



中国计划生育协会

China Family Planning Association

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China Family Planning Association (CFPA) is the largest non-governmental network in China active in reproductive health, family planning, healthcare promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

CFPA was founded in 1980 and became a member of International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in 1981, was granted UN ECOSOC NGO consultative status in 2005. CFPA's mission is to act as a channel for external resources and expertise while taking a role in public mobilization and education for population and health programs.

In its first decade, CFPA established a branch in almost every village in China and mobilized some 90 million members and volunteers. The network soon developed into a two-way channel of communication between the public and the government, and in many cases provided a forum for health professionals and community activists supportive of rational regulation and higher-quality services.

In the mid-1990s, the Association's informal advocacy and monitoring mandate was officially recognized by the central government, which endorsed the CFPA's role in policy reform and program oversight at local and provincial levels.

China's endorsement of the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action encouraged the CFPA in many parts of China to expand projects already integrating reproductive health with human rights protection and women's empowerment into community development and anti-poverty efforts.

Six core missions

---Advocacy and education.

---Reproductive health counseling.

---Prenatal and postnatal care & guidance and infant care.

---Family health promotion.

---Rights protection.

---Care campaigns for the vulnerables as migrants, children, youth and the aged.

China Family Planning Association Contribution to the 4th Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review of China

1. As the largest non-governmental organization in the field of health in China, the China Family Planning Association has been paid attention to the protection and promotion of human rights in the areas of population, family and reproductive health (including family planning). This report comments on China's progress and limitations in this regard and put forward suggestions.

2. We noted that the Chinese government has made remarkable achievements in the development of women and children. In April 2023, the National Bureau of Statistics published a statistical monitoring report on the Outline for the Women's Development of China (2021-2030) and the Outline for the Children's Development of China (2021-2030), which made a comprehensive analysis of the development of women and children. The reports show that women's health status continues to improve, more women had higher level of education, women's economic and social status continues to improve, the social security coverage continues to expand, and the legal protection system of rights and interests further improved. The overall status of children's health has been improved, safety protection has been continuously strengthened, the schooling of children has been steadily raised, the standard of children's welfare has been raised and the coverage expanded, the family environment has been increasingly improved, the social environment for children's development has been increasingly optimized, and the legal protection mechanism has been continuously improved.

3. We noted that the government promotes a series of policies and measures to improve the employment environment for women of childbearing age and support working women to reconcile work and family, such as encouraging employers to formulate measures that help workers balance their work and family needs, standardize and improve the policy on the payment of maternity insurance allowances, strengthen the protective role of maternity insurance for insured women workers, and actively develop universal childcare services.

4. We noted that the state has stepped up efforts to protect the rights and interests of minors. In May 2023, the Supreme People's Court of People's Republic of China issued an explanation on several issues concerning the application of laws in handling criminal cases of rape and molestation of minors and opinions on handling criminal cases of rational infringement of minors, emphasizing that such cases should be punished severely. The Supreme People's Procuratorate, the All-China Women's Federation and the China Working Committee on Care for the Next Generation jointly issued typical cases involving minors to promote the implementation of family education responsibilities and effectively protect minors from infringement.

5. We noted that the state is committed to improving children's health and narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas, such as promoting the standardization of child health clinics in primary health care institutions, improving the quality of child health services, and carrying out activities to create children-friendly cities.

6. We noted that the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Promotion of Family Education was formally implemented on January 1, 2022, clarifying the main responsibility for family education and detailing state support and social coordination measures in family education, as well as the legal responsibilities of all parties concerned, it provides legal support for promoting the comprehensive and healthy growth of minors. In May 2023, the Supreme People's Court and the All-China Women's Federation issued

the Opinions on Family Education Guidance, further promoting the implementation of the law, promoting guardians of minors to perform their duties of family education in accordance with the law, and safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of minors.

7. We noted that the government continues to introduce new initiatives and guiding opinions in response to population ageing to promote the implementation of the national strategy to actively respond to population ageing. For example, the Opinions on Promoting the Construction of the Basic Old-age Service System in May 2023 lists the basic old-age services, including 16 service items in three categories: material assistance, nursing services and care services, clarify the object and content of basic old-age care services, and guide relevant institutions to provide basic and universal services to the older people.

8. We suggest further strengthen the network of reproductive health services, improve service quality of contraception and family planning services, attach importance to reproductive health publicity, consultation and technical services for adolescents, and avoid unwanted pregnancy, to improve reproductive health of adolescents and people of childbearing age.

9. We suggest strengthen grass-roots capacity, give full play to the role of civil society organizations, enhance the service function of community for children and older people, enhance the ability of families, and help families reduce the burden of care.

