



中华人民共和国商务部
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



China and UNFPA: 30 Years of Cooperation on Population and Development

中国和联合国人口基金：
为人口与发展合作的30年历程



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FOREWORD

Established in 1969, UNFPA is the world's largest internationally funded supporter of population cooperation. UNFPA's goal is to help developing countries formulate population policies and sustainable development strategies, offer reproductive health and family planning services to women, men, young people and people in emergency conditions, protect women's interests and rights and promote gender equality. UNFPA has set up 115 country offices globally and implemented co-operative projects in 158 countries and regions since its establishment, providing nearly US\$8 billion in technical assistance to these countries and regions.

The Chinese Government and UNFPA signed a Memorandum of Understanding in Beijing in 1978. A cooperative agreement, which confirmed the basic principles of this cooperation, was signed two years later. Over the past 30 years, China and UNFPA have conducted a total of six cycles of cooperation, with more than 120 projects being implemented and China receiving US\$216 million in aid. This cooperation includes demographic studies, the analysis and study of population census data, family planning and health care for women and children, population education, assistance to women in poverty-stricken areas, research and development into contraceptives, the study of ageing, AIDS prevention, treatment, publicity and education, and work in the reproductive health field etc. Therefore, this cooperation has boosted China's population development process and obtained great social benefits.

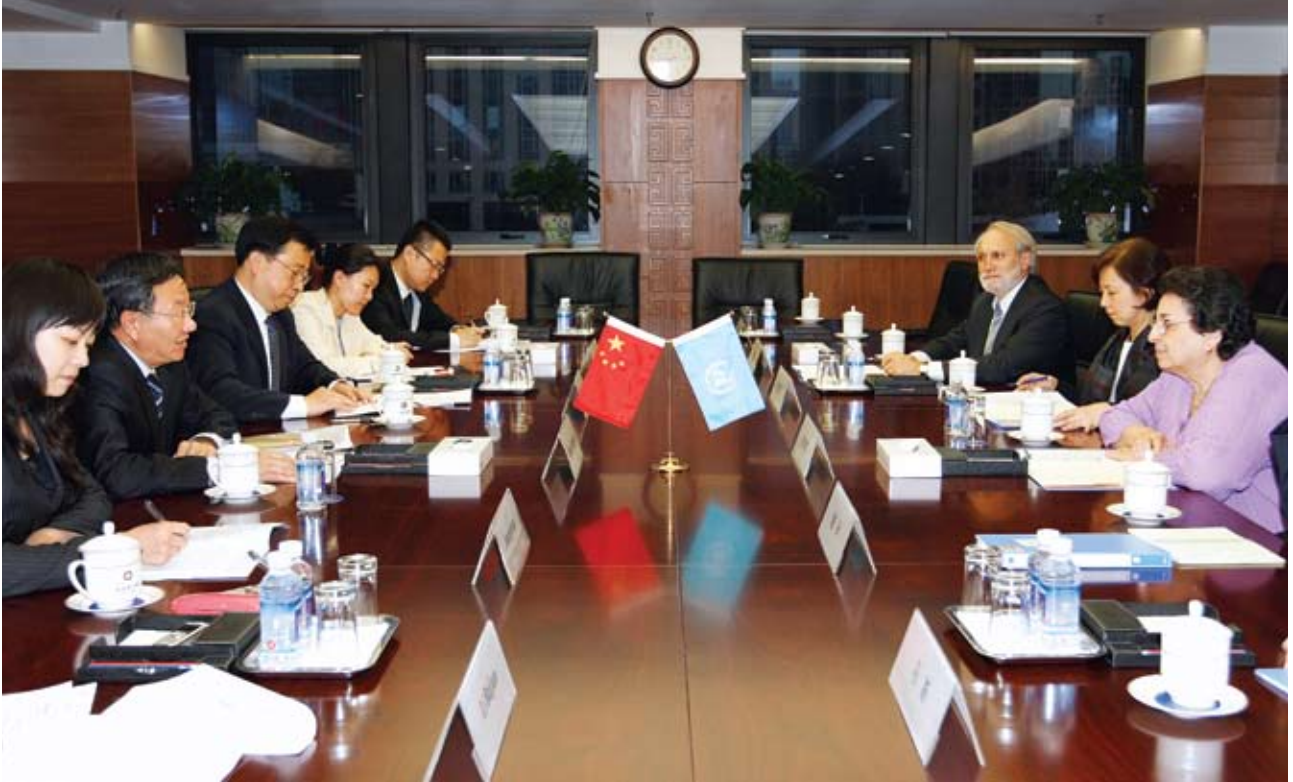
Cooperation between China and UNFPA has provided China with opportunities to conduct international exchanges on population issues. With increasing exchanges, China has demonstrated the diversity of cooperation in the population and development fields. Over these 30 years of cooperation, we have witnessed a change in content from personnel training and equipment procurement to the modernization of concepts and management and the improvement of service delivery. At the same time, a batch of

research projects and pilot experiences are constantly being summarized and popularized, offering both a solid theoretical basis and rich practical experience for the formulation of state-level policies. With the support of this cooperation programme, China has developed a strong demographic expert team and management network. All these experts and managers have good international communication abilities, a profound theoretical understanding and practical experience. They have great technical strength and are key decision-makers.

The holding of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994 marked the beginning of a new era in international population and development work. Guided by the spirit of ICPD, China has earnestly performed their commitments to the ICPD Program of Action, and launched many effective and efficient measures, such as the policy of Comprehensively Addressing Population Issues, to promote the comprehensive, harmonious and sustainable social and economic development. UNFPA-China's cooperation is timely, precisely reflecting our changing requirements, greatly boosting China's realization of the ICPD Programme of Action and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, contributing to the building of a Xiaokang-"well-off" society in an all-round way and promoting coordinated and sustainable development between humanity and the environment.

At the time of the 30th anniversary of the cooperation between China and UNFPA, we sincerely hope this book can remind us of this proud and active cooperation. We wish to express our thanks to UNFPA and all those who have contributed to China's population issues, reproductive health and family planning, thus designing our future, enhancing our cooperation, and supporting us to create a brilliant future!

Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Commerce of China



MOFCOM Vice Minister Mr. Jiang Zengwei met with Dr. Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, Executive Director of UNFPA
商务部副部长姜增伟会见联合国人口基金执行主任欧拜德女士

前言

联合国人口基金成立于1969年，是从事人口领域发展合作的最大的联合国机构，长期致力于促进帮助发展中国家制定人口政策和可持续发展战略，向妇女、男性、青少年和处于紧急情况下的人们提供生殖健康和计划生育服务，保护妇女权利、促进性别平等。联合国人口基金在全球共设立了112个驻地办事处，自成立以来共为150个国家和地区提供了近80亿美元的无偿援助和技术合作项目。

1978年，中国政府与联合国人口基金在北京签署了《谅解备忘录》，并于1980年签订了《方案协定》。该协定确定了双方合作的基本原则。30年来，中国与联合国人口基金开展了6个周期的合作方案，接受援助资金约2.16亿美元，安排了120多个项目。合作内容涉及人口学研究、人口普查数据分析与研究、计划生育与妇幼保健、人口教育、贫困地区妇女参与发展、老龄问题研究、艾滋病防治与宣教、生殖健康等。双方的合作成果有力地推进了中国人口发展进程，取得了良好的社会效益。

中国与联合国人口基金的合作，开启了中国在人口问题上与国际社会开展交流的大门，向世界展示了人口与发展领域合作的多样性。30年的合作历程，我们目睹了合作内容从培训人员、配备设备等基本能力建设到思想理念更新、管理方式更新和服务水平提高的转变过程。与此同时，大量研究课题和探索性的试点经验也不断得到总结和推广，为国家相关法律法规和政策的制订提供了坚实的理论依据和丰富的经验支持。在合作方案的支持下，中国已形成了

一支强大的人口领域专家和管理人员队伍，他们具备国际交流能力，具有雄厚的理论水平和实践经验，是中国在人口和发展领域不可多得的人才。

1994年国际人口与发展会议的召开，标志着世界人口与发展进入了一个新的阶段。在国际人发大会精神指导下，中国认真履行对国际人发大会《行动纲领》的承诺，统筹解决人口问题，采取了一系列有效措施，促进了经济社会全面协调可持续发展和人民生活水平的提高。中国与联合国人口基金的合作方案内容及时、准确地反映了国际人发大会的要求，极大地推进了中国实现国际人发大会行动纲领目标以及联合国千年发展目标的进程，为中国全面建设小康社会、促进人与资源环境协调、可持续发展做出了贡献。

值此中国与联合国人口基金合作30周年之际，我们真诚地希望这本画册能够帮助大家回顾我们过去共同走过的日子，表达我们对联合国人口基金、对所有为中国人口问题、生殖健康和计划生育工作做出贡献的各级各界人士的诚挚谢意，谋划我们对未来合作的蓝图与设想。让我们在今后的合作中一如既往，同心协力，再创辉煌。

商务部国际经贸关系司



PREFACE

UNFPA's 30 Years in China

The year 2009 marks the 30th year of UNFPA's cooperation with the Chinese Government. It is the time for us to review achievements and lessons learnt over the past 30 years. Looking back into the history will also lead us to be more strategic in addressing important challenges in population and development together with our partners at different levels.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation to our national and international partners during this time in China. The support and leadership from the Chinese Government has enabled us to provide assistance appropriate to the Chinese context and in line with the Government's own development proprieties. Working with our sister UN agencies and other donors, we have been able to respond to emerging issues and diversify our areas of work. I would like to thank the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) especially, which has played an important coordination role in strengthening and expanding our partnership in China.

The year 2009 also marked the 15th anniversary of the *International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)*. The 20-year *Programme of Action* adopted in Cairo focused on individuals' needs and rights, rather than on achieving demographic targets. A series of global and regional events has taken place to commemorate ICPD, to review achievements and to reaffirm commitments. UNFPA will continue to assist China to respond to challenges in realizing these goals based on the ICPD+15 joint review.

UNFPA is developing its 7th Country Programme for 2011-2015. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, population and development and gender issues will drive the new Country Programme in China in accordance with ICPD and in response to growing challenges posed by ageing, urbanization, migration, climate change and youth, among others in the future.

Dr. Bernard Coquelin
UNFPA China Representative

I wish to take this opportunity to express my heart-felt appreciation to our national and international partners during this time in China.

我愿借此机会衷心地感谢各级中方合作伙伴和其他国际合作伙伴30年来所给予的帮助

序言

联合国人口基金在华30年

2009年是联合国人口基金与中国政府合作的30周年纪念。这为我们提供了一个回顾过去30年所取得的成就及经验的难得机会。更好地回顾历史将有利于加深我们对人口与发展问题的战略性的认识，拓展我们与合作伙伴在各个层次的合作，以利于将来共同应对各种重要挑战。

我愿借此机会，衷心地感谢各级中方合作伙伴和其他国际合作伙伴30年来所给予的帮助。中国政府给予的支持和指导，使我们能够结合中国的实际情况制定我们的援助计划。与联合国各机构及其它捐助部门紧密合作，使得我们能够更好地应对各种新问题并拓宽工作领域。在这里，我还要特别感谢中国商务部。作为我们与政府合作的归口管理部门，他们在深化和拓展我们与中国的合作中发挥了重要的作用。

2009年也是国际人口与发展合作大会召开的15周年纪念。开罗会议通过的20年《行动纲领》不再简单地强调实现人口数量指标，而是突出了个人的需求与权利。此后，一系列全球性和区域性活动蓬勃发展起来。纪念国际人发大会，回顾过去的成绩，重申当初的使命。联合国人口基金将一如既往地协助中国实现在国际人发大会15周年回顾的基础上确定的各项目标。

联合国人口基金正在编制第七周期国别方案（2011-2015年）。根据国际人发大会精神，为更好地应对老龄化、城市化、流动人口、气候变化、青年等方面的挑战，性与生殖健康、生殖权利、人口与发展及性别问题等成为新的国别方案的重点。

联合国人口基金驻华代表
薄纳德 博士

UNFPA IN CHINA: BACKGROUND

UNFPA started working with the Chinese Government in 1979. At that time, China was facing significant population concerns, with high birth rates and poverty, high infant and maternal death rates, poor access to maternal and child health and family planning options, as well as poor access to education and employment opportunities for women and families, especially in rural areas. The launching of UNFPA's first Country Programme in China marked the first time that the Chinese Government had received assistance from any international agency in relation to population issues.

During the thirty years of UNFPA assistance, major changes have taken place in China. Following China's reform and 'opening up', China enjoyed rapid economic progress and a staggering 600 million Chinese people were lifted out of poverty. China has achieved major reductions in infant and maternal mortality and birth rates. Access to basic health care, education and employment has also substantially improved. Many of the programmes to alleviate these issues involved work with UNFPA.

The evolving nature of UNFPA's work in China over the past 30 years is closely connected to changes in global thinking towards population and development issues and the changing social context in China. The six country programmes implemented in China are all linked to commitments made by world leaders at key international conferences on development set out below:

International Conference on Population (1984)

The *International Conference on Population* (ICP), held in Mexico City in August 1984, had significant implications for UNFPA's second and third country programmes in China.

The ICP involved the review and endorsement of many aspects of agreements reached at the 1974 *World Population Conference* held in Bucharest in 1974, which affirmed that family planning was a right of all individuals and couples. The ICP also expanded upon the *World Population Plan of Action* adopted at the Bucharest conference. The Declaration signed at the ICP focused on the human rights of individuals and families, health and well-being, employment, education and the need for increased international cooperation and greater efficiency in adopting population policies.

International Conference on Population and Development (1994)

The *International Conference on Population and Development* (ICPD) was held in Cairo in September 1994. The ICPD articulated a bold new vision that emphasized individual rights and well-being in the context of population and development. This would prove a watershed moment for UNFPA globally and had major implications for its China initiatives.

At the conference, 179 governments, including China's, adopted a new *Programme of Action* as a guide for national and international action in the area of population and development for the next 20 years. The *Programme of Action* emphasized the strong relationship between population and development issues and focused on meeting the needs of individuals within the framework of universally recognized human rights standards, instead of merely meeting demographic targets. At the conference, the world agreed that population was not about numbers, but about people.

联合国人口基金在中国: 背景

1979年, 联合国人口基金开始与中国政府进行合作。当时, 中国正面临着较大的人口问题, 生育率、贫困率、母婴死亡率偏高、妇幼保健和计划生育可及性差、妇女和其他家庭成员获得教育和就业的机会很少, 这种情况在农村地区尤为严重。联合国人口基金开始启动了第一周期的中国国别方案, 这标志着中国政府在人口领域首次接受来自国际机构的援助。

在与联合国人口基金合作的30年中, 中国发生了巨大的变化。尤其是在实行了改革开放政策以来, 中国的经济取得了快速增长, 6亿中国人成功脱贫。母婴死亡率和出生率两项指标大幅下降。基本医疗卫生条件、教育和就业状况也得到了极大改观。这些成绩与联合国人口基金合作项目所带来的帮助是密不可分的。

在过去30年, 联合国人口基金一直将其在中国的工作, 与全球的人口与发展问题的发展变化紧密地联系起来。联合国人口基金在中国已实施的六个周期国别方案, 均与各国领导人在以下关于发展问题的重要国际会议上所做出的承诺息息相关。

1984年, 国际人口会议

1984年8月, 国际人口会议 (ICP) 在墨西哥城召开。会议对第二和第三周期国别方案起着重要影响。

本次国际人口会议对1974年在罗马尼亚布加勒斯特举行的世界人口会议所达成的各项协议的许多内容进行了审议和确认, 明确计划生育是所有个人和夫妇的权利。本次国际人口会议还扩展了在布加勒斯特会议上通过的《世界人口行动计划》(1976)。会议宣言强调个人与家庭的人权, 健康福利、就业、教育以及加强国际合作、提高人口政策的实施成效等方面的内容。

1994年, 国际人口与发展大会

1994年9月, 国际人口与发展大会 (ICPD) 在埃及开罗召开。此次大会用新的视角去强调个人在人口与发展的大背景下的所拥有的权利。这次会议成为联合国人口基金在全球以及其在中国所开展的各项活动的分水岭。

在本次大会上, 包括中国在内的179个国家政府通过了一项新的《行动纲领》, 对未来20年各国和跨国的人口与发展

领域相关活动起着指导作用。《行动纲领》强调了人口与发展问题间的密切联系, 强调了在公认的人权标准框架下满足个人基本需求的重要性, 而不是仅仅实现人口数量的计划目标。在本次大会上, 各国达成一致, 人口问题不是关注人口数量而应关注“人”本身。

本次大会明确指出, 妇女赋权是减除贫困, 稳定人口增长的重要环节。同时, 大会还认为, 生殖健康和生殖权利是妇女赋权的重要基石。

国际人发大会《行动纲领》为中国的计划生育工作指明了新的发展方向。根据国际人发大会精神, 联合国人口基金支持中国政府从行政性的计划生育工作方式转向综合性的、以人为本的方式, 强调生殖健康权利和妇女赋权。

1995年, 第四届世界妇女大会

1995年, 第四届世界妇女大会在北京召开。本次大会通过的《北京宣言》和《行动纲领》表明各国政府和联合国都认为应将性别意识纳入各发展阶段的各种决策的重点考虑。该《行动纲领》明确了包括生殖健康在内的有关妇女平等的12个重要领域。

The conference also made it clear that the empowerment of women was an important step towards eradicating poverty and stabilizing population growth. It was recognized that reproductive health and rights are cornerstones of women's empowerment.

The ICPD *Programme of Action* set a new course for China's national family planning programme. In line with ICPD principles, UNFPA urged and supported the Government to shift away from an administrative family planning approach towards an integrated, voluntary client-centred approach, stressing reproductive health rights and women's empowerment.

Fourth World Conference on Women (1995)

The *Fourth World Conference on Women* was held in Beijing in 1995. The Conference resulted in the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* in which governments and the UN agreed to mainstream a gender perspective into policies and programmes at all levels and in all development efforts. The *Platform of Action* identified 12 critical areas of concern for women's equality, including reproductive health.

ICPD + 5 (1999)

At the fifth year anniversary of the ICPD, a comprehensive review was conducted and the recommendations and commitments of Cairo were strengthened and updated. Concrete goals included providing universal education; reducing infant, child and maternal mortality; and ensuring universal access by 2015 to reproductive health care, including family planning, assisted childbirth and prevention of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV and AIDS.

Millennium Summit (2000)

At the Millennium Summit in 2000, world leaders adopted the *UN Millennium Declaration*, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs).

At this time, UNFPA strongly promoted the interconnection between the ICPD commitment and the MDGs given universal access to education, reproductive health care and women's empowerment is vital for breaking the cycle of poverty.

ICPD + 10 (2004)

In 2004, the 10th anniversary of the ICPD marked the mid-point of its 20-year *Programme of Action*. This offered an opportunity to reflect on progress to date and take stock of challenges ahead. Towards this end, UNFPA conducted an in-depth, country-by-country analysis of achievements, constraints, lessons learned and viable approaches towards full implementation of the *Programme of Action*. The 10th anniversary was also an opportunity to reflect on the diversity of the ICPD goals, and demonstrate how their achievement would accelerate progress towards the MDGs.

World Summit (2005)

The *World Summit* was held in 2005 as a follow-up to the *Millennium Summit*. The largest-ever gathering of world leaders reaffirmed the need to keep gender equality, HIV and AIDS and reproductive health at the top of the development agenda. Subsequent to the *World Summit*, additional targets, including universal access to reproductive health by 2015, and related indicators were added to the MDGs.

ICPD + 15 (2009)

The year 2009 marks the 15th anniversary of the ICPD and also 30 years of cooperation between China and UNFPA. Both anniversaries are significant as they provide the opportunity to celebrate what has been accomplished, and at the same time, to highlight gaps and outstanding challenges.

With five years remaining to meet the commitments set out in the ICPD *Programme of Action*, it is an appropriate time for the Chinese Government and UNFPA to develop practical recommendations for accelerating progress.

1999年，纪念国际人口与发展大会召开五周年

在国际人发大会举办五周年之际，开罗会议做出的承诺和建议得到了全面审议，相关承诺得到加强和更新。同时，制定了具体的行动目标，包括普及教育、降低母婴和儿童的死亡率、确保到2015年人人享有生殖健康服务（含计划生育、助产及预防艾滋病等性传播疾病等）。

2000年，千年峰会

在2000年举行的千年峰会上，各国领导人通过了《联合国千年宣言》，承诺减少各国绝对贫困数量，制定了到2015年完成系列发展目标的时间表，通称为千年发展目标。

同时，联合国人口基金大力提倡将国际人发大会与千年发展目标所共同提出的普及教育及生殖健康和妇女赋权结合起来，这将对打破产生贫困的恶性循环发挥重要作用。

2004年，纪念国际人口与发展大会召开十周年

2004年是国际人发大会召开10周年纪念，标志着为期20年《行动纲领》进入中期阶段，为审视过去所取得的成绩和将来所面临的挑战提供了一个机会。为此，联合国人口基金对执行国际人发大会《行动纲领》所取得的成绩、出现的困难、积累的经验、有效的方法等进行了深入的、分国别的分析。此外，10周年纪念也为回顾国际人发大会众多目标，展示所取得的成绩将如何促进千年发展目标的实现提供了宝贵的机会。

2005年，世界峰会

世界峰会作为千年峰会的后续会议于2005年举行。此次会议盛况空前，各国领导人再次确认将性别平等、艾滋病防治、生殖健康等内容摆上重要议程。在世界峰会之后，包括到2015年普及生殖健康等目标及相关指标被纳入到千年发展目标当中。

2009年，纪念国际人口与发展大会召开15周年

2009年是国际人发大会召开的15周年，也是联合国人口基金与中国政府进行合作的30周年。两个周年纪念都意义重大，它们给我们提供一个机会，在庆祝过去所取得成绩的同时去发现差距及如何应对新的挑战。

在距离实现国际人发大会《行动纲领》中所做出的承诺还有五年之际，中国政府与联合国人口基金开展务实的合作加速推进相关目标的早日实现正可谓恰逢其时。





Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping met with UNFPA's first Executive Director Rafael Montinola Salas
 中国领导人邓小平会见UNFPA第一任执行主任萨拉斯



Ms. Siri Tellier,
 UNFPA China Representative
 希瑞 泰丽雅, 时任驻华代表



Mr. Sjaak Bavelaar,
 UNFPA China Representative
 巴维拉, 时任驻华代表

UNFPA-CHINA 1ST COUNTRY PROGRAMME (1980-1984)

Strategic focus:

Following a year of preparatory work, the first Country Programme commenced in 1980. With reference to international trends and norms, the Country Programme focused on supporting the Chinese Government to conduct the first national population census that used modern techniques; increase the production capacity and quality of contraceptives; address high maternal and infant death rates; and revive the field of population studies.

Budget: \$50 million

第一周期国别方案(1980-1984年)

战略重点:

经过一年的筹备，第一周期国别方案于1980年启动。国别方案主要是帮助中国政府运用现代手段开展第一次全国性人口普查、提高避孕产品的生产能力和质量、解决母婴死亡率过高的问题，并且协助中国在脱离国际社会科学较长时间后，重新兴起人口领域的研究。

资金规模: 5000万美元

Major achievements

First modern census

- In 1982, the Chinese Government conducted the third national population census using, for the first time, contemporary electronic data-processing techniques. In the previous census undertaken in 1964, tabulation was carried out with the abacus. The census indicated that the country's population had reached 1.008 billion and provided the first comprehensive assessment of China's population, making data available for socio-economic planning. The project greatly enhanced the capacity of the State Statistical Bureau (SSB) to collect, process and analyse statistical data. UNFPA was the first international agency that the SSB worked with.

Quality contraceptives produced

- UNFPA's support resulted in increased production of the most popular contraceptives, and improved contraceptive quality and worker safety in the plants. By working with a condom factory in Tianjin, the lubrication of condoms was introduced. UNFPA also supported another Tianjin factory to move away from producing stainless steel intra-uterine devices (IUDs), which had a reported failure rate of more than 10 per cent, towards the more effective plastic and copper IUDs.
- A national research institute was established, aimed at investigating the safety and efficacy of popular contraceptives, as well as exploring new methods. The centre became a focal point for family planning research in China, assisting other institutes and collecting and disseminating information both within China and abroad.

Maternal and infant death reduced

- Infant and maternal death was reduced by identifying high-risk pregnant women and providing them with advanced hospital perinatal care. The Government selected eight maternal and child health (MCH) hospitals to receive UNFPA support in the form of advanced care facilities and special training to management personnel. Such support resulted in improved maternal and perinatal care. The experience gained in these hospitals in perinatal diagnosis and treatment, including the use of modern technologies, was disseminated throughout the country through training programmes and publications.

Renewal of population studies

- Chinese social scientists became familiarized with recent international developments in the field of demography. China's relative isolation from international social science research, preceding the work with UNFPA, had created a serious shortage of skilled demographers and statisticians. The China Academy of Social Sciences and 10 participating universities throughout China promoted knowledge about the latest international developments in demography. UNFPA supported the training of Chinese students abroad in graduate studies and specialized courses in demography and related disciplines.

主要成就

第一次现代化人口普查

- 1982年，中国政府开展了第三次全国人口普查，第一次使用了现代化的电子信息处理手段。在此之前进行的1964年人口普查是使用算盘加表格的形式进行的。此次人口普查显示中国人口已达10.08亿。此次普查还第一次对人口进行了综合评估，为制定社会经济发展计划提供数据。这个项目极大地提升了中国国家统计局收集、处理和分析统计数据的工作能力。联合国人口基金成为中国国家统计局第一个国际合作伙伴。

提高优质避孕产品的生产能力

- 联合国人口基金的援助提高了避孕产品的产量及质量，改善了相关工厂的安全条件。通过与天津一家安全套厂合作，有润滑剂的安全套开始被引入中国。联合国人口基金也帮助另一家天津的工厂从生产不锈钢

材料的宫内避孕器转为生产更为有效的塑料和铜制的宫内避孕器，前者的避孕失败率高达10%。

- 联合国人口基金还在中国建立了一所国家级研究机构，旨在调查研究大众型避孕产品的安全性和有效性，研发新的避孕方法。该机构已成为中国计划生育的研究中心，帮助其它机构收集、普及宣传国内外相关信息。

降低母婴死亡率

- 通过鉴定高危产妇并为其提供先进的围产期保健，降低母婴死亡率。8家由政府选定的妇幼保健医院得到了联合国人口基金在先进保健设施和管理人员特别培训方面的援助，使围产期保健得到极大改善。通过培训和出版相关刊物，试点医院获得的围产期诊断和治疗（包括先进技术的使用）的经验被推广到了整个中国。

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding between China and UNFPA marked the beginning of the cooperation
 中国政府和UNFPA签署第一周期谅解备忘录，标志双方合作的正式开始



Promotion of population and family planning information

- A professional publicity and education network for China's new family planning programme was established. The network consisted of a national centre based in Beijing and two sub-centres based in Shanghai and Chengdu, each responsible for one third of the country.
- The China Population Information Centre was also established to collect, analyse and disseminate population and family planning information within China and abroad. This centre, later renamed the China Population Development and Research Centre, continues to be an important resource centre for government planners today.

Training centres established for family planning officials

- The National Training Centre for Family Planning in Nanjing was established in the early 1980s. The

centre, which is affiliated with the State Family Planning Commission, provided practical training for government officials, many of whom are now serving in different population and family planning departments throughout the country. UNFPA provided technical training and state-of-the-art equipment to the centre. In 1996, the centre was renamed the Nanjing Population Programme Training Centre International and later became a 'Centre of Excellence' in UNFPA's South-South cooperation programme in reproductive health. In 2007, the centre was nominated by Partners in Population and Development as one of the best 'South-South Cooperation Project Bases' in the Asia-Pacific region.

- The Sichuan Reproductive Health Institute, established in 1980, specializes in reproductive health clinical techniques. The centre provides post-graduate training for MCH and family planning professionals from China and developing countries in the region. The facility later became a Centre of Excellence in UNFPA's South-South cooperation programme.

"Cooperation between China and UNFPA has provided China's demographers with opportunities to share their experiences at an international level. With increasing exchanges between scholars, China has been exposed to changes in population and development theories. At the same time, a batch of research projects and pilot experiences [have offered] a solid theoretical basis and rich practical experience for the formulation of state-level policies."

Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Commerce

"中国与联合国人口基金的合作为中国的人口专家提供了与国际同行交流经验的机会。随着学术交流的增加，中国得以了解人口与发展的最新动态。同时，一批研究项目和试点所取得的经验为国家制定相关政策提供了丰富的理论基础和现实依据。"

商务部国际经贸关系司

人口研究的恢复

- 中国社会科学工作者开始熟悉人口发展的现状。中国在与联合国人口基金开展合作前，基本与国际社会科学研究脱节，造成熟练的人口工作人员和统计员普遍短缺。中国社会科学院和中国的10所大学对人口学的最新国际动态进行了普及和推广。联合国人口基金还支持中国学生出国留学，参与人口学方面研究生课程和以及相关专业的学习。

人口与计划生育宣传

- 成立了中国计划生育工作的宣传和教网络，由设在北京的国家中心和设在上海和成都的两个分中心组成。该网络提高了对人口问题的宣传力度。
- 支持成立了中国人口信息中心，负责收集、分析和宣传国内外有关人口与计划生育的资料。该中心后来更名为“中国人口发展与研究中心”，继续为中国政府的政策决策者提供重要信息。

建立计划生育培训中心

- 位于南京的国家计划生育培训中心成立于20世纪80年代初期。该中心隶属于国家人口与计划生育委员会，为政府官员提供相关的实用培训，学员现已遍布全国人口与计划生育工作的第一线。联合国人口基金为该中心提供了技术培训和先进的设备。1996年，该中心更名为国家人口计生委南京人口国际培训中心，后来又获得了联合国人口基金的生殖保健南南伙伴合作组织“示范中心”称号。2007年，该中心被人口与发展合作伙伴组织提名为亚太地区最佳“南南合作项目基地”之一。
- 四川生殖卫生学院，成立于1980年，主要从事生殖健康临床技术研究。该中心为中国和本地区的发展中国家的妇幼保健医院和计划生育专业人员提供研究生培训教育。该中心后来获得联合国人口基金南南合作项目示范中心称号，其优质的培训在获得本地区一致认可。



A production line of condoms supported by UNFPA
安全套生产线



UNFPA supported the first modern census in China
UNFPA支持中国第一次现代化的人口普查



UNFPA supported the first research on ageing
首次对老龄化进行研究



Mr. A.A. Laquian,
UNFPA China Representative
拉奎安，时任驻华代表



Technical training from international experts
外国专家提供技术培训

UNFPA-CHINA 2ND COUNTRY PROGRAMME (1985-1989)

Strategic focus:

The second Country Programme continued to focus on making safe, modern contraceptives available, reducing infant and maternal death and boosting the number of professional demographers in China. The Country Programme also involved the first research on ageing to be conducted in China.

Budget: \$57 million

第二周期国别方案(1985-1989年)

战略重点:

第二周期国别方案继续将工作重心放在提供安全、现代化的避孕药具、降低母婴死亡率及培养人口专家上。此外，该周期项目还着手对中国的老龄问题进行了初步研究。

资金规模: 5700万美元

Major achievements

Quality contraceptives made available

- Modern, safe and more effective contraceptives were made available in China. UNFPA invested heavily in the introduction of new manufacturing processes, quality control in contraceptive production, new technology and the training of personnel. Stainless steel IUDs (with a high failure rate) were gradually phased out for the more effective copper-T IUD and the quality of condoms was significantly improved.
- UNFPA's assistance also enabled four contraceptive research institutes to design and conduct basic research and clinical trials on contraceptives.

Improved maternal and child health

- The Chinese Government successfully reduced maternal and infant death in 18 pilot hospitals and local health stations. UNFPA provided assistance in the identification of pregnant women at high risk, promotion of fetal monitoring at home by husbands and wives, encouragement of sterile techniques in child birth, and the provision of intensive training to nurses and birth attendants in prenatal care. In pilot hospitals, the infant mortality rate was reduced to between 12 and 20 per 1,000 live births while the reported national average was around 50 per 1,000 live births.
- Maternal and child health (MCH) and family planning curricula were strengthened in three medical

colleges and MCH and family planning professionals were trained at the National Training Centre for Family Planning in Nanjing (later renamed the China Nanjing Population and Programme Training Centre International).

One per cent population survey undertaken

- In 1987, UNFPA supported the one per cent sample survey of China's population using modern data-processing techniques. Based on the survey, government authorities established that China's population had reached 1.072 billion.

First research on ageing

- The first research project on ageing in China was undertaken, in recognition of the rapid increase in the proportion of older people. UNFPA provided assistance to the China National Committee on Ageing to conduct policy studies on various aspects of ageing, including income security, health care, continuing education, and family and community activities in support of older persons. Such studies raised important policy issues previously not considered in China. A comparative study conducted by the National Committee on Ageing on elderly citizens in China and Japan also enabled Chinese policy makers to learn from the experiences of another society with similar cultural attitudes towards ageing.

"The activities of UNFPA China have enabled Chinese professionals to keep close contact with current trends and information from the international community on ageing, learn advanced notions of ageing work and project management, enhance the capacity of the project team and therefore lay a better foundation for future work."

主要成就

提供优质的避孕药具

- 为使中国人可以获得现代化、安全、有效的避孕产品，联合国人口基金投入资金引入了新的避孕产品生产线，并对其生产进行质量监督，引入新技术，培训员工。不锈钢的宫内避孕器已经逐渐淘汰，取而代之的是更有效的宫内避孕器。此外，安全套的质量也得到了显著改善。
- 中国有四家避孕药具研究机构能够开诊对避孕产品的设计、研究和相关的临床试验。

改善母婴健康

- 18个试点医院和卫生所成功地降低了母婴死亡率。通过鉴定识别高危产妇、推广夫妻家庭胎儿监测、推广接生时采取消毒措施、产前保健、对护士和传统的助产人员进行强化培训等方面的技术支持，在试点医院的婴儿死亡率为每1000新生儿12-20例，而据报道全国平均婴儿死亡率为每1,000新生儿50例。
- 在联合国人口基金的资助下，有三个医学院的妇幼保健和计划生育课程得到加强。此外，还在原南京国家计生委培训中心（现南京人口国际培训中心）对妇幼保健人员和计划生育工作者进行培训。

百分之一人口普查

- 1987年，联合国人口基金协助中国运用现代信息处理技术对中国百分之一的人口进行了抽样调查。在此调查基础上，政府相关部门推算出中国人口总量已达10.72亿。

“联合国人口基金对华援助项目使中国的专家能够接触到国际社会关于老龄化问题最新的动态和信息，学习到老龄工作的先进理念和管理经验，提高团队的工作能力，为今后的工作奠定了坚实的基础。”

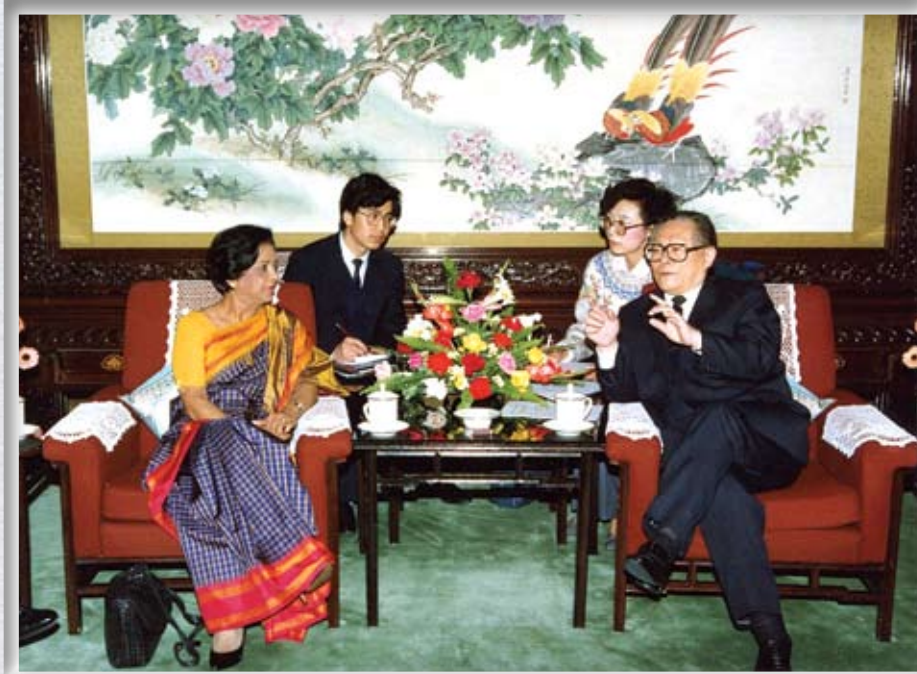
全国老龄工作委员会



Upgraded contraceptive production
技术升级后的避孕产品生产车间

首次对老龄问题进行研究

- 中国首次开展了老龄化问题研究调查，确认了中国老龄人口比例正不断增大。在联合国人口基金的支持下，中国老龄工作委员会展开了对老龄化问题的政策研究，为老年人的收入保障、卫生保健、继续教育及家庭和社区活动等给予支持，提高了政府对之前忽视的人口老龄问题的关注度。此外，全国老龄委还开展了对中国和日本老年公民的比较研究，使中国决策部门能够从其他有着相似文化背景的国家借鉴应对老龄问题方面的经验。



President Jiang Zemin met with Dr. Nafis Sadik, the second UNFPA Executive Director
时任国家主席江泽民会见UNFPA第二任执行主任萨迪克博士



Mr. Stirling Scruggs,
UNFPA China Representative
司徒格斯，时任驻华代表



Mr. Ian Howie,
UNFPA China Representative
闫豪伟，时任驻华代表

UNFPA-CHINA 3RD COUNTRY PROGRAMME (1990-1995)

Strategic focus:

A key focus of the third Country Programme was the strengthening of family planning and maternal and child health (MCH) services at the grass-roots level in poor and remote areas. The Country Programme also continued to support government efforts to enhance the quality of contraceptives, improve the status of women and strengthen national demographic institutes.

Budget: \$57 million

第三周期国别方案(1990-1995年)

战略重点：

第三周期国别方案的重点在于加强偏远贫困地区基层的计划生育工作和妇幼保健服务工作。同时，本期国别方案还继续支持中国政府提高避孕产品的质量，提高妇女地位以及加强人口学研究。

资金规模：5700万美元

Major achievements

Strengthened local maternal and child health and family planning services

- A significant reduction in infant and maternal mortality and better contraceptive choices for clients was achieved through a large investment by UNFPA in MCH and family planning services at the grass-roots level in 305 poor and remote counties. UNICEF and WHO were key partners in this project, which focused on integrating family planning with MCH services. A massive training programme was carried out covering 480,000 doctors at the township and village levels. This provided doctors with the necessary skills to deliver high-quality maternal, child health, and family planning care. This was the largest project ever implemented by an international organization in the field of maternal child health and family planning in China. Due to the success of the project, the World Bank supported the replication of the model in 285 additional counties.
- With UNFPA support, the interpersonal communication skills of grass-roots family planning workers were improved through an intensive training programme. Family planning officials saw the strong links between strengthened communication skills amongst family planning workers and enhanced service delivery.

Self sufficiency in producing safe, modern contraceptives

- By the end of the third Country Programme, the choice and quality of contraceptives available in China had significantly improved. With nearly 15 years of assistance from UNFPA in the production of contraceptives, China had become self-sufficient in the manufacturing of safe, modern contraceptives. UNFPA-supported research confirmed the benefits of converting to copper IUDs and a policy decision was made to stop the production of the technically flawed stainless steel rings in China. According to Nicholas D. Kristof, a former *New York Times* reporter in China, 60 million Chinese women gained from this switch, which also averted about 10 million abortions in total.

Economic empowerment of women

- The capacity of women in rural areas to generate income was increased. UNFPA supported the establishment of revolving funds in enterprises in China's north-western provinces in order to help these enterprises start income-generating activities for women. Training programmes also improved women's business management and production skills and literacy levels.

主要成就

提高地方妇幼保健和计划生育服务水平

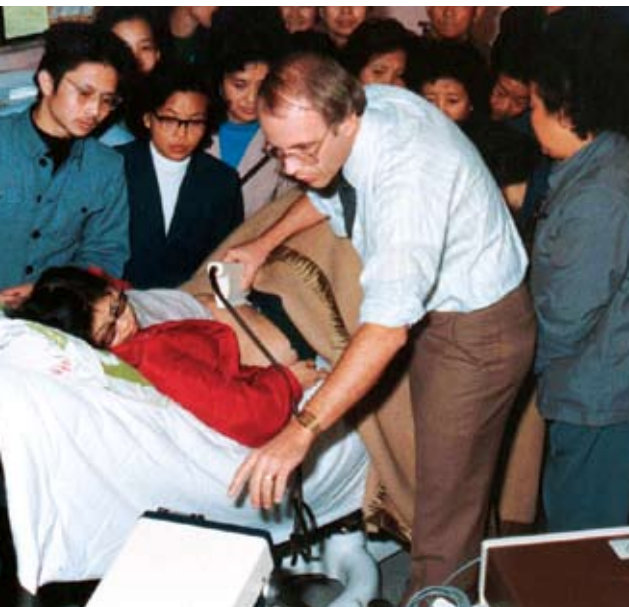
- 通过对305个贫困偏远县城的援助，使得中国的母婴死亡率显著下降，避孕产品的选择也有所增加。这个项目的重点是将计划生育工作和妇幼保健工作结合起来，联合国儿童基金会和世界卫生组织成为联合国人口基金重要的合作伙伴。这个项目还包括对全国乡村两级48万名医生进行培训，使他们掌握提供优质妇幼保健和计划生育服务的必要技能。这是国际组织在中国开展的最大规模的妇幼保健和计划生育方面的项目。此外，世界银行还出资把该项目的成功模式推广到了其他的285个县。
- 在联合国人口基金帮助下，基层计划生育工作者的沟通技能在经过强化培训后得到改善，并认识到良好的沟通能力与其工作效果息息相关。

安全、现代的避孕药具自给自足

- 在第三周期国别方案末期，中国的避孕产品不仅种类增多，质量也得到了很大的改善。经过联合国人口基金15年的援助，中国已完全能够自己生产安全、现代的避孕产品。由联合国人口基金资助的研究进一步确认了使用铜制宫内避孕器的好处。中国政府也出台政策停止不锈钢宫内避孕环。据《纽约时报》原驻华记者Nicholas D. Kristof报道，这一变化使6000万中国妇女收益，并避免了1000万例流产。

赋予妇女经济权利

- 为提高农村妇女的创收能力，在联合国人口基金的支持下，中国西北地区的一些企业成立了循环基金帮助妇女创收。通过培训，这些妇女的经营管理、生产技能和文化水平得到了提高。



International experts' technical demonstration
外国专家技术示范



Follow-up visit from maternal and health care staff
妇幼工作人员的随访

Enhanced capacity in population studies

- The pool of population experts in China was substantially increased. UNFPA supported the establishment and strengthening of 22 population research and training centres in universities throughout China and four new branches of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. As demography as a field of study was practically non-existent in China in the few decades preceding UNFPA's work with the Chinese Government, this investment had a significant impact. Chinese demographers re-entered the international arena to learn new ideas through access to global networks in population research, training and publications. Many of these trained demographers are now in positions to influence policy-making on demography and related fields in China.

Population education introduced in schools

- Over 50 million students throughout China gained a basic understanding of population issues during their secondary schooling. Population and development concepts were introduced into the curricula of teacher-training colleges and secondary schools in rural and remote areas, using textbooks and audio-visual training materials. UNESCO contributed valuable technical expertise to this project. In view of its success, the curriculum was replicated by the government in many schools beyond the original pilot schools.

“Cooperation between China and UNFPA has provided China’s demographers with opportunities to share their experiences at an international level. With increasing exchanges between scholars, China has been exposed to changes in population and development theories. At the same time, a batch of research projects and pilot experiences [have offered] a solid theoretical basis and rich practical experience for the formulation of state-level policies.”

International Cooperation Department,
Ministry of Commerce

“联合国人口基金、联合国儿童基金会以及中国卫生部在本阶段的合作主要以提高基层妇幼保健和计划生育工作水平为主。本项目启动后，县、乡、村各级行政单位具备了提供基础服务的能力，妇幼保健服务水平大为提高，且得以逐渐普及，妇女和儿童的整体健康状况大为改善。”

卫生部国际合作司

提高人口研究能力

- 中国的人口专家队伍显著增加。在联合国人口基金的支持下，中国的大学以及4家中国社会科学院分支机构建立和增强了22个人口研究及培训中心。在联合国人口基金与中国政府合作的前几年，中国基本上没有人口学这一研究学科，因此联合国人口基金的这一行动对中国人口学的发展影响深远。中国人口专家通过吸收国际上的人口研究成果、接受相关培训以及阅读相关学术文章后，重新进入国际人口学领域。许多接受培训的人口专家成为了影响当今中国人口发展政策的重要人物。

人口教育进入学校

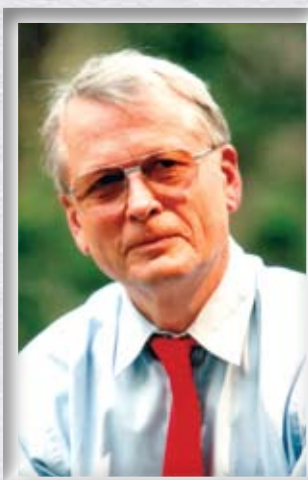
- 全中国有5千多万学生在中学阶段接受了人口问题的基本教育。人口与发展的概念通过教材和音像资料引入到农村偏远地区的大中专师范院校课程当中。联合国教科文组织为该项目提供了宝贵的专业意见。在试点学校取得成功后，政府将这一课程推广到了其他学校。

Sexual education in middle school
中学的性知识教育





Free health check at a village fair
送服务下乡



Mr. Sven Burmester,
UNFPA China Representative
贝慕德，时任驻华代表



Technical exchange in a South-South cooperation center
南南合作中的技术交流

UNFPA-CHINA 4TH COUNTRY PROGRAMME (1998-2002)

Interim period (1996–1997)

Following the ICPD in 1994, where global leaders agreed to focus on individuals' needs and rights rather than on achieving demographic targets, UNFPA and the Chinese Government engaged in dialogue regarding the best way for China to fulfill its ICPD commitments. Such discussions and obligations resulted in a two-year delay in the start of the next country programme.

Strategic focus:

The fourth Country Programme, which targeted 32 particularly poor counties across 22 provinces, involved a significant shift in focus following world leaders' commitment to the human rights principles of the ICPD Programme of Action. In accordance with the ICPD vision, the Country Programme urged and supported the Chinese Government to move away from an administrative system of family planning, towards an integrated, voluntary, client-centred approach, stressing reproductive health rights and women's empowerment. The Country Programme also continued to focus on South-South partnerships in reproductive health and included an effective pilot project promoting young people's reproductive and sexual health.

Budget: \$20 million

第四周期国别方案 (1998-2002年)

磋商过渡期(1996 -1997年)

在1994年的国际人发大会上，各国领导人一致认为应更重视个人的需求和权利而不仅是实现人口数量的目标。此后，联合国人口基金和中国政府就如何更好地实现中国在国际人发大会上所做出的承诺进行了对话，导致第四周期国别方案推迟了两年。

战略重点：

第四周期国别方案以22个省份的32个特困县为对象，根据各国领导人在国际人发大会《行动纲领》中的承诺对工作重心作出了重大调整。按照国际人发大会的愿景，在联合国人口基金的支持下，中国政府的计生工作以行政管理为主转为综合地以人为本，强调个人的生殖健康权利和妇女赋权。本周期国别方案还继续关注生殖健康方面的南南合作和青年人性与生殖健康的试点项目。

预算资金规模：2000万美元

Major achievements

Client-centred family planning introduced

- The major achievement of the fourth Country Programme was its promotion of the transition from an administrative family planning approach to an integrated, client-orientated reproductive health approach in 32 pilot counties. Service providers were trained in quality-of-care and service delivery points were upgraded to provide integrated reproductive health services in clinics under the National Population and Family Planning Commission and the Ministry of Health. Emphasis was placed on giving clients the opportunity to make informed choices regarding the type of contraceptives they use. Evidence demonstrated a decline in the number of abortions and a shift away from the use of surgical contraception and long-term methods (such as IUDs) towards more temporary ones.
- Citizens in each pilot site were advised of their reproductive health rights in accordance with ICPD principles through the distribution of promotional material to every household and service delivery point.

Expanded South-South cooperation in the region

- After 20 years of cooperation with UNFPA and growing expertise in the field of reproductive

health and population, China provided high-quality training programmes to other South-South partner countries. Three South-South Centres of Excellence in the area of reproductive health were formally announced: the Nanjing Population Programme Training Centre International, specializing in population programme management; the China Centre for Productive Health Technical Instruction and Training in Shanghai, specializing in quality-of-care and counselling; and the Sichuan Reproductive Health Institute, specializing in reproductive health clinical techniques. The capacity of the three institutes was strengthened and each one delivered high-quality training to international participants.

Increased awareness amongst youth about sexual and reproductive health

- A pilot project involving volunteer youth peer educators in Shanghai and Beijing promoted awareness about sexual and reproductive health among young people. The project generated support from local leaders, teachers, parents and family planning workers. Further, a social marketing project targeting young consumers lacking easy access to contraceptives resulted in young people being better informed about the need for safer sex and purchasing condoms.

"It is undeniable that China/UNFPA CP4 to CP6 projects have contributed to the transition of China's family planning work towards human orientation, quality services and protection of people's reproductive health rights as advocated by the ICPD."

International Cooperation Department, National Population and Family Planning Commission

"中国与联合国人口基金合作的第四至第六周期项目无疑对于中国的计划生育工作转向国际人发大会倡议的提供以人为本的优质服务和保护生殖健康权利做出了重大贡献。"

主要成就

引入“以人为本”的计划生育理念

- 第四周期国别方案最重要的成就是计划生育工作方式的转变。在实施该项目的32个试点县，计划生育工作已从原先的行政性管理转变成提供以人为本的生殖健康服务。为了提供更优质的服务，相关工作人员接受了严格的培训，各服务点也进行更新升级，在全国人口与计划生育委员会和卫生部下属的服务机构提供更为全面的生殖健康服务。计划生育工作者从根本上改变了他们的工作态度，强调让服务对象在了解真实情况后选择合适的避孕产品。有证据显示，流产、绝育和使用长效避孕产品避孕的人数在下降。根据一项终期调查显示，在试点县，有94.9%的已婚夫妇对避孕方式做出了知情选择，而以前这个数据是55.8%。
- 按照国际人发大会精神，通过挨家挨户宣传以及在服务点发放宣传资料向试点县群众宣传个人的生殖健康权利。

分享生殖健康经验

- 在与联合国人口基金合作的20年中，中国在人口与生殖健康方面积累了宝贵的经验，并向其它南南合作伙

伴提供优质的培训项目。中国拥有了三个生殖健康领域方面的南南优秀合作中心：南京人口国际培训中心（主要实施人口项目管理培训）、上海中国生殖健康技术指导培训中心（主要实施护理和咨询培训）及四川生殖卫生学院（主要从事生殖健康临床研究）。三个中心的培训和研究能力都得到了加强，每一个都能提供优质的国际性培训业务。

- 此后，中国又增加了两所示范中心：全国妇幼保健中心和中国生殖健康家庭保健培训中心。联合国人口基金开始对五个培训中心进行评估，以更好地利用各机构的优势，扩宽机构间的合作平台。2007年，上海中国生殖健康技术指导和培训中心成为人口与发展合作伙项目下的合作培训机构。

提高青少年对性与生殖健康的认识

- 在北京和上海开展了青少年志愿者同伴教育试点，提高青少年对性与生殖健康的认识。该项目得到了地方领导、教师、父母、计划生育工作者的支持。此外，一个旨在让青年消费者更好地获取避孕产品的社会化营销项目，增进了青年人对于安全性行为和使用安全套的了解。

*Family planning staff providing services at the village level
计生工作人员送服务下乡*





National Training of the Reproductive Health and Family Planning Component



Ms. Siri Tellier
UNFPA China Representative
希瑞 泰丽雅，时任驻华代表



Youth Participating in HIV prevention
青年人参与艾滋病预防

UNFPA-CHINA 5TH COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2003-2005)

Strategic focus:

During the fourth Country Programme, UNFPA continued to support the Chinese Government to implement the ICPD *Programme of Action* through delivering an integrated, client-centred approach. The pilot counties were changed to 30 different ones spread across the country, to ensure pilot models could be effectively replicated in any area of China. Other key components of the programme involved promoting a multi-sectoral HIV prevention model in areas with high HIV infection rates, effective policies on ageing, young people's sexual and reproductive health and the collection and utilization of sex-disaggregated data.

Budget:

Core funds: \$13.4 million, Other resources: \$207,000

第五周期国别方案(2003-2005年)

战略重点:

在第四周期国别方案中，联合国人口基金继续通过倡导以人为本的工作理念协助中国政府实现国际人发大会《行动纲领》目标。试点地区转为分布在中国各省的另外30个县，以保证试点项目能够在全国范围内得到有效地推广。本周期的项目还包括在艾滋病疫情较严重地区进行跨部门合作预防艾滋病传播，针对老龄化、青年人性与生殖健康等问题的政策倡导，对数据的收集和利用等。

资金规模:

核心资源: 1340万美元, 其它资源: 20.71万美元

Major achievements

Government develops quality-of-care family planning standards

- Building on its experiences from the fourth Country Programme, the National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) developed national quality-of-care standards that incorporated many ICPD concepts, including client confidentiality and informed choice of contraceptives. NPFPC rolled out this quality-of-care approach to 827 additional counties nationwide (almost 30 per cent of all counties in China).

Removal of birth spacing requirements

- Evidence-based advocacy efforts led to the removal of birth-spacing requirements in many UNFPA-supported counties and in Jilin, Shanghai, Xinjiang, Gansu and Hainan provinces. From the early stages of China's family programme, birth spacing has been viewed as an effective measure in slowing down population growth. Provincial regulations have thus stipulated birth spacing requirements. In line with the ICPD principles, which promote the right of all couples to decide freely and responsibly the spacing of their children, UNFPA supported successful advocacy efforts to commence the removal of such requirements.

Successful HIV prevention initiatives

- A multi-sectoral approach to HIV prevention was successfully introduced during the CHINA Cares project implemented by the National Centre for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention (NCAIDS). The project focused on five districts with high HIV infection rates. The two-year, USD\$1 million pro-

gramme stressed public education and condom promotion, and through multi-sector programming, was effective in reducing sexual transmission of HIV in the affected areas. The resulting model for HIV prevention was replicated in 127 pilot counties as part of a national HIV/AIDS programme carried out by the government.

- Projects carried out under the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) created effective models for reaching migrants and commercial sex workers with HIV prevention information.
- The capacity of NCAIDS to identify behaviours that place individuals at risk of contracting HIV and AIDS was increased through training of programme managers and policy makers in the collection and utilization of behavioural surveillance data regarding HIV and AIDS.

"I started to work with UNFPA in CP5 when I joined the project office of NCAIDS. We received positive feedback from the project sites, with good implementation and results. Through funding support from UNFPA, we conducted much capacity building training with staff of the HIV prevention departments of the Centre for Disease Control at the provincial and county levels. UNFPA has also provided many opportunities to share our experiences within China and abroad and to advocate for multi-sectoral cooperation".

Ms Liu Hui,
International Cooperation Department,
NCAIDS, China CDC

主要成就

政府制定计划生育优质服务标准

- 在第四周期国别方案成功经验的基础上，国家人口与计划生育委员会形成了一套优质服务标准，其中融入了一些国际人发大会的理念，包括以人为本、对避孕产品的知情选择等。国家计生委向全国827个县（几乎占中国30%）推广了这种优质服务标准。

取消生育间隔规定

- 通过基于实证的倡导，联合国人口基金的大多数项目试点县和吉林、上海、新疆、甘肃和海南均取消了生育间隔的规定。早期的中国计划生育措施认为生育间隔是一项控制人口增长的有效手段，因此各省区规定了生育间隔。根据国际人发大会的精神，夫妻有权决定生育的间隔时间，联合国人口基金积极倡导逐步取消生育间隔的有关规定。

采取有效措施预防艾滋病传播

- 与国家性病艾滋病预防控制中心合作开展了跨部门的艾滋病预防项目。该项目主要集中在五个艾滋病高发区实施，为期两年，共投入100万美元。该项目加强了公共教育，推广了安全套的使用，推动了各领域的合作，从而有效地减少了因性途径感染艾滋病的发生。这种预防艾滋病传播的工作模式被政府纳入全国性预防艾滋病行动策略，并被推广到127个试点县。
- 通过联合国的艾滋病联合项目，向流动人口和性工作者提供预防艾滋病的知识。
- 国家性病艾滋病预防控制中心识别艾滋病感染的高危行为的得到提高。在联合国人口基金的支持下，项目管理者 and 政策制定者收集和利用行为监测数据的能力也得到了提高。

“我与联合国人口基金的合作始于第五周期项目，我参加了国家性病艾滋病预防控制中心的项目工作。我们从项目点得到了积极的反馈，证明实施效果良好。在联合国人口基金的资助下，我们对省级和县级疾控中心的工作人员进行了能力培训。联合国人口基金还提供了很多机会让我们和国内外的同行交流经验，以促进这方面跨领域的合作。”

国家性病艾滋病预防控制中心国际合作处刘惠

参与政府老龄化规划

- 由联合国人口基金资助的老龄化研究成果成为2005年制定“十一五”规划中涉及老龄部分的重要参考。该研究由全国老龄委执行，主要涉及影响老年人的六大问题，即贫困、农村福利、老年人基层组织、艾滋病对老年人的影响、老年妇女的需求及独生子女家庭赡养老迈父母所面临的困难。这些研究对于中国应对迅速增长的老龄化问题有着重要意义。

通过“中国青年网络”实现青年赋权

- 2004年，在联合国人口基金和中国计划生育协会资助下，一群北京高校学生成立了“中国青年网络”。他们的口号是“由青年人组织，服务于青年人”，其相关活动均由青年人自己实施。“中国青年网络”的青年志愿者采用喜闻乐见的形式以及参与游戏和角色扮演的方式，帮助同龄人了解责任的和安全的性行为。在每次进行的同伴教育过程中，青年人都能学到重要的生活技能，了解健康的两性关系和安全套使用的协商方法。同时，青年同伴教育者也变得越发自信，更加乐意分享他们对中国青年人健康需求的看法。

Inputs into Government plan on ageing

- Results from a UNFPA supported ageing study were considered during the development of the *11th Five-year Development Plan on Ageing* in 2005. The study, undertaken by the China National Committee on Ageing, considered six important issues affecting older persons: poverty; rural welfare systems; the development of grass-roots organizations for older persons; the impact of HIV and AIDS on older persons; the needs of elderly women and the difficulties in supporting their ageing parents. This data was seen as instrumental in planning for China's rapidly ageing population.

Youth empowered through the China Youth Network

- In 2004, the China Youth Network (CYN) was formed by a group of university students in Beijing with support from UNFPA and the China Family Planning Association. CYN adopted the motto, 'By Youth, For Youth' as key decisions regarding CYN activities are reached by young people themselves. CYN youth volunteers helped their peers learn about safer and responsible sex, using fun participatory methods, including games and role plays. During such peer education sessions, young people gained important life skills to form healthy relationships and negotiate condom use. At the same time, youth peer educators became increasingly confident and willing to share their ideas about young people's health needs with UNFPA.

Sex-disaggregated data produced

- Following effective advocacy work, sex-disaggregated data was collected and increasingly utilized in China. With UNFPA's support, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has been continuously producing sex-disaggregated data in recent years. NBS and UNFPA published the booklet,

Women and Men in China: Facts and Figures in 2004 (updated in 2007), containing sex-disaggregated data for use by government decision makers in developing gender-sensitive policies. NBS is now convinced of the value of sex-disaggregated data and has pushed forward the producing of *Women and Men: Facts and Figures* publications at the provincial level. In 2006, the State Council approved the regular inclusion of sex-disaggregated data in the national record of statistics, marking a significant policy achievement.

"Gender equality, as one of the MDGs, has got increasing attention from the international community and the UN system. How to end discrimination against women and ensure equal access to education and health services, is not only the focus of UNFPA, but also the objective of ACWF. Cooperation between ACWF and UNFPA dates back to 1998 and the fifth Country Programme marked an important milestone in the cooperation. The programme helped ACWF carry out its mission of enhancing and promoting gender equality."

International Cooperation Department,
All China Women's Federation

Increasing attention given to the sex-ratio at birth imbalance

- UNFPA actively promoted awareness amongst government officials and the broader community regarding the severity and potential impacts of the sex ratio at birth (SRB) imbalance. With data from NBS, UNFPA produced a *Sex Ratio: Facts and Figures* publication, showing that the SRB in 2005 was as high as 120 boys for every 100 girls. The SRB imbalance gained increasing political attention and, following legislative reforms making prenatal sex selection illegal, in 2006 the Government expanded the 'Care for Girls' programme aimed at encouraging parents to value girl children.

性别统计数据的收集

- 经过有效的倡导工作，中国在促进两性平等的问题上越来越重视性别统计数据的收集和分析。在联合国人口基金的支持下，在全国妇联的大力倡导下，性别统计数据被政府部门采纳，成为制定性别敏感政策的考虑因素之一。2004年，国家统计局和联合国人口基金出版了题为《中国的男人和女人：事实与数据》（2007年进行了修订）。国家统计局认为性别统计数据有很高的价值，相继推动各省出版类似的统计资料。2006年，国务院同意在国家统计数据中定期增加性别统计资料。

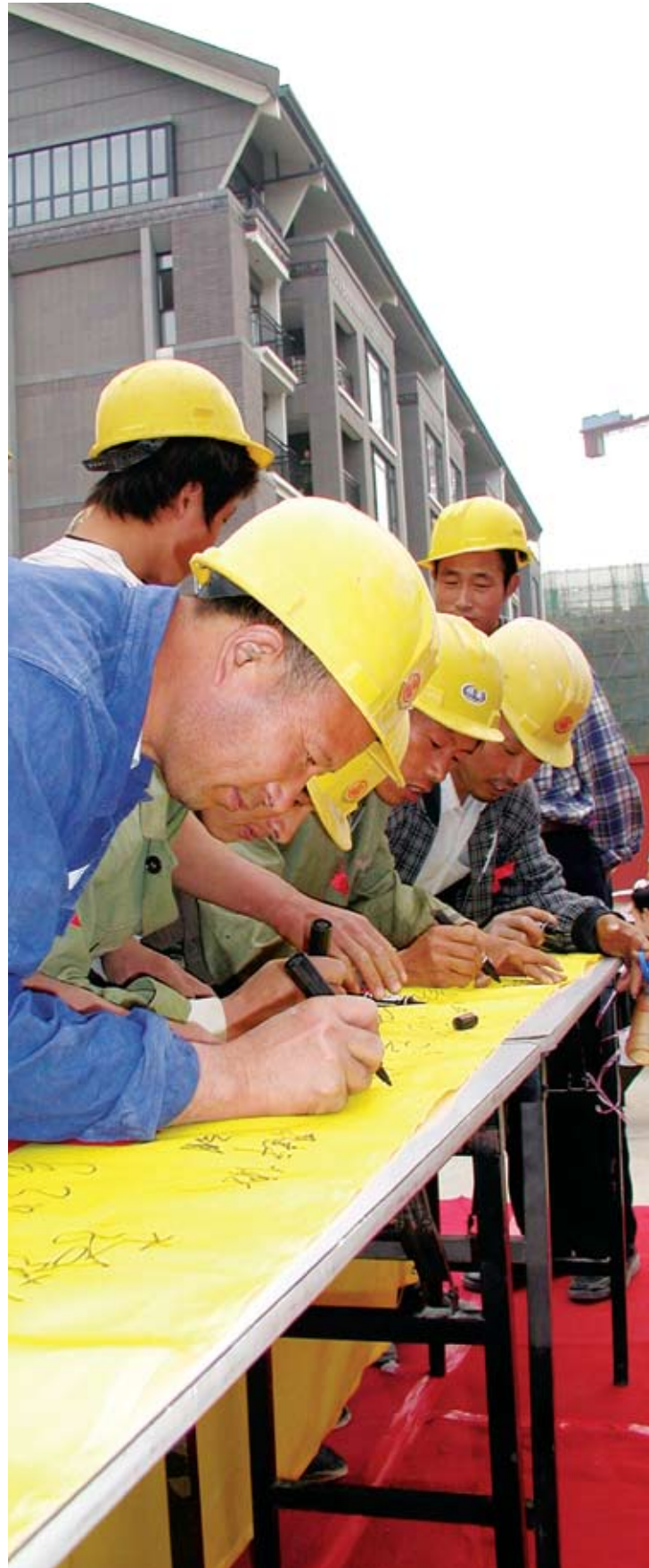
“性别平等是千年发展目标的目标之一，它越来越受到国际社会和联合国的重视。如何消除对妇女的歧视，保证她们接受教育和卫生服务的权利，不仅是联合国人口基金的关注内容，也是全国妇联的工作目标。全国妇联和联合国人口基金的合作可追溯到1998年，而第五周期项目的合作起到了里程碑的作用。这个项目帮助全国妇联更好地完成促进中国性别平等的使命。”

全国妇联国际部

更加关注出生性别比失衡问题

- 联合国人口基金积极推进政府官员和广大群众认识到性别比例失衡的严重性。基于国家统计局的数据，联合国人口基金出版了《性别比例：事实与数据》。报告显示到2005年男女出生性别比高达120:100。这个问题引起了政府的重视，随后通过立法认定非医学需要鉴定胎儿性别是违法行为。2006年，政府还通过开展“关爱女童”行动，鼓励父母重视女童。

HIV prevention among migrant workers
为农民工进行HIV预防的宣传





UNFPA Deputy Executive Director Ms. Punima Mane visiting project sites in Zhongwei, Ningxia
联合国人口基金副执行主任普妮马女士访问宁夏中卫县项目点



Dr. Bernard Coquelin
UNFPA China Representative
薄纳德博士，现任驻华代表



Anti-discrimination community event on World AIDS Day
世界艾滋病日反歧视的社区宣传

UNFPA-CHINA 6TH COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2006-2010)

Strategic focus:

The sixth Country Programme, which coincides with the Chinese Government's 11th Five-year Plan, consists of two major components: reproductive health and population and development. Gender and South-South cooperation are also mainstreamed in the Country Programme. The reproductive health component continues to promote high-quality, client-centered, gender-sensitive reproductive health and family planning services, in line with the ICPD principles and vision. The provision of appropriate sexual and reproductive health services for vulnerable groups, including migrants and young people, is a particular priority.

The population and development component focuses on increased use of high-quality, sex-disaggregated

data, the promotion of gender equality and enhanced government capacity to collect and utilize surveillance data, particularly behavioral data related to HIV and AIDS.

A number of emerging issues, including emergency response and culture, have also been addressed later in the programme.

Budget:

**Core funds: \$22.5 million,
Other resources: About \$3 million (as of December 2009)**

第六周期国别方案(2006-2010年)

战略重点:

第六周期国别方案与中国政府的第十一个五年计划同步。该方案由两个重要部分组成：生殖健康和人口与发展。此外，性别平等与南南合作也是该周期项目的主要内容。生殖健康部分继续推行符合国际国际人发大会精神的，优质的，以人为本的，性别敏感的生殖健康和计划生育服务，其中为弱势群体，包括流动人群和青年人提供适当的性和生殖健康服务。

人口与发展部分注重通过分析使用权威的按性别统计的资料，促进性别平等，提高政府收集和利用调查资料的能力，特别使用艾滋病相关资料分析问题的能力。

应对紧急事件等新出现的问题将在该方案后期得以解决。

资金规模:

**核心资源: 2250万美元,
其它资源: 近300万美元 (截止2009年12月)**

Major achievements (as of December 2009)

Youth contribute their ideas to Government

- Youth members of the China Youth Network (CYN) have been empowered and given the opportunity to contribute their ideas to policy discussions regarding the sexual and reproductive health of young people. The Ministry of Health (MOH) and the National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) have, for the first time, actively sought input from youth regarding their sexual and reproductive health needs.
- Youth have also contributed to the design of reproductive health programmes in UNFPA pilot counties through a youth-adult partnership model. In each of the pilot counties, a Youth Representative of CYN is paired with an adult mentor and contributes their ideas to regular programme meetings to ensure reproductive health services and information is youth-friendly.

Increased HIV awareness amongst migrants on trains

- UNFPA supported the efforts of the Ministry of Railways (MOR) to increase awareness about HIV and AIDS amongst migrants using trains. With UNFPA support, MOR targeted migrants in five districts travelling during busy periods, such as the Spring Festival holiday. HIV prevention information was spread in stations and on trains using television, radio and electronic boards.

Increased condom use by sex workers

- The dissemination of HIV prevention information and promotion of voluntary counselling and testing amongst sex workers has resulted in increased condom use by sex workers and their clients. The National Centre for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention (NCAIDS) and the China Family Planning Association have undertaken interventions in commercial areas with a high concentration of entertainment establishments (such as massage parlours and karaoke bars). Health centres have been established and centre staff undertake outreach in local entertainment establishments by developing good relationships with business owners. Sex workers with good communication skills undertake training with their peers through informal chats and interactive games. Surveys have demonstrated increases in HIV awareness, condom use and HIV testing amongst sex workers in the pilot areas. Discriminatory practices amongst service providers towards sex workers have also been reduced.

"I'm in my final year of journalism studies at Renmin University. Working in the UNFPA funded youth programme has been an eye-opening experience for me. UNFPA has provided opportunities for us to communicate and work with government agencies and international NGOs".

Ms Liu Changwei, China Youth Network

"我是中国人民大学新闻专业的毕业生。在联合国人口基金资助的项目工作让我大开眼界。联合国人口基金为我们与政府部门和国际非政府组织进行交流和提供提供了一个平台。"

"中国青年网络" 成员 刘昌伟

主要成就 (截止2009年12月)

青年人为政府出谋献策

- “中国青年网络”通过参与项目为与青年人性与生殖健康相关政策的制定出谋献策。中国卫生部和国家人口计生委首次为解决青年性与生殖健康问题积极征询青年人的意见。
- 通过青年与成年结成伙伴关系，青年朋友为联合国人口基金在试点县设计生殖健康项目提供了帮助。在每个试点县中，来自中国青年网的青年代表与成年导师在项目例会上发表意见，从而保证了生殖健康服务与信息能够为青年人乐于接受

对流动人口进行预防艾滋病的宣传

- 中国铁道部加强了对乘坐火车的流动人群的预防艾滋病教育。在联合国人口基金的支持下，铁道部主要针对对高峰季节(如春运、暑运期间)乘坐火车的流动人群

进行艾滋病预防的宣传教育，在郑州、成都、兰州、广西和乌鲁木齐5个铁路局所辖的重点车站和列车上通过电视、广播和广告牌等开展形式多样的宣传。

提高性工作者的安全套使用率

- 在性工作者中宣传和普及预防艾滋病知识，推广自愿咨询和检测，使性工作者及其客户使用安全套的比例增加。国家性病和艾滋病预防与控制中心和中国计划生育协会在娱乐场所集中的商业区(如按摩室和卡拉OK厅)采取了干预措施，通过与娱乐场所经营业主建立良好关系来提供服务，各服务机构的能力得到了加强，并成功地建立了转介机制。公安部门给予的大力支持对该项目的成功起来重要作用。具备良好沟通技能的性工作者通过聊天和其它互动游戏对同伴进行培训。调查显示在试点单位的性工作者对艾滋病病毒的认识、使用安全套、艾滋病咨询检测等内容均有所提高。

Youth delegates discussing advocacy messages at the Youth Forum prior to the 5th Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Rights and Health in Beijing
参加第五届亚太性与生殖权利和健康大会青年论坛的代表讨论青年倡议



Multi-sectoral response to Violence against women piloted

- The All China Women's Federation (ACWF) and the MOH are working together to pilot a multi-sectoral response to violence against women. The project is consistent with the domestic violence policy reform agenda driven by ACWF. In 2008, ACWF, five key government ministries and the Supreme People's Procuratorate distributed an *Opinion on Preventing and Stopping Domestic Violence* setting out the different roles and responsibilities of key government agencies in preventing and responding to domestic violence. The piloted model ensures that women who experience violence are given appropriate support by the diverse agencies they come into contact with and move smoothly through the referral system in pilot counties, the health sector has significantly improved its response to violence against women. Medical staff have a better understanding of the complex dynamics of Violence against women, enhanced interpersonal communication skills and a better capacity to refer survivors of violence to appropriate social support services. Maternal child health hospitals in the pilot counties have also commenced trialing regular screening of patients for violence to identify cases that may otherwise go unnoticed, including cases of psychological abuse.

Advocacy on aging law and policies

- UNFPA has been actively involved in the revision of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Older Persons (1996)*. UNFPA is promoting the adoption of a gender-sensitive, human rights-based approach in the amended law through cooperation with the China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA). The opinions of older persons from diverse areas are being collected regarding necessary amendments to the law.
- In 2006, the CNCA launched a pilot project on ageing in six counties. The project is leading to the development of local policies aimed at promoting healthy and active ageing, including the participation of older people in community decision-making.
- In 2007, UNFPA supported the preparation of an *Appraisal Report on the Implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2002) in China*. As an integral part of the Chinese Government's response to the UN regarding the implementation of its commitments, this study reflected the views of older persons and grass-roots stakeholders.



UNFPA Executive Director Ms. Thoraya Ahmed Obaid visiting Xuanwu Maternal and Child Health Hospital
联合国人口基金执行主任欧拜德女士访问北京宣武区妇幼保健院

多部门合作应对针对妇女的暴力

- 通过与全国妇联和卫生部合作，开展了多部门应对针对妇女的暴力的项目试点。该项目和全国妇联所推动的反对家庭暴力政策出台的目标相一致。2008年，全国妇联和其他五部委以及最高人民法院联合发布了《关于预防和制止家庭暴力的若干意见》，对各部委在应对暴力方面的工作职责进行了细分。试点模式保证遭受暴力侵害的妇女能够获得不同部门提供的支持和相应的转介。
- 在试点县，卫生部门极大地改善了应对针对妇女的暴力的能力。医疗工作者对针对妇女的暴力行为的心理成因有了更多的了解，提高了人际沟通技巧，使受害者能够尽快获得支持。试点县的妇幼保健医院也开始对患者定期进行对妇女暴力的筛查，其中还包括对精神暴力的筛查。

参与应对老龄化的政策倡导

- 联合国人口基金积极参与了《中华人民共和国老年人权益保障法》（1996年）的修订工作。联合国人口基金通过与全国老龄委合作，积极推进在法律修订过程中采用循证、性别敏感和基于人权的方法。来自不同地区的老年人对于该法的修改意见正在收集。
- 2006年，全国老龄委发起了在六个县的老龄问题试点工作。该项目将帮助制定循证的老龄政策，提倡健康老龄化和积极老龄化，鼓励老年人的社会参与，包括老年人参政议政。
- 2007年，联合国人口基金支持了《中国实施马德里老龄问题国际行动计划（2002）评估报告》的准备工作。本次研究采用了自下而上的方法，客观地反映了老年人和其他利益相关者对老龄问题的看法。

Culturally sensitive approach introduced in interventions

- The University of Ethnic Minorities in Beijing conducted a revealing study on the traditional beliefs and practices regarding maternal and child health of six ethnic minority groups: Miao, Dong, Dia, Jingpo, Hui and Tibetan people. This study was part of the UN Joint Programme, *China Culture and Development Partnership Framework* (2009 – 2011). Through this framework, the MOH, NPFPC, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA are setting a new culturally sensitive approach to health care and service provision among ethnic minorities. This marks the beginning of an increased focus on culturally sensitive approaches in addressing sexual and reproductive health issues in UNFPA supported projects in China.

more than 70,000 people and affected over 40 million people, a reproductive health response was included in an emergency crisis for the first time in China. Within the first three months, UNFPA distributed reproductive health kits aimed at ensuring safe delivery and STI prevention and treatment covering 200,000 women.

- The mental well-being of earthquake survivors was also addressed through a joint project undertaken by the ACWF, MOH and CNCA. These agencies embarked on a one-year training programme for government officials and service providers on the delivery of gender-sensitive, long-term psychosocial support for survivors of the earthquake, in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces.

Reproductive health needs addressed after Sichuan earthquake

- In the aftermath of the catastrophic May 2008 earthquake in Sichuan Province, which killed

"I believe the Psychosocial Support Programme has provided many benefits to the victims who suffered from the Wenchuan earthquake. It has received very positive feedback from the project sites and has become a model for providing psycho-social support in earthquake affected areas in Sichuan. I have also benefited from the programme implementation through active learning."

Ms. Ma Hong,
Institute for Mental Health, Peking University

"我认为，社会心理支持项目对汶川地震受害者很好。我们从项目一线收到了很多积极的反馈，它为四川地震灾区的社会和心理支持工作提供了一个模式。我也在项目实施过程中通过积极的学习获益匪浅。"

北京大学精神卫生研究所 马弘

引入文化敏感的理念

- 中央民族大学对苗、侗、傣、景颇、回和藏等六个少数民族的传统信仰及其母婴保健做法进行了论证研究。这个调查是联合国“中国文化与发展合作框架”联合项目（2009-2011）的成果。通过该项目的实施，卫生部、国家人口计生委、联合国儿童基金会、世界卫生组织和联合国人口基金将引入文化敏感的理念为少数民族卫生保健制订了一套新的服务办法。此项研究的开展标志着联合国人口基金援助项目将更多地引入文化敏感的项目理念和干预方法。

应对四川汶川地震灾害后生殖健康和社会心理支持的需求

- 在2008年5月的四川汶川大地震中，有7万多人丧生，4000多万人生活受到影响。联合国人口基金成为首批在中国紧急救灾中提供生殖健康援助的国际机构之一。在灾害发生后的前3个月，为保证安全分娩和预防性病传播，联合国人口基金向灾区的卫生机构捐赠了可供20万名妇女使用的生殖保健紧急救护包。
- 通过与卫生部、全国妇联、和全国老龄委的合作，针对地震幸存者，以社区的卫生工作者、村支书、妇联干部、从事老龄工作的基层人员为主，开展了社会心理支持干预项目。通过为期一年的培训和干预活动，帮助基层的政府官员和服务提供者更好地为四川、甘肃和陕西的地震幸存者提供性别敏感的、长期的社会心理支持。

Dr. Bernard Coquelin, UNFPA China Representative visiting a Miao village in Zhanyi, Yunnan
联合国人口基金驻华代表薄纳德访问云南项目点的苗族村庄





STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Strategic partnerships are the foundation for success and for the sustainability of development programmes. In its 30 years in China, UNFPA has worked with a wide variety of partners, including other UN organizations, Chinese government agencies, academic institutions and NGOs, and other international organizations.

战略伙伴关系

战略伙伴关系是合作取得成功，并得以不断发展的基础。30年来，联合国人口基金与众多合作伙伴开展了合作，包括中国政府各部门、学术机构和非政府组织，联合国系统的其他组织以及其他国际性组织。

Chinese partners

Over the past 30 years, UNFPA has worked with the Government to address ongoing and emerging challenges in population and development. UNFPA has also increasingly cooperated with Chinese NGOs as civil society developed and strengthened. Diverse government bodies and NGOs are the implementing agencies of UNFPA projects throughout the country. The range and scope of collaboration have mirrored emerging global and national issues and changes in international opinion regarding population and development.

CP1 (1980-1984)

Overall coordination	Population Group of the State Council
Maternal and child health (MCH)	Ministry of Health
Population studies / education	State Statistical Bureau, National Training Centre for Family Planning in Nanjing, Institute of Population Research - Renmin University, China Academy of Social Sciences, China Population Information Centre

CP2 (1985-1989)

Overall coordination	Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (later renamed Ministry of Commerce)
Family planning and MCH	State Family Planning Commission (later renamed National Population and Family Planning Commission), Ministry of Public Health, National Training Centre for Family Planning in Nanjing, State Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Chemical Industry, State Pharmaceutical Administration
Population studies / education	China Population Information Centre, Institute of Population Research - Renmin University, China Academy of Social Sciences, Ministry of Education
Population and development	Ministry of Agriculture
Ageing	China National Committee on Ageing

CP3 (1990-1995)

Overall coordination	Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (later renamed Ministry of Commerce)
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中方合作伙伴

在过去的30年，联合国人口基金与中国政府密切合作，努力解决当前的人口与发展问题，并不断应对新出现的新挑战。随着公民社会团体的日益壮大，联合国人口基金同时也加强了与中国非政府组织的合作。各政府部门和非政府组织已成为联合国人口基金遍及全国各地的项目执行机构。合作的范围和层面反映出不断涌现的全球性和全国性的新问题和国际社会在人口与发展问题上的新观点。

第一周期（1980-1984年）

协调部门	国务院计划生育领导小组
妇幼保健	卫生部
人口研究与教育	国家统计局、南京国家计划生育培训中心、中国人民大学人口研究所、中国社会科学院、中国人口情报中心

第二周期（1985-1989年）

协调部门	对外经济贸易部（现商务部）
计划生育和妇幼保健	国家计划生育委员会（现国家人口与计划生育委员会）、卫生部、南京国家计划生育培训中心、国家统计局、化学工业部、国家药品监督管理局
人口研究与教育	中国人口信息研究中心、中国人民大学人口研究所、教育部
人口与发展	农业部
老龄问题	中国全国老龄工作委员会办公室

第三周期（1990-1995年）

协调部门	原对外经济贸易部（现商务部）
计划生育与生殖健康	国家计划生育委员会、国家药品监督管理局、卫生部、化学工业部
人口研究与教育	中国人口与发展研究中心、国家计划生育委员会、中国社会科学院、教育部、国家统计局
人口与发展	财政部、国家计划委员会、农业部
老龄问题	中国全国老龄工作委员会办公室

Family planning and reproductive health	State Family Planning Commission, State Pharmaceutical Administration, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Chemical Industry
Population studies/ education	China Population Development and Research Centre, State Family Planning Commission, China Academy of Social Sciences, Ministry of Education, State Statistical Bureau
Population and development	Ministry of Finance, State Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture
Ageing	China National Committee on Ageing

CP4 (1998-2002) and interim period (1996-1997)

Overall coordination	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation (later renamed Ministry of Commerce)
Family planning and reproductive health	State Family Planning Commission, Ministry of Health, China Population Development and Research Centre, State Pharmaceutical Administration, China Family Planning Association, Renmin University, Tsinghua University, Capital Normal University, Sichuan Reproductive Health Institute
South-South cooperation	Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (later renamed Ministry of Commerce)
Gender equality	All China Women's Federation

CP5 (2003-2005)

Overall coordination	Ministry of Commerce
Family planning and reproductive health	National Population and Family Planning Commission, China Population and Development Research Center, Ministry of Health, National Centre for Women and Children's Health, Renmin University

第四周期（1998-2002年）和过渡时间（1996-1997年）

协调部门	对外贸易和经济合作部（现商务部）
计划生育与生殖健康	卫生部、 中国人口与发展研究中心、 国家药品监督管理局、 中国计划生育协会、 中国人民大学、 清华大学、 首都师范大学、 四川生殖卫生学院
南南合作	对外贸易和经济合作部国际经贸关系司
性别平等	中华全国妇女联合会

第五周期项目（2003-2005年）

协调部门	商务部
计划生育与生殖健康	国家人口与计划生育委员会、 中国人口与发展研究中心、 卫生部、 全国妇幼保健中心、 中国人民大学
性别平等	中华全国妇女联合会、 国家统计局
艾滋病预防	卫生部、 中国疾病预防控制中心性病艾滋病预防控制中心、 中国计划生育协会
人口与发展	商务部
老龄问题	中国全国老龄工作委员会办公室
青年性与生殖健康	中国计划生育协会 中国青年网络

Gender equality	All China Women's Federation, National Bureau of Statistics
HIV/AIDS	National Centre for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention, Ministry of Health, China Family Planning Association
Population and development	Ministry of Commerce
Ageing	China National Committee on Ageing
Youth	China Family Planning Association, China Youth Network

CP6 (2006-2010)

Overall coordination	Ministry of Commerce
Family planning and reproductive health	National Population and Family Planning Commission, Ministry of Health, National Centre for Women and Children's Health, China Contraceptive Supply Centre, National Centre for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention
HIV/AIDS	China Population Development and Research Centre, Ministry of Railways, National Population and Family Planning Commission, Renmin University
Population and development	National Development Reform Commission
Ageing	China National Committee on Ageing
Culture and development	Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Commission
Disaster relief	Ministry of Health, China National Committee on Ageing, Ministry of Commerce, National Centre for Women's and Children's Health, All China Women's Federation, National Mental Health Institute
Gender equality	All China Women's Federation
Population studies	National Bureau of Statistics
South-South cooperation	Ministry of Commerce
Youth	National Working Committee on Children and Women, China Family Planning Association (China Youth Network)

第六周期项目 (2006-2010年)

协调部门	商务部
计划生育与生殖健康	国家人口与计划生育委员会、 卫生部、 全国妇幼保健中心、 国家人口计生委药具发展中心、 全国性病艾滋病预防控制中心、
艾滋病预防	卫生部、 中国疾病预防控制中心性病艾滋病预防控制中心、 铁道部、 国家人口和计划生育委员会、 中国人口与发展研究中心、 国家人口计生委药具发展中心、 中国计划生育协会、中国人民大学
人口与发展	国家发展改革委员会
老龄问题	中国全国老龄工作委员会办公室
文化与发展	卫生部、 国家人口与计划生育委员会、 中国疾病预防控制中心妇幼保健中心、 中国人口与发展研究中心、中央民族大学
青年、就业与流动人口	卫生部、中国计划生育协会、 中国社会科学院人口与劳动经济研究所、 北京大学医学部公共卫生学院
紧急救灾	商务部、卫生部、 中国疾病预防控制中心妇幼保健中心、 北京大学精神卫生研究所、 全国老龄工作委员会办公室、 中华全国妇女联合会、
性别平等	中华全国妇女联合会
人口研究	国家统计局
南南合作	商务部
青年性与生殖健康	国务院妇女儿童工作委员会、 中国计划生育协会 中国青年网络

UN partners

UNFPA consistently seeks to maximize its impact in China by working together with other UN agencies addressing similar issues. UNFPA has ongoing and sustained partnerships with UNICEF, WHO, and UNAIDS in the field of reproductive health. UNFPA also partners with UNDP, ILO and other agencies on broader population and development projects.

CP1 (1980-1984)

Family planning and reproductive health	WHO
Population studies/ education	UNDTCD, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO

CP2 (1985-1989)

Family planning and reproductive health	WHO, UNDTCD
Population studies / education	UNDTCD, UNESCO, ESCAP, UNOPS
Population and development	FAO, UNDTCD, UNDP

CP3 (1990-1995)

Family planning and reproductive health	WHO, UNDESD, UNICEF
Population studies/ education	ESCAP, UNDP, UNESCO
Population and development	FAO, ILO

联合国的合作伙伴

联合国人口基金通过与联合国关注同一或类似问题的其他机构开展合作，实现项目取得最大的影响。联合国人口基金与联合国教科文组织、世界卫生组织、联合国艾滋病规划署在生殖健康领域建立了长期的合作伙伴关系，与联合国开发计划署、世界劳工组织和其他机构在人口与发展问题开展了广泛的合作。

第一周期（1980-1984年）

计划生育和生殖健康	世界卫生组织
人口研究与教育	联合国发展资助和管理事务部、世界卫生组织、联合国儿童基金会、联合国教科文组织

第二周期（1985-1989年）

计划生育与生殖健康	世界卫生组织、联合国发展资助和管理事务部
人口研究与教育	联合国发展资助和管理事务部、联合国教科文组织、联合国亚太经社会、联合国项目服务厅
人口与发展	联合国粮农组织、联合国发展资助和管理事务部、联合国开发计划署

第三周期（1990-1995年）

计划生育与生殖健康	世界卫生组织、联合国发展资助和管理事务部、联合国儿童基金会
人口研究与教育	联合国亚太经社会、联合国开发计划署、联合国教科文组织
人口与发展	联合国粮农组织、国际劳工组织

CP4 (1998-2002) and interim period (1996-1997)

Population and development FAO

CP5 (2003-2005)

Reproductive health WHO, UNAIDS

CP6 (2006-2010)

Reproductive health UNAIDS,
WHO

Culture and development UNICEF,
WHO

Emergency and disaster relief UNICEF, WHO,
UN Central Emergency Response Fund,
Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in China

Violence against women UNIFEM,
UNESCO,
UNDP

Youth, employment and migration ILO,
UNDP,
UNESCO,
UNIFEM,
WHO

第四周期（1998-2002年）和磋商过渡期（1996-1997年）

联合国粮农组织

第五周期（2003-2005年）

生殖健康 世界卫生组织、
联合国艾滋病规划署

第六周期（2006-2010年）

生殖健康 联合国艾滋病规划署

文化与发展 联合国儿童基金会、
世界卫生组织

紧急救灾 联合国儿童基金会、
世界卫生组织、
联合国中央应急基金、
联合国驻华系统协调员办公室

预防和应对针对妇女的暴力 联合国妇女发展基金、
联合国教科文组织、
联合国开发计划署

青年、就业和流动人口 国际劳工组织、
联合国开发计划署、
联合国妇女发展基金、
世界卫生组织

International partners

International organizations have been, and remain, important assets in UNFPA-China's activities.

CP1 (1980-1984)

Family planning and reproductive health	Rockefeller Foundation, Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (renamed PATH)
Population studies/education	Australian National University, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, U.S. Census Bureau, Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning
Ageing	Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning

CP2 (1985-1989)

Family planning and reproductive health	PATH
Population Studies/education	Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning, Australian National University, Population Council
Ageing	Japanese Organization of International Cooperation in Family Planning

CP3 (1990-1995)

Family planning and reproductive health	Ford Foundation, European Union, PATH
Population and development	Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
Ageing	Center for Ageing Studies - Flinders University, International Institute on Ageing, Japanese Organization of International Cooperation in Family Planning

国际合作伙伴

国际组织一直以来都是联合国人口基金与中国项目的重要合作伙伴。

第一周期（1980-1984年）

计划生育与生殖健康	洛克菲勒基金会、引进和应用避孕技术方案（现帕斯适宜卫生科技组织）
人口研究与教育	澳大利亚国立大学、日本计划生育国际协力机构、美国人口普查局、发展训练和通讯规划亚太方案
老龄问题	日本计划生育国际协力机构

第二周期（1985-1989年）

计划生育与生殖健康	帕斯适宜卫生科技组织
人口研究与教育	发展训练和通讯规划亚太方案、澳大利亚国立大学、人口理事会
老龄问题	日本计划生育国际协力机构

第三周期（1990-1995年）

计划生育与生殖健康	福特基金会、欧盟、帕斯适宜卫生科技组织
人口研究与教育	澳大利亚国际发展署、
老龄问题	富林德斯大学老龄化研究中心、国际老龄问题研究所、日本计划生育国际协力机构

CP4 (1998-2002) and interim period (1996-1997)

Family planning and reproductive health	Southampton University Statistical Science Research Institute, UK Department for International Development (DFID)
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CP5 (2003-2005)

Family planning and reproductive health	Marie Stopes International Australia, Southampton University Statistical Science Research Institute, UK Department for International Development (DFID)
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CP6 (2006-2010)

Family planning and reproductive health	Marie Stopes International Australia, Southampton University Statistical Science Research Institute, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), UK Department for International Development (DFID), Ford Foundation, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Government of Luxembourg
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Population studies/education	Southampton University Statistical Science Research Institute
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Youth, employment and migration	Government of Spain
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Culture and development	Government of Spain
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Disaster relief	Government of Finland
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Ageing	Help Age International, European Union
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第四周期（1998-2002年）和过渡时间（1996-1997年）

计划生育与生殖健康 南安普敦大学统计科学研究所、英国国际发展部

第五周期项目（2003-2005年）

计划生育与生殖健康 玛丽斯特普国际组织（澳大利亚）、
南安普敦大学统计科学研究所、
英国国际发展部

第六周期项目（2006-2010年）

计划生育与生殖健康 玛丽斯特普国际组织（澳大利亚）、
南安普敦大学统计科学研究所、
澳大利亚国际发展署、
英国国际发展部

人口研究与教育 南安普敦大学统计科学研究所

青年、就业与流动人口 西班牙政府

文化与发展 西班牙政府

紧急救灾 芬兰政府

老龄问题 国际助老会、欧盟

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Core resources

To date, UNFPA has provided approximately \$216 million in support of reproductive health and population development in China in accordance with UN mandates and decisions. The level of funds allocated to each Country Programme varied according to the national context. Each of the first three Country Programmes involved an investment of more than \$50 million for each programme to assist China to meet its population goals by strengthening technological infrastructure and human resources. After the first three country programmes, China had met the threshold levels for all ICPD indicators (except in relation to adolescent fertility where data is not available). Therefore, according to UNFPA's classification system for funds allocation, from the start of the fourth Country Programme in 1998, the allocation of funds from core resources has decreased. At the same time, the focus of the programmes has shifted to addressing emerging challenges and to supporting the Government in reforming policy and legislation to accord with the ICPD vision and principles.

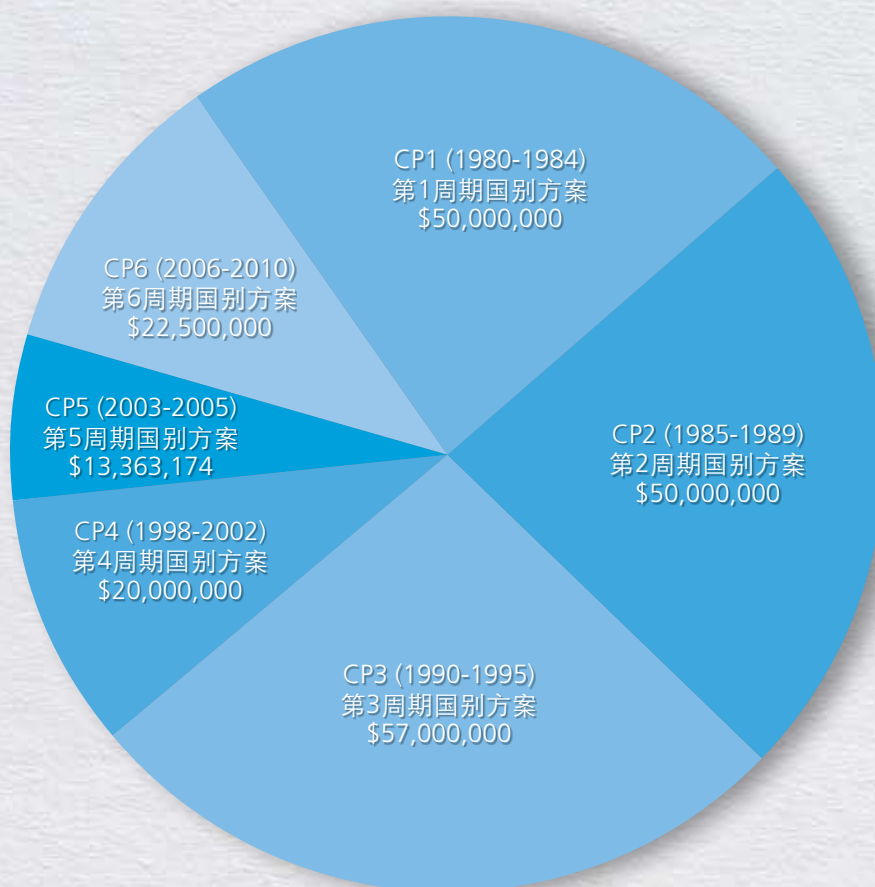
The specific breakdown of core resources over each country programme is set out below:

资金来源

核心资源

迄今为止，联合国人口基金已提供了将近2.16亿美元用于支持在中国的生殖健康和人口发展工作。每个周期的国别方案所获得资金略有不同。前三个周期的资金规模均超过5000万美元，实现了加强技术基础设施和人才培养的目标。经过了三个周期的合作，中国已经达到所有国际人发大会所规定的指标起点（除青年生育率无法获得数据外）。因此根据联合国人口基金资源分配原则，自1998年第四周期国别方案起，核心资源投入相应减少。同时，合作方案重点转向应对新挑战和支持政府根据国际人发大会精神进行政策调整和立法改革。

各周期联合国人口基金国别方案核心资金如表所示：



**Core resources of UNFPA-China Country Programmes
(in US Dollars)**

中国-联合国人口基金国别方案核心资源
单位: 美元

Key donors to UNFPA China Country Programmes to non-core resources

Since the 5th Country Programme (2003-2005), UNFPA-China has mobilized resources to contribute to its cooperation with the Chinese Government. The 5th Country Programme mobilized non-core resource around \$207,000 and the amount mobilized during the 6th Country Programme has reached \$3 million as of December 2009.

UNFPA-China greatly appreciates the strong support it has received from the following donors since the fifth Country Programme:

- Government of Finland
- Government of Luxembourg
- Government of Spain
- Government of Sweden
- Government of Switzerland
- Government of the United Kingdom
- UN Programme Acceleration Fund (PAF-UNAIDS)
- UN Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women
- UN Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF)

中国-联合国人口基金国别方案的其他主要捐助者

从第五周期国别方案（2003-2005年）开始，联合国人口基金驻华代表处通过各种渠道筹措资源，以支持与中国的合作项目。经过不懈努力，国别方案的非核心资源已有所增加，第五周期筹集到近20.7万美元非核心资源，第六周期筹集到近300万美元（截止到2009年12月）。

从第五周期国别方案开始，联合国人口基金项目得到了来自各类资助者的鼎力支持，联合国人口基金驻华代表处对此深表谢意：

- 芬兰政府
- 卢森堡政府
- 西班牙政府
- 瑞典政府
- 瑞士政府
- 英国政府
- 联合国艾滋病规划署项目加速基金
- 联合国消除针对妇女暴力信托基金
- 联合国中央应急基金 (CERF)

China's contributions to UNFPA

中国对联合国人口基金的捐助

UNFPA-China highly values the Chinese Government's contributions to each country programme.

联合国人口基金驻华办事处高度评价中国对每一周期合作方案的捐助。

Country Programme 合作周期	Contribution to Core Resources 对核心资源的资助	Local Contributions 对驻华代表处的费用支持
CP1 第1周期 (1980-1984)	\$1,804,195	--
CP2 第2周期 (1985-1989)	\$2,750,000	--
CP3 第3周期 (1990-1995)	\$ 4,540,000	\$ 1,306,796
CP4 第4周期 (1996-2002)	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 1,191,795
CP5 第5周期 (2003-2005)	\$ 1,813,701	\$ 850,000
CP6 第6周期 (2006-2010)*	\$ 3,650,000	\$ 1,200,000
Total 总计	\$19,457,896	\$4,548,591

* Contributions to date

第6周期按截止到2009年的捐助计算

LOOKING TOWARDS THE FUTURE

UNFPA's commitment to China remains firm. UNFPA will continue supporting the Chinese Government in its declared quest to improve reproductive health and address population and development challenges in line with the human rights principles and vision of the ICPD Programme of Action. With five years remaining to meet the commitments made in the ICPD *Programme of Action (1994)*, it is the right time to analyse gaps, consolidate lessons learned over the last 15 years and develop recommendations for accelerating progress.

UNFPA is now in the process of designing the seventh Country Programme to commence in 2011. This five year programme will complement the Government's own development vision set out in the *12th Five-year Plan of China* and be consistent with the next *UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for China (2011 – 2015)*.

The next Country Programme (2011 – 2015) will support policy reforms and development at the provincial and central government level, based on research, capacity-building, advocacy and pilot intervention, particularly to address the following important issues facing China: ageing; urbanization and migration; environmental problems, such as climate change; reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS; and gender. The programme will target the poorest and most vulnerable communities to ensure that people participate in and benefit more equitably from China's social and economic development.

UNFPA looks forward to working side-by-side with the Chinese Government in addressing current and emerging population and development challenges in its future programmes in China, in accordance with of the ICPD *Programme of Action*.

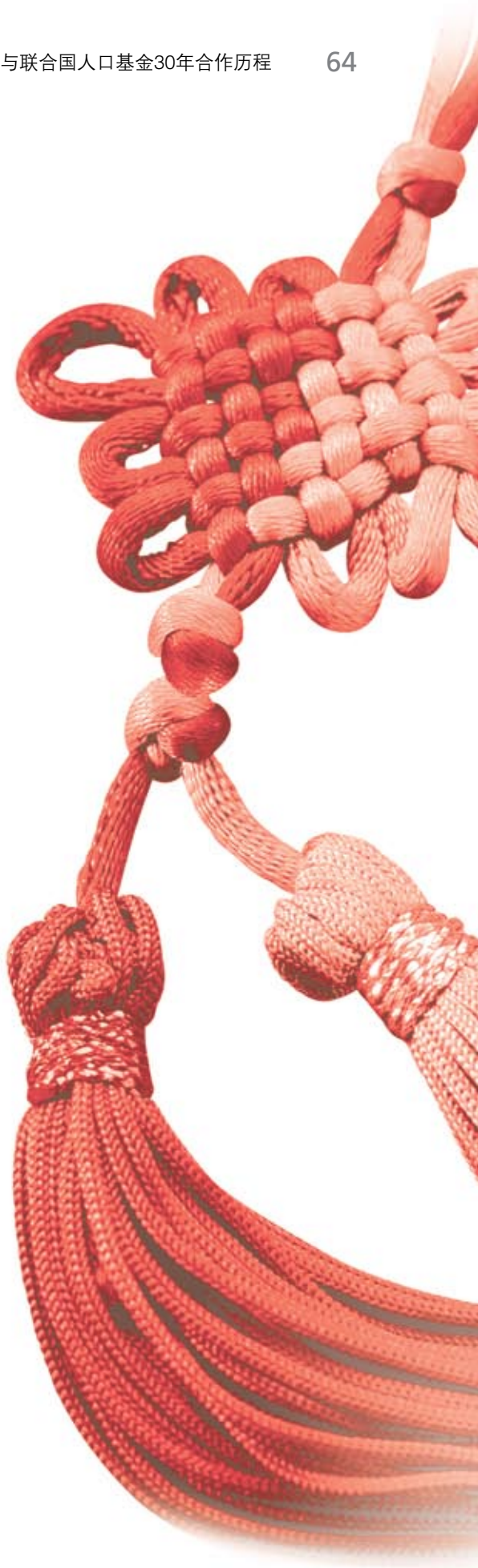
展望未来

联合国人口基金将一如既往地支持中国政府根据国际人发大会的精神和《行动纲领》的愿景在改善生殖健康和解决人口与发展问题所做的努力。现在，距离实现国际人发大会《行动纲领》还有五年的时间，查找差距、总结过去15年的经验、加快发展正当其时。

联合国人口基金正在编制第七周期国别方案。该方案将从2011年开始实施。这个五年计划将配合中国政府即将实施的第十二个五年规划，在《联合国对华发展援助框架（2011-2015年）》实施。

新周期国别方案（2011-2015年）将支持省级政府和中央政府在已有调查研究、能力建设、倡导和试点干预的基础上，进行政策改革和调整，以应对中国现阶段正面临的诸多挑战，如老龄化、城市化、流动人口、气候变化等环境问题、性别平等以及包括艾滋病预防在内的生殖健康等方面的问题。新周期的合作方案将面向最贫困和最弱势群体，保证广大人民能够公平地参与中国的经济社会发展并从中获益。

联合国人口基金期待与中国政府并肩合作，应对和解决当前的和将来将面临的人口与发展领域的各种挑战。



List of acronyms

ACWF	All China Women's Federation
CNCA	China National Committee on Ageing
CYN	China Youth Network
ICP	International Conference on Population
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IUD	Intrauterine device
MCH	Maternal and child health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOR	Ministry of Railways
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCAIDS	National Centre for AIDS / STD Control and Prevention
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NPFPC	National Population and Family Planning Commission
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
SSB	State Statistical Bureau
SRB	Sex ratio at birth

缩写列表

ACWF	中华全国妇女联合会
CNCA	全国老龄工作委员会
CYN	中国青年网络
ICP	国际人口大会
ICPD	国际人口与发展大会
IUD	宫内避孕器
MCH	母婴健康
MDGs	千年发展目标
MOFCOM	商务部
MOH	卫生部
MOR	铁道部
NBS	中国国家统计局
NCAIDS	国家艾滋病 / 性病预防控制中心
NGOs	非政府组织
NPFPC	中国国家人口与计划生育委员会
SRH	性与生殖健康
SSB	国家统计局 (后更名为中国国家统计局)
SRB	出生性别比

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

UNFPA - because everyone counts

联合国人口基金（人口基金）作为一个国际发展机构，以促进妇女、男子和儿童人人享有健康生活和平等机会的权利为己任。人口基金支持各国运用人口数据来制订政策和方案，以减轻贫困，让每一次怀孕都合乎意愿，每一次分娩都确保安全，每一位青年免遭艾滋病毒/艾滋病侵害，每一个女孩和妇女都享有尊严并受人尊重。

人口基金 – 因为每一个人都很重要



联合国人口基金驻华代表处

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

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