

UN CHINA 40 YEARS

联合国
在华四十周年

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Foreword

This year the United Nations and the Government of China celebrate its 40 years of strong cooperation and partnership. The UN began its journey in China in 1979. From humanitarian aid, poverty alleviation, and industrialisation to education, public health, and social equality, the partnership between the UN and the Government of China successfully contributed to the overall development of China. As China made significant progress in economic growth and improving people's livelihoods, the role of the UN has shifted from a traditional donor to a partner, providing technical expertise and supporting China's global engagement in realising the shared vision of 'leaving no one behind'.

Captured here, are the milestones of the UN in China over the last four decades, which reflects the development of the country and the evolving role of the UN in China. Focusing on rural revitalization, human and economic development, and the increasing global engagement, these stories illustrate the history of the strong partnership between the UN and the Government of China from the very beginning.

We dedicate this booklet to all who supported and continue to support the UN's work for the people of China.



Nicholas Rosellini

UN Resident Coordinator in China

序言

今年是联合国进入中国的第四十年。1979年，第一个联合国办事处在中国成立。从人道主义援助、减贫和工业化到教育、公共卫生和社会平等各个领域，联合国与中国的伙伴关系成功地促进了中国的全面发展。随着中国在经济增长和民生改善方面取得重大进展，联合国所扮演的角色已从传统的捐助方转变为合作伙伴，为中国提供技术专长，支持中国参与全球事务，实现不让任何人掉队的共同愿景。

这本纪念册回顾了过去四十年联合国与中国合作的里程碑故事，也展现了中国的发展和联合国在中国不断变化的角色。这些故事聚焦乡村振兴、人类发展、经济发展，以及中国不断增强的全球参与，展示了联合国和中国从1979年至今建立的牢固伙伴关系。

谨将这本纪念册献给每一个支持和帮助联合国驻华系统的人。



罗世礼

联合国驻华协调员

Foreword

I am honoured to have witnessed China's full accession to the UN development system.

As you all know, China never accepted international aid before Reform and Opening-up in 1978. In 1979, China made significant adjustments in its international aid policy as an important measure of China's opening to the outside world. In the autumn of 1979, China's Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Wei Yuming came to New York. He told Bradford Morse, then Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, that China decided to accept development assistance from the United Nations. He stressed that China chose the UN as the first donor because the aid from the UN is neutral without attaching political strings. The decision made by the Government of China was so significant that Mr. Morse thought he had heard it wrong. He asked me to repeat it to him in English. To enhance mutual understanding between the two sides, I was seconded to UNDP, the first person ever recommended by the Government of China to serve in the UN development system.

Over the course of 40 years, China's engagement in the UN development system achieved huge success.

China not only receives assistance from the UN, but also plays an active role in South-South cooperation and provides assistance to the UN development system. The reciprocal cooperation enables benign interaction between China and the UN.

China not only received assistance for industrial and agricultural development, and humanitarian aid, but also learnt valuable experience in finance, industrialisation and talent development from the rest of the world through the aid projects implemented by the UN. Those best practices we learnt from other countries successfully contributed to the establishment of China's socialist market economy.

China also absorbed important thoughts from the concept of human development promoted by the UN. The human development approach inspired a form of a people-centred development theory and practice with Chinese characteristics.

This brochure includes many milestone achievements. Let us wish a more effective cooperation between China and the UN development system, and wish the UN development system great success in contributing to world peace and development.



LONG Yongtu

Former Assistant Minister of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation
Former Secretary-General of the Boao Forum for Asia

序言

我很荣幸能作为见证人，亲历了中国全面加入联合国发展体系的历史时刻。

大家知道，中国在 1978 年改革开放之前，从不接受国际援助。1979 年作为中国对外开放的一个重要举措，在国际援助上做出了重大的政策调整。1979 年秋，中国对外经贸部副部长魏玉明来到纽约，向时任联合国开发署的署长表示，中国决定接受联合国开发署的援助，并指出接受外援从接受联合国援助开始，是因为中国认为联合国的援助是中立的，不附带政治条件。中国政府这个决定是如此重大，莫尔斯署长以为自己听错了，还让我用英语向他重复了这个决定。为了加强双方的了解，决定让我去开发署工作，使我有幸成为中国政府推荐到联合国发展体系任职的第一人。

四十年来，中国参加联合国发展体系取得了巨大的成功。

中国不仅接受了联合国发展体系的援助，也更积极地以参与南南合作为主的向联合国发展体系提供援助，形成了双向合作的良性互动。中国不仅接受了工业、农业、人道主义等多方面的援助，更重要的是，通过联合国的援助项目，在金融、产业、人才等体制改革方面，学习了世界各国的宝贵经验。为中国建立社会主义市场经济体制做出了有益的贡献。

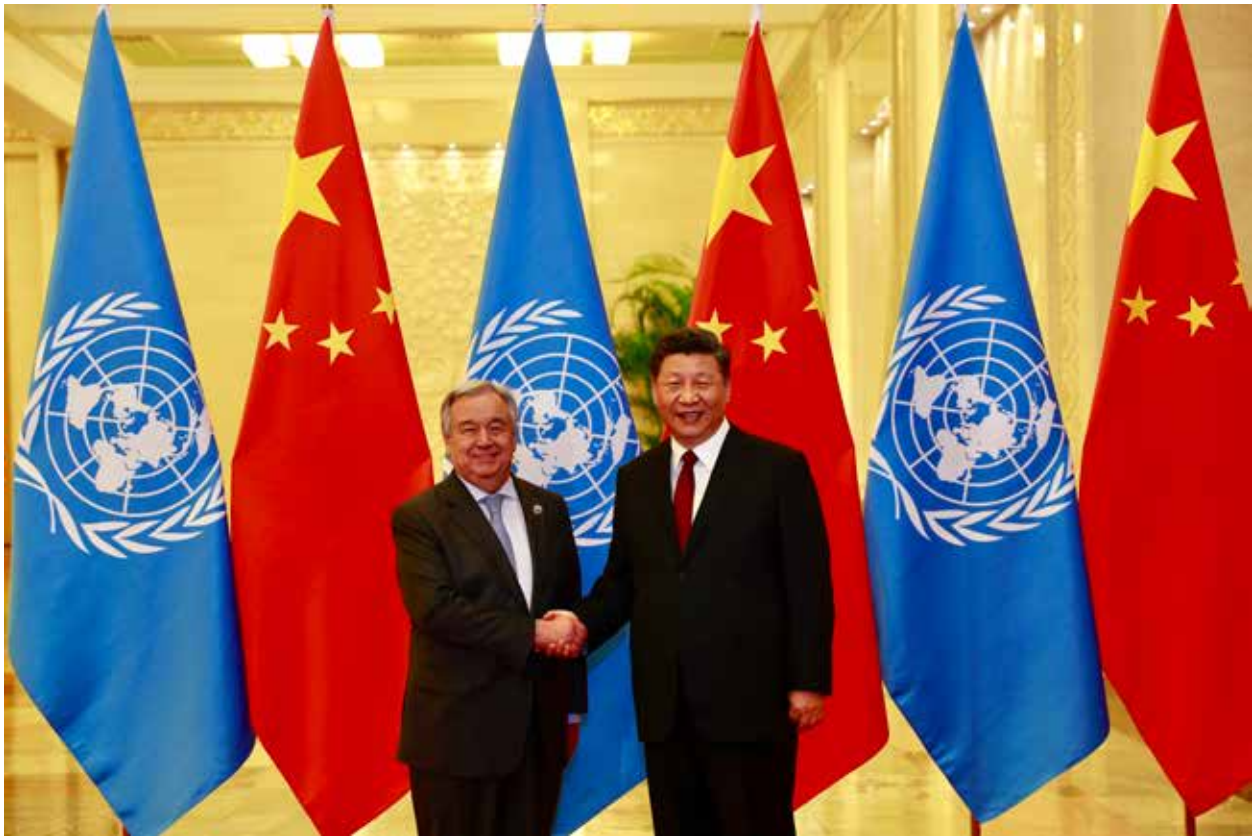
中国还在联合国人类发展的理念中吸取了重要的思想，形成了以人为本的具有中国特色的发展理论和实践成果。

这本小册子记录了这些重大成就，我们祝中国与联合国发展体系的合作更有成效。祝联合国发展体系为人类和平与发展做出更大的贡献。



龙永图

前中国对外经贸部副部长，前博鳌亚洲论坛秘书长



Chinese President Xi Jinping met with UN Secretary-General António Guterres who visited China to attend the 2nd Belt and Road Forum in Beijing

中国国家主席习近平在北京会见出席第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛的联合国秘书长安东尼奥·古特雷斯



UN Resident Coordinator Nicholas Rosellini in China presented the Letter of Credentials to Chinese President XI Jinping

联合国驻华协调员罗世礼向中国国家主席习近平递交委托书



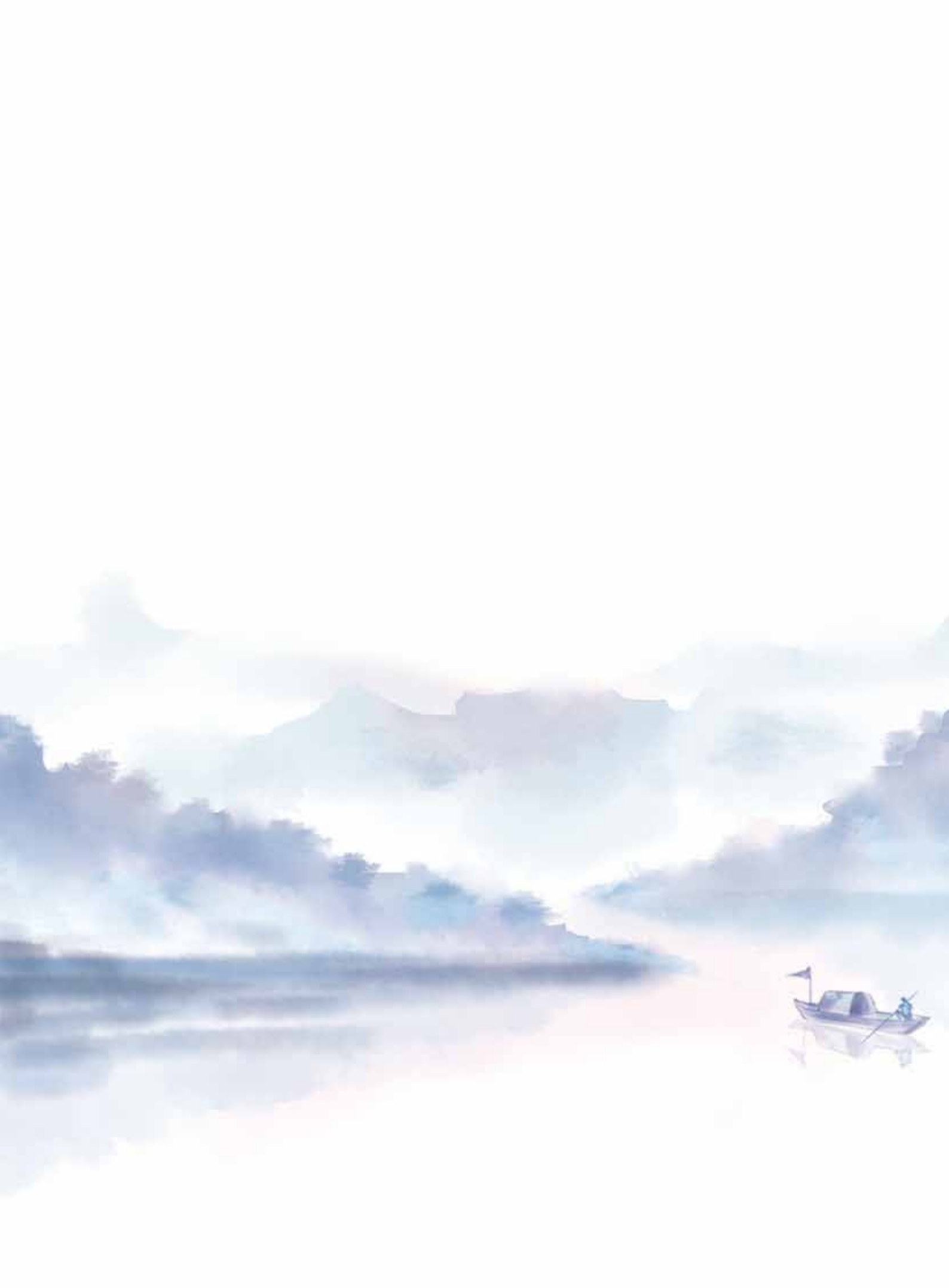
UN Country Team at 2018 UN Day Celebration

联合国驻华国别小组在 2018 年联合国日庆祝招待会上的合影

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1979-1989



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UNDP's First Steps in China

In 1979, during the first phase of Reform and Opening-up, UNDP became the Government of China's first Development Cooperation partner. Shortly after, the agency went on to implement the very first UN project in China.

By bringing international expertise and resources, UNDP supported the growth of agriculture in China, helping farmers to increase productivity and diversify their livelihoods.

In Beijing in the early 1980s, often the only vegetable on the menu was cabbage. With help

from UNDP, the availability of a variety of vegetables in the markets expanded – UNDP not only supported the diversification of domestic vegetable varieties, but also introduced new ones from abroad – like the humble broccoli. This boosted farming revenues and people's nutritional intake.

Experts also provided support for livestock rearing with the establishment of Demonstration Centres for Intensive Pasture, Fodder and Livestock Production, resulting in productivity increasing by 55 percent.

联合国开发计划署驻华代表处的设立

1979年，中国处于改革开放初期，联合国开发计划署成为中国政府的第一个国际发展合作伙伴，并开始执行联合国在华首个项目。

通过提供国际专业知识和资源，联合国开发计划署支持中国的农业发展，帮助农民提高生产力，并拓宽其收入渠道。

二十世纪八十年代的北京，白菜几乎是人们餐桌上唯一的蔬菜。在联合国开发计划

署的帮助下，中国市场上可供人们选择的蔬菜种类得以增加。联合国开发计划署不仅推动中国国内蔬菜品种的多样化，而且还引进了诸如西兰花这种国外的蔬菜新品种。这不仅增加了农民的收入，还丰富了人们的营养摄入。

专家还通过建立集约农场、饲料和牲畜饲养示范中心为牲畜饲养提供支持，将生产力提高了55%。



© Photo by UNDP
图片来源：联合国开发计划署



From Relief to Development Aid: Improving the Lives of People in Gansu

“The area of Gansu Province is very badly affected by drought. When I visited the area, drinking water was a serious problem. With assistance from the WFP, we were able to help farmers dig cisterns, which was an enormous help in solving the problem of drinking water and then the problem of food.”

— He Kang, China’s former Minister of Agriculture

WFP was invited by the Government of China to begin joint activities in 1979, at a time when more than one third of people in China suffered from hunger. Just a decade later, WFP operations in China were the agency’s largest in the world.

Acknowledging China’s desire to avoid dependence on international food aid, WFP entered with the

goal of helping people feed themselves, focusing on development aid rather than relief efforts.

One such aid project was the 'Agricultural Development through Irrigation, Jingtaichuan Command Area, Gansu Province' project, to which WFP contributed USD18,600,226. Gansu has always suffered from droughts and harsh weather that made it difficult to grow enough food to feed its people. With WFP assistance, rural farmers built irrigation systems, increased agricultural production and improved infrastructure.

By the project’s completion in 1995, local grain production had risen 638 percent in just six years. The average income per capita also increased to CNY 642, considerably larger than estimated.

从救济到发展援助：改善甘肃人民的生活水平

“甘肃省大部分地区受到干旱的严重影响。在甘肃考察期间，我发现饮用水缺乏仍是一大问题。在联合国世界粮食计划署（以下简称“粮食署”）的帮助下，我们得以帮助农民挖建蓄水池，这为我们解决饮用水和粮食缺乏问题提供了巨大帮助。”

—— 何康，前中国农业部部长

1979年，中国仍有超过三分之一的人口食不果腹。在中国政府的邀请下，粮食署于当年进入中国开展工作。仅10年时间，粮食署驻华代表处已成为世界各地代表处中规模最大的。了解到中国想要避免对国际粮食援助产生

依赖，粮食署将在华的工作目标设为：帮助人民自食其力，聚焦发展援助而非救济活动。

“通过灌溉实现甘肃省景泰川灌溉区农业发展”项目便是这样的援助项目之一。粮食署在该项目上投入了超过1860万美元。甘肃省长久以来遭受干旱和恶劣天气的影响，无法生产足够的粮食以实现人民温饱。在粮食署的帮助下，甘肃省农民建立了灌溉系统，农业产量得以提高，基础设施也得到改善。

1995年项目结束之际，甘肃省粮食产量与1989年相比提高了6.38倍，人均收入增至642元，远超过项目预期目标。



© Photo by WFP

图片来源：世界粮食计划署



UN Volunteers (UNV) in China

"I served with the UNDP from 1983 to 1987 – as a UN Volunteer English Teacher – first in Xi'an then for two years at Qingdao Mariners' College. In Qingdao my assignment was 'to upgrade the teaching of English', I very much enjoyed my time with the English teacher staff."

— Matthew Carpenter, the very first UN Volunteer in China

UNV has nurtured an active and fruitful partnership with the Government of China since 1981, when representatives of the two parties signed an agreement in Beijing to dispatch volunteers through a combined long-term UN Volunteer collaborative project.

In its drive for economic reform and modernisation in the 1980s, UNV and China's partnership gave priority to the transfer and

local adoption of technology from more economically advanced countries. However, in this process the shortage of Chinese personnel professionally competent in foreign languages became a constraint.

To overcome this hurdle, 89 international UN Volunteers worked in 10 provinces of China to teach English language skills, train Chinese language educators and share advanced technical knowledge with professional counterparts. The focus areas were information, tourism, industry, energy, transport, agriculture and rural development. Meanwhile, 28 Chinese UN Volunteers served in Gabon, Morocco and Guinea as specialists in architecture, hydrogeology and agricultural irrigation, which contributed significantly to the South-South Cooperation.

联合国志愿人员组织于 1981 年在华设立

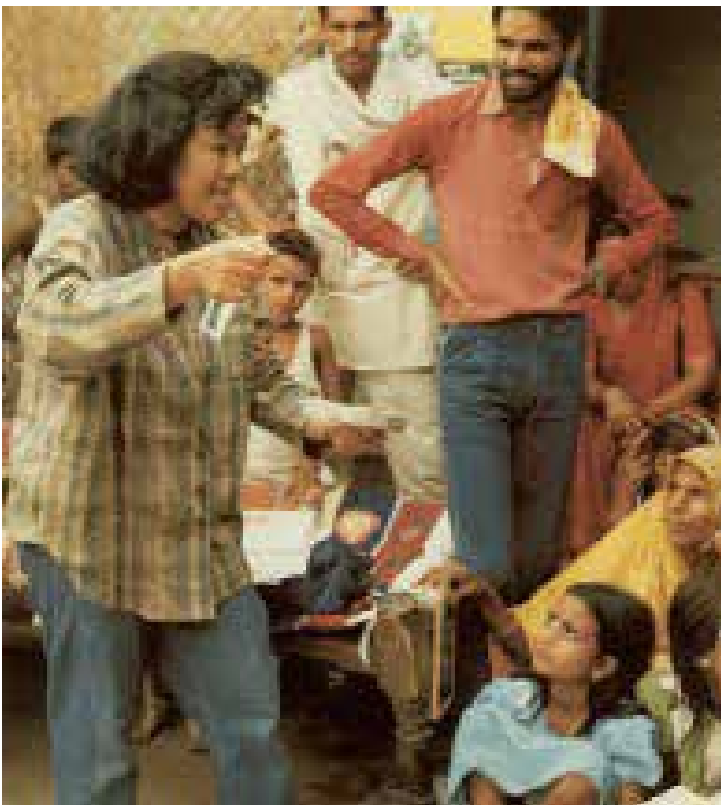
“1983 年至 1987 年，我作为联合国志愿人员组织的英语教师在联合国开发计划署工作，最初在西安教学，后来又去青岛远洋船员职业学院工作了两年。当时我在青岛的工作任务是‘提升英语教学质量’，我非常享受与其他英语教师共事的时光。”

—— Matthew Carpenter，联合国首批志愿者

1981 年，联合国志愿人员组织代表与中国政府代表在北京签署协议，通过联合国志愿者长期协作项目来派遣志愿者。自此，双方建立了积极且富有成效的伙伴关系。

20 世纪 80 年代，为推动经济改革与现代化进程，联合国志愿人员组织将与中国的伙伴关系重点聚焦于从发达国家向中国转移并引入技术。但是，中国专业外语人才匮乏成为了这一进程的主要阻碍因素。

为解决这一问题，89 位联合国国际志愿者开始在中国的 10 个省份教授英语，培训中国的英语教师，并与信息、旅游、工业、能源、交通、农业和农村发展领域的专家分享先进技术知识。同时，28 位中国籍联合国志愿者作为建筑、水文地质学和农业灌溉领域的专家前往加蓬、摩洛哥和几内亚，为南南合作做出了显著贡献。



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图片来源：联合国工业发展组织

Partnering with China to Open-Up to the Outside World

In 1980, in the early days of Reform and Opening-up, the Government of China planned to establish a number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the coastal provinces of Guangdong and Fujian to encourage overseas investment and boost economic growth. UNIDO was one of the few international organisations willing to act as a bridge between East and West. Using its international networks, it organized a six-week study tour for a team of eight senior government officials, led by Jiang Zemin, then Secretary-General of the State Import and Export Administration Commission and State Foreign Investment Administration Commission, to SEZs in Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka. In meetings they obtained in-

depth knowledge about export and investment promotion. UNIDO accompanied the group during the trip, offering independent observations and expertise. Afterward, the delegation submitted recommendations leading to the establishment of China's first SEZs in Shenzhen, Xiamen, Zhuhai and Shantou. These first SEZs contributed significantly to China's development. They permitted experimentation with market-oriented reforms and acted as a catalyst for the efficient allocation of domestic and international resources. They have also deepened economic openings by attracting international capital, technology, and technical and managerial expertise that stimulated industrial development and helped China's greater integration into the global economy.

帮助中国对外开放

1980年改革开放初期，中国政府计划在广东和福建这两个沿海省份建立经济特区，以鼓励海外投资，促进经济增长。联合国工业发展组织（以下简称“工发组织”）是为数不多的愿意架起东西方之间沟通桥梁的国际组织，通过其国际网络，工发组织筹划了为期六周的考察活动，考察团由八名高级政府官员组成，时任国家进出口管理委员会、国家外国投资管理委员会副主任兼秘书长江泽民担任团长，对爱尔兰、马来西亚、墨西哥、菲律宾、新加坡和斯里兰卡的经济特区进行了考察。通过会谈，

中方考察团深入了解了当地有关出口和招商引资的情况。工发组织在考察期间全程陪同，并且提供了独立的见解和专业知识。考察团回国后，递交了政策建议，促进了中国首批经济特区在深圳、厦门、珠海和汕头的建立。这些经济特区的建立对中国的发展做出了重大贡献。政府允许在经济特区进行以市场为导向的改革试点，这促进了国内和国际资源的有效分配。经济特区还通过吸引国际资本、技术和技管专业知识，促进工业发展，帮助中国更好地融入全球经济。



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图片来源：联合国工业发展组织



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图片来源：联合国儿童基金会

Upgrades to 'Cold Chain' Immunization Save Lives in Remote China

In early 1980s, immunisation of children in remote areas was severely hampered by the absence of an effective and efficient cold chain. Despite careful organisation, there was considerable vaccine wastage and large numbers of children were not effectively immunised.

The Ministry of Health and UNICEF, in collaboration with experts from WHO, piloted an upgraded cold chain system in five southern provinces. The project involved the installation of walk-in freezers, chest freezers, refrigerated trucks and cold boxes

to improve the cold storage and transportation of vaccines for children below the age of six years.

By 1988, the cold chain had expanded to cover almost 90 percent of the population.

Evaluation showed that the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases – measles, polio, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough – declined by an average of 53 percent between 1981 and 1984 in Sichuan and Fujian provinces.

推动完善疫苗“冷链”系统建设，惠及中国偏远地区儿童

20 世纪 80 年代初，由于缺乏有效的冷链设备，中国偏远地区儿童的免疫工作受到了严重影响。虽然有关方面对疫苗分配进行了细致的组织工作，但在偏远地区仍存在疫苗大量浪费的情况，致使许多儿童无法有效疫苗接种。

中国卫生部、联合国儿童基金会与世界卫生组织的专家开展合作，制定了中国南方五省的冷链系统改进计划。该项目包括安装大型冷库、冰柜、冷藏车和冷藏箱，以改善六岁以下

儿童接种所需疫苗的冷藏及运输条件。

到 1988 年，疫苗冷链运输已覆盖全国近 90% 的人口。

相关评估发现，1981 年至 1984 年间，麻疹、脊髓灰质炎、结核、白喉、破伤风和百日咳等可通过疫苗接种进行预防的疾病在四川和福建省的发病率平均下降了 53%。



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图片来源：联合国儿童基金会



© Photo by UNHCR
图片来源：联合国难民署

Arrival of Indo-Chinese Refugees

The conflict in Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam in the 1970s drove 260,000 refugees, mostly of Chinese descent, across the border to southern China from 1978 to 1979.

UNHCR started its operation in China in 1979 to help manage this influx jointly with the government.

Men, women and children were settled in local communities in six provinces in southern China –

Guangxi, Guangdong, Yunnan, Hainan, Fujian and Jiangxi. Some subsequently returned home to Cambodia and Laos. Over 40 years, the remaining population was integrated and received support from the Government of China, local communities and UNHCR.

In 1982, the Government of China acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Refugee Protocol.

印支难民的出现

上世纪70年代末，由于柬埔寨、老挝和越南国内的冲突，致使1978至1979年间约26万难民穿越边境，来到中国南部。他们多数是华人华侨。

联合国难民署于1979年开始在华开展工作，与中国政府一道应对难民的涌入。

这些男女老幼主要定居在中国南部的六个省份——广西、广东、云南、海南、福建和江

西。有些人后来返回了他们在柬埔寨和老挝的故乡。但是那些留下来的难民在这40年来，在中国政府和联合国难民署的帮助下，都得到妥善安置并且融入中国社会。

1982年，中国政府签署了关于难民问题的两个主要国际文件——1951年《关于难民地位的公约》和1967年《难民地位议定书》。



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图片来源：联合国难民署



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The First Modern Census to Enhance Vital Socio-Economic Planning

In 1982, China conducted the first modern census with support from UNFPA. It marked the first time contemporary electronic data-processing techniques were utilised for a national census.

In the previous census undertaken in 1964, tabulation was carried out by abacus. The census in 1982 indicated that the country's population had reached 1.008 billion and provided the first

comprehensive assessment of China's population, making data available for socio-economic planning.

UNFPA's support greatly enhanced the capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to collect, process and analyze statistical data. UNFPA was the first international agency that the NBS worked with.

中国首次现代化人口普查

1982年，中国在联合国人口基金的支持下进行了第一次现代化人口普查。这标志着中国首次将当代电子数据处理技术应用于全国人口普查。

在1964年进行的上一次人口普查中，数据资料还是用算盘汇总的。1982年的人口普查表明，中国人口当时已达到10.08亿。此次

普查对中国人口进行了首次全面评估，为制定经济和社会发展规划提供了数据信息。

联合国人口基金对此的支持极大地提高了中国国家统计局收集、处理和分析统计数据的能力。联合国人口基金成为第一个与中国国家统计局开展合作的国际机构。





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图片来源：国际劳工组织

Boosting Skills for the Opening-up

The International Labour Organization (ILO) opened its country office in Beijing in 1985, shortly after the start of China's Reform and Opening-up process.

Amongst its very first activities in China, the ILO, in collaboration with UNDP, worked together with the Ministry of Labour and Personnel, to improve

the services provided at training centres in Shanghai and Tianjin - both were leading centres offering technical and vocational skills. At the time, it was a priority for the Government of China to ensure that the workforce would acquire the right set of skills to improve people's earning and support the country's economic development plan.

提升技能，促进开放

1985年，中国实施改革开放后不久，国际劳工组织即在中国设立了北京局。

在中国开展的首批项目中，国际劳工组织与联合国开发计划署和劳动人事部开展合作，

提升了当时中国最先进的职业技能培训中心——上海和天津高级职业技术培训中心的培训水平和能力。当时，中国政府工作的重点是要确保劳动者掌握必要技能，提高收入水平，进而推动国家的经济发展。



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Catalysing Agriculture Development through Technical Cooperation

Since 1978, through its Technical Cooperation Programme, FAO has been supporting and continues to support China in addressing the critical gaps in agricultural development.

During the past four decades, over 200 projects have been fielded in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock sectors. These have covered a wide range of topics related to the food system from production to aggregation, processing, distribution and consumption in its social and environmental contexts.

The projects introduced the most needed technical expertise and provided capacity development in a participatory manner to foster agricultural technology transfer, adoption, extension and replication throughout the country. These demand-driven technical assistances responded to the government's priority needs, catalysed change, fostered capacity development and brokered greater domestic investment in support of agriculture development. Millions of farmers from more than 20 provinces have directly benefited from this process.



通过技术合作项目促进农业发展

自 1978 年以来，通过技术合作项目，联合国粮食及农业组织（以下简称“粮农组织”）一直致力于帮助中国解决农业发展过程中遇到的重大问题。

在过去的四十年中，粮农组织同农业、林业、渔业和畜牧业部门开展了 200 多个项目，涵盖了生产、集聚、加工、分配和消费一系列粮食系统中的广泛议题，具有社会和环境意义。

这些项目引入了中国最需要的专业技术知识，并以参与性的方式推动了能力发展，以促进中国的农业技术转让、使用、推广和复制。

这些以需求为导向的技术援助满足了政府的首要需求，促进了变革和能力发展，并带来了更多的国内投资，以支持农业发展。来自 20 多个省份的数百万农民直接受益于这一过程。



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China's Commitment to Preserve World Heritage Sites

In 1985, China ratified the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, taking a decisive step for the protection and conservation of sites representing the essence of over 5,000 years of civilisation. The first group of six sites from China were inscribed in UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1987, and included outstanding historical locations such as the Great Wall and Mogao Grottos.

UNESCO stepped up its support to China for identification, protection, and transmission of cultural and natural heritage; raising public

awareness of heritage preservation; and increasing capacity expertise.

Having since created 111 cultural and mixed World Heritage management agencies, and counting on 32,000 heritage professionals, China now has 55 World Heritage sites - all of which featured amongst the most popular travel destinations. In 2018 alone, 489 million tourists visited Chinese cultural World Heritage Sites, directly generating CNY 14 billion in revenue, which contribute to poverty reduction and to the preservation of these sites.

中国保护世界遗产的承诺

1985年，中国正式加入1972年通过的《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》，为保护蕴含5000多年文明精髓的遗址迈出了关键一步。1987年，中国首批申报的包括长城和莫高窟在内的六个项目均被列入联合国教科文组织的世界遗产名录。

联合国教科文组织加强了对中国确定、保护和传播文化和自然遗产工作的支持，进一步帮助中国提高公众的遗产保护意识，并增强相关能力和专业知识。

中国自此建立了111个文化性世界遗产及混合世界遗产的管理机构，拥有3.2万名遗产保护专家。中国现在拥有55项世界遗产，它们都是最受欢迎的旅游目的地。仅2018年一年，参观中国文化世界遗产地的游客数量就高达4.89亿，直接旅游收入超140亿元，这部分资金将有助于减少贫困，以及加强对遗址的保护。

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Empowering Rural China to Overcome Poverty

With the first IFAD-supported Northern Pasture and Livestock Development Project approved in April 1981, IFAD became one of the first international organisations to join rural poverty reduction efforts in China.

In the initial decade, the overarching focus of IFAD operations in China was on household food security and nutrition. By investing in production infrastructure and poor farmers through a number of highly concessional loan projects, IFAD

placed rural farmers at the centre of their own development in reducing food insecurity and rural poverty.

“An International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects, primarily for food production in developing countries.”

— 1974 World Food Conference

帮助农村贫困人群战胜贫困

1981年4月，中国批准启动国际农业发展基金扶持的“北方草原与畜牧发展项目”，农发基金因此成为第一批在中国开展减贫援助活动的国际组织。

在最初的十年里，农发基金在中国的投资主要聚焦于粮食安全 and 营养状况。通过一系列高度优惠的贷款项目，农发基金帮助中国对贫困地区的生产基础设施进行投资改善，建立以贫

困农村人口自身发展为核心的项目模式，以解决粮食安全问题 and 消除农村贫困。

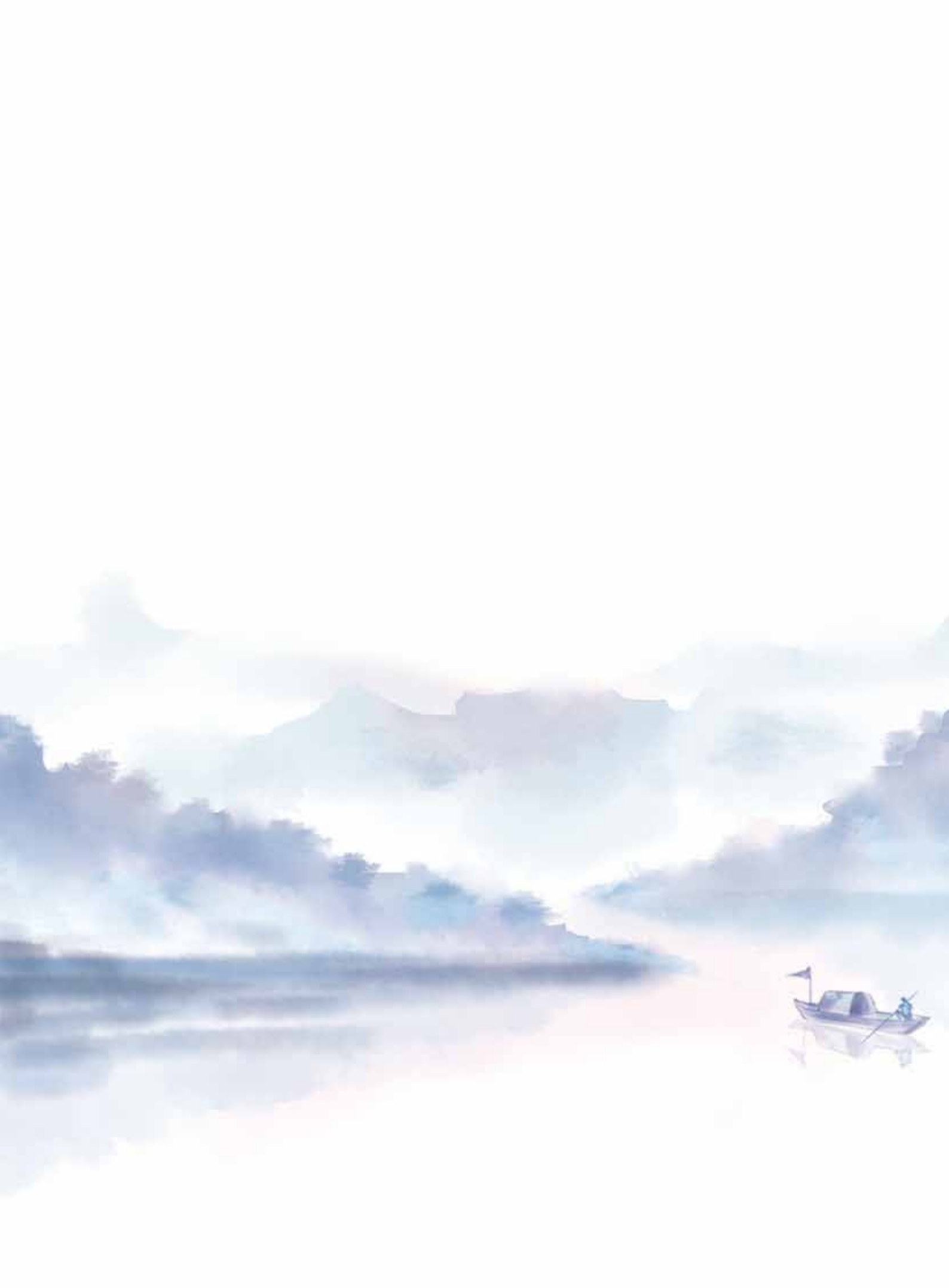
“应立刻成立一个致力于农业发展的国际组织，帮助农业发展项目提供资金支持，主要用于解决发展中国家的粮食生产问题。”

——1974年世界粮食大会



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图片来源：国际农业发展基金





1990-1999

China Ratifies the Convention on the Rights of the Child

In 1989, the Convention on the Rights of the Child became the first legally binding international convention to affirm human rights for all children. In the following year, world leaders assembled at the United Nations to attend the World Summit for Children, and adopted a Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and a Plan of Action.

China signed the Convention in 1990 and ratified it in 1992. In line with the Convention and the World Summit for Children, the State Council

promulgated the National Programme of Action (NPA) for Children in China in the 1990s. It was the first national action plan that centred on the child and on promotion of child development and has since positively impacted on relevant practices throughout China.

As a result, the NPA goals were vigorously pursued at the national and sub-national level, with almost all county, provincial, and prefecture governments formulating child development programmes.



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中国加入《儿童权利公约》

1989年，《儿童权利公约》（以下简称《公约》）由联合国大会通过，成为第一个具有法律约束力且规定了所有儿童的各项人权的国际公约。1990年，世界各国领导人聚集在联合国参加世界儿童问题首脑会议，并通过了《儿童生存、保护和发展世界宣言》以及一份行动计划。

中国于1990年签署了《公约》，并于1992年正式加入《公约》。为贯彻《公约》

和世界儿童问题首脑会议精神，国务院制定了《九十年代中国儿童发展规划纲要》（以下简称《纲要》）。这是首个以儿童和促进儿童发展为中心的国家行动计划，在全国范围内产生了积极、深刻的影响。

中央和地方政府都积极采取行动，以推动《纲要》目标的实现。几乎所有的省、市、县级政府都结合本地实际，制定了儿童发展规划。

Standing Strong Together: Responding to the 1998 Floods

"I still remember the exact date that I started my job at WFP ... my first letter, the only letter in my inbox, was a request from the Government of China for emergency assistance for the floods with a note from my Regional Director asking me to 'Please prepare a reply!' That was my first day at the job and it wasn't easy to prepare. This was a very interesting period in our relations with China ... It was the first time that the government officially requested international emergency assistance."

— Rasmus Egendal, WFP Programme Coordinator (1998-2000)

In the spring of 1998, continuous torrential rains caused the worst floods in China since 1954. Areas along the Yangtze River were heavily damaged. For the first time, China appealed for international aid on behalf of the flood victims. WFP's relief

project played a vital role in helping victims recover from the disaster.

WFP responded with the 'Emergency Food Aid to Flood Affected People in Anhui, Hubei, Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces' project, providing emergency rice rations to 5.7 million flood victims in these four worst hit provinces.

The total cost of the project was USD146 million, of which WFP contributed USD88 million. WFP was also able to play a valuable role in helping the region recover by organising farmers to repair drinking water facilities and clear land.

Through WFP's emergency assistance, the Government of China was able to meet the acute needs of the population living in temporary shelters and re-establish essential infrastructure and services.



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图片来源：世界粮食计划署

风雨同舟：1998 年特大洪水的灾后重建

“我仍确切地记得自己在粮食署上班的第一天……我收到的第一封信，也是收件箱里唯一的一封，是中国政府向粮食署请求提供应对洪水的紧急援助，我的区域主任要求我“请准备一份回复。”那是我上班第一天，准备这份回复并不容易。当时我们与中国的关系十分微妙……这是中国政府第一次正式请求国际紧急援助。”

—— Rasmus Egendal, 世界粮食计划署项目协调员(1998-2000 年)

世界粮食计划署（以下简称“粮食署”）在帮助 1998 年中国特大洪水灾后重建的过程中发挥了重要作用。

1998 年春天，连续暴雨导致中国遭受了自 1954 年以来最严重的洪灾，长江沿岸地区受灾极为严重。这是中国首次代表灾民寻求国际援助。

粮食署启动了“安徽、湖北、湖南和江西省受灾群众的紧急粮食援助”项目，为这四个受灾最严重省份的 570 万名灾民提供紧急粮食配给。该项目总援助额为 1.46 亿美元，其中粮食署捐助了 8800 万美元。另外，粮食署还通过组织农民修复饮用水设施和清理土地来帮助该地区的灾后恢复。

粮食署的紧急援助帮助中国政府解决了居住在临时避难所的人们的急需，并且重建了必要的基础设施和服务。

A National Regulatory System to Protect Public Health in China and Globally

Starting in the late 1990s, the Government of China prioritised the need for a stronger national regulatory system to meet the WHO standards of quality, safety and efficacy for all health products and technologies. As a result, WHO China has worked closely with counterparts to improve its regulatory capacity through institutional assessments, development plans and road maps for strengthening specific regulatory functions.

As a result of this intensive collaboration, in 2011 China's national regulatory authority was assessed at the 'functional' level, a WHO-designation that opened the path for Chinese vaccines to participate in WHO prequalification for vaccines. By 2017, four Chinese vaccines – for Japanese Encephalitis, trivalent seasonal influenza, bivalent oral poliomyelitis and inactivated Hepatitis A – passed WHO prequalification.



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图片来源：世界卫生组织

建立旨在保护中国和全球公共健康的国家监管体系

20世纪90年代末以来，中国政府将工作重点放在加强国家监管体系上，以达到世界卫生组织（以下简称“世卫组织”）规定的所有卫生产品和技术在质量、安全和有效性方面的标准。为此，世卫组织驻华代表处与中方密切合作，通过机构评估、制定发展计划和路线图以提高其监管能力，加强特定的监管职能。

得益于这次密切合作，2011年，中国国家监管机构被世卫组织评估为“功能良好”级别，从而为中国国产疫苗参与世卫组织疫苗资格预认证开辟了道路。截至2017年，中国已有四种疫苗（乙脑疫苗、三价季节性流感疫苗、双价口服脊髓灰质炎疫苗和灭活甲肝疫苗）通过了世卫组织的预认证。

Beijing joins Global Commitment to Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment

“Twenty years ago this September, thousands of delegates left the historic Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing on a high. The overwhelming feeling was that women had won a great victory. We had indeed – 189 world leaders had committed their countries to an extraordinary Platform for Action, with ambitious but realistic promises in key areas and a roadmap for getting there.”

— Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, UN Women Executive Director

The Fourth World Conference on Women held in September 1995 marked a significant turning point for the global agenda for gender equality. The conference was attended by 17,000 government and civil society participants, and

30,000 non-governmental activists attended a parallel forum on the same day. Participants made up a remarkably diverse group, but met with a single purpose in mind: advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women, everywhere.

The forum produced the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which marked participating governments' commitment to achieving gender equality. It also identified 12 critical areas of concern to be addressed through future action.

The Beijing Platform for Action has influenced key advancements in gender equality both in China, and worldwide. The anniversary of this landmark gathering is celebrated every five years with dedicated reviews, progress reports, and updates.



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第四届世界妇女大会：《北京宣言》和《行动纲领》

“二十年前的九月，成千上万的代表们出席了在北京举行的具有历史意义的第四届世界妇女大会。大家都认为女性赢得了一场伟大的胜利。我们确实取得了胜利，全球 189 位领导人及其国家通过了一份非凡的行动纲领，在关键领域做出了宏大而又切实的承诺，并且制定了实现这一目标的路线图。”

—— Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, 联合国妇女署执行主任

第四届世界妇女大会于 1995 年 9 月举行，这次大会标志着性别平等这一全球议程的重大转折。1.7 万名政府和民间代表出席了大会，

同一天还有 3 万名非政府活动人士参加了平行会议。与会者群体非常多元化，但大家心中有着共同的目标：在世界各地促进性别平等和妇女赋权。

此次大会通过了《北京宣言》和《行动纲领》，标志着签署文件的各国政府致力于实现性别平等。大会也确定了未来将优先采取行动的 12 个重大关切领域。

《行动纲领》促进中国和全世界在性别平等方面取得重大进展。庆祝这一具有里程碑意义的大会的纪念活动每五周年举行一次，并有专门评论、进度报告和信息更新。

Introduction of the National UNV Programme

In the 1990s, UNV shifted focus to national and institutional capacity building from an international platform. Additionally, UNV began implementing projects in poverty alleviation, women's affairs, education, health, human development and legal reform. It was channeled through long-term, hands-on technical assistance to Chinese institutions and work units and with an expanded assistance into poorer areas with fewer resources or access to other forms of aid.

In June 1997, China initiated the National UNV programme, with Chinese professionals employed by UNV to serve in China. 90 qualified volunteers specialising in science and technology as well as management were recruited and dispatched throughout China, including Sichuan, Yunnan, and Chongqing Provinces. China also actively recruits domestic volunteers to provide other developing countries with technical expertise in various fields.

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图片来源：联合国志愿人员组织

联合国国别志愿者方案

20 世纪 90 年代，联合国志愿人员组织将重点转向国家和机构能力建设，并通过向中国机构和工作单位提供长期、实际的技术援助，实施扶贫、妇女事务、教育、卫生、人类发展和法律等多方面的项目，同时向资源较少或难以获得其他形式援助的贫困地区提供更多援助。

1997 年 6 月，中国启动了联合国本国志愿者方案。中国的专业人员受雇于联合国志愿人员组织，在中国提供服务。该方案招募了 90 名合格的科技和管理专业志愿者，并将其派遣到四川、云南、重庆等地提供援助服务。中国还积极招募国内志愿者，为其他发展中国家提供各领域的技术专长。

The First International Centre on Small Hydropower Creates Global Impact

The International Centre on Small Hydropower (ICSHP) in Hangzhou was established in 1994 under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Water Resources and UNIDO. The aim was to promote the development of small hydropower through exchanges, conferences, trainings and research. Over the past decades, the Centre has become a central hub for knowledge and expertise sharing, helping other countries learn from China's small hydropower experience. It has helped to provide electricity to 300 million people, train 1,000 engineers from 60 countries, supported, designed and implemented over

100 small hydropower (SHP) projects in over 60 countries, and set up national green evaluation standards and international small hydropower standards.

The first edition of the World Small Hydropower Report in 2013, published by UNIDO and the ICSHP, found that the global potential for SHP stood at 173 GW, over half of which is in Asia. The Centre continues to implement projects to harness renewable energy sources and is conducting feasibility studies for SHP in developing countries around the world.



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图片来源：联合国工业发展组织

国际小水电中心在中国的设立及其国际影响

杭州国际小水电中心（ICSHP）于1994年在中国商务部、水利部和工发组织的支持下成立。中心旨在通过交流、会议讨论、培训和研究促进小型水电站的发展。经过几十年的发展，该中心已成为知识和专业技能共享的中心枢纽，帮助其他国家学习中国小水电经验。该中心已帮助为3亿人提供了电力，培训了来自60个国家的1000名工程师，为60多个国家提供支持、设计、实施了100多个小水电项

目，并制定了国家绿色评估标准和国际小水电标准。

2013年，由工发组织和ICSHP出版的首部《世界小水电发展报告》显示，全球小水电的发电潜力为173吉瓦，其中一半以上的小水电都位于亚洲。该中心将持续开展可再生能源利用项目，并正在全球的发展中国家进行小水电的可行性研究。

Tangshan Municipal Government Honoured for its Rehabilitation Work

On 13 November 1990, Tangshan Municipal Government received the UN-Habitat Scroll of Honour. Tangshan city was the first city to receive the Award in China for its rehabilitation efforts following the devastating earthquake in 1976.

This was an outstanding example of resolving issues of housing, infrastructure and public services with the scientific methods that were in line with public sentiment. The Tangshan experience has proved that public participation plays an important role in improving post-disaster human settlement and reconstruction efforts.



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唐山市政府获联合国人居奖

1990年11月13日，唐山市政府获得“联合国人居奖”。唐山市于1976年遭受毁灭性地震，因其灾后重建取得的巨大成就，成为中国第一个获得该奖的城市。

唐山市政府的实践是一个杰出范例，彰显出要运用符合民情的科学方法来解决住房、基础设施和公共服务问题。唐山市政府的经验表明，公众参与对改善灾后人居环境起着重要作用。

Strengthened Maternal and Child Health & Family Planning Services in Rural China

During the 1990s, China achieved a significant reduction in infant and maternal mortality and expanded contraceptive choices for its people. Undertaken with the help of a large investment by UNFPA, the services provided at the grass-roots level in 305 poor and remote counties, in 27 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, served a combined population of 120 million. UNICEF and WHO were key partners in this project, which focused on integrating family planning with maternal and child health services.

A massive training programme was carried out reaching 480,000 doctors at the township and village levels. It provided doctors with the necessary skills to deliver quality maternal, child health, and family planning care.

It was the largest project ever implemented by an international organisation in the field of maternal and child health and due to its success in the integration of these services, the World Bank adopted the model and expanded it to an additional 285 counties.



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图片来源：联合国人口基金

改善乡村妇幼保健和计划生育服务

20 世纪 90 年代，联合国人口基金通过对中国 27 个省、自治区和直辖市的 305 个贫困偏远县基层实施援助，使中国母婴死亡率显著降低，避孕产品的选择也有所增加，累计惠及 1.2 亿人口。联合国儿童基金会和世界卫生组织是该项目的主要合作伙伴，项目重点是将计划生育与妇幼保健服务相结合。

当时中国还开展了一项覆盖乡村两级 48 万名医生的大规模培训计划，为医生提供了实现优质妇幼保健和计划生育服务所需的必要技能。

这是国际组织在中国妇幼保健和计划生育领域开展的最大规模的项目。由于其在服务整合方面的成功实践，世界银行将该项目的成功模式推广到了其他 285 个县。

Introduction of Microfinance in China

Throughout the 1980s, local communities in rural China struggled to gain the necessary financial support to develop and grow local businesses and lift themselves out of poverty.

In 1994, UNDP supported the introduction of microfinance in China, helping individuals across 48 counties in 16 provinces. More than 300,000 people all over China were given small loans from revolving loan funds adding up to nearly USD10 million. Parallel to the funds, borrowers received training in

business as well as life skills to help them realise their full potential.

Organised in small groups, they met regularly to support each other, exchange ideas and make sure that everyone was making progress. The project had the biggest impact on the lives of women, and ethnic minority communities who gained not only credit, but the stature and freedom that greater economic independence provides.



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图片来源：联合国开发计划署

小额信贷在中国的引入

八十年代期间，中国农村社区普遍难以获得用于发展当地企业和摆脱贫困的必要资金支持。

1994年，联合国开发计划署支持在中国引入小额信贷，惠及16省48县。全国30多万人获得了来自周转贷款基金的小额贷款，总额接近1000万美元。同时，借款人还接受了

商业运作和生活技能方面的培训，以帮助他们充分发挥潜力。

他们以小组形式定期开会，互相支持，交换意见，确保每个人都取得进步。该项目对妇女的生活影响最大。少数民族社区的妇女不仅获得了信贷，还实现了更高程度的经济独立所带来的地位和自由。

Developing Labour Market Governance and Expertise

In the decade leading up to its accession to the World Trade Organization, China's partnership with the ILO focused on international labour standards and the development of labour market governance.

At the end of the decade, China promulgated both the Trade Union Law (1992) and the Labour Law (1995) while ratifying five ILO Conventions. Amongst them, was the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) that provides for equal remuneration between men and women for work of equal value. Equally important was the ratification of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) which

aimed at preventing child labour. The ratification of the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), and of the Tripartite Consultation Convention, 1976 (No. 144) had the result of strengthening the role of workers' and employers' organisations in labour market governance as promoted by the ILO.

In addition, during this decade, the ILO and UNDP worked together with the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security to develop and implement a number of training programmes aimed to enhance the technical capacities of social security planners and administrators.

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图片来源：国际劳工组织



中国劳动部澳大利亚政府国际劳工组织集体谈判三方研讨会会议留念 中国·海口



开发劳动力市场的治理能力和专业技能

在中国积极筹备加入世界贸易组织的阶段，国际劳工组织与中国的伙伴关系聚焦于国际劳工标准和劳动力市场的治理。

至 1999 年，中国批准了五项国际劳工公约，还分别于 1992 年和 1995 年颁布实施了《工会法》和《劳动法》。其中，1951 年《同酬公约》（第 100 号）规定男女同工同酬；1973 年《最低就业年龄公约》（第 138 号）旨在消除童工劳动。正如劳工组织一直以来所倡导的，1964 年《就

业政策公约》（第 122 号）和 1976 年《三方协商促进履行国际劳工标准公约》（第 144 号）的批准和实施，加强了工人组织和雇主组织在劳动力市场治理中的作用。

在此阶段，国际劳工组织还与联合国开发计划署以及中国人力资源和社会保障部合作开发并实施了一系列旨在提高社会保障领域规划能力和管理人员专业技术能力的培训项目。

Enhancing South-South Cooperation in Support of Global Food Security

FAO began facilitating South-South Cooperation (SSC) in 1996. China was one of the first countries to participate and has been actively involved ever since, providing a pioneer model of South-South Cooperation that is globally recognised.

As the major participant, supporter and promoter under the framework of FAO's SSC Initiative, China pledged generous donations of USD30 million and USD50 million in 2008 and 2014 respectively.

To date, China has deployed over 1,000 Chinese experts and technicians to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific. Around 450 sets of

technology packages were transferred, 300 suitable crops, vegetables and other varieties were tested, and 200 sets of agricultural machinery tools were designed or introduced. The SSC interventions have helped increase food and nutrition security and improve the livelihoods of over 80,000 farmers and small-scale producers in the beneficiary countries.

In connection with the Belt and Road Initiative, FAO is seeking new and innovative modalities and mechanisms with the Government of China to advance South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation.

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图片来源：联合国粮食及农业组织





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图片来源：联合国粮食及农业组织

加强南南合作，促进全球粮食安全

粮农组织于 1996 年开始促进南南合作。中国是最早加入南南合作并一直积极参与的首批国家，为世界提供了全球公认的南南合作先驱模式。

作为粮农组织南南合作倡议框架下的主要参与者、支持者和推动者，中国分别在 2008 年和 2014 年提供了 3000 万美元和 5000 万美元的慷慨捐助。

迄今为止，中国已向非洲、亚洲、加勒比海和太平洋地区派遣了 1000 多名专家和技术

人员，转让了约 450 项实用农业技术，测试了约 300 种适宜的作物、蔬菜和其他品种，并设计或引进了 200 套农业机械工具。南南合作的干预措施帮助提升了粮食和营养安全，改善了受援国八万多名农民和小规模生产者的生活水平。

在“一带一路”倡议方面，粮农组织正与中国政府一道探寻创新模式和机制，以进一步促进南南合作和三角合作。

One UN to End HIV

Through the extensive support of UN agencies and Chinese Health Authorities, UNAIDS established its office in China in June 1996.

The first UN-Government of China joint assessment of HIV and AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care was launched in 2003. The HIV epidemic in China has changed dramatically since the first UN Theme Group-Ministry of Health joint assessment, where the result was summarised in the report China

Responds to AIDS in 1997. At the end of 2001, it was estimated that 400,000 people in China were living with HIV, up from 27,000 in 1991.

Over the years, UNAIDS and China have worked closely together to reduce the impact of the HIV epidemic in China through strengthening epidemic surveillance and reporting systems, developing a national response strategy and capacity building, and introducing global and regional best practices.



© Photo by UNAIDS

图片来源：联合国艾滋病规划署



© Photo by UNAIDS

图片来源：联合国艾滋病规划署

齐心协力，共同抗艾

基于各联合国机构和中国卫生当局的广泛支持，联合国艾滋病规划署于1996年6月在中国设立了办事处。

联合国与中国政府关于艾滋病预防、治疗和护理的首次联合评估于2003年启动。自联合国专题小组与中国卫生部的第一次联合评估以来，艾滋病在中国的蔓延状况发生了巨大变化，评估结果记录于1997年发布的《中国

艾滋病现状和需求报告》中评估结果。截至2001年底，据估计中国有40万人感染艾滋病毒，而1991年时则仅为2.7万人。

多年来，联合国艾滋病规划署和中国密切合作，通过建立疫情监测和上报系统，制定国家艾滋病防治战略，加强能力建设，以及向中国介绍国际和区域最佳实践等方式，减少艾滋病疫情在中国的影响。

Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development

Through its Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme, UNESCO works globally to safeguard ecosystems and promote ecological security and models for sustainable development. In 1994, UNESCO launched the East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN), with China as a founding Member State, bringing together seven countries for knowledge exchanges and site-to-site cooperation. It served as a platform for scientific diplomacy and training, in which China plays a crucial role.

EABRN cooperation has inspired and spurred biodiversity conservation and environment

protection in the region, areas in which China has taken rapid action. Over 50 percent of the 2,538 nature reserves and other protected areas in China were established since 1995, including a strong network of 34 UNESCO-designated Biosphere Reserves (BRs), which are required to follow the UNESCO zoning system to facilitate the resolution of conflicts between conservation and development. China adopted and implemented this system, applying it to its 34 BRs and other protected areas – currently covering over 15 percent of China’s total land mass.



© Photo by UNESCO
图片来源：联合国教科文组织

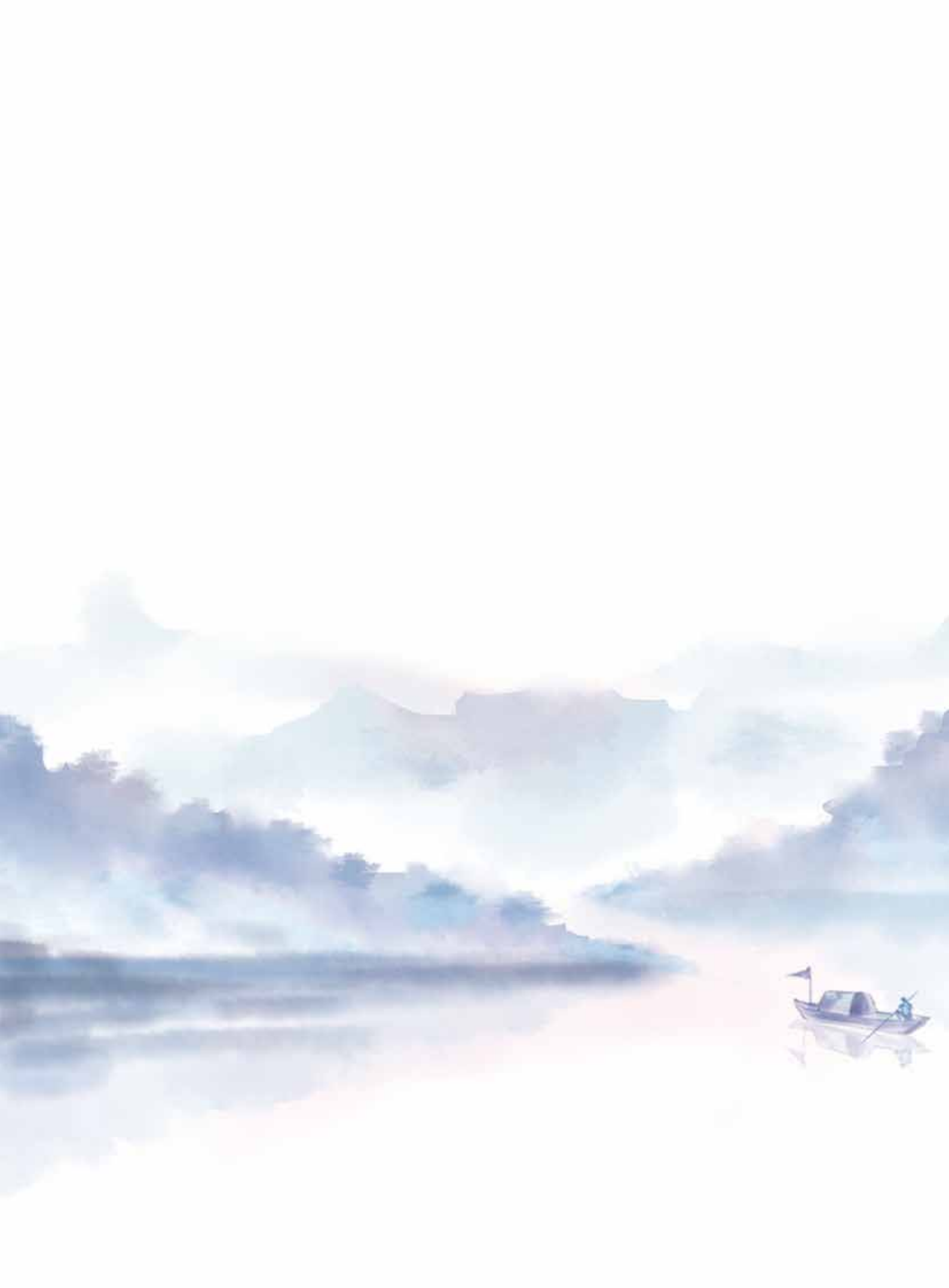


生物多样性保护与可持续发展

通过“人与生物圈计划”，联合国教科文组织在全球范围内开展工作，以保护生态系统，促进生态安全和推动可持续发展模式。1994年，教科文组织启动了“东亚生物圈保护区网络”，其中中国是创始成员国之一。该网络汇集了7个成员国开展知识交流和站到站合作。作为科学外交和培训的平台，中国在该网络中扮演着至关重要的角色。

“东亚生物圈保护区网络”的合作促进了地区生物多样性保护和环境保护，中国也迅速

采取了行动。中国的2538个自然保护区和其他保护区中的半数以上都是在1995年后建立的，其中包括由34个教科文组织指定的“生物圈保护区”组成的强大网络。这些保护区必须遵循教科文组织的分区系统，以促进解决环境保护与发展之间的冲突。中国采用并实施了该分区系统，并应用于34个生物圈保护区和其他保护区——目前覆盖中国15%以上的土地。





2000-2009



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图片来源：世界卫生组织

Lessons Learnt from SARS used to Bolster Global Health Security

In late 2002, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) emerged in China. The disease rapidly expanded, reaching 26 countries on five continents leading to 8,096 cases and 774 deaths before it was finally contained.

Since then, China has made great progress strengthening its public health security. But the SARS outbreak pointed to the universal dangers arising from emerging diseases and the need for international collaboration. The International Health Regulations, adopted in 2005, provides WHO

member states with a framework for this collective approach.

Since then, China has become an important contributor to global health security responses, including to the Ebola virus, plague outbreaks, and several humanitarian events. During the visit of China's President Xi Jinping to WHO headquarters in 2017, China signed an MOU with WHO to further expand this important collaboration in global health security.

汲取 SARS 的经验教训，加强国际卫生安全

2002 年末，中国出现了严重急性呼吸系统综合征（SARS）。疫情迅速扩散，蔓延到五大洲的 26 个国家，导致 8096 人患病，774 人死亡。疫情最终得到控制。

此后，中国在加强公共卫生安全方面取得了很大进展，但 SARS 疫情凸显了新发疾病带来的全球性危险以及国际合作的必要性。2005 年通过的《国际卫生条例》为世卫组织会员国开展联合行动提供了合作框架。

自 SARS 疫情后，中国已成为全球卫生安全应对工作的重要贡献者，协助应对了埃博拉、鼠疫等疫情和多项人道主义事件。2017 年，中国国家主席习近平访问世卫组织总部期间，中国与世卫组织签署了谅解备忘录，以进一步扩大在全球卫生安全方面的重要合作。



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图片来源：国际劳工组织

Sharp Skills and Decent Work

In 2001, the ILO and Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security signed their first MOU sealing their cooperation around a number of key priorities including employment promotion, rights at work, social protection and social dialogue.

As many workers were laid-off due to the structural changes in the economy, ILO provided technical assistance to the Ministry and to Chinese social partners regarding the design and implementation of active labour market policies, entrepreneurship education, youth employment and the promotion of equality at work.

During this period, ILO and the ministry kicked-off a very successful 'Start and Improve Your Business' (SIYB) training programme. Initially, this programme targeted workers laid-off from state-owned enterprises, but given its resounding success, it was further extended to other categories of workers in need. As unemployment amongst young workers increased, a specific programme was designed, the 'Know about Business' (KAB) programme which is still promoted by the All-China Youth Federation. A decade later, these programmes have reached over 2 million workers, especially in areas where unemployment was high.

推进体面劳动议程

2001年，国际劳工组织与中国人力资源和社会保障部签署了双方的第一份合作谅解备忘录，决定围绕包括促进就业、工作中的权利、社会保护和社会对话等在内的关键优先事项开展合作。

经济结构的调整 and 变化致使大量工人下岗，国际劳工组织向中国人社部和伙伴提供技术援助，帮助制定和实施积极的劳动力市场政策，开展创业教育，促进青年就业和职业平等。

在此期间，国际劳工组织和中国人社部成功启动了一项就业促进计划，即“创办和改善你的企业”（SIYB）培训项目。项目最初仅面向国有企业下岗职工，但是由于效果超出预期，该培训进一步扩展面向其他有需要的劳动者。随着青年失业率的增加，国际劳工组织还为青年就业量身定制了“了解企业”（KAB）培训项目，全国青年联合会目前仍在推行该项目。十年来，这些项目已经惠及超过200万名劳动者，特别是曾经失业率较高的地区。



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图片来源：国际劳工组织



© Photo by WFP

图片来源：世界粮食计划署

China Rises as a Global Player and Key Donor to WFP

“This generous and timely assistance testifies to China’s strong sense of solidarity with a fellow Asian country still struggling to recover from the deadly disaster. It also underscores the Chinese Government’s growing commitment to multilateralism as a way of solving the world’s humanitarian and development problems.”

— James Morris, WFP Executive Director (2002-2007)

With China’s rapid development and progress in ending hunger, WFP’s operations in China were phased out in 2005.

China shifted from being a recipient of WFP’s aid to a significant donor to WFP’s global operations to assist people in need both within China’s borders and beyond.

On 26 December 2004, the Indian Ocean Tsunami caused by the Great Sumatra-Andaman earthquake killed more than 200,000 people in 11 countries.

The Government of China channeled USD 5 million in aid through UN agencies, including USD1 million to WFP. The Chinese donation was used to purchase canned fish in support of WFP’s Food-for-Work schemes that supported Sri Lankans to rebuild roads and other infrastructure damaged by the tsunami.

中国成长为世界粮食计划署的全球伙伴和重要援助国

“中国慷慨而及时的援助表明，中国与斯里兰卡这一个努力灾后重建的亚洲国家有着强烈的团结意识。这也体现了中国政府对于多边主义的承诺，以及解决世界人道主义和发展问题的坚定决心。”

——James Morris, 粮食署执行主任 (2002-2007 年)

随着中国经济的快速发展以及在消除饥饿方面取得的巨大进步，世界粮食计划署在中国的业务到 2005 年已逐渐接近尾声。

中国从一个粮食受援国转变为粮食署全球业务的重要捐助国。粮食署开始逐步与中国政府合作，帮助中国和全世界需要帮助的人。

2004 年 12 月 26 日，苏门答腊 - 安达曼地震导致印度洋海啸，造成 11 个国家的 20 多万人死亡。

中国政府宣布通过联合国机构提供 500 万美元的援助，其中包括向粮食署捐款 100 万美元，用于购买鱼罐头，以支持粮食署的“以工代赈”计划。该计划旨在支持斯里兰卡人重建受潮汐冲击破坏的道路和其他基础设施。



© Photo by WFP

图片来源：世界粮食计划署



Gender Equality in Employment: ‘Outlawing Gender Discrimination in Employment Practices’

In 2007 UN Women, in partnership with the China Association for the Promotion of Employment, successfully advocated for the inclusion of gender equality perspectives into the Employment Promotion Law. This law, which came into effect on 1 January 2008, ensures equal employment rights for both men and women.

Prior to the enactment of this law, employers could legally publish employment opportunities specifying that only male applicants would be considered. The Employment Promotion Law makes it illegal to use gender as a pretext to exclude women from employment opportunities and bans employers from including contractual clauses limiting a female employee’s freedom to marry and/or have children. The law was a major stride towards equal economic opportunities for women after decades of discrimination.

In addition to protecting women, the law also protects the rights of ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities, HIV carriers, and rural migrant workers to ensure equal opportunities in employment.

Article 27 of the Employment Promotion Law of the People’s Republic of China now states:

“The state shall safeguard the equality of women with men in their enjoyment of labour rights. With the exception of certain types of work or positions designated by the state as unsuitable for women, no employment unit, when recruiting new employees, shall refuse to recruit women by reason of gender or impose higher employment criteria for women. No employment unit, when recruiting a female employee, shall include a clause in the employment contract imposing marriage or childbirth restrictions on the employee.”

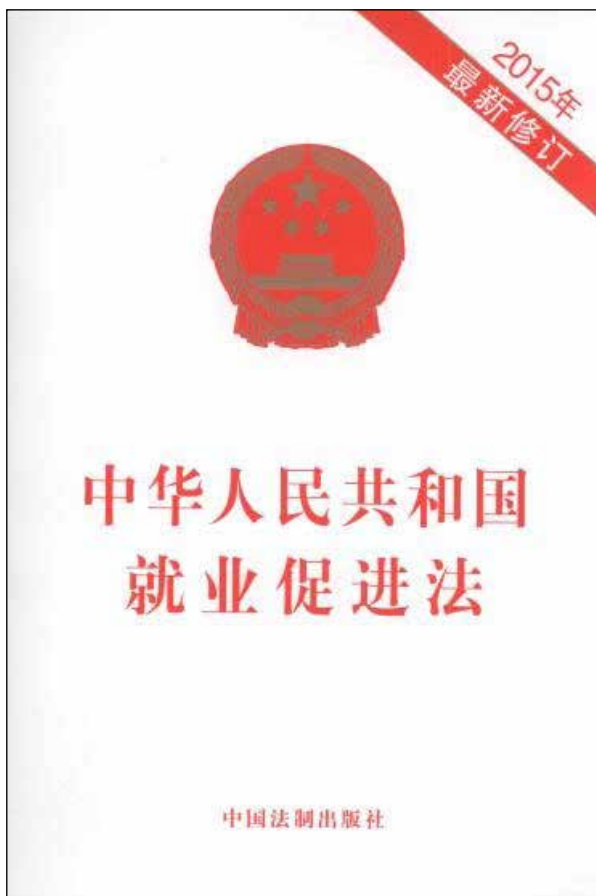
促进就业中的性别平等：禁止就业实践中的性别歧视

2007年，联合国妇女署与中国就业促进会合作，成功将性别平等的观点纳入《就业促进法》。该法于2008年1月1日生效，确保男女享有平等的就业权利。

在该法律颁布之前，雇主可以合法地在招聘启事中写明，只招男性。《就业促进法》规定，以性别为借口将妇女排除在就业机会之外是非法的，并禁止雇主将限制女性雇员结婚和/或生育孩子的条款纳入劳动合同中。《就业促进法》在为女性提供平等就业机会和减少歧视方面迈出了重要的一步。

除了保护妇女在就业中免受歧视之外，该法律还保护少数民族、残疾人、艾滋病毒携带者和农民工享有平等就业机会的权利。

中华人民共和国《就业促进法》第27条规定，“男女平等的劳动权利：用人单位招用人员，除国家规定的不适合妇女的工种或者岗位外，不得以性别为由拒绝录用妇女或者提高对妇女的录用标准。用人单位录用女职工，不得在劳动合同中规定限制女职工结婚、生育的内容。”



© Photo by UN Women
图片来源：联合国妇女署



© Photo by UNV

图片来源：联合国志愿人员组织

Support to Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and Wenchuan Earthquake

A partnership between UNV, UNDP and key Chinese volunteer organisations strengthened the overall capacity of volunteers. The programme trained 8,200 core volunteers and volunteer managers in the lead-up to the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing. The project engaged high-level expertise from China and abroad and increased the impact of volunteerism in China through the unprecedented opportunities for voluntary action and recognition offered by the games.

Volunteer management experience from the 2008 Beijing Olympics was shared with the Shanghai 2010 Expo, Guangzhou 2010 Asian Games, the 2011 Asian Winter Games in Kazakhstan, and the 2012 London Olympic Games.

At the same time, after the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, UN Volunteers supported the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Hong Kong Red Cross and other NGOs in organising immediate relief services to earthquake survivors in rural Sichuan Province.

“17 May 2008, 08:30 having found out that the IFRC has arrived in Chengdu, I quickly tracked them down and joined in ... 13:30 Everything we did was focused on logistical support to the disaster area. We hoped that with our efforts we can alleviate some of the suffering of the victims.”

— Liu Lei, UN Volunteer

2008年北京奥运会支持工作和汶川地震救援工作

联合国志愿人员组织、联合国开发计划署和中国主要志愿者组织之间建立了伙伴关系计划。这一计划项目共培训了 8200 名核心志愿者和志愿者管理人员，吸引了国内外高层次专家参与培训，并通过奥运会带来的前所未有的志愿机会，来增加志愿服务在中国的影响力。

2010 年上海世博会、2010 年广州亚运会、2011 年哈萨克斯坦亚洲冬季运动会和 2012 年伦敦奥运会均借鉴了 2008 年北京奥运会的志愿者管理经验。

与此同时，2008 年汶川大地震后，联合国志愿人员组织向红十字会与红新月会国际联合会、香港红十字会和其他非政府组织提供支持，为四川省偏远地区的地震幸存者提供即时救济服务。

“2008 年 5 月 17 日早上 8 点 30 分，一知晓红十字会与红新月会抵达成都后，我就迅速找到并加入了他们…下午 13 点 30 分，我们的主要工作是支持灾区的后勤工作。我们希望通过努力，可以减轻灾民的痛苦。”

—— Liu Lei, 联合国志愿者

© Photo by UNV

图片来源：联合国志愿人员组织





© Photo by UNIDO
图片来源：联合国工业发展组织

Multilateral Environment Agreements towards a 'Green China'

In the 2000s, UNIDO massively ratcheted up support to China in fulfilling its obligations under Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). There were the Montreal Protocol on phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and the Stockholm Convention on phasing out Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). ODS thins the ozone layer, threatening humans with ultraviolet radiation, while POPs have serious harmful effects on human health and the environment.

In total, UNIDO's projects to green China's refrigeration and air conditioning sectors has phased out 10,000 tons of ODS, achieving an approximate reduction of 33 million tons of CO₂, and helped companies increase energy efficiency by up to 12 percent. UNIDO also disposed of over 5,000 tons of obsolete POPs pesticides in eight provinces, accounting for 97 percent of the total quantity of such stockpiles in the country.

多边环境协定实现“绿色中国”

进入 21 世纪以来，工发组织大力支持中国履行多边环境协定规定的义务，即要求逐步淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的《蒙特利尔议定书》和逐步淘汰持久性有机污染物的《斯德哥尔摩公约》。消耗臭氧层物质会破坏臭氧层，对人体造成紫外线辐射威胁；而持久性有机污染物会对人类健康和环境构成严重危害。

工发组织改善中国冰箱和空调行业的项目共淘汰 1 万吨消耗臭氧层物质，减少了约 3300 万吨二氧化碳排放，并帮助企业提高了 12% 的能源效率。工发组织还在八个省份共处理了 5000 多吨废弃的持久性有机污染物农药，占中国库存总量的 97%。





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图片来源：联合国儿童基金会

Expanding Access to Pre-school Education

In the first decade of this century, less than 50 percent of children in China attended kindergarten. The gross enrolment ratio varied significantly across provinces, with the western regions recording the lowest rates of access.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), UNICEF worked closely with local governments and communities to mobilise resources to expand both non-formal and formal pre-school education.

UNICEF worked on a child friendly kindergartens approach, teacher training for rural teachers and parenting guidance. UNICEF also supported the

MoE to conduct policy research and develop Early Learning Development Guidelines (3-6 years). The approach recorded success in all 29 pilot counties where the enrolment ratio exceeded the national average.

The model, which promoted equity and quality, contributed to the government's decision to invest in pre-school education and provide universal access to preschools by 2020. To date, the Government has spent USD17.8 billion on pre-school education and nearly 80 percent of children in China are enrolled in kindergarten.

扩大学前教育入园率

在本世纪头十年，中国只有不到 50% 的儿童接受过学前教育。各省的幼儿园毛入园率差异很大，西部地区明显落后。

联合国儿童基金会携手中国教育部，与地方政府和社区开展紧密合作，调动资源以扩大非正规和正规学前教育的覆盖面。

联合国儿童基金会致力于探索“爱生幼儿园”建设，开展农村教师培训，并提供家庭养育指导。联合国儿童基金会还支持教育部开展

政策研究并制定《3-6 岁儿童学习与发展指南》。这些努力取得了显著成效，29 个试点县的学前教育入园率都超过了全国平均水平。

该项目模式聚焦教育公平和质量，对政府决策产生了积极影响。中国政府在学前教育领域加大投入，并制定在 2020 年前基本普及学前教育的目标。截至目前，政府已投入约 178 亿美元用于发展学前教育，全国学前教育毛入园率已达近 80%。



© Photo by UNICEF

图片来源：联合国儿童基金会



Emergency Response after the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake

Following the earthquake that struck Wenchuan County in Sichuan Province on 12 May 2008, UNHCR contributed USD 60,000 and donated 15,000 tents to support 75,000 survivors in the worst hit areas. A total of 2,000 tents were airlifted and trucked to the quake area and 9,000 more sent by train from Shanghai, Shenzhen and Tianjin. Another 4,000 tents were sent to affected areas in neighbouring Gansu province.

Mr. Veerapong Vongvarotai, UNHCR's Representative in China at the time, witnessed the offloading of the first tents at Sichuan's Chengdu airport and handed over the donation to officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

With support from the local government, volunteers from local universities were mobilised at the Chengdu airport to load and deliver the tents to the people in need. Vulnerable groups including children, the sick and elderly were prioritised during the distribution.

2008 年汶川地震后的应急措施

2008 年 5 月 12 日，四川省汶川县发生地震后，联合国难民署捐赠了 6 万美元与 1.5 万顶帐篷，为受灾最严重地区的 7.5 万名幸存者提供援助。共有 2000 顶帐篷在第一时间被空投并用卡车运送到灾区，其余 9000 多顶帐篷分别从上海、深圳和天津通过火车送达，剩余 4000 顶帐篷则被送往邻近的甘肃省受灾地区。

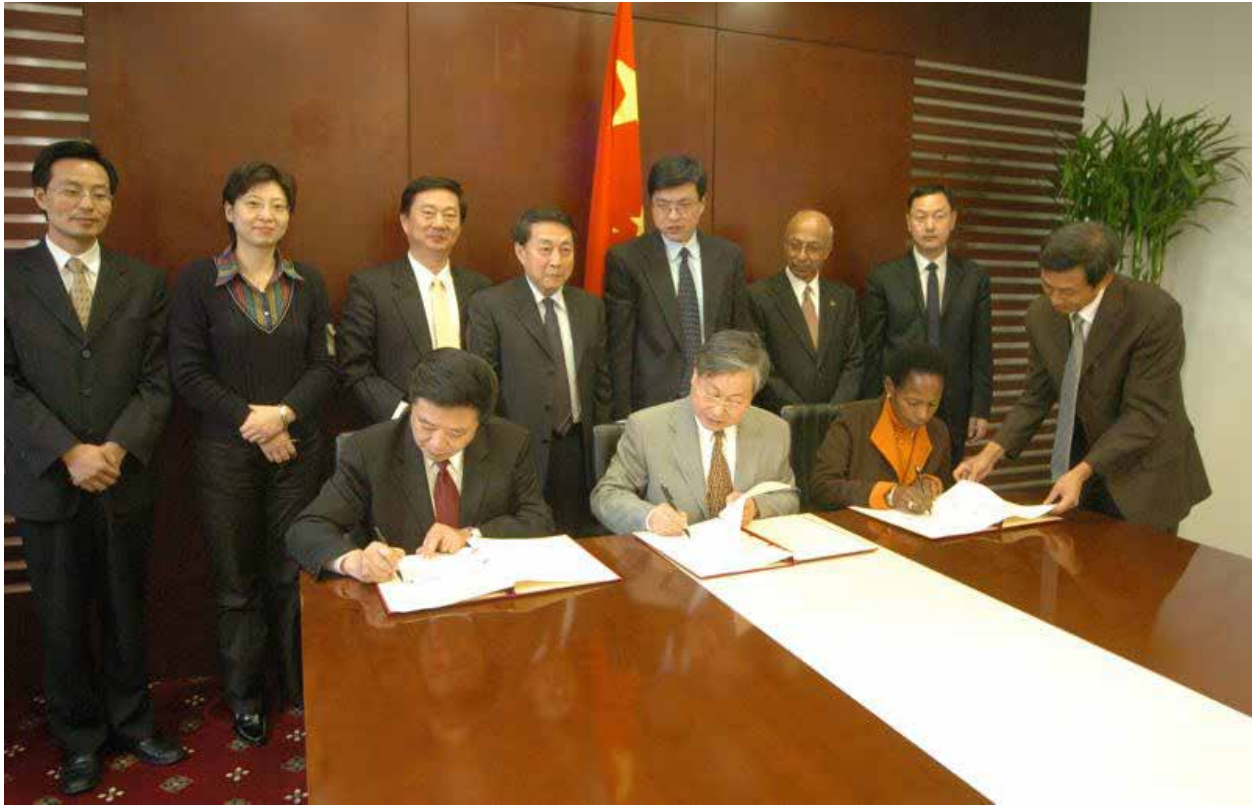
时任联合国难民署驻华代表的 Veerapong Vongvarotai 先生亲赴四川成都机场、见证了第

一批帐篷卸货，并将其交付给了中国外交部官员。

同时，在当地政府的组织和动员下，当地大学生志愿者们来到成都机场，帮助卸货，并将帐篷分发给需要帮助的人们，其中包括儿童、病人和老人等在内的弱势群体优先分配到了帐篷。



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图片来源：联合国难民署



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图片来源：联合国人居署

Water for Asian Cities Programme

Water for Asian Cities Programme is a collaborative initiative between UN-Habitat, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asian countries. This initiative launched at the 3rd World Water Forum held in 2003, focused on providing services related to water supply and sanitation for the poor, water resource protection and water demand management.

The programme actively mobilised all levels of governments; provided latest knowledge and education about water and sanitation to the public; organised training and capacity building;

promoted investment in water and sanitation; and systematically monitored the process to realise the Millennium Development Goals. Nanjing was one of the pilot cities for this programme. UN-Habitat provided USD300,000 in grants and worked with ADB to mobilise USD100 million towards the Nanjing Qinhuai River Environmental Improvement Project. The project resettled city dwellers' suffering from floods, promoted the sustainable development of the economy of areas along the river, and promoted the image of the city of Nanjing.

亚洲城市用水项目

亚洲城市用水项目是联合国人居署、亚洲开发银行和亚洲国家之间的一项合作项目。该项目于 2003 年举行的第三届世界水论坛上启动，主要聚焦于向贫困人口提供与供水和卫生、水资源保护和水需求管理相关的服务。

该项目积极动员各级政府，向公众提供有关水和卫生的最新知识和教育，组织培训，加

强能力建设，促进水和卫生领域的投资，并系统地监测项目进程，以实现联合国千年发展目标。南京市被列为该项目的试点城市之一。联合国人居署提供了 30 万美元的支持资金，并动员亚洲开发银行向“南京秦淮河环境改善项目”提供 1 亿美元贷款。该项目旨在安置遭受洪灾的居民，促进沿河地区经济的可持续发展，以及提升南京的城市形象。



© Photo by UN Habitat
图片来源：联合国人居署



© Photo by UNFPA
图片来源：联合国人口基金

Client-centred Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services

From 2000 to 2009, UNFPA supported the Government of China in transitioning from an administrative approach to an integrated, client-oriented reproductive health approach to family planning.

In 32 pilot counties, service providers were trained in quality-of-care and service delivery points were upgraded to provide integrated reproductive health services in clinics under the National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) and the Ministry of Health. Emphasis was placed on giving married adults the opportunity to make informed

choices regarding the type of contraceptives they use, as well as addressing unmarried young people's needs for sexual and reproductive health information and education.

Evidence demonstrated a decline in the number of abortions and a shift from the use of long-term methods (such as sterilisations and IUDs) towards diversified methods of contraception. NPFPC rolled out the client-centred approach to 827 additional counties, accounting to almost 30 percent of all counties in China.

“以人为本”的计划生育和生殖健康服务

2000年至2009年，联合国人口基金帮助了中国实现计划生育工作方式的转变——从原先的行政性管理转变成提供以人为本的综合性生殖健康服务。

在32个试点县，相关工作人员接受了严格培训，以提供更优质的服务。各服务点也进行了更新升级，使得在国家人口和计划生育委员会和卫生部下属的诊所能够提供更为全面的生殖健康服务。计划生育工作开始强调服务对象

的知情选择权，已婚夫妇需在充分了解相关情况后选择合适的避孕产品。同时，计划生育工作也满足了未婚青年人对性健康和生殖健康信息和教育的需求。

有数据表明，中国的流产数量已下降，避孕方式也从长效避孕方法（如绝育术和宫内节育器）转向多样化的避孕方法。国家人口和计划生育委员会在另外的827个县（占全国总县数30%）推行了这种以人为本的工作方法。



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图片来源：联合国人口基金



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 图片来源：联合国环境规划署

Policy Advice on Green Economy

Green development is central to China's national development. Over the past decades, China has invested significant resources in its transition to an inclusive green economy. UN Environment has been working with China to ensure the success of these investments, working closely with the government since the launch of the Green Economy Initiative in 2008. Numerous activities and research efforts have been realised to help foster the transition towards a green economy in China.

In 2013, UN Environment and the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection jointly published the study, 'China's Green Long March', which assessed China's progress towards a green economy over

the previous decade. The results were positive for China and the environment: the country had seen very strong advancements in renewable energy such as solar, wind, and bioenergy, and seen green development in cement and environmental industries.

UN Environment continues to work closely with the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development. To complement this work, UN Environment has been running a high-level meeting of international experts to advise on the green economy aspects of China's next Five-Year Plan.

对于绿色经济的政策建议

绿色发展是中国国家发展计划的核心。在过去几十年中，中国政府大力投入以推进向普惠的绿色经济转型。自 2008 年中国启动绿色经济倡议以来，联合国环境署一直与中国政府密切合作，确保投入用在实处，携手开展了大量的项目活动与研究工作的，促进中国向绿色经济转型。

2013 年，中国环保部与联合国环境署联合发布了《中国的绿色长征》研究报告，评估了中国在过去十年中迈向绿色经济的进程。报告

评估结果对中国和全球环境来说都是利好消息：中国在太阳能、风能和生物能源等可再生能源方面都取得了很大进步，并在水泥和环保产业朝着绿色方向发展。

通过中国环境与发展国际合作委员会等固定机制，联合国环境署长期以来积极支持中国在这一方面的工作。为此，联合国环境署通过举办国际专家高层会议，为中国下一个五年计划的绿色经济发展提供政策建议。



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图片来源：联合国环境规划署



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Transforming the Lighting Sector in China

"By changing a light bulb, and changing our mindset, we can change the world."

— Ban Ki-Moon, former UN Secretary-General

One of the most significant drains on energy consumption is lighting. Conventional incandescent light bulbs typically requiring four times the energy of their more efficient counterparts.

In China, continued use of incandescent light bulbs translated into 12 percent of national energy supply

and generated high levels of carbon emissions that led to significant pollution. To tackle this challenge, UNDP and the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) launched the USD 87 million Green Lights Programme. This phased out incandescent light bulbs across China, saving 8 percent in national energy consumption and cutting the country's electricity consumption by 48 billion kilowatt hours per year.

中国照明行业的转型

“通过换掉一个灯泡，同时改变我们的思维方式，我们就可以改变整个世界。”

——潘基文，前任联合国秘书长

能源消费中的一大支出便是照明。与能源利用效率更高的节能灯泡相比，传统的白炽灯泡的能耗量通常是节能灯泡的四倍。

在中国，白炽灯泡的持续使用消耗了全国12%的能源供应，导致高碳排放量和严重污染。为应对这一挑战，联合国开发计划署和中国国家发展和改革委员会启动了耗资8700万美元的“绿色照明计划”。通过此项目，中国逐步淘汰了白炽灯泡，节约了8%的国家能源消耗，每年节电480亿千瓦时。





© Photo by IFAD
 图片来源：国际农业发展基金

Biogas Projects Aimed to Benefit Households and the Environment

The IFAD-supported Integrated Agricultural Development Project in China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region worked with rural communities to install biogas convertors. It was one of the activities of integrated project interventions to improve rural livelihoods. Almost 22,650 biogas tanks were built to help 29,569 households in 3,176 rural villages, preserving over 7,000 hectares of forestland. "We used to cook with wood," says Liu Chunxia, a farmer involved in the project. "The smoke made my eyes tear and burn, and I always coughed. The children, too, were often sick. Now

that we're cooking with biogas, things are much better."

Families, especially women, save about 60 workdays each year by not having to collect wood and cook with fire. Rural communities save money by using biogas, which is a low-cost source of energy, simultaneously protecting the environment. It is estimated that 7.65 million tons of coal and 13.4 million tons of firewood is saved annually in Guangxi because of the switch to biogas in rural communities.

沼气池项目实施扶贫和环保“双赢”

国际农业发展基金支持的“中国广西壮族自治区综合农业发展项目”与农村社区合作，安装沼气池。这是该项目改善农村生活水平综合项目中的一项重要活动。项目共建成 22649 座沼气池，覆盖了 3716 个偏远贫困村，惠及 29569 户农村家庭，相当于保护了 7000 多公顷的山林。“我们过去常常用木头生火做饭”，参与该项目的农民刘春霞（音译）表示，“烟雾熏得我流眼泪，眼部感到疼痛，我还总是咳

嗽，孩子们也经常生病。现在我们用沼气做饭，情况要好得多。”

农村家庭，特别是家中的妇女每年可以因此节省约 60 个工作日，因为她们不再需要采集木材来生火做饭。农村社区通过使用沼气这一低成本能源可以节约开销，同时也可以保护环境。广西贫困农村社区通过使用沼气池，每年可节约约合 765 万吨标准煤，节约薪柴 1340 万吨。



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图片来源：国际农业发展基金



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图片来源：联合国粮食及农业组织

Promoting Agricultural Heritage Systems

As part of the Global Importance Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) initiative that was established by FAO in 2002, China has become the lead country in promoting both GIAHS and Nationally Important Agriculture Heritage Systems (NIAHS).

Fifteen sites were recognised as GIAHS, including the rice-fish agroecosystem system, ancient mulberry grove system, dryland farming system, rice terraces, and ancient Chinese torrey trees, with China currently being the country with the largest number of GIAHS sites. Besides, China has recognised 91 NIAHS sites to date.

The GIAHS programme in China has resulted not only in the maintenance and adaptation of globally

significant agricultural biodiversity, indigenous knowledge systems and resilient ecosystems, but it has also contributed to poverty reduction and improved impoverished and small-scale farmers' livelihoods.

In January 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO signed an agreement to strengthen the implementation of the GIAHS programme through capacity development activities under the FAO-China South-South cooperation (SSC) framework. Within this framework, FAO and China have further promoted innovation in implementing the GIAHS programme while also enhancing and complementing the SSC Strategy.

推广农业文化遗产系统

根据粮农组织于 2002 年建立的全球重要农业文化遗产系统（GIAHS）倡议，中国已成为推广 GIAHS 倡议和国家级重要农业文化遗产（NIAHS）的引领者。

中国目前是 GIAHS 数量最多的国家，已有 15 个传统农业系统被认定为 GIAHS，包括稻鱼农业生态系统、古桑树系统、旱地农业系统、水稻梯田、中国古代香榧树系统等。此外，迄今为止中国已有 91 个国家重要农业文化遗产得到认证。

GIAHS 计划在中国不仅促进对全球范围内重要的农业生物多样性、本土知识体系和生态系统恢复力的维护和适应，而且还有助于减少贫困，以及改善贫困农民和经营小型业务的农民的生活水平。

2015 年 1 月，中国农业部和粮农组织签署了一项协议，通过粮农组织与中国南南合作框架下的能力建设活动，加强 GIAHS 计划的实施。在此框架内，粮农组织和中国进一步推动通过创新的方式实施 GIAHS 计划，同时也是对南南合作战略的促进和补充。



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图片来源：联合国粮食及农业组织



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摄影：曹发海

China Shares Knowledge to Ensure Food Security in the Asia-Pacific Region

Following the signing of an agreement between the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Government of China in November 2003, the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanisation (CSAM) commenced operations in Beijing as the first office of the United Nations Secretariat hosted in China. The Centre is one of the regional institutions of ESCAP and has enhanced technical cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region through extensive sharing of knowledge; promotion of research and development initiatives;

and cooperation for technology transfer and agrobusiness development. It is all aimed to achieve the internationally agreed development goals.

Leveraging the good practices and expertise from China and other countries in sustainable agricultural mechanisation, CSAM has made a key contribution towards strengthening national capacities for sustainable agricultural and rural development, particularly for least developed and developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

中国积极分享可持续农业机械化的成功经验，为实现亚太区域粮食安全做贡献

自联合国亚太经济社会委员会与中国政府于 2003 年 11 月签订协议后，作为联合国秘书处第一个将总部设在中国的联合国机构，联合国亚太经济与社会委员会可持续农业机械化中心（ESCAP-CSAM）开始在中国运行。作为联合国亚太经济社会委员会的区域机构，联合国可持续农业机械化中心致力于通过分享知识、促进研究和创新，加强技术转让以及促进农业

贸易，来加强区域技术合作。最终任务是要实现可持续发展目标。

联合国可持续农业机械化中心自成立以来，积极分享了中国和其他国家在可持续农业机械化方面的成功经验，在促进区域内发展中国家尤其是最不发达国家加强可持续农业和乡村发展方面做出了重要贡献。



© Photo by CSAM

图片来源：联合国可持续农业机械化中心



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图片来源：联合国艾滋病规划署

Civil Society Engagement in Global Funds and AIDS Response

Since the successful Global Fund HIV projects started in 2003, UNAIDS worked to strengthen the engagement of civil society in Global Funds processes and more broadly in the AIDS response. In recent years, the AIDS response in China has seen increasing civil society involvement in focused, community-based HIV prevention and treatment programming, which has contributed to maintaining low levels of HIV prevalence in the country. It has also ensured an increasingly evidence-informed, tailored response to the epidemic.

UNAIDS recognised that civil society plays a crucial role regarding the AIDS epidemic in China and supported the full engagement of civil

society groups in national level decision-making bodies, such as the China Global Fund CCM. In 2008-2009, UNAIDS facilitated the democratic election processes for the China Global Fund CCM, Community Based Organisation and People living with HIV community groups, resulting in unprecedented levels of participation, which made the CCM elections in 2009 by far the most significant democratic polls of civil society representatives to have ever taken place in China. This participatory and transparent process showed that civil society in China has made substantial progress in mobilisation of resources and human capital for improving their contribution to the response to AIDS.

公民社会参与全球基金进程，更广泛地参与艾滋病应对工作

自 2003 年成功开展全球基金艾滋病项目以来，联合国艾滋病规划署一直致力于促进公民社会参与到全球基金进程中，并更广泛地参与艾滋病应对工作。近年来，公民社会越来越多地参与有针对性的、基于社区的艾滋病预防和治疗项目。这有助于将中国艾滋病毒感染率维持在较低水平，并确保提供更加循证的、有针对性的应对措施。

联合国艾滋病规划署认可公民社会在中国艾滋病疫情中发挥的至关重要的作用，并支持公民社会团体参与到国家层面的决策中来，比如参与中国全球基金项目国家协调委员会（CCM）的工作。2008-2009 年，联合国艾滋病规划署推动了中国全球基金项目国家协调委员会的选举过程，这次选举也是社区团体和艾滋病毒感染者参与最多的一次 CCM 选举。积极的参与和透明的流程表明中国的社区团体在资源和人力动员方面所取得的出色进步，更好地提升了其在艾滋病防治工作中的作用。



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Education for All in China

Led by UNESCO, the Education for All (EFA) movement was a global commitment to provide quality basic education for all. China was strongly committed to EFA from the very beginning, striving to align its national policies and fundamentally reform the Chinese education system to achieve the 'Two Basic' goals: universalising nine-year compulsory education, and eliminating illiteracy amongst the youth and middle-aged (15-50 years old) population.

In 2000, China formulated its National EFA Action Plan 2001-2015. UNESCO supported China in

drafting relevant education policies to strengthen both teacher training and education monitoring institutions, and in bringing international practises to its educational systems. From 2000 to 2010, the number of illiterate Chinese adults decreased from 85.1 million to 54.7 million, and the illiteracy rate dropped from 9.1 percent to 4.9 percent - historical milestones for education. Moreover, the disparities between urban and rural areas; and gaps amongst different regions, were all significantly narrowed.

UNESCO continues to work with China towards this goal.

中国的全民教育

全民教育（EFA）运动由联合国教科文组织领导，是致力于为所有人提供优质基础教育的一项全球承诺。中国从一开始就坚定致力于全民教育，并努力调整国家政策，从根本上改革中国教育体系，以实现“两个基本”目标：普及九年义务教育和消除青壮年（15-50岁）文盲。

2000年，中国制定了《2001-2015年全民教育行动计划》。教科文组织支持中国起草

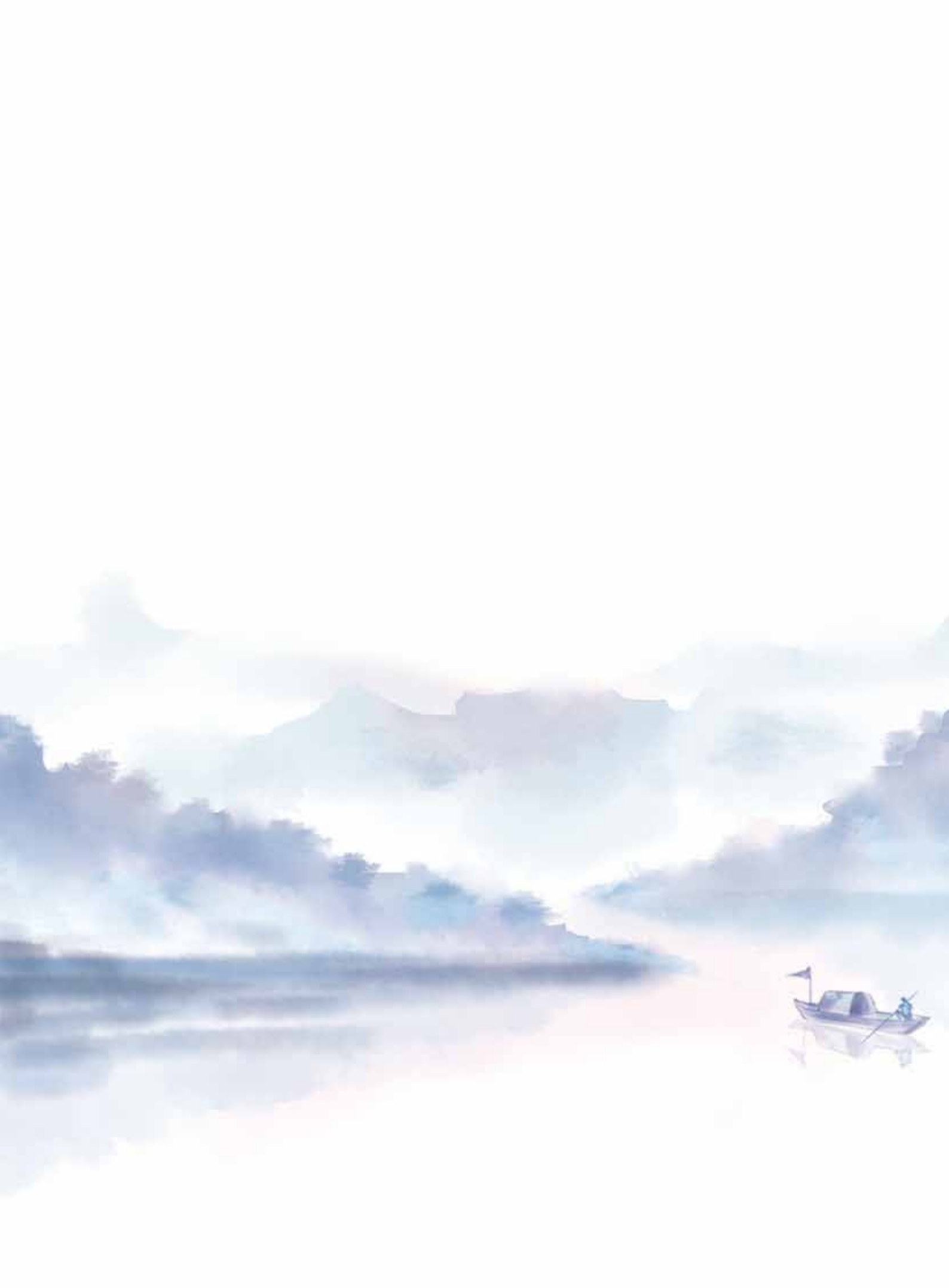
相关教育政策，加强教师培训和教育监督机构的能力建设，并将国际实践纳入其教育系统。2000年至2010年，中国成年文盲数量从8510万减少到5470万，文盲率从9.1%下降到4.9%，这是教育领域的历史性里程碑。而且，城乡差距、地区差距都明显缩小。

教科文组织将持续与中国合作以实现全民教育。



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2010-2019



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WFP and China Partner to End Global Hunger

Given China's tremendous achievements in reducing poverty and malnutrition domestically, WFP believes that there is a great deal that China can share with other countries around the globe. As such, in March 2016, WFP and the Government of China entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to strengthen their partnership towards ending global hunger.

Based on the MOU, WFP China developed a Country Strategic Plan for 2017-2021, heralding a new era of collaboration. The CSP aligns with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and China's national priorities, including the 13th Five-Year Plan, China's Food and Nutrition Development Plan (2014–2020), National Child Development Plan for Poverty-

Stricken Areas (2014–2020) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016–2020). It will be reviewed continuously to ensure consistency with China's evolving national priorities.

Through the WFP China Country Strategic Plan, WFP will facilitate countries' abilities to 'help each other' through South-South and triangular cooperation, help reduce food insecurity within China by implementing innovative, replicable pilot programmes and strengthen partnerships with the Government of China and private sector to support WFP global operations. The WFP China Country Strategic Plan is effective from 1 March 2017 until 31 December 2021, with a total planned budget of USD 29 million.

粮食署与中国携手消除全球饥饿

鉴于中国在减贫和改善营养不良状况方面取得的巨大成就，世界粮食计划署认为，中国可以与全球其他国家分享其减贫减饥的丰富经验。因此，2016年3月，世界粮食计划署与中国政府签署了谅解备忘录，加强双方伙伴关系以消除全球饥饿。

根据谅解备忘录，粮食署驻华办事处制定了“国别战略计划（2017-2021年）”，标志着粮食署与中国的合作开启了新时代。《谅解备忘录》符合联合国2030年可持续发展议程，也符合中国的国家发展优先事项，包括“十三五”规划、《中国食物与营养发展纲要（2014-2020年）》、《国家贫困地区儿童发展规划（2014-

2020年）》和《联合国发展援助框架（2016-2020年）》。谅解备忘录将持续得到审查，以确保其与中国不断调整的国家优先事项保持一致。

通过粮食署驻华办事处制定的国家战略计划，粮食署将通过南南合作和三角合作，促进各国“互相帮助”的能力。通过实施可复制可推广的创新试点计划，粮食署将加强与中国政府和私营部门的伙伴关系，帮助减少中国的粮食不安全状况，并支持粮食署的全球业务。粮食署与中国目前的国别战略计划始于2017年3月1日持续至2021年12月31日，预计总预算为2900万美元。



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An End to Domestic Violence

“With the help of UN Women, I started to realise that there’s a group of people dedicated to anti-domestic violence work and understand that women are not born to be bullied. I chose to become one of their advocates, because I wanted to help other sisters who are still being harmed by domestic violence.”

— a domestic violence victim advocate who chose to stay anonymous

Through the extensive support of the UN, the first National Domestic Violence law in China was officially enacted on 1 March 2016.

In China domestic violence is experienced by around 24.7 percent of married and once married

women. It is often viewed as a private matter within families. Due to the lack of a national level law with preventative, punitive and corrective measures, it was difficult for victims of domestic abuse to seek justice and support.

Together with the All China Women’s Federation (drafting body), a UN taskforce, chaired by UN Women and UNICEF along with the participation of UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP, ILO and WHO, provided policy recommendations to Chinese legislators. The guidance was on international experiences and best practices for tackling domestic violence, through literature reviews, comparative legal analyses, consultation workshops, study tours and advocacy campaigns.

齐心协力，消除家庭暴力

“在联合国妇女署的帮助下，我开始意识到有这么一个群体，他们致力于反家庭暴力的工作，并且深知妇女不是天生就该被欺负。我选择成为她们的支持者是因为我想帮助那些仍受到家庭暴力伤害的其他姐妹。”

—— 一位不愿透露姓名的家庭暴力受害者，她现在也是反家暴行动的支持者

在联合国的广泛支持下，中国首部《中华人民共和国反家庭暴力法》于2016年3月1日正式颁布。

在中国，约有24.7%的已婚妇女和离婚妇女遭受过家庭暴力。这通常被视为家庭内部的

私事。由于缺乏国家法律所规定的预防、惩罚和纠正措施，家庭暴力受害者很难寻求正义和支持。

由联合国妇女署和联合国儿童基金会主持，并由联合国人口基金、教科文组织、开发计划署、劳工组织和世界卫生组织参与的联合国工作小组，连同中华全国妇女联合会（《反家暴法》的起草机构），通过文献综述、比较法律分析、咨询研讨会、考察和宣传活动向中国立法者提供了关于应对家庭暴力的国际经验和最佳实践方面的政策建议。



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Strengthening China's Support to the International Volunteer Service

Since 2007, UNV and UNDP have been in partnership with the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) and Beijing Volunteer Service Federation (BVF) on project cooperation.

Priority was given on enhancing volunteerism through the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, strengthening volunteer organisation through capacity development and improving volunteering infrastructure and civil participation. Promoting volunteering and people to people links to tackle sustainable development challenges and sharing China's experience and knowledge through South-South cooperation and the Belt and Road Initiative were other priorities.

The International Volunteer Service Exchange Conference (IVSEC) in the Belt and Road Era was successfully held in December 2017 with the participation of 126 international and domestic volunteers involving organisations (VIOs) from across the BRI region. The BRI Volunteer Service Alliance (BRVSA) was launched with international representatives during the IVSEC conference with the main purpose of facilitating exchange of experience and new South-South volunteering partnerships. Also, for the first time, under this partnership, three Mainland Chinese UN Youth Volunteers were deployed to serve within the United Nations system in Myanmar and Thailand.

加强中国对国际志愿服务的支持力度

自 2007 年以来，联合国志愿人员组织和联合国开发计划署与中国国际经济技术交流中心（CICETE）和北京市志愿服务联合会（BVF）是长期的项目合作伙伴。

合作的重点为：通过 2008 年北京奥运会加强志愿服务，加强志愿者组织的能力建设，改善志愿服务基础设施以及增强民间参与度。其他合作优先事项还包括：加强志愿服务和人民群众的联系以应对可持续发展方面的挑战，以及通过南南合作和“一带一路”倡议分享中国的经验和专业知识。

“一带一路”志愿服务论坛暨国际志愿者交流营（IVSEC）于 2017 年 12 月成功举办，共有来自“一带一路”倡议沿线地区的 126 个国际和国内志愿者相关机构参与。在 IVSEC 举办期间，国际代表共同发起成立了“一带一路”倡议志愿服务联盟，其主要目的是促进经验交流以及在南南合作中建立新的志愿服务伙伴关系。此外，在这一伙伴关系下，三名来自中国大陆的联合国青年志愿者被派遣到缅甸和泰国的联合国机构服务。



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Improve Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Construction Sector

In recent years, UNIDO launched a project to improve the social, environmental and economic performance of Chinese construction companies that are involved in infrastructure projects along the Belt and Road Initiative. The project aimed to advocate and facilitate the uptake of CSR in the construction sector through the adaptation and adoption of CSR practices, supporting the implementation of government policy and strategies, and empowering the China Construction Industry Association (CCIA).

Under the strong national ownership of CCIA, UNIDO has successfully engaged with some of the world's largest construction companies, such as China State Construction and Engineering Company, China Railway Construction Corporation Ltd, and China Communication Construction Company Ltd., trained national experts in CSR, and conducted study tours to Austria and the United Kingdom.

In 2018, CCIA officially released the 'Corporate Social Responsibility Evaluation Criteria for the Construction Industry' as an association standard.

改善建筑行业的企业社会责任（CSR）

近年来，工发组织围绕“一带一路”沿线基础设施建设，开展了帮助中国建筑行业提高其社会、环境和经济绩效的项目。该项目通过调整并采用企业社会责任（CSR）实践，倡导并促使建筑行业承担企业社会责任，从而支持政府政策和战略的实施，为中国建筑业协会（CCIA）赋能。

在 CCIA 的大力支持下，工发组织成功与全球几大建筑公司进行了合作，包括中国建筑股份有限公司、中国铁建股份有限公司和中国交通建设集团有限公司。项目对企业社会责任领域的有关专家开展了培训，并组织前往奥地利和英国进行考察。

2018 年，CCIA 正式发布了《建筑业企业社会责任评价标准》，并将其采纳为协会标准。



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Targeted Aid for the Most Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Children

While the Government has built a welfare scheme to help its poorest citizens, many rural families in need cannot necessarily access it, due to the lack of community-based social welfare services.

In 2010, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and UNICEF introduced the model of Barefoot Social Workers for children and a service package to 120 villages, through which vulnerable children are monitored and their challenges addressed. Today, numerous children have obtained a hukou or financial assistance, health care, enrolled in school and

participated in decisions and actions affecting them. The programme has also helped raise awareness about child rights and child protection.

In 2016, the State Council issued its 'Opinion on Strengthening Protection for Vulnerable Children', which stipulated the creation of positions like the Barefoot Social Workers in every community in order to contribute to the care and protection of vulnerable children. By the end of 2018, around 610,000 communities had received assistance.

精准援助困境儿童

尽管政府已建立旨在帮助困难群众的福利制度，但由于缺少基于社区的相关服务，许多农村的困境家庭难以获得这些福利。

2010年，中国民政部和联合国儿童基金会在120个村试点了“基层儿童福利和保护服务体系建设工作”项目，对困境儿童的情况进行监测，并帮助他们解决生活中所面临的困难。在项目的支持下，许多儿童上了户口或得到生活补贴，享受到了卫生保健服务，得以入学接

受教育，也参与到了身边发生的、与其自身利益相关的事务决策中。该项目还帮助中国全社会提高了对儿童权利和儿童保护的认识。

2016年，国务院发布了《关于加强困境儿童保障工作的意见》，要求在村（居）民委员会设立儿童福利督导员或儿童权利监察员，负责困境儿童的福利和保护工作。截至2018年底，近61万个乡村社区已获得福利补助。



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China Initiates First International Day to Promote Sustainable Urban Development

Cities have become the most important form of human settlements and present the world with both opportunities and challenges. In 2010, the Shanghai World Expo presented the theme 'Better City, Better Life'. At the closing ceremony of Expo Shanghai Summit, the Shanghai Declaration proposed to create a World Cities Day. As a result, World Cities Day, the first international day initiated by the Government of China, was adopted as resolution 68/239 by United Nations General Assembly and set for every 31st October. UN-Habitat has been actively supporting the Government of China to promote World Cities Day, which raises social awareness in global urbanisation, pushes forward cooperation among countries in addressing urban-related

challenges, and showcases sustainable urban development solutions.

World Cities Day promotes innovative governance in sustainable urban development. On 31 October 2017, Guangzhou City hosted the World Cities Day global observance under the theme of 'Innovative Governance, Open Cities'. During this event, the United Nations in China organised a sub-event under the theme of 'Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals in China's Urbanisation Process' as part of the celebration. The sub-event stressed the importance of innovatively integrating all dimensions of the SDGs into city development processes, which was the crux of achieving inclusive and equal urbanisation that leaves no one behind.

中国政府设立首个国际日，推动可持续城市发展

作为人类最重要的居住形式，城市为世界既带来了机遇，也带来了挑战。2010年，上海世博会以“城市，让生活更美好”为主题，在闭幕式上，中国政府发布的《上海宣言》，提议设立“世界城市日”。由此，世界城市日成为中国政府发起的第一个国际日，由联合国大会第68/239号决议通过，正式设立于每年的10月31日。联合国人居署积极支持中国政府宣传“世界城市日”，提高社会对全球城市化的认识，推动各国在应对城市相关挑战方面开展合作，展示城市可持续发展的解决方案。

世界城市日致力于促进城市可持续发展的创新治理。2017年10月31日，广州市举办了以“创新治理，开放城市”为主题的世界城市日全球纪念活动。活动期间，联合国驻华机构举办了题为“让可持续发展目标在中国城镇化进程中主流化”的分会。会议强调，要以创新的方式将可持续发展目标的各个方面纳入城市发展进程，这是实现包容、平等的城镇化发展并且“不让任何人掉队”的关键。



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Advocacy to Overcome Root Causes of Son Preference

Since 2011, UNFPA has been supporting the National Health Commission of China to facilitate revisions of gender discriminatory village rules and regulations. The targeted areas for pioneering grassroots level interventions are Anhui, Shaanxi, Jiangxi, Hubei and Guangxi provinces aimed at addressing the root causes of son preference.

China has experienced imbalanced sex ratio at birth over a prolonged period of time and at very high levels due mainly to son preference and gender biased sex selection. The sex ratio of male to female at birth in China was 112.88 in 2016, which was still higher than the normal range of 103-107. In some rural areas, discriminatory village regulations reinforcing traditional gender norms have

contributed to this skewed sex ratio. To address son preference, it is necessary to change folk culture and revise gender discriminatory customary rules and regulations, which people follow in their daily lives.

Through UNFPA's joint advocacy and interventions with the provincial authorities, breakthrough initiatives to empower women with more gender-equitable terms were included in village rules. Positive normative changes and practices have been seen in many project sites – e.g. expansion of women's equal rights to property and land inheritance, increased inclusion of girls and women in family history records, and increased registration of women as the heads of households in various official documents.

推动解决造成重男轻女问题的根本原因

自 2011 年以来，联合国人口基金支持中国国家卫生健康委员会在安徽、陕西、江西、湖北和广西开展基层干预项目，推动修订带有性别歧视的村规民约，以解决重男轻女问题的根源。

由于重男轻女思想和带有性别偏见的性别选择等，长期以来，中国出生性别比失衡且失衡程度很高。2016 年，中国出生性别比为 112.88，仍高于 103-107 的正常范围。在一些农村地区，带有性别歧视的村规民约强化了传统的刻板性别观念，加剧出生性别比失衡。为

解决重男轻女问题，改变陈旧民间文化十分必要，要修订人们在日常生活中默许的带有性别歧视的习俗、规章和制度。

通过联合国人口基金与政府和合作伙伴的联合宣传和干预，村规民约的修订工作取得突破性进展。新的村规民约纳入了更多促进性别平等的条例，赋予妇女更多权利。许多项目试点地区的民风民俗得到积极改善，例如：妇女在财产和土地继承方面的平等权利进一步扩大，将女性纳入宗谱的家庭增多，更多的女性在官方文件中登记成为户主。





Partnering to Protect the Planet Makes Major Impact

With a dawning realisation of the devastating consequences of a disappearing ozone layer, the world acted in 1985, adopting the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. This was quickly followed in 1987, by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. To date, this remains not only one of the most successful environmental agreements, but one of the most successful international agreements on any issue in history. China was a vital part of this effort, and in close cooperation with UN Environment, which manages the two mechanisms, China joined the Convention in 1989 and the Protocol in 1991.

On the 30th Anniversary of Montreal Protocol in 2017, Premier Li Keqiang stated in his congratulatory letter that China's phase-out of ozone-depleting substances accounts for more than half of the phase-out of developing countries. The Minister of Ecology and Environment, Li Ganjie, pointed out that nearly 99 percent of the production of these substances had been eliminated under the Montreal Protocol – a truly inspiring example of China and UN Environment's work together to advance global environmental solutions.

共同保护全球环境

随着人们逐渐认识到臭氧层消失带来的破坏性后果，国际社会于1985年签署《保护臭氧层维也纳公约》，之后又于1987年签署《关于消耗臭氧层物质的蒙特利尔议定书》。这份协议不仅是迄今为止最成功的多边环境公约之一，而且也是有史以来达成的所有国际协议中最为成功的一个。中国也为此进程付出了重要努力，并且多年来与联合国环境署保持密切合作。中国于1989年加入《公约》，于1991年加入《议定书》。

2017年，正值《议定书》生效三十周年之际，李克强总理在贺信中表示，中国累计淘汰消耗臭氧层物质占发展中国家淘汰量的一半以上。生态环境部部长李干杰指出，议定书缔结三十年来，中国淘汰了近99%的消耗臭氧层物质生产和使用，实现了巨大的环境、健康和气候效益，被誉为全球环保合作的典范。



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Sharing Innovation and Unique Solutions through South-South Cooperation

With China's increasing engagement in global development, UNDP has become a leading partner of China under the framework of South-South cooperation.

In 2010, UNDP and the Government of China signed an agreement on strengthening South-South cooperation. Since then, UNDP and China have jointly implemented multiple innovative projects, not only to promote South-South Cooperation between China and other developing countries, but also to improve China's participation in international affairs.

Trilateral cooperation combines UNDP's expertise and Chinese technical skills to respond to challenges facing developing countries. UNDP has brought together multiple partners to build better climate resilience in the Caribbean, facilitate renewable energy technology transfers from China to Ghana and Zambia, united communities to strengthen disaster risk management in Malawi, and help disaster-affected communities in South Asia to rebuild and restore livelihoods. UNDP has also been working with China to strengthen sustainable practices in the Chinese private sector working abroad and to promote positive social and environmental impact in private investments.

南南合作 — 因地制宜，设计创新解决方案

随着中国越来越多地参与全球发展，联合国开发计划署已成为中国在南南合作框架下的主要合作伙伴。

2010年，开发计划署和中国政府签署了加强南南合作的协议。此后，双方共同实施了多项创新项目，旨在促进中国与其他发展中国家的南南合作，以及增强中国在国际事务中的参与度。

三方合作充分利用了开发计划署的专业知识和中国的技术能力，以应对发展中国家

所面临的挑战。开发计划署与多个合作伙伴展开合作，以更好地提高加勒比地区的气候适应能力；协助中国对加纳和赞比亚进行可再生能源技术转移；与当地社区一道加强马拉维的灾害风险管理；并及时为南亚受灾群众提供灾后重建援助，恢复正常生活。开发计划署还与中国合作，加强中国私营部门海外业务的可持续性实践，并推动私人投资对社会和环境产生更多积极影响。



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Effective Ecosystem Management in the Yellow Sea

UNOPS and UNDP, with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), are supporting efforts of China and South ROK to reduce the decline of biological resources and to restore depleted fish stocks in the Yellow Sea.

The objective is to foster sustainable institutional, policy, and financial arrangements for effective ecosystem-based management of the Yellow Sea through implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) adopted by the two countries. It supports the formation of a long-term YSLME governance mechanism that oversees the implementation of the SAP which consists of 11 targets to be achieved by 2020.

Until now, four council meetings and 10 Regional Working Group meetings took place and 30

demonstration projects were carried out. Further, multiple studies and assessments related to fish re-stocking, sustainable mariculture, habitat restoration, pollution reduction, large-scale ecosystem assessment and good governance were conducted.

Since implementation of the SAP, there is evidence of decreased occurrence of red tides, increased sightings of endangered wildlife species and pollution reduction resulting from integrated multi-tropic aquaculture.

By 2020, a long-term institutional coordination mechanism will be in place which will be responsible for implementation of the YSLME SAP up to 2030 and beyond.

有效管理黄海生态系统

联合国项目事务署与联合国开发计划署展开项目合作，利用全球环境基金提供的资金，支持中韩开展区域合作，应对生物资源和渔业资源枯竭的挑战。

通过实施中韩两国达成一致的《战略行动计划》（SAP），该项目将为有效实施以生态系统为基础的海洋综合管理提供制度、政策和资金保障。该项目支持建立《黄海大海洋生态系统战略行动计划》（YSLME）治理体系，以监管《战略行动计划》的实施，确保在 2020 年前实现其中的 11 个目标。

到目前为止，该项目组已组织召开了 4 次理事会会议和 10 次区域工作组会议，并先后安

排资金资助了近 30 个示范项目。另外，针对鱼类养殖、可持续海水养殖、栖息地恢复、减少污染、生态系统大型评估和善治的研究也相继完成。

《战略行动计划》实施至今已初见成效。研究表明，黄海区域赤潮发生频次下降，濒危物种数量回升，海水养殖区在采用多营养层次综合养殖技术后造成的污染有所减少。

到 2020 年底，该项目组将会建立长效区域协调机制，以共同应对黄海当前面临以及 2030 年以后将会面临的各项挑战。



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Rising to New Challenges and Partnering in the New Era

In 2016, the ILO and Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security redefined their cooperation toward a strategic partnership reflecting the changes that have taken place in the world's political and economic order. As China became the world's second largest economy and a provider of international assistance through its South-South Cooperation Assistance Programme, the cooperation with the ILO was extended to the realisation of the SDGs in China and abroad.

During this decade, the promotion of health and safety at work became a priority. The ILO Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) project, implemented together with the State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS) in over 600 small and medium sized enterprises aims at increasing both safety standards and productivity

levels. With the SCORE methodology, workers are involved in the identification of problems and the search for solutions thereby enhancing their motivation and well-being. The State Administration has taken over the SCORE methodology in its own programmes.

Further, over the last decade, the ILO has been providing extensive advice and recommendations on social security to the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security. This support led to China's advancement toward the universal coverage of health insurance and pension benefits. Today, the ILO and the Ministry continue to work together on social security issues including on the sustainability of the pension system and the access to social security for the most vulnerable communities.

新时代伙伴关系，应对新挑战

2016年，为应对世界政治和经济秩序的变化，国际劳工组织与中国人力资源和社会保障部将其合作关系重新定义为战略合作伙伴关系。随着中国成为世界第二大经济体，并开始通过南南合作项目为国际发展提供援助，中国与国际劳工组织的合作进一步外延至实现国内还有国外的可持续发展目标。

在这一阶段，促进工作中的健康和安生日益成为国际劳工组织的优先事项。国际劳工组织与中国国家安全生产监督管理局（安监总局）在600多家中小型企业联合实施了企业可持续发展项目（SCORE），旨在提高安全标准

和生产水平。通过SCORE项目提供的方法，企业员工开始参与到发现问题和解决问题的过程中，提高了工作积极性和幸福感。安监总局在其工作规划中也采纳了企业可持续发展项目的方法。

此外，在过去十年中，国际劳工组织不断为中国人力资源和社会保障部提供有关社会保障的政策建议，协助中国逐渐实现医疗和养老保险的全面覆盖。目前，国际劳工组织和人社部将继续就社会保障议题开展合作，包括加强养老金体系的可持续性和增强弱势群体对社会保障的可及性等。



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Recognising Women's Vital Role in Rural Development

"By transforming rural areas, they can become places where the youth of today and the children of tomorrow will want to live..."

— Gilbert F. Hougbo, IFAD President

Since 1981, IFAD has financed 29 projects benefiting around 4.4 million households over its USD 2 billion investment in rural China. But productivity will rise even further if women's skills are fully employed in rural development.

Building on women's skills and experience as bakers, the IFAD-supported Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Modular Rural Development Programme has provided training and microcredit to help women set up home-based businesses. The programme has also helped them to establish an association that facilitated their access to new markets and provided technical support.

妇女赋权

“通过改造，这些农村地区可以成为这一代年轻人和下一代孩子们想要居住的地方…”

—— 洪博，国际农业发展基金总裁

自 1981 年以来，国际农业发展基金已经为中国贫困地区投资 20 多亿美元，资助 29 个项目，惠及 440 万贫困家庭。如果妇女能充分施展其技能，那么生产力将会进一步提高。

鉴于妇女在传统烤馕方面的技能和经验，在农发基金的支持下，“新疆维吾尔自治区农村综合发展项目”为妇女提供培训和小额贷款，帮助少数民族妇女建立家庭企业。该项目还建立了一个协会，帮助她们打入市场，并为她们提供技术建议和支持。



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Promoting 'One Health' Approach

FAO promotes a 'One Health' approach for sustainable agriculture, trade and improved public health.

FAO and its partners have been successfully conducting the China Field Epidemiology Training Programme for Veterinarians (CFETPV) through the 'One Health' approach since 2010.

Since its inception, 133 graduates have conducted 61 outbreak investigations and more than 120 epidemiological studies. Training sessions have

benefited more than 10,000 participants engaged in national response to H7N9 Avian Influenza, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and other disease emergencies in the field.

The 'One Health' approach has proved effective to manage and reduce the impact of animal and plant diseases and other public health threats, especially Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), thus improving food safety and human health and nutrition, while enhancing trade flows.



推动“同一个健康”方针

“同一个健康”方针由粮农组织倡导，旨在促进可持续农业和贸易的发展，并改善公共卫生。

自 2010 年以来，粮农组织及其合作伙伴通过“同一个健康”方针成功地开展了“中国兽医现场流行病学培训项目”。

自项目实施以来，共培养 133 名学员，开展了 61 次疫情调查和 120 多项流行病学研究。

培训课程参与学员数量达 1 万多名，他们实地参与了应对 H7N9 型禽流感、小反刍兽疫和其他突发公共卫生事件的响应行动。

事实证明，“同一个健康”方针可有效管理和减少动植物疾病和其他公共卫生带来的威胁，特别是减少跨界动物疫病和抗菌素耐药性的影响，从而改善食品安全、人类健康与营养，同时加强贸易流动。



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Platform for South-South Exchange n Sustainable Agricultural Mechanisation

The first Regional Forum on Sustainable Agricultural Mechanisation in Asia and the Pacific was held in Qingdao, China, in October 2013, in parallel with the China International Agricultural Machinery Exhibition. Focusing on 'Public-Private Partnership for Improved Food Security and Rural Livelihoods', this milestone event established CSAM as one of the leading institutions for promoting agricultural modernisation through mechanisation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Since 2013, CSAM has held six forums hosting over 300 experts, thus providing a unique South-South exchange platform to collectively tackle major constraints and identify solutions in support of the modernisation of agriculture in the Asia-Pacific

region. The ideas generated have helped kickstart several key CSAM initiatives such as the Regional Council of Agricultural Machinery Associations, a regional network on agricultural mechanisation and a regional project to address burning of straw residue. These are complemented by other CSAM flagship initiatives, such as the Asian and Pacific Network for Testing of Agricultural Machinery (ANTAM), which was featured among the 'Good practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation' by UNOSSC- through which China has been able to share its knowledge, exchange information and promote regional cooperation. CSAM is continuing efforts to build upon the successes of the Regional Forums as part of ongoing ESCAP-China cooperation.

促进可持续农业机械化的南南合作区域平台

首届亚太地区可持续农业机械化论坛于 2013 年 10 月在中国青岛举行，同期平行举行的还有中国国际农业机械展。论坛聚焦“政企合作提高粮食安全和农村生活水平”这一主题。这一具有里程碑意义的活动确立联合国可持续农业机械化中心作为领头机构之一，致力于通过机械化推动亚太地区农业实现现代化。

自 2013 年以来，联合国可持续农业机械化中心已成功举办了六届论坛，共邀请了来自亚太地区的 300 多位专家。论坛已成为南南合作的独特平台，共同为实现农业现代化面临的主要问题寻求解决方案。多年来，通过这一平台，

多项倡议得以成型，包括亚太地区农业机械协会理事会的成立、亚太地区农业机械网络化建设以及亚太地区秸秆焚烧综合利用和治理项目等。这些倡议促成了联合国可持续农业机械化中心的若干旗舰项目的实施，例如，亚太农业机械检测网成功入选联合国南南合作办公室组织的全球南南合作 100 个最佳实践案例。通过这一平台，中国得以向其他国家分享成功经验和做法，促进了区域国家间的合作。联合国可持续农业机械化中心将在目前已取得的成就的基础上，不断推动联合国亚太经社会与中国的合作。



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Bold Steps to Reduce HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination

The UN Joint Team on AIDS in China, together with the Government of China took a bold approach to fight against AIDS-related stigma and discrimination. Recognising the importance of raising public awareness on HIV, UN agencies have worked intimately with various media partners, celebrities and public figures to address miscommunication and fight stigma and discrimination. In July 2016, the First Lady of China, Professor Peng Liyuan, hosted the China-

Africa Children Summer Camp under the theme of 'Love in the Sunshine', bringing together 60 young people living with or affected by HIV from China, Ghana, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Later in March 2018, UNAIDS launched an audio adaptation of the book by Huang Xiaoming, the renowned actor and UNAIDS Goodwill Ambassador for China with support from the UN Joint Team on AIDS in China.

齐心协力，减少艾滋病相关的污名与歧视

联合国艾滋病中国工作组与中国政府一道采取坚定措施，旨在消除艾滋病相关的污名和歧视。意识到提高公众对艾滋病的认识的重要性，联合国各机构与媒体合作伙伴、明星和公众人物密切合作，纠正艾滋病相关的误传，消除污名和歧视。2016年7月，中国“第一夫人”彭丽媛教授主持召开了主题为“阳光下的爱”

的中非儿童夏令营。夏令营汇集了60名来自中国、加纳、南非和津巴布韦的年轻人，他们或是艾滋病病毒感染者或受艾滋病影响的年轻人。2018年3月，联合国艾滋病中国工作组开展了一项有声书阅读项目，联合国艾滋病规划署邀请著名演员兼联合国艾滋病规划署中国亲善大使黄晓明录制了《最勇敢的男孩》的中文有声书。



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Opening the Information Corridor to All

China is investing heavily to build knowledge societies. UNESCO works with China to construct an inclusive information infrastructure environment, by empowering local communities and disadvantaged groups through increased access to information and knowledge.

UNESCO has supported and promoted China's initiatives to implement information accessibility system solutions, such as the China Information Accessibility Public Services System. Since 2013, more than 1,000 government institutions have established accessible information service platforms, and over 30,000 government websites

have been made accessible, benefiting 85 million persons with disabilities, 210 million elderly Chinese, and more than 300 million Chinese of lower education levels.

A key focus of UNESCO's work is to support China in embracing and institutionalizing the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) at all levels of its education system. UNESCO is working closely with China's Ministry of Education to promote the use of the ICT Competency Framework for Teachers, Open Education Resources, ICT in Education Policy Toolkit and Massive Open Online Courses platforms.

构建知识社会

中国正大力投入构建知识社会。联合国教科文组织与中国展开合作，通过增加获取信息和知识的渠道，为当地社区和弱势群体赋权，从而构建包容型信息基础设施环境。

教科文组织一直支持并促进中国实施信息无障碍系统解决方案的举措，例如《中国信息无障碍公共服务系统》。自 2013 年以来，已有 1000 多个政府机构建立了无障碍信息服务平台，3 万多个政府网站已实现信息无障碍并可

供使用，惠及 8500 万残疾人、2.1 亿中国老人和 3 亿多受教育程度较低的中国人。

教科文组织工作的一个重点是支持中国在各级教育系统中使用信息和通信技术并使其制度化。教科文组织正与中国教育部密切合作，推广使用《教师信息通信技术能力框架》、《开放教育资源》、《信息通信技术教育政策工具包》和《大规模开放在线课程平台》。



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Protecting Victims of Human Trafficking

In 2017, the Supreme People's Court (SPC) issued its 'Interpretation on Specific Application of the Law in Trial of Cases of Trafficking Women and Children', a milestone document which significantly strengthened China's legal framework on human trafficking and is a key step in protecting victims of this crime. It was a direct result of the court's active participation in IOM's extensive counter-trafficking legislative and policy capacity-building programme in China.

Marriage migration is a new and complex phenomenon. Until the SPC interpretation, it was unclear how the Chinese law on trafficking

applied to marriage migrants who fell victim to human trafficking.

IOM helped shape Chinese policy development over several years on the application of the law against trafficking to cases involving marriage migrants. The SPC interpretation codifies China's policy that marriage migrants are considered victims of trafficking if their vulnerability is exploited. This brings China's legislative framework closer to international standards and creates a more victim-centric approach.



保护人口贩运的受害者

中国最高人民法院于 2017 年发布了《最高人民法院关于审理拐卖妇女儿童犯罪案件具体应用法律若干问题的解释》。这是一项具有里程碑意义的文件：它极大地强化了中国在人口贩运方面的法律框架，是保护人口贩运受害者的关键一步。这也法院积极参与国际移民组织在中国实施的大量的反贩运立法和政策能力建设项目的结果。

婚姻移民是一种新的复杂现象。在最高人民法院出台《解释》之前，尚不清楚中国的贩

卖人口相关法律如何适用于这些被迫成为人口贩运受害者的婚姻移民。

国际移民组织多年来帮助促进中国的政策发展，促使中国将打击人口贩运的法律应用于涉及婚姻移民的案件。最高人民法院发布的《解释》明确规定了中国的政策，即婚姻移民如果遭到剥削，即视为人口贩运的受害者。这使得中国的立法框架更接近国际标准，并更加以受害者为中心，实现公平正义。



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China's Support for Global Refugee Emergencies

Through the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, the Government of China has assisted hundreds of thousands of refugees, internally displaced people and returnees in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Working with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), China has provided emergency shelter, food and relief supplies to newly-displaced civilians. It has built schools, improved access to healthcare and helped to improve water and sewage systems in refugee camps. It has also enabled over a

thousand refugee students to access scholarships and other support to continue their education despite their daily challenges.

By supporting emergency relief, infrastructural development, education and healthcare activities in host countries, China is helping to meet the immediate and medium-term needs of refugees, displaced people and their host communities. Such support is critical to ensuring that vulnerable communities are not left behind in the global pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals.

中国对全球难民的紧急援助

在非洲、亚洲和中东地区，中国政府通过南南合作援助基金帮助了数十万名难民、境内流离失所者和回返者。

与联合国难民署一道，中国政府向刚失去家园的平民提供了应急帐篷、食品和救援物资。中国政府还为当地建造了学校，扩大了医疗卫生服务的覆盖范围，并参与了难民营的自来水和污水系统改善工作。中国政府还为数千名难

民学生提供了奖学金和其他资金支持，帮助他们在应对日常挑战的同时能够完成学业。

通过在东道国支持紧急救援、基础设施发展、教育和医疗卫生活动，中国致力于帮助满足难民、流离失所者和收容社区的紧急和中期需求。这些援助至关重要，可以确保上述困境群体在全球实现可持续发展目标的过程中不掉队。



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 **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



可持续发展目标





UN CHINA 40 YEARS
联合国
在华四十周年
1979 - 2019

