



Innovative and Sustainable Initiatives

in UNFPA China Sixth Country Programme (2006-2010)

创新及可持续的项目活动

中国—联合国人口基金 (UNFPA) 第六周期国别方案 (2006-2010)



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Preface

This year is the last year of UNFPA's Sixth Country Programme (CP6) (2006-2010) in China. I feel that there is a strong need to reflect on what UNFPA has brought to China in the areas of population and development. While the systematic final evaluation will answer questions regarding the impact of CP6, it is important at this stage to reflect on the unique contributions of the innovative and sustainable initiatives under the current UNFPA-assisted programme in China.

UNFPA has invested in and supported activities and approaches that are the first of their kind in China. Some of these innovations may not seem important, but sometimes, one small innovation can create a spark that leads to profound and sustainable changes. Initiatives can be sustainable when national partners demonstrate ownership, institutional capacity and commitment to carry on with what UNFPA funding and technical support has started.

This booklet introduces some examples of UNFPA initiatives that were innovative or sustainable in the field of population and development, reproductive health and family planning, HIV prevention, emergency response to disasters, and financial management. This is not a full collection of the programme highlights, but I hope it will provide a flavour of what UNFPA tries to bring to China through fostering innovations and enhancing institutional capacity leading to sustainability.

Dr. Bernard Coquelin
UNFPA Representative in China

前言

今年是中国-联合国人口基金（UNFPA）第六周期国别方案（2006-2010年）实施的最后一年。我认为非常需要回顾 UNFPA 为中国人口与发展领域做出的贡献。尽管系统的终期评估将更好地全面反映第六周期项目的影响，现在回顾 UNFPA 第六周期创新及可持续的项目活动带来的独特贡献也同样重要。

UNFPA 支持在中国开展具有开创性的活动，并通过这些在中国的“第一次”启发中方和国际合作伙伴采取后续行动。有时创新的想法看起来微不足道，但却有可能成为促进项目可持续发展的星星之火。当中方合作伙伴的机构能力得以提高，并增强了对这些创新之举的拥有感时，UNFPA 通过资金和技术援助启动的创新性活动便可在合作伙伴的支持下得以持续发展。

在此，呈现给我们的是中国-UNFPA 第六周期国别方案中一些创新及可持续的项目活动。这里所包含的绝不是全部项目亮点，但我希望它能够帮助人们了解 UNFPA 如何在中国通过激发创新和加强机构能力建设，促进项目得以可持续发展。

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UNFPA 驻华代表



Promote International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Agenda

First: Comprehensive Review of China's Progress in Advancing ICPD goals

In commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the ICPD (Cairo, 1994), the National Bureau of Statistics and the China Population and Development Research Center, with support from UNFPA, undertook a joint review of China's progress towards the ICPD goals. The review concluded that China has witnessed tremendous changes and historical progress in population and development, and that the ICPD Programme of Action has promoted national population and family planning reform in China. The review examines China's current situation and discusses the challenges that China faces in further advancing the ICPD and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agenda. Specific challenges that are highlighted include further protection of reproductive rights, addressing gender inequity, and meeting the needs of vulnerable groups including those affected by climate change. The Report is available in English and Chinese through the UNFPA office in China.



The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, Cairo, 1994) was a watershed event that forged an international consensus on population and development. It shed new light on the linkages between reproductive health and rights and other aspects of development.

At the conference, 179 governments, including China, endorsed a 20-year Programme of Action which focused on individuals' needs and rights rather than on achieving demographic targets. Concrete goals include 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 and HIV.

促进国际人口与发展大会 (ICPD) 目标的实现

第一次全面回顾中国落实国际人口与发展大会行动纲领 (ICPD PoA) 的进展

为了纪念国际人口与发展大会 15 周年 (ICPD, 1994 年, 开罗), UNFPA 驻华代表处支持国家统计局和中国人口与发展研究中心对中国在实现 ICPD PoA 和千年发展目标 (MDG) 进程中取得的成绩和存在的差距进行了全面的评估。评估结果显示, ICPD PoA 改变了中国人口与发展的道路, 促进了中国人口和计划生育领域的改革。15 年来, 中国见证了人口与发展领域巨大的变化和历史性的进步。评估结果也表明, 中国目前正处于一个特殊的历史时期, 人口数量和人口结构的转变都面临着巨大的挑战, 包括对生殖权的进一步保护, 促进性别平等、满足弱势群体 (包括易受气候变化影响的弱势群体) 的需求等。

于 1994 年在开罗举行的国际人口与发展大会 (ICPD) 是一条分水岭, 促成了国际社会在人口与发展方面的共识, 强调了生殖健康和权利与发展其他领域的联系。

在此会议上, 包括中国在内的 179 个国家通过了一项为期 20 年的《行动纲领》, 该纲领之重点不在于实现人口目标, 而在于满足个体需求和权利。具体目标包括普及教育、降低婴儿、儿童和产妇死亡率, 确保 2015 年之前普及生殖健康, 包括计划生育、孕产保健以及性传播疾病和艾滋病的预防。



Enhance the Government's Capacity in Data Collection and Utilization

First: Series of Statistical Publications on Social Development in China

In order to make available data that reflects the huge social changes that have occurred in China, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with support from UNFPA and UNICEF, disseminated the first Chinese publication on social development, 'Social Progress in China 2008'. The book presents data on social sectors including population, family planning, education, health, employment, social security, social participation, living conditions etc. Following the national publication, the 'Social Progress 2008' series was also published by all provinces and has been used widely as a reliable source of data on China's social progress by both national and international partners working in development.

First: A National Workshop on Sex Disaggregated Statistics in China

In 2007, UNFPA together with UNICEF supported the first national workshop on sex-disaggregated statistics. The workshop aimed to improve China's statistics system and enhance the Government's capacity to use statistical data to conduct gender analysis and evaluation. The workshop was jointly sponsored by the National Working Committee on Children and Women

under the State Council, the National Bureau of Statistics and the Women's Studies Institute, and was attended by over 100 participants from various ministries. The workshop focused on the need to bring sex-disaggregated data into the national statistical system as the foundation for enabling and promoting gender equality.

Tianjin Men and Women 2009 — An Example of Sustainability

To promote the collection and analysis of sex disaggregated data, the National Bureau of Statistics, with the support of UNFPA, published the 'Men and Women in China' brochure in 1995, 1999, 2004 and 2007. The brochure's format and contents were updated to reflect emerging issues including HIV prevention and the distorted sex ratio at birth. With UNFPA's continued support for capacity building at national and provincial levels, provincial level Bureaus of Statistics have become increasingly aware of the need to collect sex-disaggregated data and have acquired the technical capacity to do so. Requests for support to publish local 'Men and Women' brochures have been received from Sichuan and Hebei provinces. In 2009, the Tianjin Bureau of Statistics published the brochure with the technical assistance of UNFPA and its own resources, showing a high level of ownership and sustainability for the collection of sex-disaggregated data. In 2010, NBS continues to encourage and support other provinces and regions to publish similar publications.



加强政府数据收集和使用的能力

第一套中国社会发展统计出版物

为了用数字反映中国的社会发展状况，国家统计局在 UNFPA 和联合国儿童基金会的共同支持下首次出版了《2008 中国社会的进步（全国篇）》。该书数据涵盖人口、计划生育、教育、卫生、就业、社会安全、社会参与、生存环境等社会领域。各省统计局以此为模板出版了省一级的《2008 社会的进步》。该书数据资源可靠，得到国内、国际合作伙伴的广泛应用。

《性别平等与妇女发展在天津》—可持续项目活动的范例

为了加强性别数据的收集和分析，在 UNFPA 支持下，国家统计局分别于 1995 年、1999 年、2004 年和 2007 年出版了《中国社会中的男人和女人：事实与数据》，格式和内容随着时间更新，反映包括艾滋病和出生性别比等不断出现的社会问题。UNFPA 对全国和省级长期的技术支持产生了良好的影响，四川省和河北省

也要求出版省一级的《性别平等与妇女发展：事实与数据》。此外，一些省级统计局也开始认识到性别数据的重要性，并逐渐具备了收集、分析及出版性别数据的技术能力。其中，天津统计局已利用自己的资源，在 UNFPA 有限的支持下出版了《性别平等与妇女发展在天津：事实与数据》。国家统计局将继续推动各省在 2010 年出版类似的统计资料。

第一次全国性别统计研讨会

UNFPA 与联合国儿童基金会于 2007 年支持召开了首届全国性别统计研讨会。研讨会旨在完善中国的性别统计体系，加强政府利用统计数据开展社会性别分析和评估的能力。研讨会由国务院妇女儿童工作委员会、国家统计局和全国妇联妇女研究所共同主办。来自各个部委的 100 多位与会者意识到性别统计数据是促进性别平等的基础。研讨会上还强调了今后应逐渐将性别数据纳入国家统计系统。



Assist the Government in Its Response to the Ageing Population

Promoting Older People's Participation in the Formulation of Policies on Ageing

In 2007, UNFPA supported the preparation of the '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 for implementation of its international commitments, this study presented the views of older persons and grassroots stakeholders through a bottom-up approach. A pilot project on ageing was launched in six counties by the China National Committee on Ageing with support from UNFPA. This project actively seeks the input of older people to inform the development of local and national policies which promote healthy and active ageing.

First: Consultative Group Meeting on Ageing for National and International Partners

The China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA), with support from UNFPA China, initiated the Consultative Group Meeting on Ageing in 2007 as a platform to analyse policy trends, share research findings and introduce international best practices on ageing. The meeting was the first platform on ageing for national partners, civil society, academics, international organizations, and other relevant stakeholders. UNFPA and CNCA are the co-chairs of the group. Other members include the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the National Development and Reform Commission, the European Commission, the French Embassy, the World Bank, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the United States Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Organization. Membership continues to expand as interest in the work on ageing grows.

协助政府应对老龄化

促进老年人参与老龄政策的制定

2007年，UNFPA支持了中国《2002年马德里老龄问题国际行动计划》五年执行评估报告的准备工作。作为中国政府向联合国提交报告的重要组成部分，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。2006年，全国老龄委在UNFPA支持下在6个县启动了老龄试点项目，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等。

发起“第一个”国内外合作伙伴老龄问题协商小组会议

UNFPA驻华代表处与全国老龄工作委员会于2007年发起了老龄问题协商小组会议。这是第一个老龄化议题的平台，关注老龄问题的中方合作伙伴、公民社会、学术界、国际组织和其他利益相关者可利用这个平台分析政策趋势、分享研究成果、介绍国际老龄化研究的最佳实践等。UNFPA和全国老龄工作委员会共同担任老龄问题协商小组会议的主席，成员包括人力资源和社会保障部、国家发展和改革委员会、欧洲委员会、法国使馆、世界银行、日本国际协力机构、美国国际发展署、国际劳工组织和联合国发展署等。随着对老龄问题的关注日益增加，该会议的成员单位也在逐步增加。





Reproductive Health and Family Planning

UNFPA has played a catalytic role in introducing quality standards for a voluntary approach to reproductive health/family planning in China. Pilot projects in reproductive health have been designed to show the advantages of client-centred and voluntary family planning over all other alternatives. In CP6, UNFPA China continued to promote quality of care, integrated and client-centred services and informed choice of contraceptive methods in the 30 project counties throughout China. Some unique initiatives that have been implemented in CP6 are presented below.

Addressing Unmet Needs for Young people

According to the World's Youth Data Sheet published by the Population Reference Bureau, in 2006 China had an estimated 319.9 million young people aged between 10 and 24. China's cohort of young people accounts for 18 per cent of the 1.8 billion young people in the world. Regionally, Asia is home to 61 per cent of the world's population of young people, with China accounting for almost one third of Asia's total population of young people. Despite the large number of young people in China, family planning services have traditionally focused on married couples. As a result, the sexual and reproductive health needs of young unmarried people, especially youth aged between 15 and 24 remain largely unmet in many areas in China.

First: National Youth Reproductive Health Survey

In 2008, in collaboration with the National Working Committee on Children and Women, UNFPA supported the first national research into sexual and reproductive health knowledge and service utilization among youth aged between 15 and 24. Conducted by the Institute of Population Research of Peking University, the survey findings indicate that about 60 per cent of unmarried youth are open to having sex before marriage; 22.4 per cent have had sex, and over half of them did not use any contraceptive method during their first sex act. Among female youth who have had sex, 20 per cent had unplanned pregnancies, and 91 per cent of them resorted to abortion. About 60 per cent of the needs of youth for counselling and more than 50 per cent of their need for reproductive health services are not met. This was mostly attributed to subjects "feeling embarrassed" or "not being serious". Only 4.4 per cent of youth were well informed about reproductive health and 14.4 per cent had correct knowledge about preventing HIV infection.

In CP6, UNFPA previously supported two similar studies on young people; '*Sexual and Reproductive Health of Young People in China - Literature and Project Review 2003-2007*' and, '*Young People's Sexual and Reproductive Health in China - Policy Review*'. In conjunction with these prior studies, this national research will provide sound analysis and recommendations to devise multisectoral policy options to improve access to quality, youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services in China.



生殖健康和计划生育

UNFPA 推动了将优质服务引入中国的进程。生殖健康试点项目旨在突出以服务对象为本的服务模式较其他所有模式的优越性。UNFPA 第六周期的项目在中国的 30 个项目县继续推进优质服务，推行以服务对象为本的服务模式和避孕方法知情选择。这里呈现的是第六周期一些具有创新性的活动。

强调青年人未得到满足的需求

根据人口资料局发布的世界青少年统计数据，2006 年中国有近 3.2 亿 10-24 岁的青少年，占全世界青少年总人口 17.7 亿的 18%。全世界约 61% 的青少年居住在亚洲，他们中的三分之一生活在中国。尽管中国青少年人口众多，但传统的计划生育服务只覆盖已婚夫妇。因此，广大青少年，特别是 15-24 岁的未婚青年在性与生殖健康服务方面的需求还未得到满足。

第一次全国性青少年生殖健康调查

UNFPA 与国务院妇女儿童工作委员会于 2008 年共同支持了第一次全国性的青少年生殖健康调查项目。这次调查由北京大学人口研究所开展。调查显示，我国 15-24 岁的未婚青少年中，约有 60% 对婚前性行为持比较宽容的态度，22.4% 曾有性行为，其中超过半数者在首次性行为时未使用任何避孕方法。在有婚前性行为的女性青少年中，超过 20% 的人曾非意愿妊娠，而其中高达 91% 的非意愿妊娠诉诸流产。未婚青少年生殖健康服务需求方面，约有 60% 的咨询需求与超过 50% 治疗需求未能实现，主要原因是青少年认为“不好意思”或自己觉得“问题不严重”。此外，仅有 4.4% 的未婚青少年具有正确的生殖健康知识，仅有 14.4% 的未婚青少年具有正确的艾滋病预防知识。

UNFPA 第六周期项目早期支持出版了《中国青少年性与生殖健康一文献综述和项目回顾（2003-2007）》和《中国青年人生殖健康政策与法规分析》。这些成果和这次全国性的调查结果将就设计多部门合作政策提出分析和建议，以提高中国青少年对于性与生殖健康优质服务的可及性。



First: Youth and Adult Partnership and Consistent Youth Participation in Sexual and Reproductive Health at National and County Levels

With support from UNFPA and the China Family Planning Association, the China Youth Network (CYN), a youth-led volunteer organization, has been empowered and given the opportunity to contribute to policy discussions on SRH issues. In a move towards ensuring youth-friendly reproductive health services and information, this initiative encouraged the Ministry of Health and the National Population and Family Planning Commission to actively seek such input from young people for the first time. CYN and its members participated in regular programme meetings and contributed to the design of reproductive health programmes in UNFPA pilot counties through a youth-adult partnership between CYN youth representatives and adult mentors.



First: Integration of Innovative Approaches to Reach Youth Migrants into the UN Joint Programme

UNFPA has introduced peer education, social marketing and youth friendly approaches as well as youth participation, into work with youth migrants (aged 15-24) to improve their SRH knowledge, health seeking behaviour and access to health services. In collaboration with WHO, ILO and city-level institutions under the Ministry of Health, youth migrants are receiving health promotion materials and counselling through newly established "youth-migrant-friendly service

First: Introduction of a Culturally Sensitive Approach for Improving Maternal and Child Health in Ethnic Minority Areas

In 2009, the Central University of Nationalities in Beijing, with UNFPA support, conducted a revealing study on the traditional beliefs and practices related to maternal and child health (MCH) of six minority groups: Miao, Dong, Dia, Jingpo, Hui and Tibetans in Guizhou, Yunnan, Qinghai and Tibet. The findings provided insights for the design of culturally appropriate interventions to improve the health of

第一次促成青年与成年人在生殖健康领域的伙伴关系

在 UNFPA 和中国计划生育协会的支持下，由青年人主导的志愿者组织中国青年网络有机会参与到有关青年人性与生殖健康的政策讨论当中。

卫生部和国家人口计生委首次就性与生殖健康问题征求青年的意见。中国青年网络及其成员通过青年与成人合作的模式积极参与到 UNFPA 试点项目县生殖健康项目设计中。在每个试点县中，一名中国青年网络的青年代表与一名成年导师结为对子，参与常规项目会议，推动项目以青年人乐于接受的方式提供生殖健康信息与服务。

在联合国合作项目中引入对青年农民工干预的新方法

为提高青年农民工对于性与生殖健康的了解程度和对卫生服务的可及性，UNFPA 在针对 15-24 岁的青年农民工项目里引入同伴教育和“亲青”服务模式，并鼓励青年农民工的参与。UNFPA 与世界卫生组织、国际劳工组织和卫生部下属机构合作，针对青年农民工开发健康教育材料，并在项目点开设“青年农民工社区卫生服务站”。项目还引入青年农民工同伴教育，由经过培训的青年农民工向他们的同伴传递健康信息和生活技能知识。上述活动是联合国-西班牙千年发展目标基金支持的“保护和促进中国弱势青年流动人口权利”项目的组成部分。

引入文化敏感的理念，改善少数民族地区的母婴健康

2009 年，在 UNFPA 的支持下，中央民族大学对云南、贵州、青海和西藏对苗、侗、傣、景颇、回和藏等六个少数民族与母婴保健有关的传统信仰进行了研究，为在改善少数民族地区母婴保健方面引入文化敏感的项目理念和干预方法带来了启示。在本次研究的基础上，UNFPA 将与联合国儿童基金会合作，支持为当地母婴健康部门设计符合当地文化的干预方法，提高少数民族地区卫生保健服务水平。这标志着 UNFPA 开始将文化敏感的理念引入到其在中国的项目工作中。

这次研究是由西班牙千年发展目标基金支持的联合国“中国文化与发展合作伙伴框架”项目（2009 - 2011）的活动之一。

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