

# Country WID Profile

## (China)

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Japan International Cooperation Agency  
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## Abbreviations (China)

ACWF	All China Women's Federation
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CICETE	China International Center for Economic And Technological Exchange
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IEC	Information Education Communication (Information, Education, Communication)
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFTEC	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation
MOH	Ministry of Health
NWCCW	The National Working Committee on Children and Women
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPC	National People's Congress
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PRC	People's Republic of China
RMB	Renminbi
SFPC	State Family Planning Commission of China
SNA	System of National Accounts
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development

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## Table of Contents

### Abbreviations

### 1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile.....	1
1-2 Health Profile.....	2
1-3 Education Profile.....	2

### 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in China.....	3
2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender .....	5
2-3 National Machinery.....	7

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education .....	8
3-2 Health.....	12
3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries .....	16
3-4 Economic Activities.....	20

### 4. WID/Gender Projects.....23

### 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender.....	26
5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender.....	31

### 6. References .....35

### 7. Definitions.....38

# 1. Basic Profiles

## 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

### Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
780 ('99)	10.7% (90-99)	8.2% (90-99)	40.3 ('98)	0.2% ('99)
530 ('94)	10.1% (80-90)	5.9% (80-90)	37.6 ('92)	0.6% ('94)

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

### Demographic indicators source: 1), \*2), \*\*3)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
1254('99)	48.4% ('99)	31.6% ('99)	1.0% (90-99)	1.8 ('99)	68.3 ('99)	72.5 ('99)
1190.9('94)	49.4%('95)	30% ('95)	1.3% (70-90)	2.0 ('95)	67.3 ('95)	71.3 ('95)

### Public sector expenditure to sectors source: 4), \*1)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1999	NA	17.3%	NA	8.16%	NA
1991-5*	0.4%	2.4%	0.1%	16.3%	80.8%

### Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	18%	49%	33%
1995	21%	48%	31%

### Labour indicators source: 1)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	751 mil	3.1%(96-98)	NA(95-99)
1995	709 mil	NA	NA

female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	45.2%('99)	NA(96-98)	NA
1995	45% ('95)	NA	NA

### Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	NA	NA	NA
1980	NA	NA	NA

female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	NA	NA	NA
1980	NA	NA	NA

### Decision-making source: 2)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	21.0%('90)	6.0%	4.0%	12.0%('90)	45.0%('90)

### Law for women

Revised Marriage Law (1980)	Basic rules like Freedom of marriage, equality of both sexes, monogamy, planned birth.
Succession Law (1985)	Equal right of succession for both sexes
Civil Law, article 105 (1986)	Equal civil right for both sexes
Female Right Law (1992)	Specific provision of existing female rights

### Ratification and signature of international law for women

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	ratified in 1980
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### Policy of WID

The Program for the Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010)	To promote female economic participation, decision-making, education etc.
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### Governmental organization of WID

All China Women's Federation (ACWF)	People's group under the governmental supervision
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### References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) China Statistical Yearbook

## 1-2 Health Profile

### Expansion of health service source: 1), \*2)

No. of physicians	No. of Hospital Beds	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
(per 1,000 people)		
2.0 (90-98)	2.9 (90-98)	NA ('98)
0.9 ('80)	2.0 ('80)	2.1 ('90)

### Child health source: 3)

Mortality Rate			% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)				
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles	
1999	33	41	97-99	85%	85%	90%	85%
1995	38	47	92-95	92%	92%	94%	93%

### Family planning source: 3), \*1), \*\*4)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000 )*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate	% age 15-49	Women (No.of age15-49)
91% (95-00)	67% (95-00)	55 (90-99)	23.62('98)	1.8 ('99)	0.07% ('99)	61,000 ('99)
83% (90-96)	84% (90-96)	115 (89-95)	22.7('94)	2.0 ('95)	NA ('95)	NA ('95)

### HIV/AIDS source: 1)

### Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
6% (95-99)	85% (95-00)x
9% (90-94)	85% (90-96)

### Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	94%	66%	68%	24%
90-96	97%	56%	74%	7%

## 1-3 Education Profile

### Commitment to education source: 2) \*5)

Education system* (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
9	6	2.3(95-97)	12.2(95-97)
		2.3(85-87)	11.1(85-87)

### Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	83.5%	91.2%	75.5%
1995	81.5%	89.9%	72.7%

### Enrollment ratio source: 3), \*2)

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)			Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)			Higher education (Gross enrollmentratio)*	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
95-99	99%	99%	95-97	72%	65%	94-97	7%	4%
90-95	97%	95%	90-94	60%	51%	90-95	NA	NA

### Female ratio of higher education

	Education	Humanities	Social Sciences	Natural Sciences, Engineering	Medicine
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) China medical health yearbook (2000)
- 5) The Law of Education

x:indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

## 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

### 2-1 General Situation of Women in China

#### General Situation of Women in China

- 1) At the central and provincial government level, the rate of female participation in decision-making is very high but it is limited at the lower administrative level.
- 2) Female participation in the labor market is also very active. Women occupy 46.5% of the total number of employee. Nevertheless, there is an income gap between men and women.
- 3) Women account for about 70% of young and middle-age illiterates, and most of them are rural women.
- 4) There is a traditional custom of preference for boys rather than girls. The ratio of male infant to female infant is 106.74 to 100, still unbalanced.

#### [General Situation]

The policy of reform and opening-up has provided social conditions and historical opportunities to upgrade women's situation and social status. At the same time, the imperfect market economy and social operating mechanism have aggravated the differentiation between various classes in society, and new conflicts and problems have emerged in women's survival and development.

The proportion of Women participating in decision-making of state and social affairs has been steadily on the increase. In the Party and government leading bodies of 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) except for Taiwan, female ratio increased to 8% in 2000, which increased 2 points from the level of 1995. The number of women's deputies to the Ninth National People's Congress accounts for 21.8% of the total, an increase of 0.78 percentage points compared with the Eighth NPC.<sup>1</sup> The number of female cadres accounts for 36.2% of the total. There are 11.70 million female technicians in state enterprises and institutions, accounting for 40.6% of the total. Although female participation is very high at the central level, and the grassroots level of election, women's proportion has fallen down. Only 7 women were elected to the villager's committees recently in a town of Shandong province that consists of 60 villages.<sup>2</sup> Although nationwide data was not available, the case of Shandong province can be considered as a typical situation of the country.

In the labor market, female participation is also very active. Employed females from both town and country account for 87% of the whole women population and 46.5% of the total number of the employees. This ratio is 12 percentage points higher than the world average. The occupational structure has improved gradually. In 1998-2000, 11.13 million females accepted job centers services, and the training institutions had trained 6 million women so that women's participation ratio in work reached 55%.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless there is the gap of income between men and women. Urban women's income was 70% of men's in 2000,

<sup>1</sup> Peng Peiyun: the *Speech on the meeting about Fostering and Selecting Female Cadres Convened by the Organizing Department of the Central Committee*.

<sup>2</sup> Peng Peiyun: the *Speech on the meeting about Fostering and Selecting Female Cadres Convened by the Organizing Department of the Central Committee*

<sup>3</sup> The Ministry of Labor and Social Security: "*the Conditions of Labors and Social Security of China*"

where as it was 50% in rural areas.

In the rural area, women used to have seldom opportunities for education. The attendance rate of female middle school students are 65.1%, lower than developed countries and many developing countries. Among the 1.67 million of junior middle school students who discontinued studies in 1998, females accounted for a high proportion. The number of women account for about 70% of the total 37 million young and middle- age illiterates, and they mostly are rural women.

The ratio of male infant to female infant is (106.74 to 100) still unbalanced.<sup>4</sup> This is due to the demand for male labor force and the traditional custom of liking for boys, in addition to the progress of sex discerning technology. The cases of abandoning female infants still occur frequently.

### **[Cultural and Social Background]**

The principle of “equality between sexes” is stipulated in the Constitution. It has endowed women with equal rights in the respects of politics, economics, culture and education, society and family, and changed the traditional gender concept to a certain degree.

China has relatively scarce natural resources; great population pressure and a labor force market whose supply has exceeded demand for a long period. Market competition stimulates the search for profits. China’s irregular market mechanism and its imperfect social security system have placed women in a disadvantageous position in terms of power, resources and opportunity.

While expansion of diversified culture and commercial operation, traditional ideas such as “men are superior to women” still remain today, so women’s rights are ignored and deprived even under the new social conditions.

The economic and cultural development is unbalanced in different regions of China. In the western regions inhabited by ethnic minorities, economic development is backward, living conditions are bad, ethnic customs are influential, and education level is low, girls receive less education and production resources because of sexual discrimination.

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<sup>4</sup> The National Bureau of Statistics: the Fifth General Survey of Population.

## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) The constitution clearly stipulated that women enjoy equal rights with men in the fields of politics, economics, culture, society and family.
- 2) The government stipulated “The Program for the Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010)”, especially focused on the improvement of female status in the fields of economy, decision-making, education, health, law and environment.

#### [Female Legal Status]

The Common Program adopted by the Chinese People’s Political Consulting Conference in March 1949 and the Constitution of the PRC adopted by the first NPC in 1954 both clearly stipulated that “Women enjoy equal rights with men in the fields of politics, economics, culture, society and family”. President Jiang Zemin declared in 1995 that equality between men and women is a basic national policy of the country to promote social development. All has provided the legislative basis for the government to strengthen legislation and formulate policies.

#### [WID Program]

The government stipulated “The Program for the Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010)”, with the base of evaluation of former plan (1995-2000) by NWCCW (the National Working Committee on Children and Women) and the National Statistics Bureau. Its major objectives and targets are:

##### 1. Women and the economy

Ensure women’s equal right and equal access to economic resources; make efforts to eliminate gender discrimination in employment; ensure special labor protection for female workers; reduce poverty among women and bring down the number of women living in poverty.

- \* Ensure that women account for 40% of the total employed population;
- \* Ensure that the coverage of the maternity insurance developed for urban workers reaches over 90%.

##### 2. Women in decision-making and management

Raise the proportion of women in the administration; ensure a gradual increase in the percentage of women cadres among the total cadre force; ensure that the percentage of women in the management of professions and sectors where women predominate is in proportion to their percentage therein; ensure an appropriate percentage of women in the members of villages’ committees and residents’ committees; expand channels for women’s democratic participation.

- \* Ensure that there is more than one woman in the leading bodies of governments at all levels and that women are represented in the leading bodies of more than half of the ministries and commissions under the State Council and in the leading bodies of more than half of the government departments at the provincial and prefecture levels; ensure a significant increase in the number of women holding principal office or posts of major importance.

### 3. Education of women

ensure the right of girls to nine-year compulsory education; increase the enrolment rate of girls in senior high school education and the literacy rate of adult women; raise the level of life-long education of women.

- \* Increase the net enrolment rate of school-age girls to primary school up to around 99%, the retention rate of girls in five-year primary education up to about 95%, the gross enrolment rate of girls to junior high school up to around 95%.
- \* Ensure that the gross enrolment rates of girls in senior high school education and higher education rise up to about 75% and 15% respectively.
- \* Increase the literacy rate of adult women over 85%, and that of young and middle-aged women about 95%.

### 4. Women and health:

ensure women's access to health-care services throughout their life cycle and enhance women's life expectancy; improve women's reproductive health and ensure the right of women to family planning; ensure that women among the floating population have access to the same level of health-care services as the women with their permanent residence registered locally do; bring the rate of women infected with HIV under control at a low level; enhance awareness among women about health building.

- \* Bring down the maternal mortality rate nationwide by one fourth of the level of the year 2000, and raise the rate of childbirth in hospital by rural pregnant women up to 65% and the rate of childbirth in hospital by pregnant and high-risk women to over 90%; ensure that the rate of disinfected midwifery reaches over 95% in the remote areas.
- \* Bring the incidence of complications arising from birth-control operations under control at lower than 1 per 1000.
- \* Ensure that the reproductive health-care knowledge and the knowledge of family planning to the population of child-bearing age are both spread out in 80% of the populated areas.

### 5. Women and the law

reinforce and improve the laws and regulations that promote equality between men and women; develop programs to disseminate the laws and regulations on the protection of women's rights and interests; protect women's right of the person and prohibit all forms of violence against women; safeguard the right of women to property in equality with men; protect women's lawful right of complaint, right of appeal and their various rights and interests in legal proceedings; and provide legal aid to women.

### 6. Women and the environment

create an enabling social environment for the overall development of women; enhance the level of the social welfare enjoyed by women; further enhance family virtues, and further encourage equal, healthy, harmonious and stable family relations; work to create a favorable living and working environment for women; enhance women's participation in environmental protection and decision-making; increase the amount of time that women may budget for their own pursuits.

## 2-3 National Machinery

### All China Women's Federation

- 1) All China Women's Federation, founded in 1949, is the biggest nationwide female organization and functions like bridge and link between the Party and female masses
- 2) It sends their representatives to the all levels of people's congress and government in order to reflect female opinions to its policies.

#### [Background]

People's Congress of All China Women's Federation (ACWF) is a Social and public organization founded on the April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1949. It is the biggest nationwide female organization in China. It is the bridge and link between the Party and female masses.

By the end of 2000, it had 765,339 organs. Moreover, it also makes good cooperation relationships to 18 nationwide social organizations, and sets up women's federations in 40,986 enterprises of towns and villages, 17,137 new economic bodies, 6,404 individual labor societies and specific marketplaces.

#### [Main Activities]

Under the background of structuring market mechanism, its main functions are: encouraging women at all levels to take part in reform and opening up and the construction of modernization, enhancing women's development, representing women to participate in the democratic administration and management and supervision of state and social affairs, being involved in the stipulation of laws and policies, and maintaining lawful rights and interests of women and children.

Every year, the coordinating organizations hold meeting, provide funds, technology and propaganda assistance.

In order to improve the level of women's participation in politics, the Organizing Department of the Central Committee convened meetings on fostering and selecting female cadres and developing female Party members in the years 1990, 1991, 1995, 1998, 2001 respectively, and advancing the proportion of female cadres in the leading bodies at various levels and the measures to protect these proportions.

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

##### Education

- 1) The coverage of 9 year compulsory education reached to 85% in 2000.
- 2) The gap of education between men and women has been continually narrowed. Nevertheless, increased educational cost discouraged poor families to send their children to school, especially in the rural area.
- 3) In the poor rural areas, drainage of teacher is a new educational problem.
- 4) Among 85 million illiterates in the country, 78.4% of them living in the rural areas, and over 70% of them are women.

Since the implementation of The Law of Compulsory Education in 1986, China made a series of laws and regulations to improve the educational status of people. Especially, in 1992, Chinese government ensures women's equal educational rights to men by the Law of Protecting Women Rights.

China's education system is composed of pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education and high education. The basic education including pre-primary education, primary school and general secondary school. The government is popularizing the nine-year compulsory education in most parts of China (in some remote regions where population density is very low and transportation is difficult to access, the government is trying to popularize a six years Compulsory Education at first ), including 6-year in primary school and 3-year in junior middle school. The age for enrollment school is about 6 - 7.

In 1997, with the termination of government monopoly of the education, the state pronounced the regulation on Running of School by Non-government Sectors, encouraging non-governmental sectors to run primary and secondary schools. By the end of 1999, there were 45,000 such schools with a total enrollment of 6.034 million students.<sup>5</sup>

With the increase of population migration in China, more and more children have migrated with their parents, mostly from rural areas to big cities. Because they have no register in the destination place, most of the migrant children can't enjoy the same education resources as the children of residents with household register and cannot but discontinue their studies. It becomes new social problem and the government is seeking ways to solve it .

#### [Budget]

In 1999, the total educational fund was 334.9 billion Yuan, 68.3% (about 228.7 billion Yuan) of which was provided by the government or 17.3% of the state financial expenditure.<sup>6</sup>

Educational fund-raising channels increases. The government educational portion in the total educational fund has dropped gradually, while the fund from other channels including

<sup>5</sup> China Education Yearbook editorial board: *China Education Yearbook 2000*, People's Education Press, Nov. 2000

<sup>6</sup> NBS: *Statistical Yearbook of China (2001)* ¶Statistics Press of China, September 2001

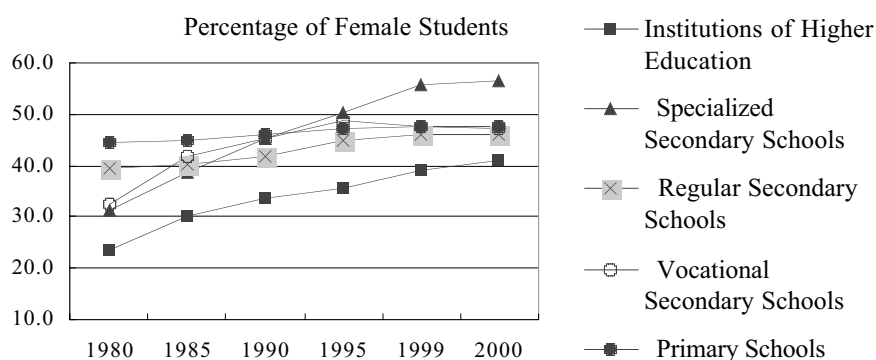
students tuition and miscellaneous fees has increased steadily.

Compared to 1991, the former has dropped by 16.2 percentage points and the latter increased 9.4 and 9.7 percentage points respectively.<sup>7</sup>

### [Primary, secondary and higher education]

From 1997 to 2000, the coverage of the nine-year compulsory education rose from 65% to 85%.<sup>8</sup> The enrollment rate of primary-school age girls is increasing steadily, and the difference between girl and boy is very little: By the end of 2000, the enrollment rate of school-age children in elementary school was 99.14% and that of girls was 99.07%. The girl dropout rate in elementary school was 0.55%, 0.88 percentage lower than that in 1995. The retention rate of primary school enrollment was 94.54%, in which the girls retention rate was 94.48%.<sup>9</sup>

At the national level, the proportion of girls attending schools of all levels is continually increasing, and the gap of education between men and women has been continually narrowed. Nevertheless, increased educational cost discouraged poor families to send their children to school. Since 1990s, schools at all levels charge tuition of fee of varying amounts. Between 1991 and 1999, tuition and miscellaneous paid by student rose from 4.4% to 13.8%<sup>10</sup> of the total education funds. The increase of tuition and other fees led to the dropping out of school of children from poor families, especially the girls. This phenomenon is even more serious in poverty-stricken rural areas.



Source: Statistical Yearbook of China (2001)

The difference of major selection in the middle professional schools and high education system between girls and boys reflects the stereotyped pattern of social gender. In vocational schools, for instance, most of the female students learn service skills such as secretarial work, catering, home economics and so on, while male students choose the specialties such as machinery, computer technology and business administration. In high education, the difference between the sexes lies in boys preferring science and engineering and girls favoring education, medicine and literature.

### [Teachers]

<sup>7</sup> Department of Development & Planning, MOE, PRC: *Educational Statistics Yearbook of China*, People's education Press, 11/2001

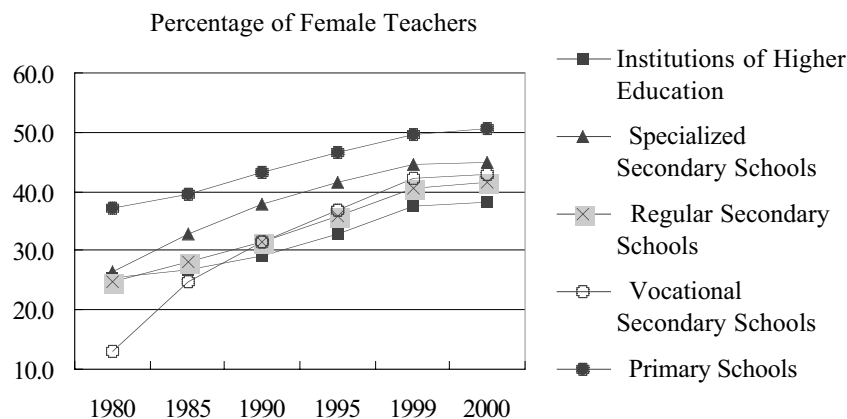
<sup>8</sup> *Government Work Report by State Council 1997 and 2000*, www.peopledaily.com.cn

<sup>9</sup> *Statistical Bulletin on China's Education 2000* [Education Newspaper of China] June 21, 2001

<sup>10</sup> NBS: *Statistical Yearbook of China (2001)* [Statistics Press of China, September 2001]

The proportion of female teachers at all levels school has been increasing continuously, and the gender gap has narrowed steadily. The higher the level of the school, the lower is the proportion of female teachers.<sup>11</sup>

In normal rank promotion and occupational training, men and women enjoy equal opportunities, although the proportion of women remains very low in school administration and decision-making body.<sup>12</sup>



Source: Statistical Yearbook of China (2001)

In the poor areas, the drainage of teachers is another educational problem. To look for opportunities of self-development in order to earn a stable income, young or high-caliber teachers in these areas have moved to large cities, adversely affecting the education level of those areas.

### [Literacy Education]

There are 85.07million illiterates in china, 78.4%<sup>13</sup> of them living in rural areas, and over 70% being women.<sup>14</sup> In the five northwest provinces, 48% of the rural women are illiterate, 16% higher than the national average. In the minority autonomous counties, the illiteracy rate is as high as 78%.<sup>15</sup> Especially in some old revolutionary base areas, remote areas, poverty-stricken and ethnic minority area, a lot of work need to do to reduce the number of the women illiterates. In 2000, 3.2 million illiterates, 65% of them are women, became literate through various illiteracy eliminating programs. Meanwhile more than 2.5 million people were attending such classes.<sup>16</sup>

ACFW carries out “Women illiteracy Elimination Program” and sets up “Women illiteracy

<sup>11</sup> Department of Development & Planning ,MOE,PRC: *Essential Statistics of Education in China*, February 2001

<sup>12</sup> Dong Saosu: *the progress of improving women entering the leader position in schools*, 1995 world women conference 5 year anniversary proseminar documents, China women Studies Federation & UN Gender Group, May, 2000, Beijing

<sup>13</sup> NBS: *Statistical Yearbook of China (2001)* ¶Statistics Press of China, September 2001

<sup>14</sup> the National Working Committee for Children and Women, Under the State Council of PRC: *The People. ’s Republic of China Report on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action*, May, 2000

<sup>15</sup> All-China Women’s Federation, 1997, the Training project of women taking part in sustainable development in western five provinces.

<sup>16</sup> *Statistical Bulletin on China. ’s Education 2000* ¶Education Newspaper of China¶June 21, 2001

Elimination Prize” to assist the government with eliminating illiteracy among women. From 1995 to 2000, 13.4 million women illiteracy between 15 and 45 became literacy. The rate of illiteracy among women between 15 and 45 is already lower than 8%.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> the National Working Committee for Children and Women, Under the State Council of PRC] *Report on the Implementation of the Program for the Development of Chinese women 1995-2000*, September, 2001

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- 1) Under the market economy system, which consider more reasonable allocation of resources, the shortage of medical equipment and medical personnel and service institutes in the rural area is more serious.
- 2) Percentage of contraception use in reproductive age women was 83%. The government continues to promote family planning with law to be implemented in Sep. 2002.
- 3) Although maternal mortality rate has obviously decreased to 53.0 (2000) from 88.9 (1990), it is still high for the government goal.
- 4) The number of HIV infection is rapidly increasing and it is estimated that the figure may have passed 1,000,000 by the end of 2001. Among them, female cases are especially increasing.

#### [Government Policy]

In the 1990's, the Chinese Government formulated the two programs with concrete goals to improve women 's health. Later, in May 2001, new goals for the health of women and children, “The Program of Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010)” and “The Program of Development of Chinese Children (2001-2010)” were published.

Since the Law on Maternal and Infant Health Care was issued in 1994, maternal and children's health protection around China has formally been implemented under the guidance of the Law.

#### [Budget]

The Government input on public health has increased to 383.03 million yuan in 1999 from 236.7 million yuan in 1995.

State input on family planning is also continuously increasing. In 1999, the financial input of the State increase of 17.40% compared to the figure of 1998; 4.69 yuan RMB per person, increase of 16.08% compared to the figure of 1998. For all of this, the lack of family planning budget was about 3,200 million in 1998 and 3,000 million in 1999.<sup>18</sup>

Financial inputs for maternal and children health was largely increased, from 305 million RMB in 1990 to 1,046 million RMB in 1999. The average increase rates of each year in this period was 14.68%, and was higher than the growth rate of GDP in the same period.<sup>19</sup>

Giving emphasis on rural and poor areas, financial inputs were allocated to promote rural maternal and children's health in particular. The government implemented various programs in this fields with the cooperating of UN agencies.

#### [Reproductive Health Service]

By 2000, a nationwide network has been shaped consisting of 5 levels: state, province,

<sup>18</sup> China family planning yearbook] (2000) 中国计划生育年鉴, Beijing.

<sup>19</sup> NWCCW: Report of the People's Republic of China on the development of children in 1990s, 2001, Beijing

region, county, and township, providing the people with various reproductive health services, such as: consultation about reproductive health, infertility treatment, women diseases prevention and treatment, reproductive health education.

Up to January 2001, there have been altogether more than 3,000 agencies working in the field of maternal and children health. Another 17,000 family planning divisions under comprehensive hospitals, and 270 family planning service centers at Region or Municipality level have been established. Totally 33,300 family planning clinics have been set up around the country. The percentage of counties that have established service delivery clinics has reached 80.5%, and the percentage for townships has reached 87.6%. A Quality of Care Program has been introduced in 800 counties.<sup>20</sup>

The medical health network at the three levels of county, township and village in rural areas has significantly improved. In 1999, the total number of clinics specialized in maternal and infant health at the county level had reached 1,438, with an average number of 28 medical professionals in each clinics. The total number of clinics specialized in epidemic prevention at county level had reached 1,688, with an average number of 41 medical professionals; the total number of beds for women and children were 89,000, an increase of 20,000 compared to the indicator of 1995. In 1998, China had in total 160,000 obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics doctors, 40,000 maternity nurses, and 310,000 birth attendants. But in 1999, the birth attendant number in rural areas had decreased to 290,000, showing that more women preferred to deliver their children in hospitals.<sup>21</sup>

The market economy system has brought about improvements in service quality and a more reasonable allocation and utilization of resources on the one hand, on the other, it also makes the rural cooperative medical scheme and three-tier health service network face challenges in terms of survival and development. The shortage of medical equipment and medical personnel and service institutes shows that rural health services remain prominently weak.

### [Medical Health]

Female mortality in China is lower than male's. The death reasons in rural areas differ from those in urban areas.

**Mortality rate and the top causes in urban and rural population in 1999**

	urban		rural	
	male	female	male	female
Mortality rate (‰)	6.35	5.39	6.60	5.51
causes	malignant neoplasm	cerebrovascular disease	malignant neoplasm	respiratory disease
	cerebrovascular disease	malignant neoplasm	respiratory disease	cerebrovascular disease
	heart disease	heart disease	cerebrovascular disease	malignant neoplasm

<sup>20</sup> NWCCW. [Bureau of Statistics of China] 『The development of Chinese society---children and women's development in 1990s』 『2001』 『Beijing

<sup>21</sup> NWCCW] 『Report on the end evaluation of <The Program of Development of Chinese Women(1995-2000)>, 2001, Beijing

Common disease examination and treatment services are provided for women throughout rural and urban areas. In 1998, the number of clinical female users occupied a percentage of 38.6% of the total number of women, and more than 90% of those found with women's diseases were treated.<sup>22</sup> In 2000, the percentage of registered maternal health service users was 77.16% of the total number of mothers, and hospital child deliver rate has reached 72.9% of the total.

In 1998, the percentage of contraception use in child bearing age women was 83%. Natural increase of general population in 2000 dropped to 8.77 per thousand.

Although maternal mortality has obviously decreased to 53.0 (2000) from 88.9 (1990), it failed to reach the goal set by the "Two Programs", which is to decrease to half of the figure of 1990. The main causes of maternal mortality are postpartum bleeding, physical complications, pregnancy hypertension, etc. And regional diversity is very big. The keys to solve this problem are to enhance professional level and service quality of the staff, and to increase accessibility to the professional service in remote areas.<sup>23</sup>

In 1998, the number of counties with a natal tetanus incidence rate higher than 1 per thousand had decreased to 196, while in 1995 the number was still 542. In 2000, the frequency of natal tetanus incidences was 2.2/10,000 in China, a decrease of 0.5 per 10 thousand from 1998. However, the goal "to bring the infection rate to less than 1 per thousand in all counties " had not been achieved (that is the natal tetanus in incidence rate should not be higher than 1‰ in any county).<sup>24</sup>

Infant mortality and the mortality of children under five were 32.2 per thousand and 39.7 at the end of 2000. This was 36% and 35% lower than the respective rates in the early 1990's. The goal to reduce the death rates by one third had been achieved. The main reasons for these deaths have shifted from illnesses that can be prevented to congenital deficiencies.<sup>25</sup>

### **[Family Planning]**

Since 1999, the Chinese Government has accelerated the procedure of family planning legislation. It was passed at the end of 2001 and will be implemented in September 1st, 2002. It makes family planning administrated under laws of the State. Current family planning policy of the Government includes: advocating late marriage, late child bearing, and encouraging mother to bear less and healthier children; encouraging one couple bearing one child, and in rural areas with proper spacing, one couple bearing two children; minority nationalities may determines their own local family planning policies.

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<sup>22</sup> NWCCW: The People's Republic of China report on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action

<sup>23</sup> NWCCW: The People's Republic of China report on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action

<sup>24</sup> NWCCW: The People's Republic of China report on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, 2000] †Beijing

<sup>25</sup> NWCCW, Bureau of Statistics of China] "The development of Chinese society---children and women's development in 1990s] †2001] †Beijing.

In the mid 1990s, the Central Government put forward a series of new concepts for reform in population policy making and implementation, for instance: two changes in (thinking and working method), three focuses (IEC, Conception and Routine work), so as to probe a new family planning mechanism consisting of IEC programs, a client-oriented service delivery system, and scientific management methods.

A male participation program has been launched to increase husbands' responsibility in fertility regulation. By 1999, altogether 20.85 million male sterilizations had been conducted in China, accounting for one fourth of the total male sterilization in the world. Besides, there were 8.78 million using condoms as their contraceptive tool, somewhat higher than in 1998. The male sterilization rate in China in 1999 was 13.13% of the total, the main responsibility in fertility regulation was still taken by women.<sup>26</sup>

### **[Nutrition]**

A recent survey of the level of iron-deficiency anemia among women in China showed 20%-40% of women with iron-deficiency anemia (depending on their pregnancy or lactating status), which is very high. Anemia rates were highest among lactating (39.9%) and pregnant (36.7%) women, which is of concern for their own and their future children's health.

### **[HIV/AIDS, STD]**

By September of 2001, reported cases of HIV infection rate around the country had reached 28,133, among which 1,208 were AIDS patients and 641 of them had died. Reported cases of HIV infection during the first half year had increased by 67.4%, compared to the same period of last year. According to the estimation of experts, the actual infection number had passed 600,000 and by the end of 2001, the figure may have passed 1,000,000.

The infection rate of women is growing. Among reported cases, the male/female rate had changed from 8:1 in 1990 to 4:1 in 1997. Infections caused by drug injection occupy the two thirds of the total, and infections caused by sex activities holds 6.8% and are increasing, while mother to infant infections is 0.1%.

HIV infection rate among prostitute has increased from 0.02% in 1995 to 1.32% in 2000. Because of the spread of prostitution, HIV/AIDS is spreading from high-risk groups to the general population and women will be the chief sufferers.<sup>27</sup>

Sexually transmitted diseases are also spreading. Based on incomplete statistics, the total number of sexually transmitted disease patients in China is 836,665 and is increasing by 30% each year. A fairly large percentage of the patients are women.

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<sup>26</sup> China family planning yearbook (2000), SFPC, 2000, Beijing

<sup>27</sup> CMA. [Harvard Medical School] 健康 care, east and west, moving into the 21st century <Collection of Chinese Report>, 2001, Beijing.

### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Among female labor force, 50% is engaged in the primary industry. Female workforce accounts for 66% of agricultural labor force and the output value created by women accounts for about 60% of the total value. Male laborers have transformed to non-agricultural industries and the tendency of mainly women working in agricultural industries has arisen.
- 2) There is significant income gap between men and women. In this sector, female income is only 59.6%.
- 3) Compared to the urban women, rural women have less income, less access to education and health. Government and many NGOs have implemented various programs to support rural women.

#### [General Situation]

Comparing with men and urban women, rural women are at a disadvantageous position in possessing resources, and at the same time, there is a problem of imbalance between districts.

The women who undertake mainly farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery have an average annual income of 2,368.7 yuan which accounts for 59.6% of the men's income. The income from farming alone undertaken by women is very low and there is a big gap between the proportion of women and men who go in for non agricultural industries.

#### [Agriculture]

In the agricultural policies constituted by the Chinese government, rural women's rights in all respects are protected during the process of the restructuring of agricultural industry and democratic politics in of rural areas.

#### Main project and measures of WID in this sector

Project	Year	Department	Contents
Poverty alleviation for women	1996	The Office of Poverty Alleviation of the State Council	Putting forward the principle that women have the priority under the equal conditions and demanding poverty alleviation, institutions of governments at all levels bring "the poverty alleviation for women " into local government's important poverty alleviation plans. <sup>28</sup>
Opinions on guaranteeing suitable quotas for rural women in the villagers' committee	1999	Ministry of Civil Affairs	Ensuring rural women to take part in the administration and decision-making of villagers' committees
Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010)	2001	National Working Committee on Women and	Guiding and supporting rural surplus female labor force in their shift to non-agricultural industries through

<sup>28</sup> June 2000, the Report on Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action.

		Children of the State Council	providing working skills.
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The government's poverty alleviation budget was directed in favor of rural women. In 1998, micro credit capital all over the country was nearly 2 billion yuan, which benefited 1.816 million poor families. The main objective of the loan was poor rural women who generally had a loan of 2,000 yuan each, which could be paid back in installments.<sup>29</sup>

But in view of the situation that the proportion of female labor force is higher than male in rural areas, the government doesn't formulate corresponding policies for gender problems.

Among 320 million agricultural labor forces, 210 million are women. The output value created by women accounts for about 60% of the total agricultural output value. Women occupy 43% of laborers who work in the township enterprises. Rural women's income reaches to 40% of the family's whole income. In the specialized household with women as its main body, women's income accounts for 60% to 70% of the whole family's income.<sup>30</sup> At the same time, these also show that a lot of male laborers have transformed to non-agricultural industries and the tendency of mainly women working in agricultural industries has arisen.

In 2000, national women planting trees statistic system was newly built with the aim of environmental protection. There are total of 1,452,732,000 women who took part in planting trees and 4,663,315,000 trees were planted.<sup>31</sup>

Rural women actively take part in territorial and professional labor campaigns in line with women's characteristics. More than 60 women win the title of advanced female fiends and over 20 women win the international rewards, for example, "the life creating prize for rural women" and "Doctor Laou Prize" for planting trees and harnessing sand.<sup>32</sup>

### **[Land Ownership]**

It is regulated by the state laws and policies that women have equal rights to men in contracting land, managing land, distributing house base land, obtaining land compensation fee and share bonus. At the same time, the cases of violating women's land rights happen from time to time as a result of cultural, historical and social factors.

In 2000, All-China Women's Federation discovered in a sample investigation of 1,212 villages in 202 counties of 30 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) that women's land rights had been damaged.<sup>33</sup> All-China Women's Federation had reported the result to the Central Government.

According to the Law on Contracting Rural Land (draft) that is under discussion, rural

<sup>29</sup> June 2000, the Report on Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action.

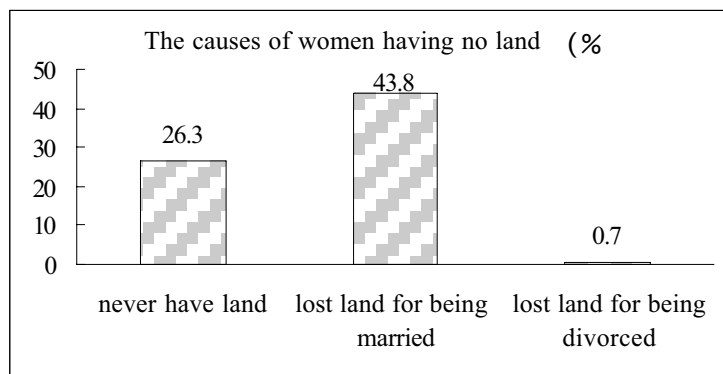
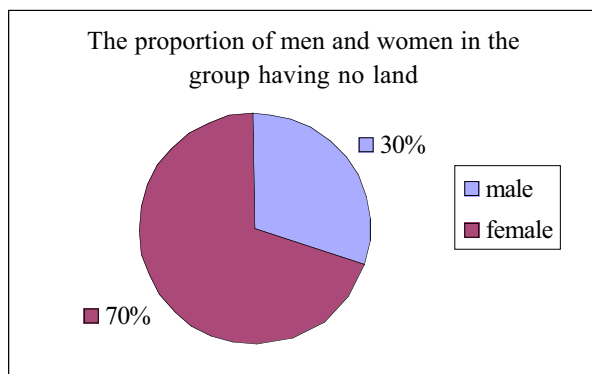
<sup>30</sup> Gu Xiulian: October 28, 1999, the *speech on the news conference convening by News Office of the State Council*.

<sup>31</sup> The office of National Working Committee for Women and Children of the State Council: December 2000, the *collection of work for women and children in 2000*.

<sup>32</sup> Gu Xiulian: October 28, 1999, the *speech on the news conference convening by News Office of the State Council*.

<sup>33</sup> The People's Daily, September 26, 2001, page 11.

women have equal rights to contract land to men. Any unit or individual has no right to deprive women of their contracting land right or violate it. Married women's contracted land cannot be withdrawn during the contract period. Divorced women's contracting land right is protected during the contract period and the contracted land can be dealt with as the family fortune.<sup>34</sup>



### [Fishery]

In China, there are 105,098 fisher related workers and among them, the proportion of female workers is 22.9% (1999). In the past few years, the proportion of female workers who work in fishery has increased. Because of safety and traditional custom, few women launch out to fish. Female labor force is very important in offshore fishing, processing and circulation of aquatic products. There are no regulations to prohibit or restrict women's fishery rights.

### [Female Organization]

Though there are few nationwide organizations of rural women, a great many women's organizations in various places, and at grassroots units have been established. And these organizations play very important roles in organizing rural women to take part in economic and social activities, increasing their capabilities and improving their living standards.

There are 180,000 rural women professional associations of various kinds all over the country, which have 1,030,000 members.<sup>35</sup> Since 1997, 4,705 directors of village women's federations in Fujian province have joined the Chinese Communist Party, and among them, 81.1% have received junior high school or higher education. Out of total women's associations, 73.5% of them have been honored with the title of "advanced units". Also, out of chairwomen of the township and village women's federations, 61.7% of them are under 35 years old, and 45.2% of them have received at least junior college education.<sup>36</sup>

The Cangxian rural female technicians federation composed mainly of the female peasant technicians in Cangxian County, Hebei, which serves mainly rural women lacking technique, providing them with help and service in term of technique and capital. A three level organization system has been set up, which consists of county, township and

<sup>34</sup> Xinhuashe, June 2000, the deliver cannot take back the contracting land of women married during the contracting period.

<sup>35</sup> Gu Xiulian: October 28, 1999, the speech on the news conference convening by News Office of the State Council.

<sup>36</sup> China Women's News Homepage

professional societies and based on the principle of voluntary participation.<sup>37</sup>

In 1999, Rural Women Getting Rich Associations were set up at the county, township and village levels in Taian County, Liaoning Province. The county association established a science and technology guidance team composed of experts on agriculture. The team equipped with a science and technology caravan tours the fields and courtyards all the year round. For three years they have held 1,400 sessions of science and technology training class, and have given 700 odd on the spot guidance and sessions to a total of 40,000 women.<sup>38</sup>

### **[Support for women]**

Government and non-government organizations support the micro enterprises set up by women effectively by means of micro credit system and technique training etc, to solve their capital and technical difficulties.

The City Women's Federation and the Agricultural Credit Cooperative in Qingdao has jointly issued a circular on solving women's problems of being short of capital during the process of getting rich by means of micro profession credit loan.<sup>39</sup>

In Weifang City, Shandong Province, over 500 women's specialized cooperatives have been built which have recruited 1,470,000 members and have a fund of 15.92 million yuan in share capital. Local female laborers from same village volunteer to organize these cooperative economic organizations in the field of production and management.<sup>40</sup>

Rural Development Federation in Yilong County is registered by the department of civil affairs as a non-governmental and non-profit membership organization. Through small amount loans and participation, the federation organizes the rural women to take part in its activities on a voluntary basis. The women receive a certain amount of loan for engaging in management activities.<sup>41</sup>

A lot of technical training and economic aids for women have been given by the central ministries and all-level local institutions. Thus rural women's abilities to take part in economic and social activities and their living standards have been improved.

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<sup>37</sup> China Women's News Homepage

<sup>38</sup> China Women's News, June 21, 2001.

<sup>39</sup> China Women's News Homepage

<sup>40</sup> The data is provided by Zhang Shipng, the chief of women development department of All-China Women's Federation.

<sup>41</sup> This data is provided by Gao Xiangjun from villages development society in Yilong county of Sichuan province.

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- 1) Women occupy 39.2% of total number of workers in 2000. The number of women at work has declined continuously.
- 2) Employment in informal sectors is increasing rapidly.
- 3) Social support system for working women, like birth giving insurance fund and kindergartens are improved recently.
- 4) Gender gap still exists in the labor market. Out of total job centers, 67% of them set gender requirement clearly. Among total women who are out of work, 49% of them feel discrimination of sex and age during the process of looking for jobs.

#### [Employment]

Recently, both of male and female employment rate have been declined continuously. Compared to 1990, employment ratio in the urban area in 2000 for male declined from 90.0% to 81.5%, for female from 76.3% to 63.7%.<sup>42</sup> Women occupy 39.2% of total number of workers in 2000. Percentages of female workforce by industries are 50% for primary industry, 22.5% for secondary and 27.5% for tertiary (China Statistical Yearbook, 2000).

#### [Policies]

Mining and manufacturing are traditional industry sectors in China. Along with the adjustment of the economic system and industry structure, employment in these two sectors has dropped by a big margin. In particular, the proportion of laid-off and unemployed women workers is higher than that of men; and this has affected to the right of women's equal opportunities in employment. Therefore, policies related to women in these sectors include:

1. Implement the Labor Law of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and other relevant laws and regulations, and prohibit gender discrimination in recruitment and hiring.
2. Guarantee the possibility of equal pay for equal work in diversified forms of distribution and the possibility of women's equal pay with men for the same type and the same category of work, and make efforts to close the gap between women and men in income.
3. Raise the percentage of women among the professional and technical people of medium and high levels.
4. Encourage self-employment, encourage women to find their own jobs, assist and guide women to develop private and individual businesses and small-and medium-sized scientific and technological enterprises, and promote women's re-employment in various forms.
5. Guide various employing units to include a clause/clauses on special labor protection for female workers in their labor contracts and collective contracts, to improve the measures on special labor protection for female workers and ensure the continuing enhancement of their working conditions; strengthen advocacy on and education and training in the laws, regulations and policies on special labor protection for female workers, in order to raise legal awareness among employing units and their awareness of safe production, and to intensify the consciousness of female workers of self-protection.

<sup>42</sup> The Women's Studies Institute of China: the Second Period Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women

### **[Informal sector]**

Employment in informal sectors is increasing rapidly. The proportion of women in such sectors is higher than that of men because female unemployment rate is higher than male's and for men it is easier to find next stable job soon after he become unemployment. Average number of employees in a private enterprise is declining steadily; the number was 17 in 1991, down to 14 in 1997.<sup>43</sup> Work period of employees in informal sectors is a little longer in general. According to an investigation of 100 private enterprises by The Social Science Academy of China, there are 53 private enterprises whose workers work more than 8 hours a day, 18 private enterprises whose workers work more than 10 hours a day, and 66 private enterprises which do not allow their workers to rest on holidays and Sundays.

Salary of employees in informal sectors is usually low. In the industrial areas of Shenzhen, where receives big influx of labor force from the places with large population and less developed industry like Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi and Anhui Province, some women workers' and child workers' monthly salary is only Y40 to Y60. Because of this, it is often seen factories hang a huge banner on their factory building: we need hundreds of women workers urgently. Such factories can attract desired number of workers soon because always there are abundant labor forces in Shenzhen.

### **[Women re-employment and venture]**

The government provides timely vocational guide, vocational introduction and vocational training for unemployed people and laid-off workers, in order to help unemployed women workers to be re-employed.

Re-employment project: From 1998 to the end of the third quarter of 2000, the "re-employment project" has trained 12 million unemployed and laid-off people including women workers in the whole country, among them 7.8 million people achieved re-employment, accounting for 65% of the total trained people.<sup>44</sup>

Trade unions at all levels: Since 1995, trade unions at all levels have held more than 200,000 training classes, trained 1.85 million laid-off women workers, and more than 1 million people have achieved reemployment<sup>45</sup>.

Women's federations: In 1996, the All-China Women's Federation introduced Female Venture Action by 1998, it had helped 470,000 laid-off women workers achieve re-employment and trained 990,000 laid-off women workers.<sup>46</sup>

### **[Micro-credit system]**

The government regards the vigorous development of labor micro enterprises as an important channel of enlarging employment and tries its best to expand women's employment channels. Because of the tardy reform of the financial system, the most prominent problem for women to open micro enterprises is difficulty in getting funds and

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<sup>43</sup> Chinese Enterprises Yearbook 2000

<sup>44</sup> The Final Supervisor Assessment Report on the Program for the Development of Chinese Women

<sup>45</sup> Same as above

<sup>46</sup> Same as above

guarantee, but at present micro credit is at a pilot stage.

In 1998, UNDP carried out a city micro credit project in Tianjin, which provided 1,319 laid-off female workers with technical training for starting enterprises, micro credit and means for hatching micro enterprises.

### **[Support for Female Workers]**

The enterprises would pay to the social insurance management institutions birth giving insurance fee at a certain percentage of the employee's salary with the view of the setting up of the Birth Giving Insurance Fund. The number of workers who joined in the Fund increased to about 30 million in 2000 from 15 million in 1995.

Also, support system for working mothers has been improved. According to incomplete statistics in 1999, kindergartens in China totaled 181,000 with 23,263,000 children. Those kindergartens with less than 90 children and nurseries for infant below 3 years were not included. The definition for kindergarten in China refers to those receiving children between 3-6 years old, with more than ninety children in three classes or more.<sup>47</sup>

Most state-owned enterprises that have a great number of women workers have built sanitation rooms for them, rest rooms for pregnant women, and nursing rooms.

### **[Gender Discrimination]**

According to the report of marketing monitor by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security in August 2001, 67% of job centers set gender requirement clearly.<sup>48</sup> Also, 49% of women out of work feel discrimination of sex and age during the process of looking for jobs, and this ratio is 23 percentage points higher than men.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> The People's Republic of China Report on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action

<sup>48</sup> Beijing Youth Daily: August 29, 2001, page 2.

<sup>49</sup> UN: the Report on World Women 2000

#### 4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
<b>Education</b>					
Public Education Strategy on Girl Children---Promotion of 9-year Compulsory Education in Poor Areas Focused on Girls	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) and Ministry of Education	UNDP	1996-1999	465	To develop public education strategy and identify and protect girl children's needs and interests.
			1996-2000	466	
			1996-1999	464	
			1996-1999	465	
			1996-1999	465	
			1996-2001	100	
Promotion of Primary Education in Poor Counties	Ministry of Education	UNICEF	1996-2000	950	
Enhancing Education Planning and Management	Ministry of Education	UNICEF	1996-2000	118	
Adjustment of Education Process and Contents	Ministry of Education	UNICEF	1996-2000	210	
Long Distance Education	Ministry of Education	UNICEF	1996-2000	211	
Zhangshanying Primary School in Yanqing County	Dept. on Children, Beijing Women's Federation	Canadian Embassy in Beijing	1999-2000	RMB 500,000	To help the relocation and construction of a primary school in poor areas.
<b>Health</b>					
Promotion of Women's Reproduction Health (Phase 3)	The Women Studies Institute, ACWF	Ford Foundation	2000-2002	150	To promote actions and policies regarding women's reproduction health.
Advocacy on Reproduction Health (P03)	Women's Studies Institute & International Liaison Dept. ACWF	UNFPA	1999-2002	124	To develop reproduction health advocacy strategy; to develop corresponding advocacy materials.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries</b>					
Poverty Alleviation through Technology	China Rural Technology Development Center, Ministry of Science and Technology	UNDP	2000-2001	RMB 1,200,000	To explore new method of poverty alleviation through a model of "company plus farmer household plus science and technological institution" based on micro-credit schemes (women's participation is 53% among the participating households)
Demonstration and Duplication of Models of China's Poverty Alleviation through Technology, Capacity Building	Ministry of Science and Technology	UNDP	1998-2001	RMB 10,300,000	To combine economic development in poor areas with ecological improvement, environmental protection, endemic prevention, and education & training for women.
Project on Water Tanks in Poor Areas	ACWF	The Mormon Church, USA	2000	RMB 100,000	To help solve problem of drinking water in one of the poorest counties
Project on Goat Breeding	Wenshan County Women's Federation, Yunnan Province	The Royal Embassy of the Netherlands in Beijing	1999-2001	60,000 Guilders	To help the poor areas to raise goats where appropriate in order to get out of poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Poor Women in Western China Accessing Knowledge and Employment	ACWF, Gansu Women's Federation, Shaanxi Women's Federation	The World Bank	2001-2003	950	To help women in poor areas to achieve sustainable development.
Poverty Alleviation through Technology	China Rural Technology Development Center, Ministry of Science and Technology	UNDP	2000-2001	RMB 1,200,000	To explore new method of poverty alleviation through a model of "company plus farmer household plus science and technological institution" based on micro-credit schemes (women's participation is 53% among the participating households)
<b>Economic Activities</b>					
Re-employment and Venture Creation for the Laid-off Women Workers	ACWF, Tianjin Municipal Women's Federation	UNDP	1999-2003	740	To provide starting capital for poor laid-off women workers, to improve women's qualification as whole.
Center to Help Laid-off Women Workers to Set up Their Own Business	Tianjin Municipal Women's Federation, China International Center for Economic and Technological Exchange (CICETE)	AusAID	1999-2001	1,140	To help target groups out of unemployment and poverty through training, micro credit and business incubator.
<b>Others</b>					
National Workshop on Girl Children	Dept. on Children, All-China Women's Federation (ACWF)	UNICEF	1999		To identify and protect the needs of girls and to further enhance their rights and interests
Anti-Trafficking of Girl Children in Mekong River Region	Law Dept., ACWF	UNDP	1999-2001	300	To organize training, psychological counseling, research on cross-border trafficking and countermeasures
Elimination of Discrimination against Girls	Dept. on Children, ACWF	UNICEF	1999-2001	300	Advocacy activities to increase public awareness and attention on girl children issues
Sino-EU Seminar on Women	ACWF	EU	1998	RMB 500,000	Governments, women NGOs and scholars from China and 15 EU countries discussed problems facing women in political participation, employment, health care, environmental protection and safeguarding women's rights as well as countermeasures.
Advocacy on the Law of PR China on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Women	ACWF, local women's federations	CIDA	1998-2002	5,000,000 Canadian Dollars	To spread knowledge on the Law through advocacy, to promote legal counseling and other legal aid for women
Developing Women's Rights Manual	Liaoning Women's Federation	AusAID	1999	RMB 430,000	To compile and publish a Manual on Women's Rights and Interests

<b>Project/Programs</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Budget (1,000US\$)</b>	<b>Gender-related Issues/contents</b>
Training Workshop on Safeguarding Women's Rights and Interests	Law Dept., ACWF	AusAID	1999-2000	RMB 500,000	To provide training for staff from police, court and prosecution institutions and to enhance gender awareness.
Training for Women Leaders (Director-Generals) from Ministries and Central Party Organs	Human Resources Dept. ACWF	Asia Foundation	1999	35	To learn about knowledge on scientific management in modern society.
Anti Domestic Violence	Law Dept., ACWF	Ford Foundation	2000	75	Training for media people and seminar/workshop.
Sino-British Workshop on the Protection of Women's Rights and the Prevention of Domestic Violence	China Law Studies Institute, Marriage & Family Studies Institute	The British Council	2000		To enhance exchanges between experts from China and the UK on concerned laws and specific studies.
Research on Measures against Domestic Violence against Women and Intervention	China Law Studies Institute, China Women's College	Ford Foundation, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	2000-2002		To increase public recognition on violence against women, and to explore social intervention models against domestic violence in China.
The Implementation of CEDAW in China	Women Law Studies and Service Center, Peking University	The British Council	2000-2001		To study and analyze the protection of women's rights and interests in fields of politics, education, employment, personal rights, property, marriage and family, etc.
Sino-British Symposium and Study Tours on Women's Political Participation	ACWF	The British Council	2001		To establish direct dialogue between women decision makers, to study and explore how to improve women's participation in politics both in quantity and quality.
Children's Participation	ACWF and Local Women's Federations	UNICEF	2001		To take the form of children's participation to review and study issues on children through children's perspective.

## 5. WID/ Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of International Organization and NGOs Related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
<b>International Organization</b>	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)			2 Liang Ma He Nan-lu, Beijing, 100600 tel 010-65323731-289 fax 010-65322567 e-mail dapeng.lin@undp.org
	European Union Delegation of the European Commission			15 Dongzhimenwai, San Li Tun, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100600 tel 010-65324443-255 fax 010-65324342 e-mail <a href="mailto:rafael.eguiguren@delchn.ec.eu.int">rafael.eguiguren@delchn.ec.eu.int</a>
	WHO	Women's health, reproductive health		1 Xindonglu, Dongzhimenwai, tel 010-65325633 fax 010-65322359 e-mail wrchn@who.org.cn
	UNIFEM	Women in development		2 Liang Ma He Nan-lu, Beijing, 100600
	UNFPA			2 Liang Ma He Nan-lu, Beijing, 100600 tel 010-65323732
	Asian Development Bank			7th floor, D Beijing International Finance Building, fuxinmenneidajie 156, beijing, 100000 tel 66426600-05 fax 664265606 e-mail ccua@adb.org
<b>Research Institute</b>	Women Study Institute in ACWF	The largest women study institute in china, study on women's employment, education, health and so on	Women's social status	15 Jianguomennei Dajie, Beijing, 100730 tel 010-65221133-2515 fax 010-65225396
	Women Research Center in CASS	Study on women at many areas	Development, Participation and Social Status of Vocational Women	5 Jianguomennei Dajie, Beijing, 100730 tel 010-6513774-5852 fax 010-65137498
	Women's Studies Center of Peking University	Health of old women, migrate women and so on	Published many paper on women	Peking University, Beijing, 100781 tel 010-62751217 fax 010-62751316
	Women Research Center in Renmin University	Role of women in community development and women's education	Change of a poverty country--the role of women in the rural development	Sociology Department of Renmin's University, Beijing, 100782 tel 010-62511447 62511462 fax 010-68130861
	Women's Theoretic Study Association of Beijing	Survey on the income increasing of rural women in Beijing's countryside	Re-employment of laid-off women workers in Beijing, the survey on old women's participation and pension problem	3 Taijichan Dajie, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100743 tel 010-65192651 fax 010-65192648

	<b>Name and Specialty</b>	<b>Past Records (Project, etc.)</b>	<b>Report and Writing</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>
<b>Research Institute (Continued)</b>	China's Minority Women Research Center of central minority university	Study on ethnic minority women in china	Study on ethnic minority women in China, Women in environment protest, the development of minority literacy women and education	Office of the Authorities of Central National University, 100081 tel 010-68933071 68932987 fax 010-68933983
	Women's Theoretic Study Association of Capital Normal University	Study on women's education		the Capital Normal University
	Rural Women Study Institute of China Agricultural University	Rural women, women and environment, agricultural technology and the development of rural women, etc	Rural women in the development of rural community, the analysis about the need of science and technology among rural women	121# Women's Study Institute of China Agricultural University, 17 Qinghua Donglu, Haidian District, Beijing, 100083 tel 010-62336764 fax 010-62337208
	Women Research Center of Renmin University	Social gender and public relation	Analysis on the gender status in collective economy, women and human right	P.O.Box 1070, Beijing, 100091 tel 010-62805620 fax 010-62807042
	Women's Law Study Association of Beijing	Focused on safeguarding the right of women		3 Taijichan Dajie, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100743 tel 010-65192628 fax 010-65192620
	Women Research Center of Beijing ASS	Focused on the status of women		Sociology Building, 33 Beisihuan Zhonglu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100101 tel 010-64870893 fax 010-65192648
	Women and Development Research Center of Nankai University	Women and sustainable development; women, population and family; female human resource and equal labor market	Women and sustainable development; problem of the older-unmarried women and its effect on social population	Population and Development Institute of Nankai University, Tianjin, 300073 tel 86-22-23508012 fax 86-22-87890032
	Women Research Center of Tianjing Normal University	Development and education of rural women; women education, etc	Change of view on women; Chinese women and development; the history of Chinese social gender culture	154 Weijin Road, Nankai District, Tianjin, 300073 tel 022-23542195 fax 022-23541478
	Women Research Center of Shanghai ASS	Women and family, history of women, culture and social gender, female floating population	Safeguard the right of women; women and modern Chinese society	Women Research Center of Shanghai ASS, 622 Huaihaizhonglu, Shanghai, 200020 tel 021-54808198
	Women's Research Center of Fudan University	Focused on female population study	China's female population; the female floating population's survival and development of in the new century	Women's Research Center of Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433 tel 021-65643051 fax 021-65643052

	<b>Name and Specialty</b>	<b>Past Records (Project, etc.)</b>	<b>Report and Writing</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>
<b>Research Institute (Continued)</b>	Women and Development Research Center of Heilongjiang	Gender study; marriage and family study	Study on the index of the participating of women in decision making process; the couple relationship change during the urbanization of rural area	9 Ashenhe, Nangang District, Haerbing Heilongjiang, province, 150001 tel 0451-3644398 fax 0451-3644398
	Women's studies Association of Jiangsu Province			Ninhai Building, 30 Beijing Xilu, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, 210024 tel 025-3321128-2108 fax 025-3392731
	Women Research Center of Jiangsu ASS	Women development, women and employment	Chinese women and development	3-305 18th Building Baodiyuan, Longjiang District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, 210013 tel 025-6220957
	Women and Family Research Center of Zhejiang ASS	Development of rural women in the urbanization	Marketing and the rural women family role change	Women and Family Research Center of Zhejiang ASS, 2nd Building of Province Government, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 310025 tel 0571-87053207 fax 0571-87053223
	Women Theoretic Study Association of Mid-china Normal University	Focused on female literacy study	Women's education and their human resource exploitation	Politics and Law College of Mid-china Normal University, Wuhan, Hubei Province, 430079 tel 027-87672139 fax 027-87672139
	Women Research Center of Xian Jiaotong University	Women and development	Start of women's participation in decision making process;	Women Research Center of Xian Jiaotong University, Xian, Shanxi Province, 710049 tel 029-2668384 fax 029-3237910
	Women Study Institute of Sichuan Province	Women's reproductive health	Survey on women's social status of Sichuan	3 Shudeli Ninxia Road, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, 610031 tel 028-6637669
	Reproduction Health Institute of Yunnan Province	Reproductive health, social health		191 Renmin Xilu, Kunming, Yunnan Province, 650031 tel 0871-5364693 fax 0871-5311542
	Women and Family Research Center of Shanxi ASS	Women and development; social gender study	Survey on domestic violence for women	501 Jieyuan Gongyu Shiji Guangchang, 93 Hepin Lu, Xian, Shanxi Province, 710001 tel 029-7427076 fax 029-7427078

	<b>Name and Specialty</b>	<b>Past Records (Project, etc.)</b>	<b>Report and Writing</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>
<b>Research Institute (Continued)</b>	Women Theoretic Study Association of Guangxi	Exploitation of female human resource in western area	Minority female population of Guangxi	Guangxi Women Ferdation, 4 Gucheng Road, Nannin, Guangxi, 530022 tel 0771-5853370, 2829098 fax 0771-5854361
	Women's studies Association of Guangxi		Survey on women's social status of Guangdong	No.3 Meihua Cun, Zhongshan Yilu, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, 510080 tel 020-87185686 87185681 fax 020-87185684
	Women's Research Center of Northeast Normal University	Women's education	Study on the status of Chinese women's education	Office of the Authorities of Northeast Normal University, Chuangchun, Jilin Province, 130024 0431-5690012, 5646032, 0431-5684009
	Development Research Center of the State Council of PRC			22 Xianmen Dajie, Beijing, 100017 tel 010-6309 6936 fax 010-6309 7324 e-mail jiabin@drc.gov.cn
<b>Government Organization</b>	National Working Committee for Children and Women, Under the State Council of PR (CNWCCW)		Report on the Implementation of the Program for the Development of Chinese women 1995-2000	
	the Working Committee for Women of the Trade Union			
	the Working Committee for Children and Women of Central Government			
	the State Family Planning Commission	Reproductive health, Family planning	Population and Family Planning in China	No.14 Zhichun Lu, Haidian District, Beijing, 100088 tel 010-2046622-2610
	Ministry of Education	Women's education		No.37 Damucang Hutong, Xidan, Xicheng District, Beijing, 100816 tel 010-66096895
	Ministry of Health	Women's health		No.1 Xizhimenwai Nanlu, Xicheng District, Beijing 010-68792307
	Ministry of Labor and Social Security	Women's employment and social security		No.12 Heping Zhongjie, Dongcheng District, Beijing 010-84201114

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
NGO	All China Women's Federation			
	China Women Development Foundation			
	Ford Foundation			Suite 501, International Club Office Building. No.21 Jianguomenwai Dajie, Beijing, 100020 010-65326668 010-65325495 e-mail CHENYIMEI@FORDFOUND.ORG
	China Women and Children's Foundation			15 Jianguomennei Dajie, Beijing, 100730
	Asian Foundation			Suite 1905, Building No.1, Henderson Center, 18 Jianguomennei Dajie, Beijing, 100005 tel 65183868 fax 65183269 e-mail <a href="mailto:zhangye@public3.bta.net.cn">zhangye@public3.bta.net.cn</a>
				71 Huankou Lu, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, tel 025-6638128 fax 025-6631701 e-mail AFN71@Public1.ptt.js.cn
	China Population welfare Foundation			12 Dahuishi, Haidian District, Beijing, 100081 tel 010-62179002 fax 010-62173494
	China Primary Health Care Foundation			
	Maple Women's Psychological Counseling Center			No.93 Dong Si Shi Si Tiao, Beijing, 100007 tel 010-64033881, 64048187 fax 010-84047104
	China-women			<a href="http://www.china-woman.com/">http://www.china-woman.com/</a>

## 5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
<b>Education and Training</b>			
The Social Progress of China-the Development of Chinese women and Children in 1990's	NWCCW	2001	NWCCW
The People's Republic of China Report on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action	NWCCW、 Bureau of Statistics of China	2000	NWCCW/B S C
The Final Supervisor Assessment Report on the Program for the Development of Chinese Women	NWCCW	2001	NWCCW
The program for the developmnet of Chinese women (2001-2010)	NWCCW	2001	NWCCW
Educational Statistics Yearbook of China	People's education Press	2001	Department of Development and Planning, MOE, PRC
Essential Statistics of Education in China	Department of Development & Planning ,MOE,PRC	2001	China women's study federation
China Education Yearbook (2000)	People's Education Press	2000	People's Educational Press
the challenge of women education in 21th century	Helongjiang educational press	1996	Liberatry of WSI
information of women education of china	china women's press	1992	Liberatry of WSI
the status of women education in China	Shuzhou Univeristy press	1995	Liberatry of WSI
the status of girls education in western less-development areas	Gansu culture press	1995	Liberatry of WSI
Study on the Action of Western Girls Education	Ninxia people's press	1995	Liberatry of WSI
the development and education of female college students	Shanxi people's educational press	2000	Liberatry of WSI
<b>Health and Medicine</b>			
China medical health yearbook (2000)	People's Medical Health Press	2000	the Press
China population statistics yearbook (2000)	China Statistics Press	2000	the Press
China family planning yearbook (2000)	SFPC	2000	SFPC
China population and family planning	SFPC	2001	SFPC
The People's Republic of China report on the implementtation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action	NWCCW	2000	NWCCW
Health care,east and west,moving into the 21 <sup>st</sup> century<Collection of Chinese Report>	China Medical Association	2000	CMA
Annual report material on China medical health statistics (restricted material)	Ministry of Health	2001	MOH
The international view and trend of reproductive health and family planning	China population press	1996	the Press
The situation of world population	UNFPA	2000	Beijing office of UNFPA
The women's development of half century--theory, econmic, culture and health	Nanjing univercity press	1998	the Press
Research on reproductive health in China	New world press	1995	Women's studies institute
Women's development and countermeasure	Mordern China Press	1998	Women's studies institute
The collection of papers of the symposium in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the '95 world conference on women	ACWF	2000	Women's studies institute
the Collection of Work of members of (NWCWC) National Working Committee for Women and Children of the State	The Office of NWCWC	2000.1 2	The Office of NWCWC

Councilon Women and Children in 2000.			
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<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
The Integrate Summary of the Data of the First Agricultural General Survey	China Statistics Press	2000	China Statistics Press
<b>Economic Activities</b>			
Chinese Statistical Yearbook 2001	China Statistics Press	2001	the Press
Chinese enterprises Statistical Yearbook 2000	China Statistics Press	2001	the Press
Chinese Labor Statistical Yearbook 1996	China Statistics Press	1996	the Press
Chinese Labor Statistical Yearbook 2001	China Statistics Press	2001	the Press
Chinese trade unions statistics yearbook 2000	China Statistics Press	2001	the Press
Chinese labor social security yearbook 2000	China labor social security press	2001	the Press
The article Collection of Proseminar on Women Reemployment and Starting Enterprises	WID department of ACWF	2001	WID department of ACWF
Half century's WID-The article Collection of Proseminar on Chinese Women for 50 years	Women's Studies Institute of China	2001	WSIC
Selection of Laws and Regulations on employment protection of Women	Shanghai News and Publishing House	1999	Law School of Shanghai Fudan University
Who Shoulder the Flag of Re-employment--Action Study of Re-employment Subject	Ji'nan Publishing House	1998	Ji'nan Publishing House
Face Directly against Layed-out	Modern China Publishing House	2001	Women's Studies Institute of China
<b>Social/Gender Analysis</b>			
Women's Development during the last Half century	Modern China Publishing House	2001	Modern China Publishing House
Chinese Women and Feminism Thought	Chinese Social Science Publishing House	1998	Chinese Social Science Publishing House
Women: the Longest Revolution	Life·Reading·Knowledge Sanlian Bookstore	1997	Life·Reading·Knowledge Sanlian Bookstore
Gender and Development	Chinese Agricultural University Publishing House	2001	Chinese Agricultural University Publishing House
the Chalice and the blade in Chinese Culture	China Social Science Publishing House	1995	China Social Science Publishing House
Chinese Women and Development Crossing the Century	Nanjing University Publishing House	1998	Women's Studies Institute of China
<b>Others</b>			
The Interpretation of the Law on Marriage, PRC	Law Publishing House	2001	Law Publishing House
Practical Handbook of the Law on Marriage of PRC	Law Publishing House		Law Publishing House
Study on Marriage's Quality of China	Chinese Social Science Publishing House	1999	Chinese Social Science Publishing House
Argument on Revising the Law on Marriage	Guangming Publishing House	1999	Guangming Publishing House
Study on Rights Protection for Women in Marriage Changing	Hubei People's Press	2001	Hubei People's Press

<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
Study on the Growth and Development of Chinese Female Leaders	Shanghai Science and Technological Documentation Publishing House	1997	Shanghai Science and Technological Documentation Publishing House
Collection of Important files about Work on Women and Children (1988—1996) (Restricted Data)	General Office of the ACWF		ACWF
Document Collection of Work for Women and Children Since the 7th Women's Congress Nationwide (1993—1998)	General Office of the ACWF		ACWF
Human Rights of Chinese Women	Sichuan People's Press	1998	Sichuan People's Press
Rights Protection on Labor and Marriage of Women	China Women's Publishing House	2000	China Women's Publishing House
Selected Papers at the NGO Forum on Women '95 Beijing by Chinese Participants	China Women's Publishing House		Women's Studies Institute of China
Women's Development and Countermeasure	Modern China Publishing House	1998	Modern China Publishing House
Reference Data for External Propaganda (2001)	International Affairs Department of ACWF		ACWF
Selected State Reports of the Fourth World Conference on Women	China Women's Publishing House	1998	Women's Studies Institute of China
Important Documents of the Fourth World Conference on Women	China Women's Publishing House	1998	Women's Studies Institute of China

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JICA, 1998, China: Country WID Profile, JICA

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, Oxford University Press

UNICEF, 2000, The State of the World Children 2001, UNICEF

World Bank, 2001, World Development Indicators2001, World Bank

## Contracted consultants & interviewed people

### **Contracted consultants**

Information was not available

### **Interviewed people**

#### **Government**

Name	Position/Address
Su Guoxia	Deputy director, Research Department of the Office of Poverty Alleviation under the State Council, No.11 Nongzhanguan Nanli Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100026, Tel: 64193093 Fax: 64193096
Bai Chengyu	Director, the Support and Coordination Office of the Project of Poverty Alleviation of Foreign Trade and Technical Exchange Center of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation No.18 North 3rd ring central road, Beijing, 100011 Tel: 62020685 Fax: 62049988-7776 E:Cicetee@pubilic.bta.net
Fan Huiying	Deputy director of department, education centre of employment skill of the Ministry of education, No.40 Damucang Hutong, Xidan, Beijing, 100032 Tel: 66096432
Li Changming	Director, the department of primary health and health-care for women and children of the Ministry of health, No.1 Xizhimenwai Nanlu, Xicheng District, Beijing, 100044 Tel: 68792301
Jiang Yiman	Director, the department of policy and regulation of the National Committee of Family Planning, No.14 Zhichun Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100088 Tel: 62046622-2505, 62051830
Shi Meixia	Assistant research fellow, Labor Science Studies Institute of the Ministry of labor and social security No.17 Huixin Xijie, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100029 Tel: 64915566-3003 Fax: 64913298
Liuwei	Section chief, population and Social Science department of the National Satictic Bureau No.75 Yuetan Nanjie, Xicheng District, Beijing, 100826 Tel: 68573311-88055

## Government (Continued)

Fanyu	Deputy section chief, the department of grassroots political power construction of the Ministry of Civil Affairs No.174 Beiheyuan Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100721 Tel: 65135338, Fax: 65124016 E:sandraf@btamail.net.cn
Li Yunli	Deputy director, the Committee of Family Planning of Beijing No.2 Huaibaishu Street, Xuanwu District, Beijing, 100053 Tel: 63170568, Fax: 63171131
Wen Huiling	Section chief, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Beijing No.6 Jianguomennan Dajie, Beijing, 100022 Tel: 65291601, Fax: 65291653
Liuzhi	Section chief, the Local Liaison Department of the National People's Congress the Standing Committee of the NPC Tel: 63097024
Wang Xiaodong	Section chief, the cadres allocation bureau of the Centre Organizing department No.110 Xidanbei Dajie, Beijing, 100815 Tel: 66099106
Zhu Yantao	Deputy Section Chief, Crime Investigation Department of the Ministry of Public Security No.14 Dongchang'anjie, Beijing, 100741 Tel: 65204825, Fax: 65204825

## NGO

Name	Position/address
Wu Xiuping	Vice-Chairman, Women's Federation of Beijing No.3 Taijichang, Beijing, 100743 Tel: 010-65192642, 65192626
Tao Chunfang	Chief secretary, Society of Marriage and Family of China No.15 Jianguomennei Dajie, Beijing, 100730 Tel: 010-65221133-2910, 65234690
Chenying	Deputy chief director, Enterprisers' Association of China No.17 Zizhuyuan Nanlu, Beijing, 100044 Tel: 68725437, 68414280 E: CEMA@public.bta.net.cn
Wang Huaiying	Vice-chairman Women's Federation of Tianjin, No.200 Dagou Road, Heping District, Tianjin, 300042 Tel:022-23325952, 022-23280325
Ma Yanjun	Director, the Organizing Department of the ACWF No.15 Jianguomennei Dajie, Beijing, 100730, Tel: 65221133-2721
Wang Xingjuan	Research Fellow, Red Maple Services Centre of Women's Psychology Advisory No.93 Dongsi Shisitiao, Beijing, 100007 Tel: 64033881 E:maple@public.fhnet.cn.net
Cheng Shuqin	Secretary-General, the Funds for Chinese Children and Juvenile No.15 Jianguomennei Dajie, Beijing, 100730 Tel:65221133-2931
Zhao Shunyi	Director, Children's Centre of China No.43 Ping'anli Xidajie, Beijing, 100035 Tel:66160225

## International Organization

Name	Position/Address
Bi Dade	Project Director, Beijing Project Office of the Agricultural Consultation Ltd. of Canada Room 503-505, No.55 Nongzhan Beilu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100026 Tel: 64191490
Lin Zhibin	Project Officer, Canada Development Program No.2 Yuanmingyuan Xilu, Beijing, 100094 Tel: 62891061
Chen Lanyan	Gender Advisor, UNIFEM No.2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100600
Weian	Project Officer, Population Funds of UN, No.2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100600

## **7. Definitions**

### **<Technical Terms>**

#### **Gender**

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

#### **Informal sector**

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

#### **WID (Women in Development)**

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

#### **Reproductive health/rights**

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

#### **National machinery**

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

#### **Empowerment**

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

#### **Affirmative action**

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

#### **Access and control**

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

#### **Reproductive activity**

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

### **<Indicators>**

#### **Inflation rate**

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

**Gini index**

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

**Percentage of Women's Income**

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

**Total fertility rate**

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

**Under-one mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

**Under-five mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

**Maternal mortality rate**

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

**Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel**

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

**Percentage of infants with low birth weight**

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

**Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate**

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

**Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school**

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.