



United Nations System
in China

UN Partnership in China

Balancing Development to Achieve Xiaokang
and Millennium Development Goals





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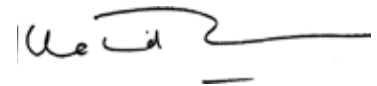
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Foreword

In the first decade of the twenty-first century, China is entering one of the most exciting periods of its long history, set on a development path that will take it in just a few decades from an isolated developing country to a leading player on the world stage. Yet even as China's economy flourishes, and national indicators of poverty, health and education steadily improve, gaps are emerging, including between rural and urban areas; the industrializing east coast and the central and western regions; and males and females, that could undermine future progress. At the same time, the environmental implications of rapid development and the need to protect the population from threats such as HIV/AIDS, avian influenza and natural disasters demand urgent action. The fact that the population is ageing and the size of the working age population will start to decline around 2015 further poses challenges on social and economic development.

Offering cooperation in the form of technical assistance, policy dialogue, research, capacity building and advocacy, the UN Country Team is helping China to rise to the manifold challenges and opportunities of this crucial period of transformation. As the United Nations Resident Coordinator in China, and on behalf of the UN Country Team, I am pleased to introduce this booklet, which provides an overview of how the United Nations system is working together with the Chinese government and other national and international partners to realize sustainable and human-centred development in the country. I hope that this booklet will deepen the understanding of the UN's role in China, and promote more partners to join hands with us in helping China to create a healthy, prosperous and equitable future for its people.



Khalid Malik
UN Resident Coordinator

Introduction

In 2004, the UN system in China celebrated the 25th anniversary of UN work and presence in China. It was a time to look back proudly over past successes and to reflect on the challenges that lie ahead. It was also an opportunity to rethink directions that the UN system follows in China. This booklet describes common goals, priorities and approaches that shape the work of the UN Country Team.

In the last few years, China has increasingly shown its keenness to raise its international profile in peacekeeping and development. It has also taken bold steps towards dealing with some of the less-visible but rising social and economic costs of its rapid economic development. China has set to quadruple its year 2000 level gross domestic product by 2020. It aims to do so in the context of a Xiaokang society – harmonious, moderately prosperous, equitable, where social and economic, environmental and human interests are balanced, and the benefits of development are enjoyed by all.

The Xiaokang development vision provides an unprecedented opportunity for UN cooperation in China. In recent years, links between the UN system and the Chinese Government have become ever stronger. The UN Country Team contributed to the formulation of the 11th national Five-Year Plan (2006–10), to advance social development and move closer to the Xiaokang goal.

In 2005, the UN Country Team adopted a common framework for cooperation in China, the new UN Development Assistance Framework for 2006–10. This was the product of close collaboration between the Government and the UN Country Team, and drew on the findings of a Common Country Assessment and other recent research studies carried out by the UN system and the Government.

This framework identifies the following priority areas where the UN system can make the most difference:

- Promoting growth with equity, through social and economic policies
- Improving national capacity for social development, both inside and outside the government
- Better management of natural resources and energy efficiency, for environmental sustainability
- Combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases
- Strengthening China's role in international cooperation and multilateralism.

Three principles that reflect the core values of the UN – equity, gender equality, and adherence to global norms and conventions – run through and shape the strategies that the UN Country Team will follow to achieve these outcomes.

In China, the UN Country Team works together as part of the UN Resident Coordinator System. While each agency has programs and projects in line with their respective mandates, the UN Country Team composed of all representatives of UN agencies in China is committed to ensure that these programs are mutually reinforcing and in a well coordinated manner provided optimal assistance to China. Under the UN Country Team, there are 6 UN theme groups plus 3 teams on operations, security and disaster management. These UN groups plan, manage and monitor the coordinated response to the key issues above. Each theme group has a core group of UN agencies as its main function, and works in partnership with government, bi-lateral and civil society who share their interests. See last page for a list of UN Theme Groups and Teams.

This booklet gives an outline of the UN Country Team's priority areas for cooperation and how the UN system works with its partners in China.

Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals

“It is not in the United Nations that the Millennium Development Goals will be achieved. They have to be achieved in each country by the joint efforts of the Governments and people.”

Kofi Annan
UN Secretary General

At the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, 189 Member States adopted the Millennium Declaration and pledged to reach the eight Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

- Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education.
- Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women.
- Goal 4. Reduce child mortality.
- Goal 5. Improve maternal health.
- Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.
- Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability.
- Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development.

The UN Country Team stands ready to join hands with the government and people of China to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

China's Xiaokang development model and the MDGs are both “people-centred” and conceptually converge on the human-centred goals and objectives.

It is our firm belief and shared goal that the UNDAF (2006-2010) will respond to the demand and challenges of China's development needs, particularly, it will contribute to China's efforts in building a Xiaokang (all round, moderately prosperous) and harmonious society for all Chinese people and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Government of China puts the highest priority on promoting sustainable development and establishing a “harmonious socialist society”. This aim is expressed in terms of realising the Xiaokang by 2020.



At the Third Session of the Tenth National People's Congress the Premier of the State Council, H.E. Wen Jiabao, underlined that the Government's programme for 2005 lays the foundation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2006-2010). In particular, he underscored the need for China to continue on the path of reform and opening up, to balance development, and to put the interest of the people first.

China has committed itself to achieving the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The UN system recognises its role and is committed to lend support to China in these efforts.

For more information, please access the following websites:

<http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>

<http://www.undg.org>

<http://www.unchina.org>.



Poverty and inequality

One of the clearest similarities between the Xiaokang concept and the Millennium Development Goals is their shared focus on reducing poverty and inequality. Although China is already comfortably beyond its Millennium Development Goal target of halving the number of poor from 1990 levels, the pace of poverty reduction is slowing. Poverty is taking on new forms, and the UN

reduction and closing the inequality gaps most notably between urban and rural areas, different population groups. The UN Country Team is helping the Chinese government to complement economic development with social and economic policies that directly benefit the poor and that deal with issues closely related to poverty, such as health care, environmental protection and access to education.



Common Country Assessment highlights the deeper structural and socio-cultural inequities that need to be confronted in order to regain momentum and finally make poverty history.

The Xiaokang agenda calls for a growing share of China's wealth to be invested in poverty

Rural China lags behind the cities in terms of wealth, infrastructure, opportunities, access to basic public services and a host of other measurements of development and well-being. The UN Country Team focuses on improving policies on farmland registration and protection, food security, increasing agricultural productivity and rural access to financial services. An equally important element in the work of the UN Country Team is promoting policies and programmes to increase access to adequate schooling and health care services, at village and township level, as a way to contribute to alleviate rural poverty, elevate the quality of rural labor and sustain rapid economic growth.

Among the target groups of these policies are women, the disabled, minority groups and migrant workers. China's cities too, are experiencing growth in specific types of poverty. During the late 1990s, many state-employed workers

were laid off and many have still not found formal work. Most of the legions of unskilled, unregistered migrant workers coming to the cities receive barely adequate wages and have little job security. Legal and social discrimination and limited access to services exacerbate their poverty.



Finding an optimal balance between economic, social and environmental development is perhaps the most important challenge facing China. The UN Country Team stands by as a committed partner for the achievement of the Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals. Much of the UN cooperation described in the pages of this brochure is geared to reducing poverty and ending the inequalities that still burden China's society.



Education and human resource development

According to the 11th Five Year Plan, the Chinese government intends to continue its work on making nine-year compulsory education universal to all children in line with the six goals set by Education for All. The government aims to eliminate illiteracy among young and middle-aged adults in the western region and ensure the plan's target is met by 2007.



In assisting the Government achieving this ambitious goal, the UN Country Team brings with it a wealth of experience in education sectors around the world. UN agencies, funds and pro-

grammes are assisting the Government in retraining more than 9 million teachers, along with administrators and policymakers; massive investment to make sure there are enough good schools to serve poor rural areas; and developing new education standards and curricula, and systems to monitor progress.

The UN Country Team is promoting school readiness, child friendly kindergartens and schools that are safe, nurturing and provide a stimulating learning environment for all children. In particular, these programmes aim to overcome the obstacles that deny education rights to disadvantaged children such as girls, the disabled, ethnic minorities, orphans, street children and the children of migrant workers and poor families.

Beyond school walls, the UN Theme Group on Education and Human Resources Development also works on adult literacy, particularly in rural areas, as well as vocational and technical education, notably to help equip the rural population, adolescents, graduates and laid-off workers to acquire the knowledge and skills they need to improve their lives and their participation in China's rapidly changing economy.



“Jobful Growth”: Keeping China working

A vital step towards the Xiaokang vision of a society in which wealth is spread out among all the country's people is to provide opportunities for everyone to earn a living wage in good working conditions.

New graduates, migrants leaving their farms for the cities, laid-off workers from restructuring state-owned enterprises and many others are lining up to take their place in China's new economy. China's businesses and industries are adopting cutting-edge, labour-efficient technologies and working practices, and are not creating enough jobs to match the increase in demand. Growing numbers of people are seeking jobs that are not there, or lack the skills they need to fill the opportunities that are there.

The UN, along with the Chinese government, is working to ensure that there are enough decent jobs and earning opportunities to go around, without jeopardizing China's economic growth. The Government and the UN have agreed on the need to shift towards more “jobful” growth and to improving the employment market. Strategies for accomplishing this include coordination between poor rural areas in the west and the fast-growing coastal cities; policies to create more decent work opportunities, especially for people who are at greatest risk of unemployment and low income; promoting and supporting SME development; equipping China's jobseeker with the knowledge and skills they need in today's job market, and training young people to become entrepreneurs; ensuring quality working conditions and improving workplace safety and health; and setting a minimum wage.



Access to health services for all



Overall, people in China are living longer and healthier lives. Yet inequalities in access to quality health services and disparities in health outcomes remain. With spiralling costs, large numbers of people, simply cannot afford health care when they need it. Furthermore, public health services provide low coverage because of under-funding. The links between public health, poverty and the current patterns of China's development are a clear action for coordinated and urgent action.

Emerging public health and safety issues such as strengthening chronic and infectious disease surveillance system, intentional and unintentional injuries, diseases related to tobacco and obesity, food safety, are priorities the UN Country Team will focus on in the coming years together with important infectious diseases such as SARS, tuberculosis, hepatitis B and avian influenza.

Based on a joint Health Situation Assessment of China carried out by the UN agencies in partnership with the Ministry of Health and completed in July 2005, the UN Country Team's main priority in the area of public health is making high quality basic health services accessible and affordable for everyone. In practice, this means supporting health-financing reform to ensure greater equity and a more cost-effective and efficient health system. It will also involve advocacy towards better allocation of government resources to the health sector and support to improve the design and coverage of current basic social protection schemes at the local level. Assisting China's efforts to reform the health delivery system reform is also calling for collaboration in the development of strategies for human resources in health, ensuring patient's safety and quality of care.



Targeting areas with the greatest need, UN agencies are supporting the review or improvement of policies for providing essential health, reproductive health, nutrition, water and sani-

tation services, building capacity in information, education and communications strategies to help people take better care of their own health, and promoting an enabling environment for quality and affordable health commodities such as iodized salt, fortified flour and essential drugs.

Within this framework, the UN is assisting China's national maternal and child mortality reduction through supporting maternal and child health services. It is also providing support for improving the availability of quality, client-centered reproductive health and family planning services to promote the reproductive health and rights of the people of China. At the management level, the UN is working with the Government to find creative solutions to address major challenges in the area of funding, cost control, regulation, safety and coordination.

The health sector, as well as other sectors, gives high priority to the prevention and response to the current threat of a possible avian influenza pandemic in China. The UN is supporting the government to minimise health, economic and social impact of avian influenza and to link investment in avian influenza activities with sustainable development particularly in rural areas. A UN Systems Coordinator has been appointed and a number of cross UN working groups have been created.



Halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS



The threat of a spreading HIV/AIDS epidemic, with its complex social and economic ramifications, demands a coordinated and many-sided response. Although the HIV infection rate in China is currently low, combating it is still an urgent priority. Infections are concentrated in certain areas and among certain populations, and there is a real danger of the epidemic entering the general population.

The absolute numbers of people infected and affected are high, requiring both medical and social responses to reduce the impact of AIDS on families, communities and society.

Since its founding in 1996, the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in China has served as a forum to plan, coordinate and monitor the UN's contribution to the HIV/AIDS response. The theme group has supported the Govern-

ment's roll-out of the Three Ones policy. The "Three Ones" policy, which consists of one national multi-sectoral five-year plan; one national authority coordinating the response; and one monitoring and evaluation system, has helped to streamline and strengthen the national programme. With the assistance of the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, the Government has put in place a dynamic nationwide programme. Some provinces have also started their own initiatives to complement the nationwide programme.

Using lessons learned by the UN around the world, in order to achieve Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals, the UN Country Team also provides support for reducing vulnerability and risk behaviour; improving treatment, care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families; raising public and official awareness about HIV/AIDS and reducing stigma and discrimination, where necessary making use of minority languages and culture. The UN also promotes the involvement of civil society, including people living with HIV/AIDS, in the response to the epidemic and addresses the important gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS.



Social protection: Protecting the most vulnerable

Social protection is a growing concern in modern China. The rapid transformation of the Chinese economy and society has brought many benefits for China's people, but it has also seen the disappearance of many social safety nets and supportive institutions. Vulnerability and disadvantage have taken on new forms and new faces.

Social security schemes are especially sparse in the rural areas and highly variable in their coverage and benefits from one locality to another. Massive migration, unemployment and the emergence of a large informal working sector have left many urban workers and their families without social security. The UN is helping the Government to extend the newly reformed social security coverage beyond mainly urban formal-sector employees to cover the remaining 70 percent of the population, including the rural population. At the same time, action is being taken to widen service provisions and to improve the situation of migrant workers.



The UN Country Team supports the Government

in enforcing the Labour Law and safeguarding workers' rights, especially among the most vulnerable workers. Technical and policy support is being provided to improve occupational safety and health. In addition, the UN carries out research and advocacy to shed new light on issues such as working conditions for domestic workers.

The Government is taking action to tackle the growing problem of human trafficking, especially in women and children. The UN continues to play a key role in this, through advocacy, field research, and targeted programmes. One main strategy is to increase opportunities for safe, formal migration by linking rural areas and cities where more labour is needed. The UN helps China to protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as the disabled and minorities. The UN also provides ongoing support for national legislation and policies that provide for the protection of minors, juvenile justice and street children, and combats child neglect, abuse and exploitation.

The growing number of older persons means that more demands are put on the Government in terms of old age security and support. In the absence of a functioning welfare system, many old persons, particularly older women, are over-represented among the poor. The UN works with the Government to pilot models that aim at increasing the support for the old.



Making development cleaner and greener

China's current drive for economic development has come with a heavy environmental price tag. Resources are being consumed at a rapid pace, and industrial pollution now poses a serious health hazard for many people. At the same time, biodiversity and farmland, which support large portions of the populations in the western regions, are being lost due to deforestation and soil erosion.



Concerted efforts will be needed for China to achieve Millennium Development Goal 7 on environmental sustainability.

The UN Country Team aims to help China to cut the environmental costs of economic success and preserve China's natural heritage for future generations. It is helping the Government to steer a more environmentally friendly development course that balances the goals of economic growth with environmental sustainability. The UN's work in environmental sustain-

ability includes improving energy efficiency and promoting greater use of new and renewable energy sources as well as greener technologies among energy supply companies and end-users.

To slow species loss and conserve the natural environment, the UN strives to keep conservation high on the government agenda and improve biodiversity management. The UN supports the development of environmentally sustainable strategies for agriculture and for land improvement and management.

Finally, the UN is helping China to improve drinking water quality and reach the remaining 25 percent of the population, many of them in remote and minority areas in the west, who still do not have access to safe, clean water. At the same time, the UN Country Team is helping to improve the efficiency of water use overall.



Addressing gender inequality

Promoting gender equality, one of the core values of the United Nations, is a goal shared by all members of the UN Country Team and is a principle that is, as far as possible, reflected in all its plans and programmes. The team's work on gender builds on the solid foundations laid by the Beijing Platform for Action and the recommendations of the Beijing+10 Forum, the International Conference on Population and Development Plan of Action, the Convention for Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the Millennium Development Goals.



The UN Country Team is helping the Government find and implement solutions to the most significant challenges relating to gender equality. Challenges such as closing disparities in

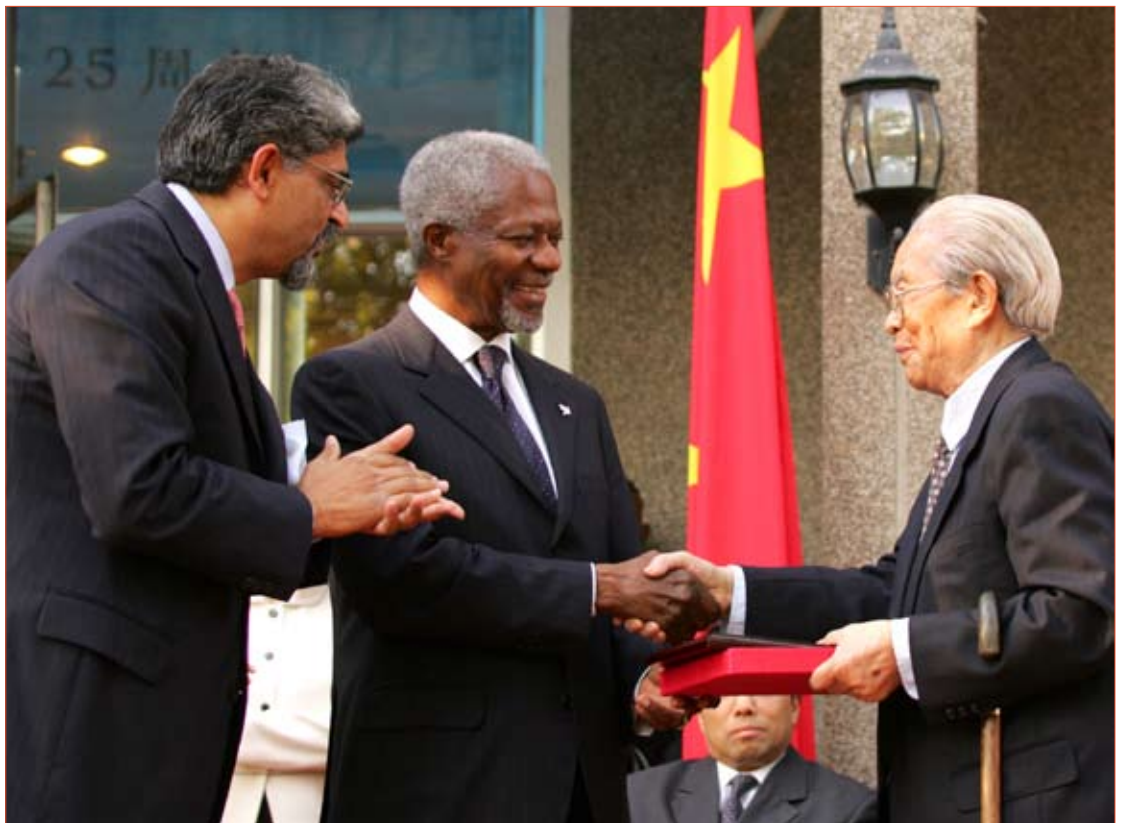
wage scales and improving employment opportunities in line with the Labour Law and Women's Law prevail in Chinese society. The UN is also addressing issues in strengthening women's claim to their land rights; improving the sex ratio at birth; social and political empowerment of women; halting violence against women and protecting the rights of its victims; girls' rights to and in education; and expanding reproductive health provision.

The UN also has the wider goal of mainstreaming gender which means the UN is ensuring that the interests, concerns and experiences of girls and women are considered as a matter of course. To achieve this, gender advocacy and training targets all partners, both inside and outside government, as well as the members of the UN Country Team themselves.

The UN Country Team coordinates the country team's gender-related activities and helps the Government towards achieving Millennium Development Goal 3 and in reporting on CEDAW implementation. The China Gender Facility, a grant-making body established by the theme group, annually invites proposals for innovative and catalytic projects dealing with research on contemporary gender issues and on advocacy and social dialogue on gender concerns.



Conventions and governance



One of the most far-reaching results of China's opening-up policies in recent decades has been its readiness to adopt international conventions and norms. Landmarks for UN cooperation in China and for the country's development since the 1980s have included ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Racial Discrimination, the Convention Relating to

the Status of Refugees, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. In 2005 the Government of China ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in an effort to step up measures to improve public health and welfare.



The UN Country Team has a vital role to play in helping the Government to translate these commitments into laws, policy and action, as well as in introducing a rights-based approach to development. Building China's relationships with the global bodies responsible for these conventions and standards and strengthening monitoring and reporting are also important tasks. UN agencies actively promote China's adoption of more key global conventions.

The UN Country team promotes good governance and strong rule of law. In 2001 China ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and in 1998 signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The UN Country Team is helping to enhance legal institutions in conformance with these Covenants so that they better protect the rights and interests of the poor and vulnerable, particularly in Western China. Anti-corruption

legislation and new codes of conduct for officials are developed, with the support of the UN system, which aim to improve transparency in the civil service.

Among the new governance concepts that the UN Country Team promotes is greater public participation – ranging from participation by the public in the urban and rural areas to national policymaking. Citizens' voices are increasingly being heard in China, to the great benefit of transparency, equity and sustainable development. The UN system in China is helping build the institutions necessary to promote participation, and to create the conditions in which China's budding civil society organizations can flourish. In this way, everyone in China will have a say in setting the country's future course.



China in the world

China's rising profile in international and regional affairs is a welcome development. As the world's most populous country and a leading economic power, China has a natural place at the heart of global dialogue and cooperation. The UN Country team is assisting China in its growing engagement with the international community. A top priority in this context is strengthening China's multilateralism, not just through the ratification of international norms and UN conventions, but also through China's increased



negotiations. The UN is also working to enhance cooperation between China and neighbouring countries on common cross-border issues. Among these cross border issues are the concerns of health and communicable diseases, trade, development, and procurement of essential drugs as well as the trafficking of illicit drugs. With UN encouragement and support, China is also working with neighbouring countries on preventing cross-border trafficking and repatriation and rehabilitation of trafficking victims.

As more Chinese businesses expand and globalize their operations, public-private partnerships and the Global Compact (a voluntary international corporate citizenship network established by the UN) are becoming increasingly important in the UN's development work. Public-private partnerships will play a significant role in cross-border initiatives.

Likewise, South-South cooperation, long a cornerstone of China's foreign policy, is raising its profile as one of the pillars of China's international economic and trade policies. Increasingly, this is taking the form of economic and trade links. China is a trading partner and major investor in many of the poorest developing countries. The UN system continues to help China in tapping the potential of trading relationships with Africa, Northeast and Central Asia as well as Southeast Asia.

China's donations to countries hit by the devastating 2004 Asian tsunami heralded a new role for China in development assistance and emergency relief, taking it from net aid recipient towards becoming a donor country. The UN is providing support to China during this transition and is helping to lay the groundwork for the establishment of a new Chinese international aid agency.



UN Theme Groups and Teams

Below is a list of the UN Theme Groups that are dedicated to focus on several related issue areas.

- Theme Group on Poverty and Inequality
- Theme Group on Health
- Theme Group on Education and Human Resources Development
- Theme Group on Energy and the Environment
- Theme Group on Gender
- Theme Group on HIV/AIDS
- Disaster Management Team
- Operations Management Team
- Security Management Team



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Address: 12, Sanlitun Lu, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 6532 3131 Fax: (86-10) 6532 3107
E-mail: beijing@unicef.org
Website: www.unicef.org/china



World Food Programme (WFP)
Address: 2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 6532 5228 Fax: (86-10) 6532 4802
E-mail: wfp.beijing@wfp.org.cn
Website: www.wfp.org.cn



International Labour Organization (ILO)
Address: 1-10 Tayuan Diplomatic Office Building, No.14, Liangmahe Nanlu, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100600
Tel: (86-10) 6532 5091/92/93/94 Fax: (86-10) 6532 1420
E-mail: Beijing@ilobj.org.cn
Website: www.ilo.org/beijing



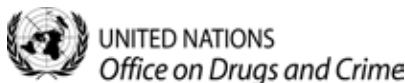
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Address: Jianguomenwai 4-2-151/152, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 6532 2835 Fax: (86-10) 6532 5042
E-mail: FAO-CN@fao.org
Website: www.fao.org



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Address: San Li Tun Diplomatic Compound 8-13, Beijing 100600
Tel: (86-10) 6532 9276/75 Fax: (86-10) 6532 9277
E-mail: unops@public.un.org.cn
Website: www.unops.org



International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Address: 1501, China World Tower 2, No. 1, Jian Guo Men Wai Avenue, Beijing 100004
Tel: (86-10) 5860 3000 Fax: (86-10) 5860 3100
Website: www.ifc.org



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Address: 1-162, Tayuan Diplomatic Office Building, 14, Liangmahe Nan Lu, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 8532 2226 Fax: (86-10) 8532 2228
Website: www.unodc.org



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Address: 1-161 Tayuan Diplomatic Office Building 14 Liangmahe Nanlu Beijing 100600, China
Tel: (86-10) 6532 0506 Fax: (86-10) 6532 2510
E-mail: china.office@unfpa.org
Website: www.unfpa.org



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Address: 1-162, Tayuan Diplomatic Office Building, 14, Liangmahe Nan Lu, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 8532 2226 Fax: (86-10) 8532 2228
E-mail: unaids@public.un.org.cn
Website: www.unaids.org.cn



United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Address: 2-141, Tayuan Diplomatic Office Building, No.14 Liangmahe Nan Lu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 6532 3440 Fax: (86-10) 6532 6315
E-mail: office.china@unido.org
Website: www.unido.org.cn



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Address: No. 2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Beijing 100600
Tel: (86-10) 8532 0921 Fax: (86-10) 8532 2567
E-mail: unep@public.un.org.cn
Website: www.unep.org



World Bank (IBRD)
Address: Level 16, China World Tower 2 China World Trade Center No.1, Jian Guo Men Wai Avenue, Beijing 100004
Tel: (86-10) 5861 7600 Fax: (86-10) 5861 7800
E-mail: Web-china@worldbank.org
Website: www.worldbank.org.cn



United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
Address: 2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 8532 0931 Fax: (86-10) 8532 0903
E-mail: Unifem_china@unifem.org
Website: www.unchina.org/unifem



International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Address: No. 2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 8532 5228 ext: 5251 Fax: (86-10) 6532 4802
E-mail: ysun@ifad.org
Website: www.ifad.org



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Address: 2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 8532 0800 Fax: (86-10) 8532 0900
E-mail: registry.cn@undp.org
Website: www.undp.org.cn



World Health Organization (WHO)
Address: 401 Dongwai Diplomatic Office Building, No.23 Dongzhimenwai Street, Beijing 100600
Tel: (86-10) 6532 7189/90/91/92 Fax: (86-10) 6532 2359
E-mail: who@chn.wpro.who.int
Website: www.wpro.who.int/china



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Address: Waijiaogongyu 5-15-3, Jianguomenwai Compound Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 6532 2828 Fax: (86-10) 6532 4854
E-mail: beijing@unesco.org
Website: www.unescobeijing.org



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Address: 1-2-1, Tayuan Diplomatic Office Building, 14 Liangmahe Nan Lu, Beijing 100600
Tel: (86-10) 6532 6806 Fax: (86-10) 6532 1647
E-mail: chibe@unhcr.org
Website: www.unhcr.org



International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Address: 3612, China World Tower II, Jianguomenwai Avenue, Beijing 100004
Tel: (86-10) 6505 1155 Fax: (86-10) 6505 8580
E-mail: RR-CHN@imf.ORG
Website: www.imf.org/Beijing



United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV)
Address: No. 2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 8532 0800 Fax: (86-10) 8532 0900
E-mail: unv.china@undp.org
Website: www.undp.org.cn/unv



United Nations Asian and Pacific Center for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery (UNAPCAEM)
Address: A-7/E, China International Science and Technology Convention Centre, No.12, Yumin Road, Chaoyang
Tel: (86-10) 8225 3581 Fax: (86-10) 8225 3584
E-mail: info@unapcaem.org
Website: www.unapcaem.org



Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in China
Address: 2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Beijing, 100600
Tel: (86-10) 8532 0800 Fax: (86-10) 8532 0900
E-mail: registry.cn@undp.org
Website: www.unchina.org