

China



<http://www.who.int/countries/en/>

WHO region	Western Pacific
World Bank income group	Upper-middle-income
Child health	
Infants exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life (%) (2008)	27.6
Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) (2016)	99
Demographic and socioeconomic statistics	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (2015)	77.6 (Female) 74.6 (Male) 76.1 (Both sexes)
Population (in thousands) total (2015)	1.40E+06
% Population under 15 (2015)	17.2
% Population over 60 (2015)	15.2
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population) (2009)	11.8
Literacy rate among adults aged >= 15 years (%) (2007-2012)	95
Gender Inequality Index rank (2014)	40
Human Development Index rank (2014)	90
Health systems	
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product (2014)	5.55
Private expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health (2014)	44.21
General government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure (2014)	10.43
Physicians density (per 1000 population) (2015)	3.625
Nursing and midwifery personnel density (per 1000 population) (2015)	2.342
Mortality and global health estimates	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) (2016)	5.1 [4.3-6.0]
Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births) (2016)	9.9 [8.7-11.4]
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) (2015)	27 [22 - 32]
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) (2014)	99.9
Public health and environment	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) (2015)	42 (Rural) 60 (Total) 73 (Urban)
Population using safely managed drinking water services (%) (2015)	91 (Urban)

Sources of data:
Global Health Observatory May 2017
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.cco>

HEALTH SITUATION

The health of the Chinese population has improved significantly. This has largely been a result of well-targeted public health campaigns that reduced infant and child mortality and communicable disease, and improved economic conditions impacting nutrition, education and distribution of health services.

China made great progress on the health-related Millennium Development Goals. The country has also actively promoted implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) and ratified the WHO FCTC in 2005.

Looking ahead China faces two key challenges: the need to address major health disparities and inequities; and the coming rise of noncommunicable diseases largely due to changing dietary and lifestyle factors.

Social determinants such as living conditions, lifestyles, choice of occupation, consumer behaviour and individual values are undergoing profound changes. There are large variations in health-care access and health outcomes between urban and rural areas, population groups (e.g. migrants, residents and ethnic groups) and geographic areas (e.g. east and west).

The incidence of NCDs has risen sharply and is influenced by high rates of tobacco use, physical inactivity, unhealthy diets and excessive alcohol intake. Each year more than 3 million people die prematurely in China, from NCDs. Mental health, injuries and road safety and the impact of environment and climate change on human health are other key issues.

HEALTH POLICIES AND SYSTEMS

In 2016 the Party and Government issued a high-level policy directive, Healthy China 2030. Under the initiative health is recognised as a pre-condition for continued growth – “necessary for promoting the all-round development of human beings and the fundamental conditions for economic and social development.” Healthy China 2030 outlines a plan to promote healthy living, optimise health services, improve health protection, build a healthy environment, develop health industries, improve supportive and enabling systems, and strengthen leadership and implementation. Health is also integrated in China’s 13th Five-Year Plan For Economic and Social Development (2016–2020).

The National Health Commission (NHC) is holds primary responsible for health care delivery while other ministries are responsible for health financing, food safety, and pharmaceuticals and medical devices. In terms of service delivery China has a largely hospital-based delivery system managed through the NHC and local governments. Traditional Chinese medicine is an integral part of the national health-care system. In 2009, the Government launched an ambitious health-care reform initiative. By 2015, 95% of the population had health insurance. The system has yet to fully integrate services across the continuum of care, with strong primary health care as the basis of a people-centered integrated health care system. This remains a key reform challenge in the coming years.

COOPERATION FOR HEALTH

China now draws upon its own technical expertise and finances and serves as a development partner to other developing countries. In March 2018 China announced the creation of an independent aid agency to administer its overseas aid. China is an engaged Member State of WHO and the United Nations, active in multilateral platforms and a founder of new regional and global institutions and initiatives.

WHO collaborates with a range of health and non-health ministries and partners in China and internationally to maximize synergies. Key UN partners include UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, and UNFPA.

HO COUNTRY COOPERATION STRATEGIC AGENDA (2016–2020)

Strategic Priorities	<p align="center">Main Focus Areas for WHO Cooperation</p> <p align="center"><i>(Beginning in biennium 2018–2019, NHC and WCO have agreed the top two priorities are UHC and Global Health, where the other priorities service to advance the top two)</i></p>
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Strengthen health systems towards universal health coverage.</p>	<p>WHO will support the Government to strengthen health systems towards UHC to ensure that all people have access to quality health services, without suffering financial hardship. WHO will support the Government's ongoing health reform, which began in 2009 and will be guided by the <i>13th Five-Year Plan for Health Sector Development (2016–2020)</i>. WHO's collaboration includes addressing barriers to health reform; strengthening multisectoral cooperation to improve people-centred, integrated health services; ensuring reorientation towards health promotion and disease prevention and towards a tiered system that allocates resources appropriately and fairly; supporting access to quality products; and supporting a stronger health workforce.</p>
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Enhance China's contribution to global health.</p>	<p>China's role in global health will be critical in achieving the SDGs. China will support other developing countries to address their health needs by sharing national experiences in health reform; assist in building disease prevention and control systems and support in health emergencies; and contribute to global frameworks and participate in setting the global health agenda; and develop capacity in the production of affordable health products for domestic and international benefit. WHO's will support China: to implement internationally agreed global health frameworks; to participate more in global health agenda setting through active engagement; to make available affordable and high-quality health products to contribute to global health; and to share national experiences and lessons in public health.</p>
<p>PRIORITY 3: Reduce morbidity and mortality from major diseases and risks of public health importance.</p>	<p>China's capacity for managing communicable diseases has advanced considerably over the past 20 years. The epidemiological transition towards a heavier burden of NCDs requires a stronger emphasis on addressing the factors that cause NCDs, as well as health promotion and NCD management and care. WHO will collaborate with the Government to address communicable diseases that have not yet been eliminated/eradicated; to continue prevention and vaccination efforts; enhance national capacity to reduce the premature burden of NCDs; promote progress on addressing non-disease risks such as disasters, violence and road traffic injuries; and support the development and implementation of a healthy ageing strategy and action plan.</p>
<p>PRIORITY 4: Strengthen regulatory capacity in health services, food safety and health products and technologies.</p>	<p>WHO will support relevant ministries to strengthen the national regulatory system to achieve an advanced international level of regulatory capacity and leadership in the regulation of health services, food safety, and health products and technologies, including TCM products, to better protect population health. This will be done through systematic and comprehensive assessment and capacity-building and will address policies, laws, standards, and supervision and enforcement in services, food safety management and medicines, and other medical products.</p>
<p>PRIORITY 5: Promote the Healthy Cities movement and the attainment of health in all policies.</p>	<p>Cities are drivers of population health. By 2030 it is estimated that one billion Chinese citizens will live in cities. The China Healthy Cities movement, supported by the National Policy on Healthy Cities, aims to develop a healthy city management system that incorporates political commitment, intersectoral policy development, institutional change, capacity-building, and community-based planning and participation. A health-in-all-policies approach will be implemented to ensure that health is considered from all angles that affect health. WHO will support China to promote and evaluate this approach and the use of multisectoral approaches to tackle inequity in underserved areas and populations, particularly in western provinces.</p>
<p>PRIORITY 6: Address the impact of the environment and climate change on health.</p>	<p>WHO will support the Government to mitigate the impact of environmental pollution and climate change on health by supporting the development and use of sound scientific studies and improving monitoring capacity. WHO's collaboration will include: supporting China to enhance research on climate change, environmental pollution and health; supporting development of intersectoral public laws and policies in response to climate change and environmental pollution; and promoting international sharing of experience in addressing climate change and environmental pollution.</p>