



Country Sheet 2020 - 2021

# China





# HI Team and intervention areas

HI China program has 14 staff members.

## China





# General data of the country

## a. General Data

Country <sup>1</sup>	China	Neighbouring country (Vietnam)	France, Belgium, UK (choose one)
Population	1.397.715.000	96.46 Millions	67.05 Millions
HDI	0.758	0.693	0.891
IHDI	0.636	0.58	0.809
INFORM Index	4.2	3.7	2.2
Maternal mortality	23.2	67	10
Gender-Development Index	0.96	1	0.98
Population under HCR mandate	321.756	NA	368.352
Fragile State index	69.9	63.9	30.5
GINI Index	38.5	35.7	31.6
Net official development assistance received (in millions USD)	0	63.9	

## b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Mine Ban Treaty	Not joined
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Not joined
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	01/08/2008

<sup>1</sup> [https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1\\_2540344/en/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour](https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1_2540344/en/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour)



## c. Geopolitical analysis

### 1. Political elements

China, officially the People's Republic of China (PRC), is the world's most populous country, with a population of around 1.4 billion in 2019. Covering approximately 9.6 million square kilometres, it is the world's third largest country by area. The state exercises jurisdiction over 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, four direct-controlled municipalities (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing), and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

China is a one-party socialist republic, governed under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The current General Secretary of the CCP and President of China, Xi Jinping, took office on 15 November 2012 and was re-elected on 25 October 2017. The electoral system is pyramidal. Local People's Congresses are directly elected, and higher levels of People's Congresses up to the National People's Congress (NPC) are indirectly elected by the People's Congress of the level immediately below. The political system is decentralized, and provincial and sub-provincial leaders have a significant amount of autonomy. While the CCP holds the vast majority of representative seats at all levels of the government, eight additional political parties currently have representatives in the NPC and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

The stability of China's political system has allowed for rapid economic growth, especially following economic reforms in the early 1980s. China currently has the second largest economy in the world. One of the main political trend is the growing influence of China abroad. China's One Belt, One Road Policy, a revival of the historical Silk Roads, aims to expand the countries influence throughout Southeast Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

### 2. Environment

China's rapid industrialization and economic growth over the past 40 years has had significant environmental impacts in the country and region. Popular criticism of the escalating environmental problems have led to the definition of ambitious long-term commitments to environmental protection, including a commitment for carbon neutrality by the year 2060. While China's commitment to environmental protection at the national level represents a positive new direction, implementation of reforms and enforcement of new regulations face significant challenges due to China's highly decentralized political system. At sub-national levels throughout much of the country, poverty reduction and economic development objectives remain a higher priority.

### 3. Rights and laws

China has signed or ratified numerous international treaties and conventions aiming to protect social, political, and economic rights. The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Disabled Persons was first adopted in 1990. Following ratification of the Convention on the



Rights of People with Disabilities in 2008, China amended its national disability law to bring it more in line with the general principles of the CRPD.

#### **4. Social development**

Political stability has allowed social progress during the last decades. Expansion of available health insurance coverage and development of social safety nets targeting vulnerable populations have contributed to overall poverty reduction. In 2016, China developed a national plan for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which translates each target of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into concrete national targets and “action plans”.

While the overall health and economic situation of China’s most vulnerable populations has dramatically improved, civil and social rights protections remain a significant concern in the country. Freedom of movement in China is slowed by local tax and housing regulations, which make domestic relocation (i.e. for job opportunities) more difficult. Regulations on family planning (i.e. the one child policy – now the two child policy) and reproductive health rights have had multiple social consequences including an imbalanced male/female population ratio, abandonment of female children and children with disabilities into institutional child-care systems, and an aging population. Discrimination on the basis of gender, sexuality, disability and ethnicity limits equal access to education, employment and social opportunities.

## **Summary of HI presence in the country**

HI has been present in China for more than 20 years. Our first actions in the country were in response to natural disasters in Guangxi, Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang provinces. In China, HI’s objective is to work alongside government and civil society partners to provide direct support to the most vulnerable groups in the poorest rural areas of the country, and to support civil society partners in their efforts to promote inclusive policy development. Historically, the program has focused on development of functional rehabilitation, inclusive education, and inclusive poverty reduction services. Today the program is maintaining its focus on inclusive education and inclusive poverty reduction, while adding new interventions in the areas of inclusive employment and community based mental health rehabilitation. Priority cross-cutting issues for HI in China include strengthening the capacities of local civil society, supporting transition from institutional services models to community-based and personalized service models, promoting equity of all ages, genders and impairment types in national disability inclusive development dialogue.



## Overview on ongoing projects

Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

Main sectors of intervention	Objective of project in the sector	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Final beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates of beginning and end of the project and donors funding it
Livelihoods	To contribute to the inclusion of people with disabilities in local and national poverty alleviation services in China	Personalized social support; vocational education; access to finances;	200 Local DPF staff	2000 people with disabilities will benefit from improved poverty alleviation services	Luonang County Disabled People's Federation  Lueyang County Disabled People's Federation	Sha'anxi Province, China	01 July 2019 – 30 June 2022
Services linked to justice, citizenship, and political participation	Civil society organizations will have improved capacities to meaningfully contribute to governance and development processes in China.	Civil society strengthening; Access to small grants for civil society; advocacy	90 staff of targeted civil society organizations	30,000 people with disabilities will benefit from improved services of civil society organizations	Inclusion China  Beijing Peer Social Work Development Center	National	01 November 2019 – 31 October 2022



Livelihoods	To contribute to the achievement of equal employment rights for people with disabilities, in accordance with Article 27 of the CRPD and relevant domestic laws, in China	Civil society strengthening; Employer consultation; advocacy	20 staff of targeted civil society; 100 staff of targeted employers	1000 people with disabilities will access wage employment	Beijing Peer Social Work Development Center	National	01 July 2020 – 30 June 2023
Prevention and health	"Promoting the dignity and fundamental freedoms of people with mental health disabilities project": The rights of people with mental health disabilities in China are fully realized in accordance with the CRPD, SDGs and National Mental Health Law.	MHPSS training for civil society staff; Access to small grants for civil society; advocacy	30 staff of targeted civil society organizations; 30 peer support group leaders	400 people with mental health disabilities will benefit from improved service quality and availability	2 sub-national civil society organizations	National	01 November 2020 – 31 October 2023



# Donors

<p>US State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (US-DRL)</p> 	<p>European Union</p> 
<p>French Embassy in China</p>  <p><i>Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité</i> <b>RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE</b></p> <p>AMBASSADE DE FRANCE EN CHINE</p>	<p>US Embassy In China</p> 
	<p>International Labour Organization</p> 