



(Annex to the Main Report)
Submission to UN UPR of China
—The Right to Health and Human Rights
March 2018

1 . This report focuses on the development of China’s human rights in the field of the right to health, based on China’s improving civil health right and China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA)’s programs and achievements.

2 . Hygiene and health conditions of poor people have always been the focus of all sectors of society, even globally. In remote mountainous areas of China, many children grow up under single dietary pattern and undernourished living environment. This not only does harm to children’s growth and development, but also causes adverse effects on their mental development. Meanwhile, the following conditions are also commonly seen in poverty-stricken areas: shortage of medical services and high morbidity rate and mortality rate.

3. China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation believes that such programs as ensuring maternal and child health, caring for the aged and dementia, and raising the level of children's nutrition and health are essential. They can guarantee the social security rights, the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to health of the beneficiary groups, and further promote the overall development of China’s progress in human rights. According to the *Summary prepared by the Office of the*

High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21(Hereinafter referred to as *The Summary*), China should step up its fulfillment of its international human rights obligations. It is also China society's practice of there commendation No.186.84: *Fully protect the legitimate rights and interests of ethnic minorities, women, children, the elderly and disabled persons* from the *Report of the Working Group on the Universal-Periodic Review**(Hereinafter referred to as *The Working Group Report*)of the Human Rights Council, twenty-fifth session.

4. With regard to national measures, we are very happy to witness the fact that China has taken a series of measures to ensure that citizens' basic health rights are fairly maintained. In December 2014,the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee (ESCPHC) of the National People's Congress (NPC)of the People's Republic of China organized and started the legislative work conference, set up a leading group for legislative work, a drafting group, and an expert advisory group. According to the plan, special investigations and studies were carried out dealing with the focal points and difficulties in the legislation, special subject research, and other related issues. ESCPHC also listened extensively to the opinions of experts and scholars and various sectors of the society and initially consulted with relevant departments and people's organizations under the State Council. By the end of 2016, a preliminary draft was formed.

5. On December 22, 2017, the NPC Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee drafted the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Basic Medical Health and Health Promotion (Drafted)*, and

referred the draft on the 31st meeting of the 12th NPC Standing Committee for first instance. This is the first basic and comprehensive law in the field of health in China.

6. With the achievements made in various programs, CFPA responds positively to the national call to safeguard Chinese citizens' right to health and the right to life. In 2000 and 2008, CFPA launched projects as “Maternal and Infant Health 120 Action” and “Nutritious meals”. By helping the poor mothers and children, these programs gradually increase the rate of hospital deliveries, reduce maternal mortality, and improve maternal and child life support level and health level; Meanwhile, CFPA advocates the whole society to pay attention to children’s nutrition condition in poverty-stricken areas. By providing extra nutrition meals and Love Kitchen facilities, CFPA improves children’s growth and development condition in poor mountainous areas. Further, CFPA’s Elderly Care Project actively copes with the accelerating trend of aging of population and solves the elderly care problem of the elderly. By the end of 2016, CFPA has accumulatively devoted around 350 million RMB, benefiting over 1.08 million people. CFPA’s efforts in public health represents Chinese NGO’s achievement in practicing the recommendation *No.186.184: Continue to improve living conditions in rural areas through the realization of social infrastructures and guaranteeing better services for its population* from *The Working Group Report*.

7 . CFPA aims at reducing maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate and improving the life support level and health level of mothers and children in poverty-stricken areas. The Maternal and Infant Health Project, since its launch in 2000, has initiated different sub-projects as Maternal and Infant Health 120 Project, Assistance for the

Blind, Assistance for the Hearing-impaired and Assistance for Severe Diseases. By the end of 2016, the Maternal and Infant Health Project has invested a total of 160 million Yuan and has 525,000 beneficiaries (person-time) in 22 counties (cities and districts) from 11 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions). We fulfilled *The Working Group Report* No. 186.201 recommendation: *Further guarantee children's right to health and continue the trend to constantly reduce the mortality rate for children under five years of age*, as well as No. 186. 202-203-204 Recommendations: *Improve the quality of maternity services in urban and rural areas, increase the proportion of children born in hospitals and reduce the child mortality rate, including through awareness-raising.*

8 . Since launched in 2015, Elderly Care Project has been devoting itself to creating a comprehensive system for elderly care service and providing high-quality and professional elderly care service for the elderly with disability and dementia, especially for the poor and low income ones. Despite the efforts of non-government organizations and the government, Chinese society still need to try hard on "*continue to improve all social security system for all its elderly population*" with regard to *The Working Group Report's* No. 186.182 recommendation.

9. Since its launch in 2008, Nutritious Meals Project has improved children's nutrition condition in poverty-stricken areas through offering them nutritious meals, Love Kitchen facilities, and nutrition education, etc. By 2016, the project has invested about 185 million Yuan, having benefited 74 counties (districts) in remote mountainous areas in 37 prefectures (cities) of 10 provinces including Yunnan, Sichuan, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Liaoning, Hebei, Fujian, and Henan. We provided over 38,000,000 nutritious meals and built 1,164 standardized

Love Kitchens facilities. Meanwhile, we launched overseas School Meals Project in Cambodia, Nepal, and Ghana. It means China's NGO is *“developing further its bilateral and multilateral cooperation and exchanges, notably in the area of economic, social and cultural rights”*(*The Working Group Report*, No.186.251 recommendation). In addition, the Nutritious Meals Project also provided nearly 684,000 meals, worth 136 million Yuan for 563,000 children in 82 counties of 20 provinces. It is also an effort to *“continue its effort to promote and protect the rights of children including further action against the abduction, maltreatment and abandonment of children”* (from *The Working Group Report*, recommendation No. 186.80).

10 . Therefore, we suggest further optimizing the allocation of health resources, strengthening the professional skills and quality training for health care workers in the grass-roots areas, and improving the grassroots health service system, especially in regard to maternal and child health, the healthy development of children, and the elderly people health care.

11 . We also call for continued support in the areas of social security and health care to redouble our efforts to implement poverty reduction projects and promote the development of poverty-stricken areas while mobilizing all sectors of society to make maternal and child health, child development and the elderly pension problems to be better solved.