also readily available. Their content is also becoming ever more diverse.

In today's booming information age, software applications and IT products in the Tibetan language are mushrooming. These include office automation systems, bilingual distance education systems, and so on. Browsers and instant communication tools in the Tibetan language have become an important part of people's daily work and life.

General debate on ITEM 3 - by Ms. Renaguli Hudabaidi, Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

I am Renaguli Hudabaidi, a farmer from Kashgar city. I have three children with my daughter 8 years old and twin sons 5 years old. After discussion with my husband, I went to the hospital to have an intrauterine device installed last year. Now my family is living a happy life.

My country promotes “better natal and prenatal care and better upbringing”. From my pregnancy to birth-giving, the local clinic took good care of me. It often sent doctors to my home to do health checkups and teach health knowledge, and also told me on a regular basis to go to the clinic for pregnancy tests. All the cost of childbearing was covered by the medical insurance scheme. After my children were born, the government provided them with free vaccination and nutritious food. Now my three children are very healthy.

My children went to the kindergarten at the age of three and the government gave me some allowance. My children were taken good care of by the kindergarten teachers. They enjoyed free board



and lodging. Now my daughter is a primary school student free of any tuition fees. In the future, my children will also go to junior high and senior high schools free of tuition fees.

We have been relieved of economic pressure thanks to the government’s good policies. In 2017, my husband and I applied for a small-sum loan and opened a restaurant. Now, we have an annual income of over 100,000 RMB yuan.

I am grateful to the government. With the support of its good policies, my family has shaken off poverty and lived a happy life.

General debate on ITEM 3 - by Ms. Kelsang Drolma, China Society for Human Rights Studies

This is Kelsang Drolma from China Society for Human Rights Studies.

As we all know, Tibet announced at the end of 2019 that absolute poverty had been eliminated in Tibet. How did Tibet score the unprecedented achievement in Tibetan history?

There are the following two experiences for Tibet's achievement. First, Tibet got the strong policy support and large-scale financial investment from the central government, and the large amounts of aid from other provinces, and large State-owned enterprises. Second, Tibet implemented targeted measures, such as relocation, industrial development, ecological compensation, education and training, medical assistance and so on. We learned that herdsmen suffering from rheumatic arthritis at high



altitude in Nagqu moved to Yangbajan New Village in Lhasa according to the arrangements of the government. As a result, their diseases were much less serious and their living standards were greatly improved.

Tibet's experiences will be helpful to some countries or regions in solving the problem of poverty in their ethnic areas.

General debate on ITEM 4 - by Mr. Gao Zhikai, Center for China and Globalization

This is Victor Gao, on behalf of CCG. We are very happy and honored to attend this very important meeting. Human rights are very important for all the countries and people in the world. China is a staunch defender of human rights. The accusations against China disrespecting human rights are groundless and totally wrong. How human rights are defined is very important. I would say as the world is plagued by the Covid-19 pandemic, people should have the right to demand that their government do everything rather

than being derelict of their duties to prevent people from getting infected with Covid-19 and dying. This is very important to protect human rights. Therefore, let's do the right thing. Let's defend human rights rather than using human rights as an excuse to falsely accuse other countries. Without defending human rights, there would be no economic, social and political development for any country. Let's do the right thing. Let's defend human rights. Thank you very much.

General debate on ITEM 4 - by Ms. Tusongnisha Aili, China NGO Network for International Exchanges

I am Tusongnisha Aili and graduated from the vocational skills training center in Hotan County, Hotan Prefecture of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The training center fully guaranteed our rights. We learned the language in general use, legal knowledge as well as professional skills so as to seek employment. As I loved beautiful things and to be dressed in pretty clothes, I chose to study sewing and garment designing courses.

After graduation, I won a job offer of a garment company with the recommendation of the labor market and signed the labor contract with the company. The company provided medical insurance, unemployment insurance, insurance against injuries at work and birth insurance. We work 5 days each week and 8 hours every day. At the weekend, my friends and I often go out in pretty clothes, strolling down the streets and eating delicacies. The company



has a Muslim canteen with Xinjiang hand pilaf and stewed mutton in supply. I like very much to eat at the canteen. The dormitory is also very good with all living facilities and amenities.

Due to my good skills, I am the workshop director now and earn a monthly salary of 4000 RMB yuan. As a result, I have improved the living standard and my family is living a happy life.

General debate on ITEM 4 - by Ms. Yilixinna, Chinese Association for International Understanding

My name is Yilixinna from Chinese Association for International Understanding. Recently, some western media pays much attention to Xinjiang, falsely claiming that Uyghurs in Xinjiang have no human rights. As a Uyghur born in China, what I have witnessed is entirely different.

In Xinjiang, our traditional festivals, like Eid al-Fitr and Corban are national holidays. My 90-year-old grandma watches TV shows in Uyghur language every day. Most of my Uyghur friends have siblings, and many of them have overseas study experience like me. Official statistics show that the population of Uyghurs in Xinjiang increased by 25% from 2010 to 2018, which is 12.5 times the growth rate of the Han population in Xinjiang during the same period. Therefore, there's no such thing as genocide in Xinjiang.



Currently, all ethnic groups in Xinjiang live in harmony, stay united and jointly pursue harmonious development. Xinjiang is a wonderful place where people live and work in peace and content. I hope those ill-intentioned individuals do not hurt this beautiful place, and do not harm the friendship among all ethnic groups in China. We warmly welcome friends from all over the world to visit my beautiful hometown, and to see for themselves a real Xinjiang.

General debate on ITEM 4 - by Mr. Wang Yu, China Society for Human Rights Studies

I am Wang Yu from Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and I represent China Society for Human Rights Studies.

Developing countries generally believe that human rights are essentially matters within the scope of a country's sovereignty. Unfortunately, despite its own poor human rights record, the US often considers itself a "human rights defender" and frequently points fingers at others.

The United States also plays double standards on the issue of human rights. The paramount human right is the right and freedom to be healthy, safe, and alive. During the pandemic, more than 28 million people in the US have been diagnosed, half a million people



have lost their lives. But some politicians in the US have shown little regret about the lives in their own country. Instead, they keep interfering in the internal affairs of other countries on the grounds of human rights. It is the greatest blasphemy and satire on human rights.

General debate on ITEM 5 - by Ms. Simayi Zuliyati, China Society for Human Rights Studies

This is Simayi Zuliyati, a professor at Xinjiang University in China, speaking on behalf of China Society for Human Rights Studies.

Cultural rights are basic human rights recognized internationally. Xinjiang has been home to various ethnic groups, where multiple ethnic cultures coexist. Safeguarding citizens' cultural rights is essential in the human rights development in Xinjiang. As a Uyghur who grew up, studied, and worked in Xinjiang, I witnessed the efforts and achievements of Xinjiang to safeguard citizens' cultural rights.

For ensuring effective protection of the excellent traditional ethnic cultures in Xinjiang, the Regulations of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage have been promulgated.

For protecting ethnic people's freedom to use and develop their own languages in Xinjiang, ethnic



minority languages are extensively used in such areas as judicature, administration, education, press and publishing, radio and television, internet, and public affairs.

For satisfying the cultural needs of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang, a complete public cultural service system at all levels has been formed.

Therefore, the citizens' cultural rights are fully guaranteed in the human rights development in Xinjiang.

General debate on ITEM 6 - by Mr. Zhang Wanhong, China NGO Network for International Exchanges

This is Zhang Wanhong from Wuhan University Institute for Human Rights Studies, speaking on behalf of China NGO Network for International Exchanges. We believe the actual operation of the human rights system in the international community requires the active participation of responsible countries. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a valuable tool for encouraging a broad range of human rights reforms and State commitments. We have witnessed the achievements of many countries in the protection and promotion of human rights under the UPR. To create a better future, countries should listen carefully to the sincere recommendations made by other countries, should take the Report of the Working Group home. For the United States of America, the Biden administration has much to do



to reverse and revoke measures taken by the Trump administration; to earnestly face the issues exposed during the UPR process, for example, police violent law enforcement, racial discrimination, and other human rights violations; to reaffirm the United States commitments to human rights at home and abroad; to have effective multilateral human rights cooperation with other countries.

General debate on ITEM 6 - by Mr. Mao Junxiang, China Foundation for Human Rights Development

We earnestly ask the Human Rights Council to pay attention to the issue of the right to life and health of people and the systemic racism in the face of the pandemic in America.

First, in response to the Covid-19 outbreak, the U.S. government needs to do better in protecting the rights to life and health of people in America. Why does the United States, with the best health care system, lead the world in the number of Covid-19 infections and deaths? So far, the cumulative death toll in the United States was half a million, which would have been considered a major human rights disaster in any other country. Oddly, the American government doesn't seem to think so.

Second, we are concerned not only with the years



of systemic racism in the United States, but also with discrimination and hatred against Asian people in the context of the pandemic. We call on the US government to take more concrete actions to eliminate racism and ensure the equal enjoyment of basic human rights by the Asian people.

General debate on ITEM 8 - by Ms. Liu Lanlan, China Soong Ching Ling Foundation

It's a great honor to take the floor on behalf of China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, which is a prestigious public welfare organization in China.

Elimination of poverty is recognized as one of human rights actions by Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and also as the primary goal by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. China has taken development as a means of eradicating poverty, paying special attention to prevent inter-generation transfer of poverty through education.

In the past eight years, the Chinese government has taken comprehensive measures such as increasing investment, training teachers in rural areas, financing poor children to receive compulsory education to make sure no kids in poor families drop out of schools. The special recruitment programme for higher education has supported 700 thousand rural students to enter into prestigious universities.

We call for international community to implement



the Council's Resolution on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights adopted in 2011 that required states to treat the elimination of poverty as a high priority. Governments should formulate workable national strategies on poverty reduction, carry out comprehensive and coherent policies, adhere to non-discrimination principle to make sure poor people including women, children and disabled people can have equal access to public resources, especially affordable education and healthcare resources.

General debate on ITEM 8 - by Ms. Zhang Jianan, Chinese Association for International Understanding

I'm Zhang Jia'nan from Chinese Association for International Understanding. As a country under the rule of law, China respects and protects human rights in accordance with the principles of its Constitution. In the face of terrorism and extremism, China has taken actions to fight these threats in accordance with the law, effectively curbing the frequent occurrences of terrorist activities and ensuring, to the maximum extent, the rights to life and development of people of all ethnic groups in China.

China has always paid special attention to human rights protection in its counterterrorism effort, preventing any violation of human rights caused by counterterrorist measures. To this end, China has enhanced legislation on counterterrorism, so as to keep its counterterrorism activities within the framework of law and punish acts of terrorism according to law. It has made every effort to ensure that its counterterrorist measures do not infringe upon the basic rights, interests and freedoms of local ethnic groups, and that normal social order is maintained.

We have also noticed that there has been growing international concern about the so-called "forced labor". Last year, my association interviewed some



Uyghur people who came from Xinjiang and now work in Fujian and Hubei Province. They choose their occupations by their own free will, voluntarily sign contracts with their employers on the basis of equality and get due payment. They make more money there and their families quickly shake off poverty. What's more, the living environment is comfortable, and the halal food is delicious. It's also convenient to go shopping and have video chat with their family during spare time, and they are able to attend religious activities at mosques nearby. Through the training programs, many of them have grown into master hands and even managers. Most of them are satisfied with their current life and want to settle down. I think this is a good example to show that the so-called "forced labor" is absolute nonsense.

General debate on ITEM 9 - by Sun Shiyan, China Foundation for Human Rights Development

I thank the Human Rights Council for giving me the opportunity to address this important issue.

It has been more than half a century since the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination entered into force and twenty years since the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action was adopted. However, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are still rampant in all parts of the world. They have also been increasing in many countries during the COVID-19 pandemic. Racist speech and activities are not only irresponsible, but also counterproductive to the worldwide efforts to fight the disease.

The international community, all states and civil societies are expected to take more resolute and



effective measures to condemn and eliminate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially racist hate speech and crimes. They should also pay more attention to the intersectionality between racial discrimination and other forms of discrimination suffered by various disadvantaged groups in their enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Written statements

All-China Environment Federation

According to the definition given by the United Nations, human rights refer to rights innate to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status, and everyone is equally entitled to these rights. Equal rights and access to safe working and living conditions as both an internal and an external concern have been always considered as one crucial part of human rights. All-China Environment Federation (ACEF), Hulunbuir Environmental Volunteer Association, and Tianjin Ecological Education Promotion Association are three of the domestic NGOs in China that persistently contribute to the rights protection in the field of environment.

As a nationwide environmental NGO, All-China Environment Federation (ACEF) serves as a bridge between the government, NGOs, private sectors and the public in implementing the sustainable development strategy, achieving national objectives on environment and development, and protecting the rights of the public. ACEF has been working towards environmental justice, biodiversity conservation, combating climate change, sustainable consumption etc. since 2005. Besides strengthening solidarity with environmental NGOs and facilitating Chinese NGOs' participation in global environmental affairs, protecting the public environmental rights is one of the 3 key roles of ACEF

Since its establishment in 2005, ACEF has provided consulting service to 10000 people on

environmental rights protection. Besides, ACEF's environmental pollution complaint website received more than 1700 pollution reports, intervened in more than 1000 environmental problems, and solved more than 60 environmental protection cases by sending suggestions, providing legal aid and joint supervision. More than 30 environmental cases have been properly closed, and many classic cases have been included in the Communiqué of the Supreme People's Court of China and Top 10 Typical Cases of Annual Environmental Resources Trial. We went to the grassroots level to carry out 30 activities to give education on environmental law, and ran more than 10 training classes on environmental risk prevention and control, especially in time of emergencies for hundreds of enterprises in industrial parks, so as to raise the public's awareness of environmental protection and environmental laws & regulations. Four sessions of National Environmental Resources Moot Court Competition for College Students were held, in which 16 colleges and universities in China participated, which is a good example of integration of environmental law education and environmental judicial practice. A legal expert committee composed of 22 well-known environmental law experts has been established, which includes a volunteer team with 449 lawyers and 138 law firms to protect the environmental rights for the public. The Volunteer Lawyers Alliance composed of 23 excellent lawyers has also been formed to promote the development of



environmental rights protection.

In recent years, we also witnessed the growing capacity of Chinese grassroots NGOs in both working approaches and strategies, and they know more specifically about the environmental concerns and needs of local people in China. Hulunbuir Environmental Volunteer Association, and Tianjin Ecological Education Promotion Association are two of such local NGOs. Large numbers of voluntary activities of environment protection and public environmental education held by these two domestic NGOs each year have further promoted public awareness as well as their engagement in environment supervision and decision-making process at the local level.

Hulunbuir Environmental Volunteer Association initiated “Everbright Green Partnership” in 2017 to carry out projects and activities with 158 partner associations on biodiversity conservation of grassland, supervision over public opening of environmental protection facilities, wildlife conservation in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. It has provided 53,200 hours of volunteer service on environmental protection since its establishment in 2016. Tianjin Ecological

Education Promotion Association attaches great importance to Public Opening of Environmental Protection Facilities in protecting peoples’ rights of “access to the environmental information” and raising public environmental awareness. Since 2019, it has recruited 5 volunteer guides, and with the support of Environmental Protection Bureaus as well as elementary and middle schools in different districts of Tianjin, organized 1400 citizens to visit 11 enterprises and institutions and their environmental protection facilities open to the public.

People’s health and well-being are closely linked to environmental safety, which emphasizes the significance of environmental protection in terms of achieving equitable and sustainable development. It is common responsibility of the whole society to figure out who benefits and who suffers from the environmental issues, analyze the drivers behind the environmental issues, and come up with effective solutions. To ensure the environmental rights, we call for efforts made by multi-stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, individuals, private sectors, etc. to facilitate policymaking processes, changes in daily behavior modes and green innovations for environmental protection.

China Federation of Internet Societies

By the end of 2020, rural poverty in China, as defined by current standards, has been fully eradicated, along with absolute poverty and overall regional poverty. This achievement was possible only because of the model of state-led development and poverty alleviation adopted by China. Under the leadership of the Chinese government, social organizations have been playing an important and indispensable role in China's poverty alleviation efforts. As China's first social organization in the fields of cybersecurity and informatization voluntarily formed by relevant institutions, the China Federation of Internet Societies (CFIS), together with other Chinese social organizations, have made many efforts to contribute towards the mission of poverty eradication set forth in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

I. Practices and Achievements of CFIS in Poverty Alleviation

(i) Supporting businesses involved in poverty alleviation. CFIS has guided livestreaming platforms such as Douyin (Tik Tok) and DouYu TV in developing innovative models of poverty alleviation. Through the "livestreaming + public benefits + poverty alleviation" model, these platforms bring benefits to local villagers in poor regions by recommending local agricultural products and tourist attractions. CFIS has also guided Meituan Dianping in holding training classes for those in the tourism industry. Noted experts and instructors from the tourism industry are invited to provide town officials and operators of hotels and homestays with vocational training.

In 2019, DouYu established the first "team of public-benefit livestreaming hosts" in China, using the power of internet livestreaming to launch "poverty alleviation through mobile data" events. On March 18, 2019, Qian Xiaojia, a popular host of outdoor livestreaming, promoted agricultural products such as tea leaves and Tujia cured meats in Hubei Province's Hefeng County. Some popular products have even received orders that can only be fulfilled in 2022. The event has raised public awareness of quality products that previously had a low profile. On April 3, the "team of public welfare livestreaming hosts" visited Fujian Province's Zhenghe County. In their four-hour live stream, the two hosts not only introduced tens of thousands of netizens to beautiful local landscapes, but also helped local farmers sell more than 10,000 yuan of local specialties, adding the wings of "livestreaming e-commerce" to local poverty alleviation efforts.

ii) Poverty alleviation through education. In order to help poor regions enhance levels of education informatization, build mechanisms for joint action in alleviating poverty through education informatization, and promote the normalization of targeted efforts to alleviate poverty through education, CFIS and the National Center for Educational Technology have jointly launched a targeted initiative to alleviate poverty through education informatization.

In early 2019, CFIS solicited suggestions and proposals regarding poverty alleviation from internet education companies. After review and assessment by experts, these were recorded in a repository of proposals for selection by poor regions. Assistance

agreements were signed after confirmation by donor organizations and poor regions. There will be dynamic follow-ups during the course of project implementation with evaluations and solutions. The first phase of the project donated education informatization products and services worth US\$3.86 million to five poor regions: Hebei, Hunan, Qinghai, Ningxia and Yunnan. It also made donations worth US\$1.3 million to primary and secondary schools in Foping County for educational resources such as smart classes, interactive classrooms and books.

After media reports on the first phase of the project, the second phase received a positive response from many enterprises. In all, registrations were received from 72 enterprises, with a total of 163 donated products. In 2020, the project focused on the 52 counties still deemed to be poverty-stricken. It organized the donation of education informatization products and services worth US\$ 3.5 million by enterprises to 16 counties still deemed to be poverty-stricken, including Xinjiang's Shache County and Gansu's Zhenyuan County, in order to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic and actively complete "pairing and assistance" tasks. CFIS has also organized the donation of educational software and educational resources targeted towards all teachers and students worth US\$1.52 million by several enterprises to one secondary school, ten primary schools and two kindergartens in Foping County. This has addressed the severe lack of teaching resources in subjects such as music, art and English in Foping County, reduced the education informatization gap between the various schools and between the county and its sister counties/districts, as well as raised the education informatization in Foping County to a new level.

(iii) Poverty alleviation through employment. Poor regions have long been beset with lack of job opportunities and information. Coupled with the impact of COVID-19, 2020 has become the

"toughest-ever season" for finding employment. In order to help college graduates from poor counties find stable jobs as soon as possible, from May to August 2020, CFIS and the China Higher Education Student Information and Career Center have jointly held online recruitment events where internet enterprises help university graduates from 52 poor counties seek employment. Based on the career and locational preferences of graduates from poor counties, the event has screened and provided large numbers of internet-related jobs, using big data technologies to match graduates from poor areas with job positions and using internet platforms to build convenient employment channels. Gainful employment for a single person allows his entire household to get rid of poverty. As of September 1, 2020, 40,904 jobs have been provided by 238 internet enterprises, and 14,630 resumes have been received from poor students.

II. Summary of the Experiences of CFIS in Poverty Alleviation

That China has achieved its goal of eradicating absolute poverty within a set time frame was due to the country's adoption of several major policies with original and unique qualities to launch the largest poverty eradication campaign in human history. As UN Secretary-General Guterres has said, China's experiences can provide a useful reference for other developing countries. CFIS also hopes to share with more countries, regions and institutions its experiences and practices in participating in and promoting poverty alleviation through the internet.

(i) Precise poverty alleviation. CFIS has been committed to carrying out surveys and interviews before the implementation of any anti-poverty assistance project, in order to understand the needs of poor areas and the inclinations of internet enterprises with regards to poverty-eradication assistance. Thereafter, key directions, such as through education,

businesses, or employment, are determined based on actual circumstances, in order to match the needs of poor areas with the resources of internet enterprises. This allows the strengths of internet enterprises to be pooled and project resources to be integrated, so as to precisely link up with poverty-eradication projects in poor areas.

(ii) Emphasis on sharing experiences. Learning from good experiences can speed up the pace of poverty alleviation. To this end, CFIS has publicized its experiences through the internet by means of conference discussions, strengthening publicity efforts, and evaluation of case studies. For instance, CFIS has solicited outstanding case studies in poverty alleviation from the general public for three consecutive years and conducted evaluations of the 160 effective case studies received, eventually forming 10 major cases and 50 typical cases. These cases reflect the achievements of the government, internet social organizations, and internet enterprises in expanding internet coverage, promoting rural e-commerce, internet-based educational initiatives, information services, and internet public-welfare initiatives, as well as innovation in the Internet Plus

poverty alleviation model. These achievements are representative, innovative, demonstrative, precise, and replicable. CFIS has also mobilized efforts by 420-odd member organizations and over 100 members of the Internet Communication Committee to publicize good experiences and practices in using the internet to alleviate poverty, maximizing the effect of publicity.

Poverty eradication is the first and foremost goal of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The government and people of China have worked hard towards this goal and eliminated absolute poverty in 2020, achieving the first goal of the Agenda ten years ahead of schedule. Moving on, CFIS will continue to focus on anti-poverty assistance through the internet, fully promote the development of a digital countryside, and consolidate the achievements of poverty eradication. We also call for other countries, regions and institutions to work with us to ultimately eradicate poverty in the spirit of building a community of shared future for mankind, and shape a new world that is more sustainable, more prosperous, and more harmonious.

World Federation of Acupuncture - Moxibustion Societies

The World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS) is an international organization uniting more than 400,000 acupuncture-moxibustion professionals in 246 member societies from 60 countries/regions. Since its inception, WFAS has committed itself to improving health of all people by acupuncture-moxibustion of traditional Chinese medicine, the most widely recognized traditional medicine in the world. After the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, WFAS made immediate response by offering information, technical and physical support to medical workers as well as the general public.

We supported and worked with the Traditional, Complementary and Integrative Medicine Unit of the World Health Organization to organize an online sharing of knowledge and experience of traditional medicine in COVID-19 prevention and control, attracting medical workers, scholars, professors, policy-makers, etc. from 11 countries.

We raised donations of funds, masks, acupuncture equipment, Chinese herbal medicine and other supplies from our member societies and individuals/enterprises of Chinese medicine profession worth roughly 600,000 US dollars to aid anti-COVID-19 actions in China, Thailand, Egypt, Mauritius, Germany, Ecuador, Mali, etc.

We facilitated a non-contact patient-doctor interactive network connecting approximately 11,000 patients

with no or mild symptoms and 680 volunteer health professionals. The health professionals offered medical consultation, medication instruction, psychological counseling and other remote medical services to those patients, relieving the frontline doctors from excessive workload.

We issued the Guidelines on Acupuncture and Moxibustion Intervention for COVID-19 in 7 languages, and translated the part of traditional Chinese medicine therapy in China's Diagnosis and Treatment Protocol for COVID-19 Patients into English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and German. We distributed videos of a series of exercises for people to practice at home, helping people maintain both physical and mental health during the pandemic. The exercises are designed on basis of Wu Qin Xi (five animal exercise), Ba Duan Jin (eight-section brocade exercise) and other ancient exercises developed according to acupuncture-moxibustion theory.

We initiated the multilingual International Lectures on COVID-19. Frontline doctors, academicians and experts were invited to share their experience, views and research findings. The whole series consisting of 29 lectures attracted millions of views and comments from more than 70 countries.

We organized online consultations with experts on traditional Chinese medicine providing solutions to difficult cases in Iran, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkey,

Italy and many other countries.

We either hosted or supported other organizations to hold more than 20 dialogues, symposiums or academic exchanges on dealing with COVID-19 by traditional medicine and integrative medicine.

WFAS 2020 International Symposium on Acupuncture-Moxibustion, with the theme “Inherit and innovate TCM acupuncture: combating the pandemic for a shared future”, was joined by more than 700 on-site delegates and more than 10 million online viewers.

From our experience in the past year, we have noted that there is great potential for traditional medicine to play a larger role in global fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. Many traditional medicines have made notable contributions, among which acupuncture-moxibustion, originated in China and spread to 183 countries/regions, is one of the most prominent. It has shown effectiveness in relieving symptoms and resuming lung functions in COVID-19 cases.

Health is the basic condition for human survival and social development. The right to health is a basic human right. What the COVID-19 pandemic teaches us is that health is a necessity, a basic guarantee for human beings to live with dignity. We agree with

what WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said – the pandemic illustrates why investing in health must be at the center of development.

To ensure everyone enjoys health, effective medical service must be made available in a convenient and fair manner. Convenient, economical and effective, acupuncture-moxibustion is very helpful in primary health care. This has been recognized and proven by practices in various countries, the most representative example being China, where Chinese medicine and modern medicine are equally emphasised and often used in a combined way. Acupuncture-moxibustion of traditional Chinese medicine also advocates prevention and daily health preservation, which is very important for people to maintain health, for countries to reduce financial pressure.

Therefore, we strongly appeal to give better play to the role of traditional medicine including acupuncture-moxibustion in global efforts to fight the COVID-19 pandemic, by integrating traditional medicine into national health care systems as well as by offering approaches for staying healthy to the general public. WFAS is willing to help the countries, doctors and individuals in need of acupuncture knowledge, experience and solutions.

China Ethnic Minorities Association for External Exchanges

China Ethnic Minorities Association for External Exchanges (CEMAFEE), a Chinese NGO established in 1992, is dedicated to enhancing mutual understanding and friendship between ethnic minorities and the international community, and promoting the development of ethnic minority areas in China.

Through research by CEMAFEE, it has noted that the Chinese government has made greater efforts to alleviate poverty in recent years, which achieved remarkable accomplishments. By the end of 2020, China eradicated extreme poverty by current standards with 8 years of hard work, lifting nearly 100 million rural people and all the 832 impoverished counties out of poverty. In order to better understand the real situation of poverty alleviation in ethnic minority areas in China, CEMAFEE conducted a case study in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and wrote this report.

Four prefectures in southern Xinjiang are one of the contiguous areas of extreme poverty defined by the Chinese government, whose impoverished population is nearly half of that in “the Most Impoverished Three Regions and Three Prefectures” in China. By November 14, 2020, the last 10 impoverished counties in Xinjiang were lifted out of poverty. All the 32 impoverished counties identified by the Chinese government have shaken off poverty, which means the problem of absolute poverty in Xinjiang has been solved historically.

According to the core standards of “Two Assurances and Three Guarantees” set by the government in

poverty alleviation, Xinjiang has taken effective measures in 5 key areas, including development of industries, education, basic medical services and health care, infrastructure and housing. The concrete measures are as follows.

First, supporting the development of local industries. Xinjiang has taken developing its economy and increasing employment as major means to eliminate poverty. From 2014 to 2019, 450,000 new jobs were created annually in urban areas, and 2.7 million surplus labor were transferred from rural areas in Xinjiang to take jobs in other areas every year on average. For example, after the Light Industrial Park was built in Xinhe county of Aksu Prefecture in Xinjiang, the local poor people, who used to stay at home in winter without any income, can go to work in the nearby container bag workshops. Now, these people can not only make money in slack season, but also look after the elder and children in their family.

Second, developing education. In 2019, the education expenditure of Xinjiang reached a historic high of 86.29 billion RMB yuan, which improved local education conditions remarkably. The special policy of hiring graduates to teach in rural areas of Middle and West China implemented by the central government and Xinjiang, and all varieties of volunteer teaching activities have brought 56,000 teachers for Xinjiang since 2014. In 2019, the net enrollment ratio of school-age children in primary school reached 99.97% and that of school-age teenagers in junior high school reached 99.78%. The gross enrollment ratio for senior high school

increased to 98.82%, and that for higher education to 46.79%.

Third, strengthening medical care service. Xinjiang has been upgrading the basic medical service network covering both urban and rural areas. The standardization rate of hospitals in townships and clinics in villages topped 100%. The government subsidy for basic health service rose from 35 yuan in 2014 to 69 yuan in 2019 per capita. The national basic pharmaceutical system has covered all the urban and rural healthcare units. The basic medical insurance system for urban and rural residents is integrated. The national network is built to allow for inter-province settlement of medical bills through basic medical insurance accounts.

Fourth, improving infrastructure. By the end of 2019, the total mileage of railways in Xinjiang amounted to 6900 kilometers. All the 14 prefectures and prefecture-level cities across Xinjiang are interconnected by railways and highways. There are already 21 airports for civil transportation in Xinjiang so far.

Fifth, enhancing the construction of government-subsidized housing units. From 2014 to 2019,

over 1.69 million government-subsidized housing programs in rural areas and over 1.56 million indemnificatory housing programs in urban areas were accomplished in Xinjiang. As a result, over 10 million people moved to new houses happily, and the problem of lack of healthy drinking water harassing over 4 million farmers and herdsman were finally settled. Uncle Mamat Rehman in Yizhou District of Hami city in Xinjiang said, “Thanks to the preferential policies of the government, I get better income, food, and what’s more, a new house. That’s amazing!”

It is recognized that after arduous efforts, China has created the miracle in human history of poverty elimination, having lifted the largest number of people out of poverty and realized 10 years in advance the goal of poverty eradication in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The historic achievement of China in poverty alleviation is attributable to the powerful leadership of the Communist Party of China and the unique advantages of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, as well as to the proactive and targeted measures, insistence on social justice and fairness, and improvement of people’s wellbeing.

Chinese Association for International Understanding

Established in 1981, the Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU) is composed of social activists, scholars and representatives from all walks of life. It is committed to enhancing mutual understanding and cooperation between China and other countries, promoting exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations, safeguarding world peace, promoting common development, and empowering the building of a community of shared future for mankind. CAFIU proposes that efforts be made to seek consensus on the most pressing issues concerning human rights and jointly find solutions to improve the wellbeing of the people by enhancing exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations, and promoting understanding among peoples of different countries across the world.

There are over 2,500 ethnic groups and many religions in over 200 countries and regions in the world. Civilizations were shaped by the collective memories of countries and ethnic groups throughout history, making our planet a colorful world. The achievements in all civilizations constitute the collective heritage of humanity, providing a source of inspiration for us and the foundation for progress. Thanks to these civilizations, we are able to enjoy diverse cultures and inexhaustible creativity. In the modernization and globalization process of human society, different civilizations have increasingly contributed to the building of a shared homeland for mankind, the promotion of progress in human civilization and peaceful development of the world. Better exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations are important for us to enhance mutual understanding, seek common values, and work together to address the common challenges facing humanity. In today's world, the primary goal

of conducting exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations is to satisfy people's pursuit of a better life. The international community, including the political, economic, and academic circles, and civil society of all countries, should strive to promote exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations.

Living a happy life is the primary human right. Better education, more stable jobs, higher income, more reliable social security, higher standard of medical and health services, better living conditions, and more pleasant environment represent the common pursuits of people all over the world. With COVID-19 raging across the globe, people's lives are under grave threat. The world economy is in deep recession. What we've learned from the pandemic is that people in different parts of the world are increasingly interconnected, and building a community with a shared future for mankind is the right direction for the development of humanity. As guardians of our planet, we should share our valuable experience in fighting COVID-19, and enhance international coordination and cooperation. It is a specific way of exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations in public health, and an embodiment of our values as well.

It is our wish that the Human Rights Council and other UN agencies work in a fair, objective and non-selective manner to promote exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations that accommodate the common pursuit of humanity, and promote the idea of wide consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits so as to guide the international community towards better cooperation in protecting and developing human rights.

China Federation of Industrial Economics

On May 14, 2020, China put forward the “dual circulation” strategy to shape a new development pattern whereby domestic and foreign markets can boost each other with the domestic market as the main stay, and drive domestic economic development and also help world economic recovery.

First, implementing the policy of further opening-up, and shaping a new pattern with domestic circulation as the main stay and mutual enhancement of domestic and international markets .

As the COVID-19 pandemic swept across the world in 2020, all countries and regions were hit hard. China was faced with the dual impact of economic slowdown and anti-globalization headwinds. Traditional way of economic growth featuring huge energy consumption, grave environmental pollution, extensive development pattern and unbalanced international trade, led to insustainability of economic development. Therefore, China must transform its development pattern into a new one with domestic circulation as the mainbody and domestic and international dual circulation mutually complementary.

The new development pattern entails deepening reforms, revitalizing market entities, improving incentive mechanisms to create an enabling environment to encourage innovation, eradicate institutional obstacles hindering market allocation of production elements and circulation of commodity service, thus formulating an integrated domestic market with higher efficiency and standards, fairer competition and larger openness. Moreover, it is

necessary to form a high-standard international business environment with higher levels of marketization and internationalization to sustain dynamics for economic growth.

Second, realizing mutual enhancement of the domestic and international markets.

Domestic circulation is the basis of dual circulation. China has a super big market with a population of over 1.4 billion and a complete range of industries by UN classification. Domestic circulation means that all activities of production, circulation and consumption are conducted in an open environment. Domestic circulation as the mainstay does not mean a closed one. Global companies can share the cake of Chinese market. The complementarity of dual circulation can be realized through improving the supply quality of the domestic market, releasing the potential of domestic production and consumption.

China has entered the stage of high quality development. It is necessary to integrate with international regulations and standards through high standard opening, to carry out deep market reform and facilitate high quality economic development, to break the institutional barriers hindering the dual circulation. To shape the new development pattern, we need to improve the socialist market economic system, enhance the abilities to manage modern economy and trade. We need to create a new situation in reform and opening, through bringing in, going out, and coordinating internal and external demands.

Third, expanding opening-up, developing domestic economy and promoting global economic recovery.

The new development pattern is an open domestic and international circulation. The domestic circulation is neither self-closed, nor small circle of different regions, nor giving up international division of labor and cooperation. China's high quality economic growth needs close international cooperation, and also provides broader market opportunities for other countries. We adhere to open dual circulation, closer economic interactions with the world through wider opening, and upgrading the efficiency of domestic circulation. In other words, the dual circulation requires the opening in more scopes, wider areas and deeper levels.

The new development pattern also aims to realize high standard international economic circulation. It is necessary to promote sharing of opportunities and fruits of globalization, to facilitate the open world economy and build together the community with shared future for humankind.

Fourth, facilitating connectivity of domestic and international markets for a sound environment for dual circulation.

The new development pattern facilitates the connection of domestic and international markets to realize smooth dual circulation. growth. It is necessary to adopt common regulations and rules to promote world economy based on openness, inclusiveness, and win-win. It is necessary to forge global partnerships to realize common development through higher standard opening.

The dual circulation needs sound global governance and protection of the multilateral system. It is necessary to adhere to the multilateral trading system, to defend the core values and basic rules of WTO, to protect China's legitimate interests in WTO, and oppose protectionism and unilateralism. It is necessary to utilize multilateral mechanisms and platforms to construct more transparent and

reasonable governing system in international economy and trade, to deepen the reform in key areas such as the protection of intellectual property rights, public procurement, competition policy, service trade and digital trade, to promote facilitation of trade and investment.

Fifth, facilitating the dual circulation to help the recovery and growth of world economy.

China's new development pattern will help form new international industry chains, supply chains and value chains, promote regional and bilateral trade cooperation, and create new opportunities of international cooperation. With high standard international trade rules, China promotes bilateral and regional FTA negotiations to optimize the FTA network. It is a big step forward to complete the negotiations on RCEP and China-EU Comprehensive Agreement on Investment, which is conducive to high quality development under the "Belt and Road" Initiative. China creates new opportunities of international cooperation for the smooth dual circulation. China also enlarges imports to encourage more consumption.

China actively implements the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, conducts international cooperation in climate change, and adheres to more inclusive and sustainable global development. China facilitates open domestic and international markets to promote the recovery and development of world economy.

At present, China contributes to about 30% of world economic growth, and is the largest trade partner of more than 120 countries and regions. China will actively integrate with the global market, deepen international cooperation and create more opportunities and space for the recovery and growth of world economy.

Speakers laud China's support for development of its ethnic minority groups

Speakers at a virtual conference have unanimously agreed that the Chinese government has supported and protected the development of its ethnic minority groups while Muslims in Xinjiang Province are enjoying full religious and ethnic rights and their right to worship and religion is fully protected under the law. Participants from several countries including China, Russia, Pakistan and Egypt talked about China's policies on its ethnic minority groups.

Addressing a virtual conference held on the sidelines of the 46th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, the Executive Vice President of China Family Planning Association Ms Yao Ying said that the Chinese government has made every effort to promote the development of ethnic minority groups and improve their health and living standards.

"Xinjiang has set a successful example. From 2010 to 2018, the Uygur population in Xinjiang rose from over 10 million to more than 12 million, seeing an increase of over 25 percent," she said.

She added that development is an eternal theme of human society and only through development, we can guarantee the fundamental rights of the people.

"China is always committed to the people-centered philosophy of development. Respecting the people's principal position in the country ensures people's equal rights. Chinese President Xi Jinping has emphasized that no one should be left behind," she said.

Yao Ying said the Chinese government has especially

PAKISTAN TODAY

HEADLINES March 14, 2021

Experts hail China's role in development of Xinjiang Muslims, other minority groups

Speakers say Muslims in Xinjiang Province enjoying full religious, ethnic rights

By Mian Abrar



formulated a program for developing the ethnic minorities' areas. She said that in the 13th Five-Year Plan, the strategic importance of ethnic minorities and ethnic regions has been highlighted.

"China has 55 ethnic minorities groups and 155 autonomous ethnic minority areas. China's government has made every effort to promote and improve the health and living standards of ethnic minorities," she said.

Yao Ying said Xinjiang is a good example where the birth rate of Uygur population is not only higher than that of Xinjiang's total population but also higher

than that of all ethnic minority groups across China.

Muhatiremu Xiripu, Deputy Secretary General of Islamic Association in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region said that in Xinjiang, normal religious activities are guaranteed.

“There are 103 Islamic Associations in Xinjiang and each mosque manages its own religious activities. The property of the mosque is protected by law. The access of Muslim people to religious knowledge is unobstructed,” he said.

He said that China firmly upholds the concept of people-centered development, respects the people’s principal position in the country, ensures their equal participation and right to development.

“Setting the improvement of people’s well-being and steady progress towards common prosperity as the aim and outcome of development, China makes its people the main participants, promoters and beneficiaries of development, enables its people to enjoy better education, more stable jobs, more satisfying income, more reliable social security, better quality healthcare services, more comfortable living conditions and a more beautiful environment, so as to promote the development of its people in all aspects,” he said.

He added that China’s development philosophy has contributed to the enrichment and improvement of the concept of the right to development.

He said that the right to development is the right of individuals, peoples and nations to participate actively, freely and meaningfully in political, economic, social and cultural development and to enjoy equitably the benefits resulting therefrom.

“The Chinese government has made every effort to accelerate the development of ethnic minority regions and improve the health and living standards

of ethnic minority people. Xinjiang is a successful example of such efforts. Xinjiang is the largest provincial administrative region with the longest land border and the largest number of bordering countries in China, accounting for about 1/6 of China’s total land area,” he added.

Ms Hong Ping, Commissioner of China Family Planning Association said that there are 55 ethnic minorities in China, and Xinjiang is the home to people of 47 ethnic minorities.

“Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xinjiang has achieved unprecedented outcomes in economic and social development and livelihood improvement, and attained remarkable results in healthcare, poverty alleviation, infrastructure construction, environmental protection and drinking water safety,” she said.

She said Chinese NGOs have played an active role in promoting the development of China’s ethnic minorities, and relevant international organizations and foreign friends have also made important contributions.

She said that in order to facilitate the international community to better understand the latest development in Xinjiang and to discuss topics of shared interest, China Family Planning Association and China Population and Development Research Center had jointly organized the virtual workshop with the theme of “Development of Ethnic Minorities and Protection of Human Rights in China”.

“This workshop is intended to focus on the right to development, the right to health, gender equality, poverty alleviation and development, environmental protection and other topics, and encourage guests from home and abroad to discuss and share their insights,” she concluded.

International Exchange Events of Chinese NGOs From January to May 2021

On January 3, the 6th China Overseas Network Communication Capacity Forum were successfully held at Beijing Normal University online and offline. The Report of the Overseas Network Communication Capacity Building of China's Universities, State-owned Enterprises and Cities in 2020 was released at the forum. This was the sixth consecutive year of publicly issuing this report.

On January 12, the launching ceremony of The Story of China and the Czech Republic sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) was held in Beijing.

On January 12, volunteers from the China-Pakistan Youth Exchange Group came to an Afghan refugee camp school in southwest Islamabad, Pakistan, delivering a batch of daily supplies to 220 teachers and students. This charitable donation received strong support from overseas Chinese in Pakistan, Chinese enterprises and international students.

On January 13, the Center for China & Globalization (CCG) held an online seminar, on which the World Bank interpreted the content of the Global Economic Outlook in the Post-Pandemic Era for the first time this year after its headquarters in Washington released the report. More than 1 million domestic and foreign audience watched the seminar through multiple platforms.

On January 13, the "Key Events of the Tea Road in 2021" was held in SOHU Media Plaza in Beijing.

On January 13, China International Cultural

Exchange Center (CICEC) visited Pakistan Embassy in China and donated a batch of anti-pandemic medical materials to Pakistan.

On the afternoon of January 14, China Development Research Foundation and the Swire Group held a donation signing ceremony of "One Village One Preschool: Early Education Centers Program" in Beijing.

On January 16, the Committee on Study Abroad Services of China Education Association for International Exchange (COSA-CEAIE) and the Institute of International Education South-South Cooperation held a high-end online seminar on "What's the Next Step for Sino-US Education Cooperation".

On January 20, China Education Association for International Exchange and Beijing Normal University jointly hosted the first "2021 International Day of Education - China Celebration". In the form of interactive dialogue, the event gathered educators home and abroad to share their experience and innovative measures on how to ensure the fairness and sustainability of education.

On January 20, a seminar on Ezra Feivel Vogel and China-US Relations was co-hosted by CPAFFC and Institute for Global Cooperation and Understanding, Peking University in Beijing.

On January 20, CCG released the report China and the United States in the Biden Era: Trends and Policy Responses.

On the morning of January 20, the World Historical and Cultural Canal Cities Cooperation Organization, Yangzhou Institute of Technology and Indonesia University of Education (UPI) held a video conference to negotiate on the tripartite strategic cooperation and signed an agreement.

On January 22, Cambodia-China Experience Sharing Meeting on Diagnosis and Treatment of Children with Congenital Heart Disease was held in Phnom Penh.

On the morning of January 27, the handover ceremony of the anti-pandemic materials donated by Des Moines, Iowa, the U.S. to Shijiazhuang was held at the Red Cross Society of China Shijiazhuang Branch.

On January 28, at the invitation of Mr. Tung Chee-hwa, Vice Chairman of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Chairman of the Hong Kong China-United States Exchange Foundation, Lin Songtian, President of CPAFFC, attended the online forum on "U.S.-China Relations: The Way Forward" and delivered a speech at the cultural exchange session.

On January 29, China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD) and Civil Society Alliance Forum of Cambodia jointly held the launching ceremony of the China-Cambodia Friendship Model Village for Poverty Alleviation Project in Bati, Takeo.

On January 30, China-Africa Forum on Neglected Tropical Diseases and Eye Health was held online by the Orbis International, co-organized by the National Technical Guidance Group for Blind Prevention and Shenyang He Eye Hospital.

On February 1, the virtual meeting of heads of delegation of Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics was held. Cai Qi, Secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee and President of Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Winter Olympics, and

Thomas Bach, President of International Olympic Committee, delivered speeches at the opening ceremony.

From February 1 to 8, the "Panda Pack" Delivery Ceremony was successfully held in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Prey Veng, Chaizhen and Kompong Speu, Cambodia, benefiting more than 30,000 primary school students from 131 schools. Kemreat Viseth, Board Chairman of Civil Society Alliance Forum (CSAF) in Cambodia, and the leaders of relevant provincial governments and local education system officials participated in the distribution activities.

On February 3, Lin Songtian, President of CPAFFC, met with Cynthia McCaffrey, representative of UNICEF in China. The two sides expressed their willingness to deepen cooperation in China and other countries under the framework of the UN and with platforms including the Belt and Road Initiative and South-South cooperation, to make greater contributions to achieve the UN sustainable development goals (SDGs), narrowing regional disparities, improving fair education and environmental protection, and safeguarding children's health and development.

On February 3, Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center and Child Law International Alliance successfully hosted the 4th online seminar on "Hotspot Issues of Children's Rights".

On February 4, the signing ceremony for the establishment of the Sino-Finland Alliance of Universities of Applied Sciences was held in China Education Association for International Exchange.

On February 4, HelpAge International, together with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Institute of Global Environmental Strategy, and the United Nations Economic and

Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, jointly hosted an online international seminar entitled “Taking intergenerational actions to cope with climate crisis - unleashing the influence of the elderly”.

On February 5, the online international seminar “New wave of Pandemic & New Countermeasures” was successfully held online, which was co-hosted by Silk Road Cities Alliance (SRCA), Secretariat of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center and organized by Shanghai Services Federation Medical Services Professional Committee and Global Health Link.

On February 6, the 2021 China-Thailand gathering for Education (the Year of the Ox Spring Festival Gala for Chinese and Thai Scholars) was held online, attracting more than 260,000 online audience including Chinese and Thai students, scholars and overseas Chinese. Liu Limin, president of China Education Association for International Exchange, attended the meeting and delivered a New Year’s speech.

On February 9, Peng Yong, director of China Economic Cooperation Center, paid a visit to Greg Gilligan, chairman of AmCham China. The two sides had in-depth exchanges on Sino-US relations, Biden administration’s China policy and China-US economic and trade cooperation. Both sides expressed the willingness to further strengthen exchanges, so as to make contributions to the sound and stable development of the bilateral relations.

On the afternoon of February 9, Yu Jianlong, Secretary-General of China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC) met with Mohammad Bin Abdulaziz Alajlan, Chairman of Saudi Arabia-China Business Council and Vice Chairman of Saudi Arabia’s Ajlan & Bros Holding Group, exchanging views on strengthening institutional ties and

promoting long-term cooperation.

On February 11, Chinese New Year’s Eve, the Third Chinese New Year 2021 at Tokoy Tower was held in Tokyo, Japan.

On February 11 (Lunar New Year’s Eve), the Secretariat of the Silk Road NGO Cooperation Network provided the Facebook, Twitter and Youtube accounts of a number of Chinese literary and art groups, such as the National Peking Opera Company and the China National Traditional Orchestra, to foreign member organizations, which were liked and forwarded by many member organizations.

On February 14, as the Chinese people celebrated the Spring Festival, the Smiling Children Project (Food Distribution) of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation was launched in 4 schools: shreeAmarJoti, shreeJanauddhar, Sitaram and Ratnarajya in Naga, Kathmandu, Nepal. 1,108 poverty-stricken students received Chinese Spring Festival gifts. This was the first time that the kits of love of the “Silk Road Community Building Initiative” by China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) was distributed in Nepal.

On February 18, Dr. Zhou Jinfeng, Secretary General and Vice Chairman of China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF), was invited to the 60th anniversary celebration of the World Academy of Arts and Sciences, and delivered a speech at the guest dialogue session of “Reconciling Freedom and Authority”.

On February 19, the Munich Security Conference (MSC) Special Edition 2021 was held, attended by the heads of major western countries such as the United States, Germany and France and leaders of international organizations such as the United Nations, the European Union and World Health Organization. Mabel Lv Miao, Secretary-General of the Center for China and Globalization (CCG), was

invited as the representative of youth leaders, the only Chinese representative to talk with international leaders, and the person to ask the first question of this year's MSC.

On February 22, China Public Diplomacy Association (CPDA), Peking University and Renmin University of China jointly held the Lanting Forum of "Promoting Dialogue and Cooperation, Managing Differences: Bringing China-US Relations Back to the Right Track". Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the opening ceremony and delivered a speech.

On February 22, the Silk Road Cities Alliance (SRCA) and China Customs Brokers Association (CCBA) jointly organized "The First Customs Salon" in Beijing.

From February 23 to March 24, the 46th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council was held online. During the session, Chinese social organizations made 30 plus video speeches, actively responding to the concerns of the international community, vividly explaining China's achievements and ideas in human rights development, strongly refuting smear remarks against China, and deeply exposing and criticizing the human rights misdeeds of Western countries.

On March 2, CPAFFC and the State Legislative Leaders Foundation (SLLF) co-hosted the Virtual Conference of the 5th U.S.-China Subnational Legislatures Cooperation Forum under the theme of opening a new chapter through win-win cooperation.

On March 3, a virtual event on "Employment and Labor Rights in Xinjiang" was held on the sidelines of the 46th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council. The seminar was sponsored by the China Society for Human Rights Studies, the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and

other international organizations in Switzerland.

On the morning of March 3, coordinated and supported by China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA), the Pundarika Charity team donated 11,000 masks and 300 protective suits to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

On March 3, the 2021 World Wildlife Day publication event themed on "Forests and Livelihoods, Sustaining People and Planet" was unveiled.

On the afternoon of March 6, the 8th China-Japan-Korea YMCA Peace Forum was held virtually, with 60 plus representatives from the three countries participating in the online meeting.

On the afternoon of March 8, to commemorate the UN Women's Rights and Peace Day, the 2021 Beijing Peace Garden International Women's Festival was held at the Peace Garden Museum Community, co-sponsored by China World Peace Foundation, Beijing International Peace Culture Foundation and Turkmenistan Embassy in China. With the theme "Peace, Happiness, Health, Women's Strength amid the Anti-Pandemic Culture Interactions", this event attracted foreign dignitaries, envoys, government officials, directors of business associations, people from all sectors and youth representatives from over 20 countries.

On March 11, Lin Songtian, President of CPAFFC, invited the media leaders and representatives from the Egyptian Middle East News Agency, Qatar Al Jazeera, Moroccan News Agency, UAE China-Arab Satellite TV and Iranian Audiovisual Organization to visit the CPAFFC.

On March 11, the International Exchange Platform for Environmental NGOs Working Group held its first preparation meeting in Beijing, discussing issues including the mechanism, the 2021 annual planning. The meeting was coordinated by All-China

Environment Federation (ACEF), participated by 25 representatives from 16 industrial and pivotal domestic environmental protection institutions.

On March 15, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Telemedicine Cooperation Forum was held, co-sponsored by the SCO and the China Association for Trade in Services (CATIS), supported by the Shaanxi Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and the Shaanxi Economic and Trade Culture Promotion Association in the United Kingdom and hosted by the CATIS Digital Medical and Health Branch.

On March 15, the 65th session of the UN's Commission on the Status of Women (CSW65) was held at the New York headquarters, under the theme of "Women in Public Life, Equal Participation in Decision-making and End Violence". Zhang Yinjun, President of Beijing Changier Education Foundation, led 41 representatives of the Foundation to attend the meeting and joined discussions.

On the afternoon of March 15, China Federation of Overseas Chinese Entrepreneurs (CFOCE) and the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (ACCCIM) held a meeting through video link. Li Zhuobin, vice chairman of the CFOCE, briefed Malay guests on China's Two Sessions and expressed wishes for the two sides to explore more opportunities for cooperation. The CFOCE claimed to encourage and support its members to go global and to seek for commercial chances and strengthen cooperation in Malaysia.

On March 16, China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC) signed an MOU with Palestini Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate Chamber of Commerce and Industry through video link.

On March 17, the 46th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council held the "South-South Cooperation in Poverty Alleviation and Human

Rights Protection" virtual event. Nearly 20 scholars and experts from China, Germany, Netherlands, Egypt and South Africa had in-depth discussions on China's poverty reduction experience, South-South poverty alleviation cooperation and human rights protection as well as other relevant issues.

On March 17, the Briefing Session on the Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035, jointly held by China Public Relations Association (CPRA) and China Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment (CAEFI), was unveiled in Beijing. Over 200 representatives of enterprises with foreign investment in China attended the meeting.

From March 17 to 22, 11 representatives from Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of China, Tianjin, Shanghai, Nanjing, Xi'an, Hangzhou and Xiamen, took part in the "Green Ambassadors" online courses at the invitation of the Asia-Pacific YMCA.

On March 18, CPAFFC held a briefing on this year's Two Sessions. Lin Songtian, President of the CPAFFC, Greg Gilligan, Chairman of AmCham China, Obara Masamichi, Vice President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in China, and other 480 plus representatives from more than 360 multinational corporations, overseas NGOs and other institutions of 10 countries and regions, attended the event online or offline.

On March 18, the United Nations High-level Meeting on Water was held in New York. Executive Director of the UNICEF, Global Director of the World Bank, Mayor of Mexico City and other representatives from non-governmental institutions sharing their views on the panel of "Data and Information and Governance".

On March 18, sponsored by China Association

for Science and Technology (CAST), Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE), and China National Commission for UNESCO, the Ceremony of Celebrating WED 2021 and Launching the Chinese Society of Engineers was held in Beijing.

On the afternoon of March 18, Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Philippines and Philippine Silk Road International Chamber of Commerce co-hosted the virtual forum of China's Two Sessions Brings Opportunities to Philippine-China Belt and Road Cooperation, Anti-COVID Efforts and Economic Recovery.

On March 23, CCG hosted its Open Day Event at its Beijing headquarters, welcoming ambassadors and diplomats, government officials, policy advisors, heads of international organizations and groups, senior business executives, media representatives to attend this event. CCG showed its brand new image as an international think-tank to people across all sectors, promoting cross-cultural exchanges in unique ways.

On March 24, All-China Journalist Association (ACJA) held a "Tea House for Media", and invited Ruan Zongze, executive vice president of China Institute of International Studies, to exchange views with domestic and foreign journalists on "International Situation and China's Foreign Affairs".

On March 25, the Launching Ceremony for the Kit of Love Project, co-sponsored by China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) and the CFPD, was held in Beijing.

On March 25, to push China-U.S. educational exchanges back to the right track, the China Education Association for International Exchange (CEAIE) hosted a webinar on "Rebuilding China-U.S. Education & Exchange".

On March 30, the Beijing Volunteer Service Federation (BVF) signed a strategic cooperation

project text for volunteering services with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, UN Development Programme (UNDP) and China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), in an effort to synergize the capital's talent resources and to promote a high-quality development for Beijing's international volunteer services.

On March 30, a conference between CPAFFC, and 8 China-friendly organizations in Caribbean area was held virtually. Both sides exchanged views on topics such as anti-pandemic cooperation, tourism development, climate change, and friendly civil communication. The conference reached a consensus on accelerating the establishment of a community with a shared future for mankind and issued the Common Initiative of China and China-Friendly Organizations in Caribbean Countries.

From March 30 to April 1, Shenzhen Foundation for International Exchange and Cooperation, in partnership with Mekong Institute, held an online training program under the theme of "Capacity Building for Regional Economic Integration and Innovation for Free Trade Zone Development in the Lancang-Mekong Region".

On the afternoon of April 1, the awarding ceremony of the Ninth "Sun Pinghua Scholarship for Japanese Studies" was held in Beijing. Wang Jiarui, Vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and Chairman of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation (CSCLF) presented the award to the winners.

On April 5, the Council Meeting of the University Consortium of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (UCMSR) was successfully held at the No.1 Meeting Room of the Science and Art Center, Xiamen University. The meeting reviewed the achievements of the Consortium and laid out the plan for further endeavors.

On April 6, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA)'s Nepal Office launched a vocational training program for local young people, supported by the Laoniu Brother & Sister Foundation in Dakshinkali, Kathmandu, Nepal. Rajesh Hamal, a famous local movie star, attended the launching ceremony and delivered a speech, calling on Nepalese young people to learn from China's poverty alleviation experience.

On April 6, the China-Kuwait BRI Digital Economic Cooperation Forum, co-sponsored by the China Public Diplomacy Association (PDA), the Chinese Embassy in Kuwait and the Supreme Council for Planning and Development (Kuwait), and supported by the Kuwaiti Chinese Enterprises Association and Kuwaiti Trade Union, was successfully held.

On April 6, the 9th China-Arab Businessmen Conference & the 7th Investment Seminar were held in Beijing. Gu Shengzu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference presented at the opening ceremony and delivered a keynote speech.

On April 6, CFPA's Ethiopian Office launched "Brighten the Future" Solar Lamp Distribution program. So far, the Office has distributed solar lamps to 2,990 students from 9 schools in Oromia State.

On the afternoon of April 7, Zhang Baojuan, Chairperson of the World Historic and Cultural Canal Cities Cooperation Organization (WCCO) and Mayor of Yangzhou Municipal People's Government, met with guests coming to China for the 2021 International Horticultural Exposition at Yangzhou State Guesthouse. She hoped that through the Expo, all countries could enhance friendly exchanges, deepen industrial ties, and strengthen cultural dialogues so as to achieve win-win cooperation.

On April 9, the 6th Global Diplomats' Chinese Cultural Night was held at Beijing's Shangri-La

Hotel. Meanwhile, the 2021 Economic Trade and Cultural Tour of Xi'an for Diplomatic Envoys to China, themed "Bring the Starting Point of the Silk Road to the World", was unveiled officially, accompanied by the piano performance of a famous Chinese pianist Lang Lang. At the event, over 160 diplomatic envoys to China, and around 600 representatives from international organizations and media gathered to enjoy this event of international diplomacy and culture.

On April 10, the Beijing International Friendship Forest 2021 Tree Planting activity was held at the East Area of the Strawberry Garden, Xingshou Town, Changping District, Beijing. A total of 200 plus envoys in China, foreign experts and representatives of overseas students from more than 30 countries participated in the voluntary tree planting activities.

From April 13 to 15, CNIE held the China-CEEC People-to-People Friendship Online Seminar. Nearly 40 representatives of Chinese and foreign NGOs from 16 countries including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Romania, Poland, Albania, Serbia and Hungary had in-depth discussions on China-CEEC civil exchanges and cooperation.

On April 15, Lin Songtian, President of CPAFFC, met with Ms. Mariatu Kargbo, founder of Sierra Leone-China Friendship Association (SALCHA) at the CPAFFC. As this year marks the 50th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between China and Sierra Leone, the SALCHA prepared elaborate souvenirs that integrated traditional cultural elements of the two countries. Ms. Mariatu presented the gift to President Lin on behalf of the SALCHA.

On April 16, ACJA organized a collection tour for foreign journalists to the Palace Museum, Beijing. Dr. Wang Xudong, Director of the Museum, had a symposium themed "Protecting the Forbidden City, Conserving the World Cultural Heritage Together" with these journalists.

On April 16, CFPA and the Bank of America (BAC) jointly initiated the launching ceremony of “Prospect of Public Welfare, the Youth Development Program of the BAC 2021” in Beijing.

From April 16 to 20, the first stop of the “Global Young Leaders Dialogue China Tour” was launched in Guizhou, co-organized by CCG and the Academy of Contemporary China and World Studies (ACCWS). Young leaders from 8 countries and regions went to Guizhou to had a better understanding to China’s poverty alleviation, ecological conservation and science and technological innovation.

On April 18, CFPA joined hands with Moving Hearts Teenager Volunteer Center (Xicheng District, Beijing) and SOWER International Volunteer Alliance to hold a staged report meeting themed “Smiling Kids, Moving Hearts” in Beijing.

On April 19, members of China’s marine conservation civil society issued an open statement on Japan’s decision to dump radioactive water from the wrecked Fukushima nuclear plant into the sea, expressing strong concerns, worries and opposition.

From April 20 to 22, organized by China International Council for the Promotion of Multinational Corporations (CICPMC), Du Qinglin, Secretary of the Secretariat of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice chairman of the 11th and 12th Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference and Honorary President of the CICPMC, led the senior management of 25 Top 500 multinational corporations to visit Zhejiang Province. The delegation aimed at developing a higher level of open economy, promoting the investment and landing of Chinese and foreign multinational companies in Zhejiang, and optimizing the industrial structure of the province.

On the morning of April 21, hosted by China

Religious Culture Communication Association (CRCCA) and China Committee on Religion and Peace (CCRP) and supported by Hainan Buddhist Association, the religion sub-forum of Boao Forum for Aisa Annual Conference 2021 was held in Boao, Hainan.

On April 21, a reception marking the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations with Laos was held at the Diaoyutai State Guest House, Beijing, jointly organized by CPAFFC and the Lao embassy in China. Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the event and delivered remarks.

On April 23, Chinese Medical Association (CMA) delivered an open letter on human rights in China to the Secretariat of the World Medical Association (WMA), reiterating that allegations in the “Resolution of the WMA on China’s Violation of Uighur Ethnic Group Human Rights” were in disregard of the facts and requesting that the misrepresentation of human rights issues in China in the report of Chair of the Council be deleted.

On April 24, a commemorative event in celebration of the 50th anniversary of “Ping-Pong diplomacy” was held in Beijing. The event was co-hosted by CPAFFC, General Administration of Sport of China and the China-U.S. People’s Friendship Association. Over 400 figures across all sectors in both China and the U.S. joined the event online and offline.

On April 27, All-China Environment Federation (ACEF), the Secretariat of the Belt and Road Initiative International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC) and the China Ecological Civilization Research and Promotion Association (CECRPA) jointly organized a symposium on environmental-protection social organizations supporting the building of the Green Silk Road in Beijing.

From May 6 to 9, CPAFFC invited 12 ambassadors

and 6 ministers and counselors in China from 13 countries (i.e. Cameroon, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Cuba, Zambia, Cape Verde, Jamaica, Bahamas, Dominica, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Costa Rica, and Ethiopia), as well as Chinese and foreign media, to Ningde, Fujian to participate in the “Seminar on Poverty Alleviation, Development and Progress of Human Rights in China”.

On May 7, CNIE and CFPD jointly held a sum-up meeting in Beijing to implement the important spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s reply to all teachers and students of the China-Laos Friendship Nongping Primary School, and to close on the second anniversary of the Silk Road Community Building Initiative. Song Tao, Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee (IDCPC), attended the meeting and delivered a keynote speech. Chen Zhou, Vice Minister of the IDCPC, and envoys of Laos, Lebanon, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal and other countries in China also took part in the meeting. Over 80 representatives from 40-plus social organizations of China attended at the event.

On the afternoon of May 8, He Shijian, Deputy Secretary General of International Cooperation Industry Collaboration and Innovation Platform of China Federation of Industrial Economics (CFIE), and Du Qiang, co-founder of Silver Mountain Group (SMG), had another meeting and exchanged views on actively constructing a new model of international medical and health industry cooperation. On the basis of several consultations, Wang Yunchao, assistant Secretary General of CFIE, signed a strategic cooperation framework agreement with SMG.

From May 9 to 15, All-China Journalist Association (ACJA) organized a collection tour into Xinjiang with 20 journalists, home and abroad, visiting Hotan, Kashgar, Urumqi and other places to learn about local economic and social development, cultural protection and inheritance, and freedom of religious

belief. On May 14, ACJA and the Information Office of the People’s Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region jointly held a news saloon on the theme of “Xinjiang People’s Stories” in Urumqi.

On May 10, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA)’s Ethiopian office was invited to attend the Education Awarding Ceremony held in Galaan, Oromia. The ceremony was hosted by local education bureau, in which graduates and excellent school staff were awarded for fighting at the front-line during the battle against the pandemic.

On May 12, the China-Vanuatu Youth Dialogue was held via video link, co-hosted by the CPAFFC and the Chinese Embassy in Vanuatu, Vanuatu Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, and Vanuatu Ministry of Climate Change. The theme of the dialogue was to address climate change issue.

On May 13, as the 28th International Family Day approaches, a webinar on “Equality and Development: Women, Family and Better Life”, co-sponsored by Beijing NGO Network for International Exchanges, Beijing Women’s Federation, Beijing Minhe Foundation for International Exchanges and Beijing Marriage and Family Construction Association, was successfully held in Beigou Village, Bohai Town, Huairou District, Beijing. More than 100 participants from over 10 countries including diplomatic envoys to China, foreign experts, representatives of international families and international organizations attended the event online and offline.

On May 14, a ceremony was held in Beijing for donation by Tsinghua University to the Ethiopia Smiling Children Program of CPFA.

On May 17, the 2021 “My Story of Chinese Hanzi” international competition, hosted by CPAFFC and organized by People’s Daily Online, kicked off online around the globe. The competition was based

on the theme of the Chinese character “Ren” (仁), which stands for benevolence and the unity of all things under heaven.

On May 19, the Global Forum on Urban Governance 2021 was held in Tianjin. Under the theme of “Urban Development in the New Smart Era”, the Forum was co-hosted by CPAFFC and Tianjin Municipal People’s Government. Lin Songtian, President of CPAFFC, delivered remarks through video link. Around 350 participants took part in the Forum online and offline.

Starting from the morning of May 19, the first batch of anti-pandemic materials donated by Red Cross Society of China to Nepal arrived in Kathmandu, Nepal, including 5,000 protective suits, 100 oxygen generators, 100,000 N95 masks and 2.58 million medical surgical masks.

On May 19, Indian artists Bharat Singh & Gurjinder (now in China) and caring people sent the first batch of aid materials to India including 300 oximeters and 450 protective masks through Peaceland Foundation.

On May 19, Yizhichuan Primary School in Chengguan District, Lanzhou City had cloud communication with Aidanfield Christian School in Christchurch, New Zealand. The two sides explored a new mode to carry out the “100 Sister Schools Initiative” under the background of pandemic.

On May 23, CFPA held an opening ceremony of the Emergency Oxygen Station project in Kathmandu, donating 50 oxygen cylinders, 200 sets of personal protective equipment and 2 disinfection equipment in total for three communities to help Nepal tide over difficulties.

From May 24 to 26, in cooperation with the Foreign Affairs Office of Hubei Provincial Party Committee, the CNIE successfully held a training course in Wuhan on capacity building of social organizations participating in global governance. About 80

representatives from national level and local level participated in the event. Chen Zhou, Vice Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the opening ceremony and delivered a keynote speech.

On May 24, “China Education Tour of CEECs Diplomats” series event was officially initiated by CEAIE.

On the morning of May 24, sponsored by the International Confucian Association (ICA) and co-organized by Tsinghua University and the Imperial College Museum, the first issue of a new journal entitled International Studies on Confucianism was released at a press conference at the Confucius Temple and the Imperial College Museum in Beijing.

On May 28, the UN’s Human Rights Council in the seminar on the Contribution of Development to the Enjoyment of Human Rights was held online in Geneva, Switzerland. Nearly 200 government officials, experts and scholars, representatives of international organizations and NGOs attended the seminar.

On May 31, CNIE held an international seminar on “Cooperation between the UN and NGOs: Action Stories and Way Forward” through video link. NGO leaders, experts and scholars from China, Britain, France, Switzerland and Turkey conducted in-depth discussions on “How NGOs can better contribute to global human rights governance and achieve Sustainable Development Goals through the UN platform”.

On May 31, organized by Beijing Volunteer Service Federation and co-hosted by Beijing International Studies University, the “International Dialogue on Volunteering for Resilient Recovery” was successfully held.

CAFIU Holds Side Event “Better Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Different Civilizations: A Way of Promoting Human Rights”



During the 46th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, Chinese Association for International Understanding, China Foundation for Human Rights Development, and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung of Germany co-organized the side event themed “Better Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Different Civilizations: A Way of Promoting Human Rights” on March 11. NGO leaders, experts and scholars from China, Germany, the Netherlands, India, Japan, Nepal, South Africa, and Sri Lanka conducted in-depth discussions on topics "concept of human rights amid civilization diversity" and "dialogues among different civilizations: role in expanding consensus on human rights".

Participants agreed that as the world today is at a

historical moment of special significance, joining hands in tackling COVID-19 and other challenges facing the humanity requires people of all countries to increase understanding and maintain trust and unity. NGOs across the world should strengthen exchanges and cooperation to build more bridges for people-to-people friendship and connectivity, mutual learning and common development, which will help realize the common development of different civilizations and people of all countries in an effort to jointly build the community with a shared future for mankind. The principle of universality of human rights should be in accordance with the realities of different countries. Due to different historical backgrounds, cultural traditions, and levels of development, countries have



different ways of respecting and protecting human rights.

Madam Herta Daubler-Gmelin, Former Minister of Justice of Germany, said that today cooperation and shared responsibility are more important than ever. The cooperation between China and Europe in the UN Human Rights Council cannot only help our people, but also contributes to the protection of human rights worldwide.

Mohammd Saqib, Secretary-General of the India-China Economic and Cultural Council, said that for a long time, some Western countries use human rights to impose double standards on developing countries in order to maintain their political and economic interests. Civil society across the world should play an active role by promoting fairness and justice through dialogues.

Yohei Ito, Deputy Chairman of the Tokyo Japan-China Friendship Association, said that enhancing mutual understanding is the first step in promoting exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations. As a result of different national conditions and top-level designs, different countries have different ways of protecting human rights. To observe the human

rights situation of a country, one should understand the background of the creation of relevant systems instead of judging based on one-sided views.

Professor Garth Sheldon, Director of East Asia Program of South Africa's Wits University, said that for most developing countries, economic development is the priority and an important part of human rights. In recent decades, China has achieved remarkable economic and social development, which have not only greatly improved the livelihood of the Chinese people, but also provided many opportunities for other countries. It is exactly a way to respect and protect human rights. Africa looks forward to more development opportunities under the Belt and Road Initiative.

Li Erping, professor at the Faculty of Management and Economics of Kunming University of Science and Technology, said that young people represent the future of a country and shoulder the important task of promoting exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations. Sending students to study in other countries is an important way to promote exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations and share successful experience in human rights protection.

Su Faxiang, Dean of the School of Tibetan Studies of Minzu University of China, said that in the face of the changes unseen in a century and standing at the crossroads of the world history, strengthening dialogue and exchanges among different civilizations is the common expectations of the international community including China and also the fundamental way to resolve all natural disasters and conflicts confronting the humanity.

Zhang Qile, Secretary General of Chongqing Equal Social Development Promotion Center, believes that global governance requires diversified players. There are currently more than 900,000 NGOs in China

playing an active role in economic development, poverty alleviation, environmental protection, gender equality, voluntary services, etc. They are making efforts to promote the progress of human rights, actively carry out international exchanges, promote exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations, and make the world a more peaceful and beautiful place.

After the webinar, Chinese and foreign representatives drafted a joint statement on the consensus reached and submitted it to the secretariat of the United Nations Human Rights Council.



The Kit of Love Project is a vivid footnote to the BRI people - to - people connectivity

On March 25, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) and China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD) jointly held the launching ceremony of Kit of Love Project in Beijing. More than 10 domestic organizations and enterprises including the Embassy of Pakistan in China, China Huaxia Cultural Heritage Foundation, China Family Planning Association, China Charity Federation, Sichuan Charity Federation, C&S Paper Co., Ltd., Shanghai Chenguang Charity Foundation attended the ceremony.



Group photo of the organizers and participants of the Kit of Love Project.

Xu Jianguo, Secretary-General of the China Foundation for Peace and Development, noted that the launch of the project under the background of the global fight against COVID-19 demonstrates China's determination to work with all countries in the world, especially neighboring countries, to overcome difficulties and seek common development. Adhering to the concept of peaceful development, the Foundation stands ready to carry out more practical cooperation with friendly countries in the area of people's livelihood, and fulfill our mission as "Envoy for People-to-People Connectivity".

Wang Ke, Deputy Secretary-General of CNIE, noted that through the Kit of Love Project, we hope to gather Chinese people's strength to support friendly countries in coping with the impact of the

pandemic and consolidate and deepen the friendship between people of all countries. We hope that more Chinese people will join the Belt and Road Community Building Initiative to fight the pandemic and make greater contributions to people-to-people connectivity. Geng Jing, President of China Huaxia Cultural Heritage Foundation, said the foundation's business scope is in the cultural field, but due to the global pandemic in 2019, donations of medical supplies have become the foundation's priority in 2020. Deng Guanbiao, Vice Chairman of C&S Paper Co., Ltd., one of the donors, said that the company will actively participate in the Kit of Love Project, working with domestic NGOs to help friendly countries alongside the BRI to do a good job in pandemic prevention, make their homes beautiful again and address their concerns for local economic construction and social development.



Xu Jianguo delivers a keynote speech at the ceremony.

Ahmed Farooq, Deputy Director of the Pakistan Embassy in China, said that the Kit of Love Project fully demonstrates the noble spirit of promoting the well-being of the people. It not only provides material assistance to the people, but also shows the friendship of Chinese people. I wish the Kit of Love Project all the best and look forward to more cooperation with the China Foundation for Peace and Development in the future.



Two kits of love are displayed at the launch.

According to the organizer, the Kit of Love Project aims to implement the concept of the "Healthy Silk Road" and jointly build a community of health for

all. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, the Chinese government has spared no efforts to provide materials to other countries to fight the epidemic. With China's economic and social development, more and more caring enterprises and individuals have emerged, and non-governmental assistance will become an important supplement to government assistance. "The Kit of Love includes anti-pandemic supplies such as masks, disinfectant towels and hand sanitizer, as well as stationery. The specific items vary in accordance with the needs of the recipient countries. Our foundation's philosophy is to prioritize needs of the recipient countries." Xu Jianguo said. It is reported that the Silk and Road Community Building Initiative was launched by CNIE at the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in 2019. The initiative aims to focus on people-to-people exchanges and cooperation on people's livelihood, and provide support and assistance to social organizations of various countries in carrying out exchanges, seminars, mutual visits, and public welfare projects on people's livelihood. So far, the Initiative has successfully achieved its goals and has become a vivid footnote to the Belt and Road people-to-people connectivity.