



UNFPA China Annual Report 2013

SAVE
DIVERSITY

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Participants at the Second National Peer Educators Training Camp

By Guo Tieliu

Foreword

The year 2013 implied substantial activity in the lead-up to the global review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) planned to take place in 2014, twenty years after its inception in Cairo, 1994. In addition, the concurrent process of defining the post-2015 development agenda was taking place.

UNFPA also facilitated China's participation in these global processes to measure progress towards achieving ICPD PoA set 20 years ago, including through hosting of the International Meeting on Monitoring and Implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014 in Taicang.

On 15 November 2013, at the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the Chinese Government announced its decision to allow couples to have two children if one of the parents is an only child. The policy adjustment represents a small but hopefully important step on the road towards realizing universal access to reproductive health and fully recognizing the reproductive rights of the Chinese people, as called for by the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (PoA).

In 2013, UNFPA in China continued to support national capacity to promote linkages between changing population dynamics and development planning, thus facilitating informed and evidence-based population policies. UNFPA provided technical support to formulate sectoral responses to challenges and opportunities posed by rapid urbanization, migration and ageing, and to consider comprehensive policy options when faced with complex and interlinked changes in population dynamics.

Globally, the issue of adolescent pregnancy was highlighted during the World Population Day and also in the State of World Population Report in 2013. Joining

global advocacy efforts, UNFPA China initiated the web-based "Acting for Youth" Campaign, in collaboration with Sohu.com, a Chinese-based Internet company. The campaign served as a platform for public discussions on the challenges faced by Chinese youth, especially in sexual and reproductive health. It also provided a venue for young people to voice their views and share their stories through creative means. The Acting for Youth campaign complemented UNFPA's on-going programme to support local partners' work to improve young people's access to sexual and reproductive services in Hunan, Chongqing and Hainan provinces. The regular support also includes the collaboration of the China Youth Network, a youth-led group.

Gender equality remains an important area of collaboration for UNFPA and its partners in China. To address the issue of skewed sex ratio at birth, UNFPA continued to support pilot interventions to challenge gender norms, and to support local officials in making more gender-sensitive decisions. In the fight against gender-based violence (GBV), UNFPA continued to play a lead role in supporting GBV related research, to inform policy interventions and support services for survivors of GBV. UNFPA remained a strong supporter of civil society's role in preventing and addressing gender-based violence.

In 2013, UNFPA strengthened its support to promote China's efforts in South-South cooperation and international exchanges in the area of population and development. UNFPA's strong commitment was demonstrated by participation of Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, the UNFPA Executive Director, in the Ministerial Forum on China-Africa Health Cooperation in August, and by participation of the UNFPA Deputy Executive Director, Kate Gilmore, in the International Inter-Ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the post-ICPD and MDGs, organized by the Partners in the Population and Development (PPD) in October.



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Mr. Arie Hoekman
UNFPA
Representative to
China

Against this backdrop, towards the end of 2013, UNFPA and its national partners in China took stock of the progress in implementing the UNFPA-China Seventh Country Programme (2011-2015). The joint efforts between UNFPA and national partners in China, including policy advocacy, piloting of targeted interventions and thematic campaigns, are setting a solid basis to strategically review our collaboration and set the course for the new programming cycle in China, well fitted within the evolving national and international contexts.

The year 2014 will mark the start of UNFPA's new 4-year strategic plan (2014-2017). The new Strategic Plan will have four outcomes focusing on: A) sexual and reproductive health and rights, B) young people, C) gender equality; and D) population dynamics. This annual report has been structured according to these four outcomes set forth in the new strategic plan in presenting the key progress achieved in 2013.

I look forward to another year of successful collaboration with our partners in 2014, as we will join hands to advocate for the ICPD Beyond 2014 and post-2015 development agendas.

I wish to sincerely thank the Ministry of Commerce, our coordinating agency in China, for its strong and unrelenting support to UNFPA's work in China. My heartfelt thanks go as well to all our national implementing partners, who make it possible to bring about positive changes on a wide range of population and development challenges in China. Finally, my thanks goes to the staff, consultants and interns that are working or have worked with UNFPA during 2013 for their support to the seventh cooperation programme (2011-2015) of China and UNFPA.

Mr. Arie Hoekman
UNFPA China Representative



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.



7 Billion Day in Xi'an,
By Hua Shang
Newspaper
From 7 Billion
Action Campaign
media coverage

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.

Partners:

- National Development Reform Commission (NDRC)
- China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA)
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- China Centre for Urban Development (CCUD)
- China Population and Development Research Centre (CPDRC)
- State Council Development Research Centre (DRC)
- Institute of Population Research at Peking University
- Institute of Gerontology at Renmin University
- UNICEF

Making data available for development planning

Everyone counts and everyone should be counted. UNFPA continues to support one of its key national partners - National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) - and its sub-national branches to strengthen the capacity to generate and utilise disaggregated and reliable data to support national development planning. Improved availability of such data supports better monitoring and reporting on national attainments to the internationally agreed goals and frameworks, such as the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

With support from UNFPA and UNICEF, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) organised an International Seminar on the 2010 Round of Censuses from 19-22 June 2013 in Hangzhou. More than 120 delegates from 14 countries gathered to discuss about in-depth analysis

and utilisation of the census results. Special focus was given to the assessment of data quality, ageing, migration and urbanisation, fertility changes, health and mortality, family structures and social security programmes. The initiative was supported under the framework of the joint NBS/UNFPA/UNICEF data project, which focuses on strengthening national capacity in census taking and potential assistance to other countries.

In addition to promoting utilisation of existing census data, in 2013, UNFPA supported enhancement of NBS capacity in conducting on-line census. UNFPA China supported a study tour to Australia and New Zealand to learn about Online Census. The NBS officials and census technical experts learnt about the rationale, history, practices and experiences of the online census taking in both countries. The NBS will integrate the learning from this study visit in future census design and implementation, starting from piloting a small-scale online census in the near future.



Urbanisation and Migration: towards equitable access to essential social services

▲ Cities on the Rise
By Chen Jianzhong

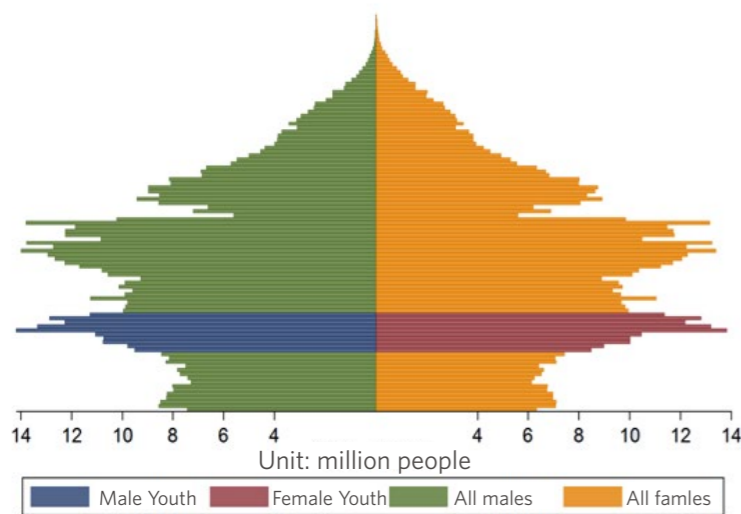
While over half of the Chinese people live in urban areas now, not everyone in cities has access to essential social services. Access to those services depends on the person's hukou, or household registry that would entitle the person to the rights to certain services that come with the place of registry, generally the place where the person is born. Many migrants have flocked to the cities but most still hold a rural hukou, leaving them without access to many of the social services that the urban hukou holders would be entitled to.

UNFPA's partnership with the National Reform and Development Commission (NDRC) on urbanisation commenced in 2009, aiming to extend the coverage of social services to people affected by urbanisation, in

particular incoming migrants and local farmers who were counted as urban population but do not possess local urban household registration. Starting in 2013, the pilots and research work supported under this initiative began to yield concrete results. Five-year experiences from the urbanisation projects from cities of various sizes and development levels in China were included in the national urbanisation strategy paper prepared by NDRC. These cities were 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, were included. In 2014, the paper will be presented to the key decision makers and stakeholders at national level.

Using improved information on the registration of migrants as a basis for social services provisions

In the context of massive domestic migration, accurate data on migrants forms the basis for social services provision. In 2012, UNFPA supported a study in Zhengzhou City and the findings indicated that a well-developed registration system would help local government to improve urban planning and enable migrants to access social services on equal basis with local residents. In 2013, the Government of Zhengzhou established migrants information management system that links the centralised registration information of individual migrants with the provision of social services by different sectors. The registration information will enable migrants to access social security, family planning, education, health, housing, among other services. With the comprehensive information system in place, the Zhengzhou Government began to issue new "residence cards" to registered migrants, which entitles them to access social services that were previously available only to the local residents with household registration in Zhengzhou. In addition to improved social services provision, the information system also serves as a tool for urban development planning.



Population Pyramid of China, 2010

Key data publications produced by NBS with support from UNFPA and UNICEF

- Population Ageing in China: Facts and Figures 2013
- What Census Data Can Tell Us About Children in China: Facts and Figures 2013
- Women and Men in China (2012)
- Collection of statistics on women and children in China (2013)

Building stronger capacity to respond to ageing

China is ageing fast. Year 2013 witnessed an increase of 8.53 million of population aged over 60 years, raising the proportion of older persons in the total population to 14.9%.

UNFPA continues to support national capacity building in responding to ageing, and promote healthy and active ageing in China.



Old Couple
By Guo Tieliu

Monitoring the national 12th 5-year plan on ageing through a mid-term review

With support from UNFPA, a mid-term review was conducted to monitor the implementation of the national 12th five-year plan on ageing, using both quantitative and qualitative indicators. Heilongjiang, Tianjin, Fujian, Yunnan and Shaanxi provinces have also produced review

reports at the provincial level. The report findings, which will be officially released in 2014, will guide the follow-up implementation of the national ageing plan and the formulation of the next Five-year plan on ageing.

Learning from other countries' experiences on ageing

To foster mutual learning and experience sharing, in 2013, UNFPA supported a study tour of Chinese partners to Thailand to learn about its national response to rapid ageing. Through the meetings with Thai counterparts and field visits, the delegation, consisting of government officials and academia from the China National Committee on Ageing and the National Development and Reform Commission, learnt about Thailand's experience in policy making on ageing, monitoring and evaluation system, community centers for the elderly as well as the database management. Following the study tour, the delegation identified a number of key areas that can be adopted and included into China's response to ageing:

- Setting up a multi-pillar old-aged pension system;
- Optimizing medical resources at the grassroots level;
- Establishing a comprehensive database on aged population;
- Boosting grassroots organisations working for the elderly;
- Involving the third party in M&E of the implementation of the 12th 5-year plan on ageing

Advocating for comprehensive population policy responsive to population dynamics

Technical support on applying population projections in local development planning and policy-making

UNFPA has been supporting the China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC) to promote the application of a population projection software - Population Administration Decision Information System (PADIS-INT) - in development planning. Training on PADIS was conducted among local NHFPC (National Health and Family Planning Commission) officials,

statisticians and researchers in Chongqing, Henan, Heilongjiang and Zhejiang. Population projections covering trends in total population size, fertility, mortality, migration and urbanisation will be published in 2014 and will be utilised widely in local planning. UNFPA also supported the technical review and deployment of PADIS-Int. at the international level.



Exercising at sunset

By Guo Tieliu

Supporting academic research on China's population and family planning policy

In 2013, UNFPA continued to support the academia to conduct research and further strengthen evidence for national population policy improvements, in response to the complex population dynamics such as rapid ageing and fertility decline below the replacement level. With UNFPA support, a research team from the Development Research Center (DRC) of the State Council undertook a study visit to learn about the evolving fertility policy in Thailand, which is seen as a successful demographic

transition model of family planning. Based on the experiences learnt from Thailand and extensive literature review of both national and international studies, the research team submitted a policy paper to the State Council calling for a universal "two-child" policy for all Chinese couples. This was done prior to the Government's announcement in November of further relaxation of the current fertility policy allowing eligible couples, with one parent being a single child, to have a second birth.



China has made tremendous progress in sexual and reproductive health, especially in reducing maternal and neonatal deaths. Further policy improvements are needed in order to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, especially among more vulnerable and at risk groups, including migrants, ethnic minorities and young people. UNFPA works with national partners to make policy improvements to respond to persisting challenges and complex population dynamics. UNFPA programme supports specific interventions to increase the availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services.

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 Young doctor and her clients in a township hospital in Gyamda in Tibet
 By Chen Jianzhong

Expanding the availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services

The gains in maternal health and other dimensions of sexual and reproductive health and rights during the past 20 years are among the great successes to celebrate since the ICPD.

-Fact sheet on Health, ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Review Report

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 Reproductive Health Research and Development Centre (YRHRDC)
- UNFPA Mongolia Office

Evidence-based advocacy on population and family planning policy improvement

Building on the consensus reached at the high level policy seminar in May 2012, UNFPA has been working with the local governments and national partners in project provinces of Zhejiang, Shanghai, Chongqing, Guangdong, Heilongjiang and Jilin, to produce evidence and undertake advocacy for the current fertility policy improvement. Supported by UNFPA, the population situation analysis in Heihe prefecture of Heilongjiang province conducted in June 2013 shows that out of 27,000 households surveyed, 97% expressed their wish to have maximum two children, hence indicating that the policy relaxation option, then under government's discussion, will not lead to excessive population growth, as feared by national authorities. The survey methodology was adopted by

and applied to the entire Heilongjiang province, the results of which arrived to a similar conclusion.

UNFPA and the national experts engaged in policy discussions with the local officials on other related topics such as protection of human rights and expansion of services beyond family planning to other aspects of sexual and reproductive health. As a result of the advocacy with provincial officials, for instance, the informed choice of contraceptives is now fully adopted in the project-supported Yunfu prefecture and Jiangmen Prefecture of Guangdong province.

Health Education Workshop on Natural Delivery in Changsha
By Zhou Ying



Strengthening the implementation of the national programme to prevent cervical and breast cancer and common gynecological diseases

Since 2009, the Ministry of Health started a screening programme among rural women for prevention of cervical and breast cancer. The programme was designed in such a way that women screened for cancer, were also examined for other common gynecological disorders. An international consultant was invited from the UK to review

the effectiveness of the programme. Based on the discussions with national experts and recommendations provided by the consultant, the government agreed to review the current design of the programme in order to maximize its public health benefit, while efficiently using available resources.

In 2013, UNFPA also supported the following activities to strengthen the implementation of the programme for prevention of cervical and breast cancer:

- Completing the M&E tool of the national programme on screening of cervical and breast cancer;
- Developing a guide book on publicity, communication and community mobilisation to promote utilisation of preventive services;
- Introducing multi-sectoral cooperation approach in the project areas to enhance the utilisation of screening services for cervical and breast cancer;
- Conducting research on financing the screening services for cervical and breast cancer, including the possibility of increasing support from the New Rural Cooperative Medical System.

Moreover, UNFPA China supported a study visit by senior health policy makers to Sweden to learn about cervical cancer screening services management. The visit exposed the policy makers to the streamlined management of

screening services. Their recommendations formed the proposal to set up a comprehensive national system for prevention and treatment of cervical cancer.

Advocating for recognition of midwifery in national health and education systems

In 2013, with support of UNFPA, the China Maternal and Child Healthcare Association conducted a review of the midwifery profession in China and followed the evolving status of midwives in the health system at different historical periods. In fact, as early as 1928, China had a law on midwifery and a formal midwifery education. The review also compares the international situation of midwife profession and midwifery education, presenting the international definition of midwives and their roles and

functions. It points to the need for midwives in promoting natural delivery and enhancing women's reproductive health in China. The review findings were disseminated at a policy roundtable meeting in November 2013, with the participation of relevant departments of the National Health and Family Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security and the National Development and Reform Commission. The meeting agreed on key actions to be followed up to address this situation.

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_20120

