



UNFPA China
Annual Report

2014





Contents

Foreword / 01

Strengthening integration of population dynamics in policy making / 03

Expanding availability and use of
integrated sexual and reproductive health services / 11

Acting with and for youth on sexual and reproductive health / 23

Promoting gender equality / 29

South-South Cooperation and international exchanges / 36

Communication highlights / 38

Management highlights / 43

Financial overview / 45

Cover Photo

Volunteers from China Youth Network

Foreword

The year 2014 was of special significance to UNFPA and our partners at national and international levels. In 1994, world leaders gathered in Cairo for the historical International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and agreed on its Programme of Action (PoA), an international consensus that recognized the rights of women and girls as central to development. Twenty years later, the United Nations General Assembly held a Special Session (UNGASS) on ICPD Beyond 2014 Review, which reinforced the consensus that investing in individual human rights, capabilities and dignity -- across multiple sectors and throughout an individual's lifetime -- is the foundation of sustainable development.

In line with the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review process, UNFPA China developed an Advocacy Toolkit to

support national counterparts in their participation in the international advocacy events on the ICPD review, including the 47th Session of the Commission on Population and Development and the UNGASS 2014. In addition, the UNFPA China Office supported the production of the Chinese versions of key ICPD publications, including the Twentieth Anniversary Edition of the ICPD PoA and the ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Review Report.

Throughout 2014, UNFPA China continued to work with its partners in the areas of population and development, reproductive health, youth and gender equality, primarily focusing on evidence-based advocacy, policy dialogue and advisory services in these areas. Efforts were also strengthened in communication, partnership building and resource mobilization, which have yielded encouraging results, demonstrating great potential for further expansion in these areas to support the overall goals of UNFPA's assistance in China. For instance, UNFPA China's presence on the Chinese social media platform Weibo has evolved into an effective venue to engage young people to act on promoting healthy norms and innovations to promote sexual and reproductive health messages among their peers.



Mr. Arie Hoekman
UNFPA China
Representative

In 2014, UNFPA China commissioned an independent external evaluation exercise of its current country programme. The comprehensive programme evaluation was carried out in accordance with UNFPA's global evaluation standards and was conducted in close collaboration with the Government of China, UNFPA China's partners and key stakeholders. The evaluation's recommendations will be taken into account during the implementation of the final year of the seventh programme cycle. More importantly, the evaluation generated valuable insights to support the formulation of strategic interventions during the eighth country programme cycle from 2016-2020 (CP8).

Preparations for strategizing CP8 started alongside the development of the next United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in China. Such endeavors included the drafting of a set of papers on key issues, ranging from youth development to advocacy on sexual and reproductive health related issues to research on equity and ageing.

As we celebrate the progress made in 2014, we extend our sincere thanks to the Ministry of Commerce of China, as the national coordinating agency of UNFPA in China, for its continued strong support to our programme. We wish to thank our implementing partners for having once again shown accountability, efficiency and programme effectiveness in China. We wish to thank all our other national and international partners, as well as our volunteers and interns for their hard work and cooperation to promote the ICPD Beyond 2014 and the post-2015 development agendas in China.

Mr. Arie Hoekman
UNFPA Representative to China



Strengthening integration of population dynamics in policy making

Ensuring a sustainable future for all requires reliable population data to inform policy-making. Comprehensive and equitable development policies must take into account population trends and dynamics.

In 2014, UNFPA China continued to support the production and analysis of sex-disaggregated socio-demographic indicators and population projection results. UNFPA and its partners promote the integration of population dynamics in the development of rights- and evidence-based plans, strategies and policies that reflect the changing population dynamics in China.

Partners

- National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
- China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA)
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- China Center for Urban Development (CCUD)
- China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC)
- Academic institutions (China Population Association, Peking University, Renmin University, etc.)
- Centre for Healthy Ageing and Development Studies (CHADS) of Peking University
- UNICEF

Data for population and development

In 2014, UNFPA supported the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC) on the production and dissemination of census data, sex-disaggregated data from sectoral ministries, and population projection results.



Partnering with NBS, UNFPA and UNICEF continued to jointly support advocacy and capacity building to produce and use disaggregated and reliable data from both surveys (including censuses) and administrative records. The generated data has been used to support national development planning and monitoring as well as for national reporting on internationally agreed goals and frameworks, such as the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Through the consolidation of multiple existing data sources, e.g. census, civil registration from the Ministry of Public Security system (MoPS), registration with the Population Administration Decision Information System (PADIS) run by the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), UNFPA supported the production of population projections using PADIS-INT - a multi-state population projection software, developed by the China Population and Development Research Center. This effort further contributed to generating information required for local planning and policy formulation.

2014 Highlights

► Technical preparations for the 2020 census

Following the International Seminar on the 2010 round of national population and housing censuses organized in China in 2013 and the visits to Australia and New Zealand to learn about the e-census in 2014, a technical review of emerging technologies used for conducting surveys and censuses was undertaken to identify their potential use in China for the 2020 census. Further review of the recommended options will be carried out in 2015.

► Advocacy for more sex-disaggregated data

UNFPA supported advocacy and training activities for NBS and relevant sectoral ministries on generating more sex-disaggregated data. The China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF) volunteered to lead a pilot on consolidating sex-disaggregated indicators from various sources. It served as good practice of mobilizing sectoral ministries and entities to work on sex-disaggregated indicators. The pilot produced a 2014 situation analysis, with proposed future actions. Together with UNICEF, UNFPA supported the publication on the "Statistics on Women and Children in China (2014)", a comprehensive collection of social development indicators on the well-being of women and children in China. This activity now involves over 30 sectoral ministries and other government institutions and includes over 200 indicators.

► Production of population projections

In 2014, three provinces/cities, Chongqing, Heilongjiang and Anhui, were supported by UNFPA to run population projection tests, based on the consolidation of multiple data sources and using PADIS-INT. The projections results provided timely input for local population-related

planning, specifically the ongoing provincial fertility policy change. It also helped to further improve PADIS-INT's software.

Integrating population dynamics into rights-based national plans and strategies

In 2014, UNFPA boosted its support to policy-oriented research. New partnerships were established with the Social Development Institute (SDI) of the NDRC and the Centre for Healthy Ageing and Development Studies (CHADS) at PKU. New initiatives aim to provide further evidence to support the formulation of rights-based national plans and strategies on population and development.

2014 Highlights

► Supporting the formulation of the Thirteenth National 5-Year Social and Economic Development Plan related to population and development

Together with the Department of Social Development of the NDRC, UNFPA China supported a review of priority population and development issues for China in the coming five years (2016-2020). It involved a questionnaire survey of over 100 national scholars from varying background of demography, sociology, economics, environmental sciences, etc. and an evidence-based study by five top national research institutions, namely the Institute of Population and Labor Economics at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), the Institute of Population and Development Studies at Xi'an Jiaotong University, the Institute of Population Research at Fudan University, the Institute of Population and Development Studies at Zhejiang University and the Center for Healthy Ageing and Development Studies at the National School of Development at Peking University. The review provided a comprehensive analysis of priority population and development issues, along with the proposed areas for future policy change and intervention. The findings will serve as a useful reference in planning and drafting the relevant sections of the Thirteenth National 5-Year Social and Economic Development Plan in 2015.

► Advocacy for equitable access to essential social services for all affected by urbanization

Since 2009, UNFPA has been supporting the National Reform and Development Commission (NDRC) and the China Center for Urban Development (CCUD) on urbanization. The collaborative efforts were aimed at extending the coverage of essential social services to people affected by urbanization, in particular incoming migrants and local farmers, who are counted as part of the urban population but do not possess urban household registration.

In December 2014, the NDRC and UNFPA jointly launched an urbanization strategy research paper entitled "Providing Social Services to Residential Population in Cities: Policy Options to Promote Healthy Urbanization in China".

The strategy paper, which called for investment in equal opportunities for all in order to unleash the potential of the urbanization process in China, was developed based on a five-year fruitful collaboration between UNFPA, the NDRC and the CCUD. Four cities covered by the initiative - Zhengzhou City in Henan Province, Jinnan District of Tianjin City, Yanta District of Xi'an City in Shaanxi Province and Changshu City of Jiangsu Province— also benefited from concrete results generated by the project interventions. The pilot initiatives and results of operational research provided valuable guidance for local urban planning.

► Evidence-based advocacy for comprehensive policy making responsive to population dynamics

In December 2014, UNFPA China and the Center for Population and Development Policy Studies of Fudan University co-organized the 3rd Fertility Policy Symposium in China, titled “Facing the Future of Population Research in China”. Over 50 demographers from 30 research institutes in China and abroad participated in the symposium, reviewing the achievements and efforts made to promote reform of the fertility policy in China in the past decade. Based on the observations and reflections on the implementation of the two-child policy for one-side-single families, and in-depth discussions on population dynamics in the country, the population experts called for further relaxation of China’s fertility policy.

It is hoped that the symposium would stimulate further discussions on evidence-based policy recommendations, in line with the Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

► Strengthening national capacities to conduct population and development studies

In 2014, UNFPA China supported two new initiatives aiming to strengthen national capacities to conduct population and development studies, with a focus on young scholars.

In partnership with the China Population Association (CPA), eight young scholars from universities and research institutions in China were competitively chosen to receive small research grants to conduct in-depth studies on ageing and youth. Besides financial support to undertake planned research, the young grantees will receive mentorship support and professional guidance, to complete their research in 2015.

In partnership with the Institute of Population Research at Peking University in August 2014, UNFPA organized a Summer Seminar on Research Methodology for Population and Development Studies. Twelve top national scholars were invited to share their analyses on widely debated issues around population and development, including ageing, urbanization and national transfer accounts. During the Summer Seminar, two courses specially designed on conducting population research, were offered to 70 students attending the seminar.



▲ Prof. Wang Guixin, Director of the Center for Population and Development Policy Studies of Fudan University delivering an opening remark.

Strengthening national capacity to respond to ageing



In 2014, the population over 60 years of age in China hit a new height of more than 212 million, accounting for 15.5% of the total population, and the population aged 65 and above exceeded 10% of the country’s total population. Many government agencies and non-governmental entities indicated their intent to work on ageing and started pooling their resources for the same. Consequently in 2014, UNFPA partnerships on ageing were expanded from just the China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA) to include the Social Development Institute (SDI) of the NDRC, the Centre for Healthy Ageing and Development Studies (CHADS) of PKU, Renmin University, the National Bureau of Statistics, Peking University, the Women’s Studies Institute of China, and China Research Centre on Ageing.



▲ Elderly women,
By Chen Jianzhong/
Guo Tieliu

2014 Highlights

► Supporting the development of the Thirteenth National 5-Year Plan on Ageing (2016-2020)

To support the formulation of the Thirteenth National 5-Year Plan on Ageing, UNFPA supported research on priority ageing and development issues. The report identified key trends impacting ageing - a “new normal state” – from the perspectives of economics, social development, population structure and technology. It highlighted major challenges and proposed a draft action plan, supported by relevant policies and implementation mechanisms, in order to achieve equitable social security, facilitate engagement with older persons and capitalize on innovations in technology that would enable elderly people to maintain higher levels of social participation and independence, while getting better and more personalised services.

► Supporting the development of the ageing services sector

The State Council Decree on the Development of the Ageing Services Sector, also known as the State Council Decree No. 35, was released on 6 September 2013. A national guideline on the development of the ageing services sector, the Decree calls for the participation and contribution of multiple government bodies and stakeholders, in particular the private sector. The NDRC serves as the main coordination body for the implementation of the Decree. In 2014, UNFPA supported the NDRC’s Department of Social Development to devise supportive

strategies for the implementation and monitoring of this Decree.

► Supporting research on equity and ageing

As part of the Equity Research Series led by the UN system in China, UNFPA, in partnership with the Institute of Gerontology at Renmin University, coordinated a study on equity and ageing. The study aims to analyse equity-related issues affecting elderly people in China. Major data holders on ageing in China are involved, and data from multiple sources is utilized.

The research will inform the formulation of the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2016-2020, and the UNFPA-China 8th Country Programme (2016-2020). The finalized research paper and policy briefs generated from the research will be shared with the government and partners in 2015 and are expected to also influence the formulation of the Thirteenth 5-Year Plan on Ageing.

► Working on the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS)

The Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS), run by the Centre for Healthy Ageing and Development Studies (CHADS) of Peking University, provides unique data on the implications of societal and behavioral factors on individual health. The study has been conducted for six consecutive waves since 1998. In 2014, UNFPA, along with other partners, supported the 7th wave of CLHLS conducted with over 10,000 elderly, including 6,607 elderly who were interviewed in the previous round. Data analysis will be undertaken in 2015, and data sets will be made publicly available for further studies. The study is expected to yield valuable data that examines socio-economic factors affecting the livelihoods and well-being of the elderly, and respective policy implications.

► Promoting knowledge exchange on ageing

With support from UNFPA, CNCA compiled a collection of ageing policies from South Korea, Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan and Japan. This collection of international experiences serves as a good reference for China as it develops its own ageing policies. The collection contains rich information on the demographic situation of these other

countries and territories as well as their legal and policy frameworks on the elderly, including policies on pension, medical security, the silver age industry and social participation of older persons.

CNCA and UNFPA jointly supported government officials to undertake a study visit to learn best practices from selected European countries, focusing on their experience in developing policies, strategies and plans on ageing. The study tour represents the important value that international exchange and strategic knowledge sharing can bring to

China. In fact, China has an advantage in that it can learn from the experience of other countries and select the best possible policy options applicable to the Chinese context, thereby minimizing the long trial and error of defining and trying out completely newly crafted policies.



◀ Elderly people
in Xi'an
By Guo Tieliu



Expanding availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services

Partners

- National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC)
- National Centre for Women and Children's Health (NCWCH)
- Red Cross Society of China (RCS)
- China Maternal and Child Health Association (CMCHA)
- China Population Development and Research Centre (CPDRC)
- China Railways Cooperation (CRC)
- China Family Planning Association (CFPA)
- National Centre for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention (NCAIDS)
- China Youth Network (CYN)
- China Red Cross Training Centre
- Center for Disease Control of Er'lian City
- Red Cross Society of Qinghe County
- Zamiin-Uud Red Cross
- Yunnan Health and Development Research Association (YHDRA)
- Chinese Association of STD and AIDS Prevention and Control (China Red Ribbon Forum)
- UNFPA Mongolia Office

Opening of the 5th China Maternal and Child Health Summit,
Provided by CMCHA

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_20108

