



# 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)



**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)



## 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。

薄纳德博士  
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 stations” in project areas. Peer education by youth migrants is being explored to deliver health information and life-skills messages. These activities are part of a UN Joint Programme on Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China’s Vulnerable Youth Migrants, supported by the Spanish MDG Fund.

### 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 mothers and children in ethnic communities. This study also marked the beginning of an increased focus on culturally sensitive approaches in UNFPA-supported interventions in China. Guided by the research, UNFPA will support the design of tailored courses for local MCH staff and an intervention to improve utilization of services by ethnic minorities, in collaboration with UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and the National Population and Family Planning Commission. This study was part of the UN Joint Programme, China Culture and Development Partnership Framework (2009 – 2011), supported by the Spanish MDG Fund.

### 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。





## Gender

Every day women and girls are subject to domestic violence, exploitation, sexual violence, trafficking, harmful traditional practices, including girl child abandonment or infanticide, and other forms of violence against their bodies, minds and dignity. Violence against women (VAW) is a major public health concern and a serious violation of basic human rights that constitutes a life-long threat for hundreds of millions of girls and women worldwide.

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) defines VAW as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.” However, in reality, VAW all too often continues to be seen as a private, shameful domestic matter concerning individual women and not society as a whole.

### First: Violence Against Women Health Sector Screening Protocol

Regionally violence against women has not been recognized as a public health issue nor received due attention in the health sector; both steps are essential to addressing it in broader society. Under the Ministry of Health, the National Center for Women and Children's Health led the health component of a model for protection and referral of VAW victims in two pilot counties. As a result, and as the first

of its kind in China, the Violence Against Women Medical Intervention Service Protocol was developed with support from UNFPA. The protocol sets a quality standard of health-care providers and promotes overall health sector response to VAW. Through several rounds of training for maternal and child health service providers and programme managers, the protocol is now being tested in two VAW pilot sites, Chengde, Hebei Province, and Liuyang, Hunan Province, as part of a larger multisectoral effort to address VAW. The protocol has the potential to be used widely throughout China.

### First: A National Conference on Violence Against Women and Male Involvement

On November 25, 2009, the International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women, the All China Women's Federation (ACWF) organized the National Conference on Violence against Women and Male Involvement with support from UNFPA. It was the first national platform for relevant government agencies, local women's federations, women's NGOs, media and academia to discuss new approaches to prevent and respond to all forms of VAW. For the first time, male involvement was introduced as one of the key strategies to end VAW.

With support from UNFPA China, the ACWF and the Ministry of Health have been promoting a multisectoral pilot system to address VAW since 2008. The pilot aims to build linkages and referral systems among local women's federations, maternal and child health hospitals, public security and legal aid. It also aims to raise awareness of VAW, comprehensively prevent its occurrence, provide protection and treatment for the victims and initiate systematic data collection on VAW. As a new addition to the pilot, education campaigns promoting male involvement in ending VAW and valuing women and girls have begun to reach men and boys in communities.



## 社会性别

### 第一套反对针对妇女暴力的医疗服务指南

在亚洲，针对妇女暴力还没有引起卫生系统足够的关注。而认识到这是一个公共卫生问题对于全社会积极应对针对妇女的暴力非常重要。在为受到暴力伤害的妇女提供保护和转诊的试点项目中，卫生部妇幼保健中心负责其中的医疗干预部分，在项目工作的基础上开发了中国第一套反对针对妇女暴力的医疗服务指南，目的在于全面提高卫生系统应对针对妇女暴力的能力和服务质量。通过几轮对母婴保健医务人员和项目管理者培训，该指南已在河北省承德市和湖南省浏阳市试行，并有可能在全国得以推广。UNFPA 驻华代表处为该指南的开发提供了技术和资金援助。

### 第一次反对针对妇女暴力和男性参与的全国研讨会

2009年11月25日，是第十个“国际消除针对妇女暴力日”。在UNFPA支持下，全国妇联召开了“反对针对妇女暴力和男性参与全国研讨会”，首次为相关政府机构、地方妇联、妇女非政府组织、媒体和学术界搭建了全国性平台，讨论预防和应对各种形式的针对妇女暴力的新方法。研讨会首次倡导男性参与，提出消除针对妇女的暴力应特别鼓励男性的参与。UNFPA 驻华代表处自2008年起支持全国妇联和卫生部开展应对针对妇女暴

力的多部门合作试点项目，在地方妇联、妇幼保健院、公安和法律援助部门之间建立联系和转诊系统，预防针对妇女暴力的发生，并为受害者提供保护和治疗。项目新增了鼓励男性参与的内容，针对男人和男孩的教育活动在社区一级逐渐形成。

每一天，妇女和女孩们都在遭受家庭暴力、剥削、性暴力、拐卖、伤害性的陋习，包括遗弃或者杀害女童，以及在生活中采用其他方式针对她们的身体、精神、和人格尊严的暴力行为。对妇女的暴力是一个主要的公共卫生问题，是对基本人权的严重侵害，是对全世界数以百万计的妇女和女孩终生的威胁。

1993年通过的联合国《消除针对妇女的暴力宣言》把针对妇女的暴力定义为“无论是在公共场合或私人生活中，任何基于性别的、对妇女造成或可能造成身心、性或心理伤害或痛苦的暴力行为，包括威胁进行这类行为、强迫或任意剥夺自由。”然而，人们通常认为针对妇女的暴力是不体面的，是家庭内部事务，而且只是妇女的事情。



## HIV Prevention

UNFPA has been the chair of UN China Theme Group on HIV since 2006. As one of the sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA is the UN lead agency for targeted interventions on HIV prevention among sex workers and their clients. In China, UNFPA supported the publication and dissemination of the Chinese version of UNAIDS's *Guidance Paper on Sex Work and HIV*. UNFPA has also documented a good practice for HIV intervention among female sex workers in China as a reference for scaling up similar approaches.

### First: National Framework for Strengthening the Linkage between HIV Prevention and RH/FP Services

As the first international organization to support the strategic linkage between HIV prevention and reproductive health and family planning (RH/FP) services in China, UNFPA China supported the National Population and Family Planning Commission to develop the National Framework for Strengthening the Linkage between HIV Prevention and RH/FP Services. As sexual transmission has increasingly become a major driver of the HIV epidemic in China, the Framework responds to the need to reach the general public, especially reproductive-age women, with messages on HIV prevention. The Framework capitalizes on the extensive RH/FP network at the community level and promotes integration of HIV prevention into routine family planning work. UNFPA is supporting the implementation of the Framework in 10 pilot counties.

### First: Use of China's Railway System for HIV Prevention among Migrants

UNFPA supports the efforts of the Ministry of Railways to increase awareness about HIV and AIDS among migrants using the train system. The Ministry, with support from UNFPA, reached migrants travelling during busy periods, such as the Spring Festival and the summer holidays. Information on HIV prevention was spread using television, radio and electronic boards in stations and on trains managed by Railway Bureaus in Zhengzhou, Chengdu, Lanzhou, Guangxi and Urumqi.

### First: An International Workshop on HIV Prevention in Sex Work

In 2007, with support from WHO, UNAIDS, the Ministry of Health and the National Population and Family Planning Commission, UNFPA China organized the first workshop on HIV Prevention and Sex Work in China. More than 100 participants from UN agencies, international and national NGOs and government institutions attended. Sex workers also took part and made presentations to the diverse audience. Presenters shared successes and lessons learned from interventions in Guangxi, Hunan, Hebei and Hubei provinces, and from Mongolia. The workshop aimed to identify successful practices for increasing condom use between sex workers and their clients that could be applied more widely to slow the sexual transmission of HIV associated with commercial sex.



## 艾滋病预防：

### 艾滋病预防和生殖健康 / 计划生育相结合框架

作为第一个支持艾滋病预防和生殖健康 / 计划生育相结合策略的国际机构，UNFPA 支持国家人口计生委开发了“艾滋病预防和生殖健康 / 计划生育服务相结合框架”。随着性传播成为艾滋病在中国传播的主要途径，该框架有助于将艾滋病预防的信息传递给更多的公众，特别是育龄妇女。该框架通过社区层面的计划生育 / 生殖健康服务网络，将艾滋病预防结合项目融入到计划生育日常工作当中。UNFPA 支持在 10 个试点项目县按照该框架开展项目。

### 第一次系统地通过铁路系统为流动人口进行艾滋病预防的宣传

UNFPA 支持中国铁道部加强对乘坐火车的流动人口进行艾滋病预防的宣传教育。铁道部门主要针对在春运和暑运等高峰季节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、南宁和乌鲁木齐 5 个铁路局所辖的重点车站和列车上通过电视、广播和宣传栏等开展形式多样的宣传。

### 第一次性工作者艾滋病预防国际研讨会

在世界卫生组织、联合国艾滋病规划署、卫生部和国家人口计生委的支持下，UNFPA 驻华代表处于 2007 年组织召开了第一次性工作者艾滋病预防国际研讨会。本届研讨会为中国的性工作

者艾滋病预防工作提供了一个分享信息和经验的论坛。来自联合国机构、国际和国内非政府组织和政府机构的与会代表超过 100 人。性工作者代表也出席了研讨会并发言。来自广西、湖南、河北、湖北省以及蒙古的代表们分享了开展干预项目的经验和教训。提高性工作者及其客户使用安全套的比率是减少艾滋病通过性接触传播的有效方法，本次研讨会目的在于挖掘成功的案例和经验，并使其得到推广。

UNFPA 自 2006 年担任联合国驻华系统艾滋病专题组主席。UNFPA 是联合国艾滋病规划署的发起机构之一，按照联合国关于 HIV 工作的分工，UNFPA 在向性工作者及其服务对象开展有针对性的干预方面起着引领作用。在中国，UNFPA 支持出版了中文版的联合国艾滋病规划署关于艾滋病和性工作的指导文件。此外，UNFPA 还出版了女性性工作者艾滋病预防干预最佳实践，为推广类似干预方法提供参考。



## Emergency Response to Natural Disasters

### First: Reproductive Health Needs Addressed Substantially after the Wenchuan Earthquake

In the aftermath of the catastrophic May 2008 Sichuan earthquake which killed more than 70,000 people and affected over 46 million people, a reproductive health response was included for the first time in an emergency crisis in China. In the first three months following the earthquake, UNFPA distributed emergency RH kits to health service providers, and personal hygiene kits to women. These kits are part of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for RH in Crisis Situations developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance). While international guidelines on the MISP for RH were translated into Chinese, the National Center for Women and Children's Health took the lead to develop a national protocol for RH services during and after crisis situations. Meanwhile, RH kits have also been localized for China to supplement the national protocol. UNFPA will continue to advocate for the inclusion of the national protocol in China's National Emergency Preparedness Plan.

### Sustainable Community-based Psychosocial Support to Survivors of the Wenchuan Earthquake

In order to improve the long-term mental health and wellbeing of the earthquake survivors, UNFPA, with funding from the Government of Finland, supported a community-based psychosocial support project jointly implemented by Peking University Institute of Mental Health, the Ministry of Health, the All China Women's Federation and the China National Committee on Ageing. The project provided training

in basic psychosocial support to 534 people including community health workers and staff of local women's federations and aged-citizens associations. In a community-based approach, these participants then acted as the core group of trainers and engaged other community members in the project. Within the first year after the quake, 835 village leaders and more than 1 million villagers had been reached by the intervention; the impact of which received recognition and ongoing support from MoH. The publication of project-initiated Core Information Cards was supported by MoH as a reference tool for community workers following other natural disasters, including the April 2010 earthquake in the Tibetan area Yushu. In addition, MoH plans to provide the Core Information Cards to all of the Chinese medical teams that are sent to Africa. In 2010, the project team received further support for scaling up similar approaches.

**M**inimum Initial Service Package for RH is a coordinated set of priority activities designed to:

- Prevent and manage the consequences of sexual violence;
- Prevent excess neonatal and maternal morbidity and mortality;
- Reduce HIV transmission;
- Plan for comprehensive RH services in the early days and weeks of an emergency.



## 自然灾害后的应急反应

### 应对四川汶川地震灾害后生殖健康的需求

2008年5月的四川汶川大地震使7万多人丧生，4,600万人生活受到影响。UNFPA第一次在中国紧急救灾中提供生殖健康方面的援助。在地震发生后的前三个月，为满足灾难初期受灾群众的基本卫生和生殖健康的需求，UNFPA向灾区的卫生机构捐赠了生殖健康紧急救护包，向受震灾影响的妇女赠送了个人卫生包。这些紧急救护包是人道主义援助主要协调机制即机构间常设委员会所倡导的“紧急状况下生殖健康最基础服务包”（MISP）的一部分。

随后，MISP的培训教材得以本土化，并为20个地震受灾县的妇幼工作管理者和卫生保健人员提供了培训。同时，卫生部妇幼中心着手开发了紧急状况下生殖健康服务的国家级指南，同时生殖健康包也得以本土化。UNFPA将会继续倡导紧急状况下生殖健康服务指南纳入国家应急预案。

### 5.2 为汶川地震幸存者提供以社区为基础的社会心理支持

为了改善汶川地震幸存者的心理健康，在芬兰政府的资金援助下，UNFPA支持卫生部及其下属的北京大学精神卫生研究所和全国妇联及全国老龄工作委员会共同合作，组织开展了以社区

为基础的震后社会心理支持项目。项目培训了534名当地妇联干部、基层卫生人员和老龄协会的工作人员，向他们传授社会心理支持的基本知识。他们进而组成了培训师核心小组，并动员了其他社区成员的广泛参与。共有835名村长参与到干预项目中来，在震后一年时间里帮助了逾100万村民。这个项目良好的社会效应和以社区为基础的干预方法均得到了卫生部的认可，该项目开发的社会心理支持核心信息卡也在卫生部支持下出版，并计划提供给即将派驻非洲国家的援外医疗队使用。2010年，项目组获得了进一步援助，将在其它灾区继续开展干预活动。

**紧**急状态下生殖健康最基础服务包（MISP）  
**紧**用于：

- 预防和应对性暴力导致的后果
- 预防过高的新生儿和孕产妇发病率和死亡率
- 降低艾滋病传播
- 用于在紧急状况的早期制定全面的生殖健康服务计划



## Financial Management

### Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers Implemented to improve Financial Management

In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), the United Nations Development Group Executive Committee Agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Programme and the World Food Programme) agreed to harmonize the way they transfer cash to national and international implementing partners. Through technical training and mentoring of implementing partners, the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) approach has demonstrated strengths in better national ownership of programmes, simplified procedures and reduced transaction costs. UNFPA has implemented the HACT system since the beginning of CP6 and will continue to do so in the new Seventh Country Programme (2011-2015).

## 资金管理

### 现金援助统一程序有效地改善了财务管理状况

根据《巴黎有效援助宣言》（2005年），联合国发展小组执行委员会成员（联合国开发计划署、UNFPA、联合国儿童基金会和联合国世界粮食计划署）同意实行现金援助统一程序。UNFPA从第六周期国别项目开始就严格执行。通过对项目执行单位的技术培训和辅导，现金援助统一程序已经表现出以下优势：执行单位增强了对项目的归属感、更加简便的程序以及更低的交易成本。第七周期将继续执行。

## United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) China Office 联合国人口基金驻华代表处



## **UNFPA Mission**

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 (UNFPA) 的使命**

联合国人口基金 (UNFPA) 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。UNFPA 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侵害，每一个女孩和妇女都享有尊严并受人尊重。

### **联合国人口基金 (UNFPA) - 因为每一个人都很重要**



### **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

1-161 Tayuan Diplomatic Office Building, No. 14, Liangmahe Nanlu, 100600

Tel: (8610) 65320506

Fax: (8610) 65322510

Email: [china.office@unfpa.org](mailto:china.office@unfpa.org)

[www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org)

### **联合国人口基金驻华代表处**

北京亮马河南路 14 号塔园外交人员办公大楼 1 单元 161, 100600

电话 (Tel): (8610) 65320506

传真 (Fax): (8610) 65322510

邮箱 (Email): [china.office@unfpa.org](mailto:china.office@unfpa.org)

[www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org)