

## General data of the country

### a. General Data

Country	China
Population	1.419.322.037
Maternal mortality	27
Gender-related Development Index	0.955
Population within UNHCR mandate	322.439
Fragile State index	71.1
GINI Index	38.6
Net official development assistance received (in millions USD)	0

### b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| → Mine Ban Treaty / Status:  | Not joined |
| → Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status:                          | Not joined |
| → UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status: | 01/08/2008 |

### c. Geopolitical analysis

#### 1. Political elements

After stagnating for decades under the rigid authoritarian socialism of founder Mao Zedong, China reformed its economy to make it one of the world's fastest-growing, as well its leading exporter. The world's most populous country is now a major overseas investor, and is pursuing an increasingly assertive foreign and defense policy. In 2012-3, Xi Jinping came to power as the hand-picked successor of Hu Jintao; he will remain in power until 2022 and possibly beyond as he has changed the constitution allowing him to do more than 2 mandates. Since taking over, he has concentrated power in his hands, in a move seen as a turning away from the People's Republic's traditional system of collective leadership. One of the main political trend is the growing influence of China abroad, mainly in Africa, but nowadays with the launch of the One Belt, One Road policy (a revival of the Silk Roads), its influence spread across the middle east up to Europe.

#### 2. Environment

Despite recent improvements, each year, red alert pollutions are declared, affecting millions of people, particularly in northeast and central areas of China. Thousands of people moved from the affected areas to pollution-free areas such as the south and west of the country. Smog reduced visibility and restricts

movement. Limitations have been imposed on private car use and air traffic has been reduced - Beijing airport cancelled hundreds of internal flights.

### 3. Rights and laws

Although China ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2008, persons with disabilities continue to face barriers and discrimination in areas including education and employment. The Education Act for People with Disabilities was finally released in February 2017 after the first draft released in December 2012. The implementation of the new law starts from May 1st, 2017. Compared to the draft law, the new law says that people with disabilities should enjoy compulsory education. The new law also aims to develop pre-school education and continued education for people with disability gradually. It also indicates that quality education for people with disabilities should be improved. Compared with the draft version in 2012, the final law focuses more on promoting inclusive education which is a big step forward. It has a clear and definite provision that children and adolescents with disabilities have equal rights to receive compulsory education in mainstream schools.

### 4. Social development




The stability of the regime has allowed some social progress during the last decades, which resulted in better coverage by social and/or health benefits of the economically marginalized people. This improvement also applies to some extent to people with disabilities, whose needs are nowadays more often addressed than before. New opportunities are now rising to address these challenges in a near future. In a global, ambitious, demanding, proud, and comprehensive way, running at an unprecedented speed, China is determined to be a leader in a lot of sectors, including the disability field at international level. Additionally, 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 “action plans” and which gives another opportunity to advocate further for the rights of people with disability.

## Presence of HI in the country

HI has been working in China for 20 years. Starting with emergency projects following natural disasters in Guangxi, Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang provinces, HI officially registered in China in the November of 2017, with the China Disable Persons Federation being its Professional Supervisory Unit (PSU). 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 lobby government and civil society for more effective policies in those areas. Our projects aim to develop more inclusive development policies where the rights of persons with disabilities to equal participation in society are respected. Whereas in the past, projects in the field of physical rehabilitation have been developed, it is not the case anymore, as needs; capacity as well as donors trends have changed. Today, the program supports access to education and employment, and social integration alongside support to Disabled Persons' Organizations and UNCRPD advocacy are currently on going.

## Projects

Project title	Sector of intervention	(Main) ongoing donors	Funding period
<b>Empowering Chinese Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for a more inclusive society for people with mental health problems</b>	Prevention and health	EU	01/07/2016 - 31/12/2019
<b>Disability Inclusive Development (DID)</b>	Disability rights promotion	DRL	Until 30/06/2020
<b>Poverty alleviation for disabled persons in Shaanxi province</b>	Economic inclusion	Kadoorie Foundation	01/07/2019-30/06/2022




<p>DRL</p> 	<p>European Union</p> 
<p>Kadoorie Foundation</p> 	

## HI team in China

Hi team in China counts 14 staff (12 national staff and 2 expatriates)



**Projects ongoing: Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on operational partnerships**

Sector of intervention	Objectives	Type of intervention	Beneficiaries	Estimated number of beneficiaries at the end of the project	Operational partners	Location
 Prevention and health	People with mental health problems are supported in enabling their inclusion and participation in all aspects of community life.	Training for Social workers and premarital health care; PSYCH-social support; case management; Self-help group	50 Social workers and premarital health care; 150 People with mental health problems	500 people (300 female) with mental health problems, 500 family members of people with mental health problems	1 local authorities 1 local civil society organizations	Yunnan Province
 Justice, citizenship and political participation	To reduce gender-based violence against women and girls with disabilities through capacity building and collaboration between women's rights organizations and disabled people's organizations in China.	Focus group discussion, trainings on disability rights and women rights, good practice collection;	77	N/A	1 Disabled People's Organization	Beijing
 Justice, citizenship and political participation	To improve the inclusion of disability into four key development and human rights fields through empowerment of Disabled Persons' Organizations (DPOs) and Disability Focused Civil Society Organizations (DCSOs), and through capacity building of Non Disability focused Civil Society Organizations (NDCSOs)	Build the capacity of partners to foster relationships between DPOs, DCSOs and NDCSOs engaging in the field of women's empowerment, children's rights, poverty alleviation, gender and SRHR.	252	N/A	2 Disabled People's Organization	National scope