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Sida Decentralised Evaluation

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Mid-term Review of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute's Programme in China

Final Report

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November 2015**

**Cecilia Magnusson Ljungman
Mark Sidel**

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The views and interpretations expressed in this report are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil society organisation
DIHR	Danish Institute of Human Rights
GIZ	German International Cooperation Organisation
GONGO	Government organized non-governmental organisation
HDPP	Haidian District People's Procuratorate
ILO	International Labour Organisation
NCHR	Norwegian Centre for Human Rights
NGO	Nongovernmental organisation
RWI	Raoul Wallenberg Institute
PIDLI	Wuhan University, Public Interest and Development Law Institute
PULS/RCHR	Peking University Law School, Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
SPP	Supreme People's Procuratorate

Preface

On behalf of Indevelop, evaluators Cecilia Magnusson Ljungman and Mark Sidel conducted the review of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute's programmes in China in the summer of 2015. The review covers the first twelve to eighteen months of RWI's current Sida-funded programme in China.

Sida's Unit for Democracy and Human Rights commissioned this review through Sida's framework agreement for evaluations.

The evaluators are grateful to RWI for its cooperation in this process, both in Beijing, China, and in Lund, Sweden.

Executive Summary

The Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) has worked with human rights education in China since the 1990s. In 2014, RWI signed a three-year funding agreement with Sida, amounting to 32 MSEK. This report is the mid-term review of RWI's programme in China.

Programme

The current programme builds on the past engagement and aims to strengthen institutions and networks for the promotion and protection of human rights in China. Its consists of efforts related to human rights education; human rights research; targeted work on certain specific human rights issues; juvenile justice mechanisms; and, the role of the police and public prosecutors. Its main partners include academia (specifically ten academic institutions) and practitioners – the procuratorates (Prosecution offices), social workers and the police (Public Security).

Relevance

RWI's efforts to build capacity for human rights education are relevant to both Chinese priorities and needs. Chinese government policy recognises human rights education as an official priority. There is, however, relatively little domestic funding available for the particular kinds of capacity building, training, research and other activities in the area of human rights education that RWI brings. With its strong focus on human rights and rights based approaches, and its consistent work to promote gender equality, the programme is also relevant to Swedish policies.

Effectiveness

Under current complex and difficult circumstances in China, the RWI programme is making progress toward reaching its objectives. A majority of the results so far are at output level, but there are also outcome achievements and spin-offs for each outcome area – not least because the support is the result of cumulative efforts over several years.

Some of the results are among the first of their kind in China. Examples include the publication *Disability Rights in China*; the social worker's stations at the public security bureau and in a school in Haidian; the new approaches to correction for juvenile delinquents in Haidian; the human rights e-learning modality; and, the efforts to raise the issue of China's human rights responsibilities with regard to its investments in developing countries. Moreover, there are indications that some of the initiatives are gaining broader recognition, which is important for greater traction, future replication and scaling up. Thus it is the view of the evaluation team that RWI's programme in China is performing effectively towards its overall goal to “strengthen institutions and networks for the promotion and protection of human rights in China.”

There are a number of factors that are contributing to RWI's ability to implement its programme effectively:

- RWI has a **long track record** in the country and the programme is firmly rooted in many key partnerships that have lasted for over a decade.
- RWI has been thoughtful and nimble in **responding to needs** and opportunities on the ground – making adjustments to existing projects and commitments; seeing and taking advantage of new opportunities; and calibrating its work to the situation on the ground.
- RWI has been skilled in identifying **change agents** - particularly those that work effectively for change *within* the system. Over time, it has built up a wide **network** among change agents.
- RWI has been able to **link together** the change agents representing different sectors and its different programme components to create synergetic effects.
- There is a reasonable to **high level of ownership** among the partners, with a strong sense of both vision and direction in the development of the projects.
- RWI is able to offer access to **relevant knowledge, ideas and skills** – and not least – teaching methodologies that Chinese partner institutions find useful.
- RWI has a **range of approaches** to capacity development that it uses suitably in its programme to meet the needs.
- RWI works **transparently**. It is open about its efforts, abides by the Chinese rules and requests permission as required.
- RWI has earned **credibility** in China and among international actors.
- RWI has had national and international **staff in country** for over a decade. The advantage this gives RWI cannot be overstated. Moreover, RWI's staff members are **competent, committed** and praised for their knowledge, diplomatic skills, supportive approach and professionalism.
- RWI's **status** as an academic institution means its work and engagement carries authority, which in China is a huge advantage.

Nevertheless, the overall Chinese environment for the human rights education, training, research and policy work that RWI does is complex and difficult and shows no signs of easing. Until now, RWI has been able to implement its programme without hitches. A key upcoming challenge is the Law on the Management of Overseas NGOs, which is still in draft form. At the moment no one is able to predict what exactly the law will contain, when it will enter into force, and how it will affect organisations such as RWI. These significant uncertainties make planning particularly difficult.

Sustainability

The team assesses that the sustainability of the programme is moderate to moderately high: The level of ownership, the way the support has been embedded in viable institutions in which there seems to be growing mass of engaged individuals, would point to a *high* level of sustainability. However, the future situation in the country is uncertain, and there is a potential for volatility. This affects sustainability negatively. Moreover, future benefits of the programme may become diluted as the new approaches/activities become replicated, expanded and regularised within the Chinese

institutional system, in the process losing some of the more pointed human rights-related characteristics. Taking these factors into consideration reduces the team's assessment to moderate to moderately high.

Efficiency

It has been beyond the scope of this review to examine the organisational systems and administration of the programme in detail. Nevertheless, the impression of the review team is that overall, RWI's Chinese office seems to be run in an efficient manner.

RWI has dedicated considerable time to designing and reworking its programme structure and results based framework, which is appropriate and adequate given the context. RWI's monitoring effort, which is continuous and diligent, could nevertheless be enhanced by systematically using questionnaires and an analytical survey software in relation to its training efforts.

International cooperation in China in the area of human rights is small, involving only a few actors. There is no formal coordination mechanism among the actors involved, but RWI and some of the others (NGOs, foreign universities, donors and multilateral organisations) get together informally on at least an annual basis to update each other and discuss common issues. In addition, some of the activities of other partners are building on RWI's initiatives, ultimately adding value to the Sida investments.

RWI's closest collaboration is with the Norwegian and Danish human rights organisations, the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (NCHR) and the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR). Both partners express that working even more closely together in future would be mutually beneficial, and the review team agrees.

With the structure, capacity and partners that it has, RWI judges that the programme could absorb additional funding to allow activities to be expanded and extended. Resource mobilisation from other sources for human rights programming in China is, however, difficult. RWI is pursuing the few options available to it.

RWI enjoys a good and mutually supportive relationship with the Swedish Embassy in Beijing, with whom it regularly interacts. On the other hand, due to the current lack of Sida staff in Beijing, the communication with Sida has become less in both frequency and form. Providing Sida with a couple of updates during the year would give Sida more regular insight. This is particularly important given the uncertain environment. Along the same lines, periodic face-to-face meetings between the parties, including the Swedish Foreign Ministry, would be mutually beneficial.

There is also scope for greater interaction among the Scandinavian countries, particularly considering the coherence on the ground among the activities of the respective human rights institutions. An annual consultation among the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian human rights institutions and the respective foreign ministries and development assistance agencies appears to of interest to all parties concerned.

Recommendations

To Sida and RWI:

1. RWI's approach of maintaining an office in China with highly competent staff should be maintained.
2. Sida, the Foreign Ministry and RWI (headquarters and Beijing office) should consider convening regularly in Sweden to discuss RWI's programmes and related issues of mutual interest. It would also be useful for the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian governments, along with the respective human rights institutions in their countries, to meet annually. RWI could suitably host the first gathering.

To RWI:

1. RWI should report more regularly to Sida during the year.
2. To enhance its monitoring work – particularly in relation to qualitative indicators – RWI should develop the use of electronic surveys within its training efforts.
3. RWI should consider how it can assure more exchange and interaction for visiting scholars.
4. RWI should ensure that gender equality issues are well integrated into training efforts using progressive methodologies.
5. RWI should continue to exchange information with other development actors in the area of human rights education and juvenile justice, with the aim of creating synergies when possible. It should also continue to identify opportunities for collaboration and joint funding.

1 Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

In April 2014, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) signed a three-year funding agreement with Sida for its Human Rights Capacity Development Programme in China, amounting to 32 MSEK. This report is the mid-term review of the programme.

The purpose is to provide:

- feedback on work accomplished and planned thus far; and,
- input towards possible modifications of the current programme to thus contribute to the programme's next phase.

The review covers the ongoing 2014 to 2016 programme and has a forward-looking scope. The review focuses on RWI's implementation process, the developments of the programme and the extent to which results can be expected to be achieved.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

RWI's China programme aims to strengthen institutions and networks for the promotion and protection of human rights in China. It builds on the successive development of RWI's engagement in China since the 1990s, which has consistently focused on human rights education and engagement in multiple forms. An independent evaluation of RWI's work in China from 1996 to 2011 was conducted in 2012. It concluded that "RWI China Programme... is a remarkable example of foreign engagement that has had a measurable impact in the key area of human rights education. The RWI Programme has a degree of integrity that sets its achievements in a class of its own." It further stated that RWI achieved "an identifiable legacy of human rights education in influential Chinese universities" and "the foundation of human rights training for Chinese prosecutors."

The programme currently consists of work on human rights education; human rights research; targeted work on certain specific human rights issues; juvenile justice mechanisms; and, the role of the police and public prosecutors.

The programme for 2014 to 2016 has six outcome level objectives:

- **Outcome 1:** Improved human rights education and engagement by key Chinese academic institutions
- **Outcome 2:** Improved policy relevant human rights research by key Chinese stakeholders (academics, government officials, NGO workers)
- **Outcome 3:** Strengthened multi-stakeholder platforms and networks on targeted human rights topics
- **Outcome 4:** Institutionalisation of human rights education within the Chinese prosecution system (with focus on five targeted provincial colleges)

- **Outcome 5:** Institutionalisation of human rights education at Guangxi Police Academy
- **Outcome 6:** Improved implementation of juvenile justice mechanisms among justice sector stakeholders in Beijing

Its main partners include academia and practitioners. They can be divided up into four groups:

- **Ten academic institutions:** Some of these are long-time leaders in the Chinese human rights field (such as Peking University Law School, Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (PULS/RCHR), and the Public Interest and Development Law Institute (PIDLI) at Wuhan University) while others (Yunnan University, Inner Mongolia University, and other university human rights education and research centres) are newer to the field.
- **Procuratorates (Prosecution offices):** Specifically the Supreme People's Procuratorate; the National Prosecutors College in Beijing and several of its branch colleges at the provincial level; and, the Haidian District (Beijing) People's Procuratorate.
- **Social workers:** In particular, the Beijing Chaoyue Adolescents Special Work Services Agency in Haidian District, which is a non-governmental service delivery organisation.
- **Police (Public Security):** Specifically, the People's Police Academy of Guangxi province.

1.3 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The review was undertaken between June and November 2015. To ensure that this is a *formative* review with *utility* for the stakeholders; the team undertook the review in close dialogue with RWI. The team gathered mostly qualitative data.

The review assumes that the conclusions and recommendation of the past evaluation from 2012 and the ones that proceed it have already been absorbed by RWI. It does not go into detail into the many achievements of the period before this programme, but in some cases provides a brief overview to provide context.

i. Document review

The team undertook desk studies of documentation from RWI (e.g. programme documents, monitoring plan, policy documents, annual report, past evaluations); Sida (e.g. assessments, policy documents) and other stakeholders. Annex 3 contains a list of documents reviewed.

ii. Interviews and group discussion

The team visited China between August 15 and 23. In total, the team met with over 40 informants including representatives from academia (partner organisations and project participants/university students), government agencies, Chinese and international civil society actors, the Swedish embassy and other donor representatives. Focused conversations were conducted with RWI staff. Meetings were also held with RWI staff in Lund. Skype calls, phone calls and email correspondence were used to gather supplementary information. The list of informants is provided in Annex 4.

iii. *Verification and validation*

Data gathered from interviews, discussions and documentation was to the extent possible verified and triangulated. A debriefing discussion was undertaken in China before departure. The team also presented preliminary findings with RWI in Lund and at Sida in Stockholm.

iv. *Limitations*

A mid-term review has an inherent limitation: by being a *mid-term* assessment, by definition not all processes have been completed or undertaken; thus not all outputs and outcomes have been achieved. However, already in its first year, RWI efforts have yielded some effects. Moreover, some components are continuations of efforts that date back to up to eleven years ago.

Second, the relatively short visit to China set some limitations to the breadth of data collection and depth of analysis. Visits outside of Beijing were not conducted – although representatives from projects in Wuhan were interviewed. Furthermore, the team did not observe any of RWI's training activities. While the team met with some stakeholders for five of the six of the outcome areas, the team did not meet with the Chinese partners for outcome 5 (People's Police Academy of Guangxi province). Moreover, a number of Chinese and foreign stakeholders were away in the month of August when the team visited. In some cases, skype calls were held afterwards. Since it was vacation time, some university personnel were not available. On the other hand, it gave academic partners more flexibility to meet and discuss at other venues.

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report consists of five chapters. The subsequent chapter analyses effectiveness. This is followed by chapters that assess relevance, sustainability, and efficiency respectively. The final chapter provides the team's overall conclusions and recommendations for RWI and Sida.

2 Effectiveness

This chapter examines the effectiveness of RWI's efforts to date. It includes an overview of RWI's approach to capacity development; an account of key outputs and other achievements within RWI's programme components; and, provides an assessment of results achieved so far.

2.1 RWI'S APPROACH TO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

A key approach for RWI has been carefully selecting and building relations with institutions – and leading individuals within them – that are concerned with human rights issues and committed to building both institutional and individual capacity to work on human rights issues. RWI's toolbox for capacity development also includes:

- **customised training** (on substantive human rights issues; teaching methodologies; project management; and other areas); using a mix of training methods, including both formal teaching and more interactive engagement;
- **technical and advisory support** to curriculum development; project management, donor relations and financial management; research methodology; and e-learning platforms;
- targeted **exchanges and study visits** to relevant institutions in China and abroad;
- **different forms of networking** support among human rights teachers, researchers and practitioners to facilitate partnerships within and between groups and sectors;
- offering **research opportunities** and scholarships;
- **provision of materials** and resources, including textbooks, training materials, manuals, guidelines, and e-courses.

2.2 ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS, EMERGING RESULTS

Since RWI's 2014- 2016 programme in China had only been implemented for 14 months when the team visited China, most of the results are at the activity and output level. These are accounted for in the following sections that are organised by programme outcome. In some cases, there are also spin-off effects. Furthermore, there are effects mostly resulting from the previous collaboration between RWI and its partners. It should be noted that the work plan and corresponding budgets for these activities were approved by Sida in May 2014, and since the agreements with the Chinese partners could only be finalised after they had received final approvals from the relevant Chinese authorities, implementation for activities has been somewhat

delayed. With Sida's approval, a couple of time-sensitive activities were substituted with other activities.

2.2.1 Outcome 1:

Improved human rights education and engagement by key Chinese academic institutions

To achieve this outcome, RWI is building on the past support it has provided to Chinese academia, which has concentrated on the Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law at Peking University Law School (PULS/RCHR); four universities in western China (Yunnan University, Inner Mongolia University, Northwest University of Political Science and Law and Guangxi University); and more recently, Wuhan University. RWI has expanded its core group of institutions to nine, to also include three universities that are officially recognised human rights education and training bases (China University of Political Science and Law, Nankai University and Guangzhou University)¹. However, RWI also engages with other academic institutions from its network, particularly in relation to broader networking and training initiatives.

The main efforts of this outcome area have so far included supporting a Master's Programme in Human Rights at PULS/RCHR; creating opportunities for peer-to-peer learning and exposure; and promoting the teaching of women's human rights. These are described below.

Box 1: Human Rights Master's Programme at PULS/RCHR

Every year around 100 students compete for the 30 places in the Master's programme. This year, slightly less than half are women, but in aggregate terms more than half have been women over the years. The programme includes eight human rights courses and has the advantage of offering a degree that is combined with degrees from other faculties. Thus the students come from a range of different faculties (from natural science to foreign affairs). Some students are also gainfully employed part-time (e.g. work in a hospital) while undertaking the programme.

The methodologies applied are innovative in a Chinese context. They include group discussions, case study analysis, problem-based learning and the use of e-learning. The courses are regularly assessed through student feedback. There is also the opportunity of practical experience through internships (international and UN organisations in Beijing, international human rights NGOs like Frontline and institutions in Hong Kong.)

Over the years, the PULS/RCHR has had up to five visiting professors. Reflecting the reduced funding for academic exchange with China (including from RWI), this last year has only included two self-funded visiting professors - one in Women's Human Rights, and another in Core Rights and International Criminal Law.

The long partnership with Peking University has allowed for the continuous improvement of the curriculum with the opportunity for introducing innovative teaching materials at Peking University itself. It has also contributed to establishing RCHR as a resource and reference point for human rights teachers across China, and in particular for the other universities RWI supports.

¹ Eight universities in China have been designated a "human rights education and training base" (a status that is granted by the government since 2011 as part of the implementation of the "National Human Rights Action Plan").

i. Masters in Human Rights Programme

The Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law at Peking University Law School (PULS/RCHR) is a pioneering academic centre that runs one of China's most well-known master's programmes in human rights. It has received support from RWI since the centre established the Master's programme over ten years ago – which was the first of its kind in China.

While RWI used to fund large parts of the Master's programme, today support has been reduced to covering the cost for the programme coordinator and the development of the website. The latter is continually upgraded and there is a sizable and growing interest in it. In 2014 it received an average of nearly 2000 hits a month. Between January and September 2015, this has increased to an average of over 5500 a month.

With co-funding from the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (NCHR), PULS/RCHR has also developed a self-directed E-learning modality with five courses that are publicly available. After a pilot last year, it has recently been integrated in the Master's programme. Information about it is being disseminated at various fora. In addition, an e-course on research methodology – including an e-course on research methodology and legal writing – is being piloted. The academic leadership role that the Centre holds would suggest that the E-learning may gain an important spread.

The relationships between the Master's students and teachers seem relatively open and relaxed. The students met were confident, highly motivated, articulate in English and expressed satisfaction at the quality of the programme. The multi-disciplinary approach was considered a particularly attractive aspect of the programme.

ii. Peer-to-peer learning

There have been two main peer-to-peer activities so far under this outcome. PULS/RCHR played a central role in organising a Human Rights Master Programmes Experience Sharing Workshop last year. Two dozen teachers from 14 universities participated – including the nine universities that RWI engages most closely with. The workshop allowed for a mapping of what human rights education efforts each institution is involved in (there are currently 53 human rights courses taught at undergraduate and graduate level at 14 universities). It provided hands on advice on how to further institutionalise HRE and networking among likeminded peers. The participants were also able to share experience on e.g. teaching approaches, integration of human rights into other law programmes, connecting internationally and interacting with the justice sector and civil societies in China.

With the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) in the lead last year,² RWI was involved in the three-day 6th National Human Rights Education Annual Meeting (NHREAM) at Nankai University in Tianjin. It brought together 63 teachers from 13 provinces and 50 universities (out of more than 200 applicants) and included lectures from two international experts. The event explored interactive teaching methodologies, introduced a human rights approach to human rights education and discussed the political challenges in teaching human rights and gaps in HRE in China. The meeting also allowed for dissemination of educational materials, books and other resources. Group work proved a useful way of addressing misconceptions about human rights. In 2015, RWI will be supporting this event, to be held at Wuhan University.

iii. International exposure

RWI has supported three main activities to promote international exposure among Chinese academics. First, RWI funded five women working in human rights to attend the hearing of China's combined 7th and 8th Periodic reports to the **CEDAW Committee** in Geneva in October 2014.³ The women had participated in drafting China's CEDAW Shadow Report (which the government edits). The visit provided them with the opportunity to gain a better understanding the advocacy role of civil society. According to the reports from the participants, the experience was inspiring and could feed into the human rights education they provided in China. It also provided an effective advocacy opportunity for the participants: gender discrimination in education, university admissions and in child custody were included in concluding observations of the committee for China due to these women's influence. It also resulted in the Chinese government acknowledging these problems and promising more research.

An unexpected effect of the support was the running commentary of the CEDAW proceedings provided by one of the participants on Chinese social media platforms *weixin* and *weibo*. In addition, relevant reports were posted on the Chinese website *Feminist*. As a result, the number of indirect beneficiaries of this support was multiplied significantly.

A second opportunity for international exposure that RWI supported was the participation of Chinese academics at the 5th **International Conference on Human Rights Education** in Washington DC in December 2014. RWI supported three female human rights educators from partner institutions to attend. According to reports, the activity provided networks, concrete opportunities for collaboration and inspiration

² This event is alternately organised by RWI, NCHR and DIHR.

³ This activity replaced a three-month visit by a scholar to China which due to changing circumstances could not be undertaken.

for their teaching in China. RWI plans to support Chinese participation in the upcoming sixth conference.

Third, RWI **invited an associate professor** from Northwest University of Politics and Law to RWI in Lund for three months to undertake research for the paper *Constitutional Review in Sweden: Its Institutional Environment, Operation and Prospect*. There are expectations that it will be published in a Chinese law journal.

RWI has provided numerous fellowships to its headquarters in Lund. These offer guest scholars exposure to both academic and applied approaches to the study of human rights in a multi-disciplinary environment. They also provide access to an impressive library and other expertise and resources. Some informants, however, held that visiting researchers from China could take better advantage of the experience if there were more opportunities for exchange and interaction with other academics while in Lund. This would require more structure to advise and support the guest scholars.

iv. *Women's human rights education*

RWI is working to ensure better integration of women's human rights in the education programmes of their academic partners. In October, 20-22 participants from key partner universities (including some of the human rights education bases) as well as prosecutor colleges and police academy partners, will attend a women's human rights training programme that will be held at the University of Inner Mongolia. Several male teachers will participate and a male academic from abroad will be among the trainers.

v. *Prime ministerial visit*

Upon request of the Swedish Embassy, RWI arranged a programme for the visit of the Swedish Prime Minister to Beijing. Students and teachers from PULS/RCHR participated in a round table discussion with Mr Löfven at RWI's offices.

2.2.2 Outcome 2:

Improved policy relevant human rights research by key Chinese stakeholders (academics, government officials, NGO workers)

This outcome aims to bring academia, civil society and government actors together. It involves three main policy areas: disability rights, equal opportunity and human rights in the development context.

i. *Disability rights*

A key project under outcome 2 is the collaboration with the Public Interest and Development Law Institute (PIDLI) at Wuhan University in the area of disability rights, which is essentially a continuation of a research project initiated in 2012. The project brings together academics, civil society and practitioners to push for social change. This constellation – which also effectively consists of duty bearers and rights holders – is an uncommon approach to policy reform in Mainland China. In 2014, the training took place in Wuhan and in Taiwan. The latter was co-organised with top professors

at Taiwan's Chung Cheng University College of Social Science. The training involved theoretical, peer-to-peer and practical learning – including field visits to service provision organisations, whose application of rights-based and human centred approach inspired the researchers. In June 2015, another 18 researchers have been selected.

The project has produced the following outputs so far:

- PIDLI has established an **online disability rights research resource centre** with information relevant to disability research in China and abroad – including legal documents, literature, and research opportunities, and other resources. The structure of the site reflects the multi-disciplinary approach that PIDLI has promoted. It also emphasises the focus on the perspective of people with disabilities (“Nothing about us without us”).
- One of the project outputs is the **academic publication** *Disability Rights in China*. The first volume has been published and the second is on its way. It is the first specialised publication that addresses disability rights in China.
- The project produced 13 **academic papers** by the end of 2014, of which some are to be published in Wuhan University law and social science journals. The e-magazine of the CSO One Plus One published an article prepared by one of the researchers on mental disabilities.

Other achievements include the following:

- Some of the researchers took the opportunity to submit **comments to disability-related regulation** in relation to air travel (Management of Aviation Transportation for Disabled Persons) and to the law against domestic violence.
- China's leading disability CSO, One Plus One, gave the project an **award** for leading the most forward-looking work in the field.

In addition, recognition is resulting in the project being able to attract resources from other donors to enhance activities.⁴

Box 2 Multidisciplinary Human Rights Research on Disability Issues in China at PIDLI:

With financing from RWI, PIDLI has selected about 18 junior researchers each year since 2012. The researchers represent scholars, GON-GO/NGO practitioners, lawyers, self-advocates and government workers with diverse and multidisciplinary backgrounds – law, sociology, education, journalism, management etc. Among the last batch, 60% are women and around a quarter have disabilities themselves.

The research topics that were prioritised for 2014 to 2015 (the project's second batch), included gender and disability (in particular violence against women); disability and education; and, disability and employment.

⁴ Since many donors have reduced or stopped support to efforts in China, funding sources are limited.

- PIDLI received additional funding from the **German International Cooperation Organisation** (GIZ) for its conference on Disability Rights and Justice – which was attended by scholars, government officials, companies, legal professionals, and NGO practitioners from China and participants from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Germany. It was the first conference in China that explicitly declared a rights-based approach and a commitment to work with all stakeholders to promote the rights of people with disabilities. It offered an opportunity to launch the *Disability Rights in China* publication.
- PIDLI received funds from **the International Labour Organisation** (ILO) that allowed four project participants and the project coordinator to participate in the first training of facilitators for disability equality training. The aim is that the trained facilitators will promote disability equality awareness among decision-makers and thus play a strategic role in disability related policies in the future. It is also expected that the facilitators will participate in an international community of practice.
- PIDLI project coordinators were invited to attend a disability rights training workshop at **Hong Kong University**.

The review team met with current and past researchers. They were articulate, dynamic and passionate about their work. There seems to be a strong camaraderie and supportive network among the researchers, even across the current and past batches. They mentioned how researchers from traditional academia combined with both civil society actors and practitioners related to the field allows for beneficial exchange and collaboration that improves the quality (design, feasibility, credibility and utility) and the relevance of the research.

ii. *Equal opportunity*

RWI has supported a diverse group of experts, spearheaded by Constitutional Research Institute at the University of Political Science and Law, who have been providing legislative suggestions to an anti-discrimination law. The work builds on an earlier effort (not supported by RWI) in 2008 that involved legal experts, CSOs, government officials, academia and members of the National People's Congress and resulted in a draft law in 2009. However, after the draft law was submitted, it was not enacted. Since then, the interest for this legislation has grown. In 2014, RWI supported a legislative drafting workshop that was organised by CUPL-CRI and included 35 participants from law schools, legislature offices, CSOs (representing e.g. women's rights, disability rights, LGBT rights, etc.) and the media. A follow up workshop was held in the first part of 2015, in which the experience of Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Ko-

Moreover, many funding sources are not considered favourable for Chinese organisations as the funds would cast suspicion of ulterior motives behind the money.

rea, USA and Germany were examined and foreign scholars also attended (at own cost).

In terms of outputs, 19 research papers on anti-discrimination in employment were produced that have fed into the drafting process (some of which are expected to be published this year).

Most importantly, the suggestions emanating from the stakeholder consultation were taken forward by an expert group that formally submitted a redrafted legislative proposal to China's two legislative bodies: the National People's Congress and the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference.

Other effects included significant media coverage generated by the workshop. In 2014, 17 media articles covering anti-discrimination in the workplace were recorded by RWI in a three-month period. Several of these were reproduced by other news sources and websites.

iii. *Human rights and development policy*

The knowledge and understanding of the human rights impact of China's overseas activities is low within Chinese civil society and academia, but interest is growing. In cooperation with PIDLI, RWI is supporting study visits to developing countries to examine the human rights effects of the overseas investment by Chinese state-owned enterprise – particularly in the areas of construction, energy and extraction of natural resources – and promote discourse within civil society about the issue. In 2014, a researcher visited Myanmar for three weeks. The resulting report from the study visit was expected to be published in the Blue Book of China's Human Rights, but the content had to be revised and is expected to be published soon. In 2015, a study of Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda is being undertaken by another researcher.

In addition, a research and policy roundtable on the human rights perspectives/corporate social responsibility of Chinese investments abroad was held that brought together a range of professors and researchers from nine universities. Presentations on the right to development in China" (PULS) and the human rights impact of Chinese enterprises (PIDLI) were given.

2.2.3 Outcome 3:

Strengthened multi-stakeholder platforms and networks on targeted human rights topics.

For many years, RWI has been building networks within both the academic and justice sectors as well as supporting cross-sectional platforms to create linkages, synergies and enhanced effects. This allows for regular exchanges and knowledge-sharing among a number of key partner institutions and individuals. Outcome 3 constitutes a cross-cutting objective that was introduced in a later version of the programme document to reflect this work. In the last year, there are several examples within the programme that contribute to this outcome:

- RWI supports opportunities for like-minded human rights educators from dif-

ferent partner institutions to regularly interact with one another. The NHREAM is an effective platform for this. It allows for an exchange of ideas, experience and materials (websites, e-learning platforms, publications etc.). Other examples are the Human Rights Master Course Experience Sharing Workshop (attended by RWI's nine key academic partners and an additional four universities) and the upcoming women's rights seminar (attended by RWI's nine key academic partners, China's Women's University, some of the prosecutor colleges and the police academy partners.)

- RWI helps to link partners so that they can draw on relevant expertise from each other. For instance, PULS/ RCHR's textbook on international human rights has served as a basis for both the police and prosecutor training. PULS/RCHR also participated in a number of other RWI activities, including as resource persons in the disability and human rights research project with PIDLI/Wuhan University. Likewise, the work on the equal opportunity legislation included a few of RWI's academic partners (CUPL-CRI and drew on the experts on disability rights at PIDLI). PIDLI has also participated in imparting knowledge on disability rights education to other academic RWI partners. The research being undertaken by HDPP is similarly being supported by academics in RWI's network.
- RWI has been conscious of promoting multi-stakeholder platforms. For instance, the efforts relating to disability rights research, the equal opportunity legislation, development policy research and juvenile justice efforts involve a broad range of stakeholders representing for instance –the justice sector, law enforcement, service providers, party cadres, academia, the privates sector and in some cases rights-holders and civil society actors. The core of these platforms are RWI's closest partners from both the academic and justice sectors.
- Informal peer networks have formed within the projects. The training in juvenile diversion and conditional non-prosecution resulted in a network for information-sharing and future dissemination of best practices in relation chat group. Judicial social workers and the junior researchers of the disability rights project have also established what appears to be active networks. The latter are in contact across the different batches and work together in advocacy efforts.

2.2.4 Outcome 4:

Institutionalisation of human rights education within the Chinese prosecution system (with focus on five targeted provincial colleges).

This outcome relates to a long cooperation that RWI has enjoyed with the Procuratorate for over a decade and is possible because of the endorsement by top levels within the SPP, with whom RWI has developed good relations.

The current effort is the continuation of training of trainers from the prosecutor branch colleges. This fourth batch includes 17 prosecutor teachers – two are from the national college, while the others hail from branch colleges in 5 different provinces.

In parallel, the project includes the activity of producing a Human Rights Case Law

Textbook for Prosecutors with input from 13 senior prosecutors from the National Prosecutors College and external advisers. Currently, the structure and content of the textbook have been worked out and the allocated tasks are being undertaken.

Since the current training is part and parcel of a 10-year collaboration, it is relevant to examine the effects from earlier outputs:

- The branch colleges involved in the programme have so far trained 15,000 prosecutors. Awareness of human rights among prosecutors – which was minimal at the start of the collaboration with the National Prosecutors College – is starting to change. The National Prosecutors College reports that prosecutors are beginning to analyse not only from a pure legal angle, but are able to analyse from a human rights perspective too. In some cases, this is having an effect on, e.g. how and how long suspects are detained.
- The documents and informants reveal that half of the institutions involved in the project have integrated human rights as a compulsory course for prosecutors.
- As the leading procuratorate capacity in the sub-region, China has been requested to train colleagues from Kazakhstan, Vietnam and Mongolia. The National Prosecutors College has managed to bring human rights content into these training efforts too.
- The Supreme People's Procuratorate has awarded prizes for excellence to several courses designed by trainees of this project. One of the trainees also received a prize for best teacher. The progressive teaching methodologies (such as role play) that the trainees are exposed to play an important part in this.

Box 3: Support to the Procuratorate

RWI's involvement with the Procuratorate dates back to 2004, when national policy changes coincided with new leadership at the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP), which allowed for greater openness towards international cooperation. In addition, study visits to Sweden by the SPP and National Prosecutors College left an important impression on the visitors and useful comparative experience for discussion in China.

After some initial study visits and training sessions, it was agreed that training of trainers was the most strategic way forward. A syllabus and a human rights textbook were developed. In the first training batch, teachers from the National Prosecutors College were trained in substantive knowledge of the international human rights framework; how this relates to Chinese laws and practices; and, professional and ethical responsibilities of duty bearers. Teaching skills and methodologies were also imparted. As part of the training, each participant produced a human rights course which was peer reviewed.

In the second and third rounds, a total of 10 provincial branch colleges – mostly from poorer western provinces were selected for similar training. In 2013, RWI's evaluation seminar of its work with the prosecutors since 2004, found that a significant number of prosecutors actively identified as human rights protectors and used the term to describe their professional impact.

Today, the National Prosecutors College considers the work with RWI as the most successful – both in terms of the partnership itself and the results achieved. It is also the only cooperation it has had in the area of human rights (other international coop-

eration, particularly with American organisations, has been in criminal justice).

2.2.5 Outcome 5:

Institutionalisation of human rights education at Guangxi Police Academy.

In the past programme period, RWI undertook three trial police training initiatives. The experience was mixed and it became evident that to enhance the training, it would need to build on the police academy's own internal resources in building human rights teaching capacity.

RWI's fruitful past collaboration with Guangxi University⁵ created an opportunity for RWI to work with the province's police academy⁶ – a somewhat rare opportunity since police cooperation with international partners is not entirely common. Thus, a week-long workshop with 25 police academy teachers was organised last year. According to reports, the police trainers were given a sound foundation in the international and Chinese human rights framework as well as international law enforcement and policing standards. In addition, a field visit to a detention centre was undertaken. This led to dialogue on the human rights implications of the use of torture.

It appears that the training is beginning to have some concrete effects. RWI reports that about a fifth of the participants have already started offering human rights courses at the Guangxi Police Academy. One course is offered to degree students (Policing and Human Rights) and the other is for in-service police officers (Law Enforcement and Human Rights). Some human rights content is beginning to be integrated into courses covering administrative law, criminal evidence and the Criminal Procedure Law. Providing human rights courses after just an introductory training shows impressive initiative and commitment, but might be considered premature, given the complexity of the subject area.

2.2.6 Outcome 6:

Improved implementation of juvenile justice mechanisms among justice sector stakeholders in Beijing.

Like outcomes 1, 2 and 4, this outcome is a continuation of earlier collaboration. It started with collaboration with Haidian District Peoples Procuratorate (HDPP) on juvenile justice (see Box 4) – which itself sprang from the cooperation with the National Prosecutors College.

⁵ The dean of Guangxi University's Law School became the head of the Police Academy.

⁶ The prosecutorial branch college in Guangxi, which RWI has also worked with, helped seal the deal. Officially, the Chinese procuratorate has a supervisory role in relation to the police.

The outcome has two main facets – the first centres on HDPP and non-conditional prosecution; and the second focuses on the Chaoyue Adolescent Social Works Services Agency (Chaoyue) in relation to judicial social workers.

i. *Juvenile diversion and conditional non-prosecution*

In the second half of 2014, RWI supported HDPP in holding a training workshop for 60 prosecutors from different procuratorate juvenile divisions (Supreme People's Procuratorate, Beijing Municipal Prosecution Service, and twenty district-level prosecutions in Beijing), on juvenile diversion⁷ and conditional non-prosecution in accordance with international human rights standards. In addition to presentations from Chinese experts and practitioners, RWI funded a Canadian juvenile justice expert with many years of working experience from youth custody institutions, community corrections, prevention, and intervention and re-integration programmes. According to reports, this workshop has raised awareness among the prosecutors in Haidian who have discussed and analysed juvenile diversion and conditional non-prosecution more frequently in their work.

Second, RWI is supporting empirical research on the application of conditional non-prosecution in Haidian. An academic has been engaged to help structure the research and train the practitioners (HDPP Juvenile Prosecution Division, the Beijing Chaoyue Adolescents Social Work Services, and Beijing Normal University) to gath-

Box 4: Juvenile Justice in Haidian District

One characteristic of the rapidly changing Chinese society is the high level of migration. According to national statistics, by the end of 2009, China had a total of 229.8 million migrant workers. This has a considerable effect on children, who are often left under insufficient supervision when their parents work in cities like Beijing – particularly since children do not have the right to education except for in their place of legal residence. This leads to a higher incidence of children in conflict with the law. The Chinese juvenile justice system has few alternatives except imprisonment, which means a high level of child incarceration. Juvenile delinquency and lack of effective means to deal with it in a sustainable way has received significant attention in Chinese press.

With RWI support, Haidian District People's Procuratorate (HDPP) in Beijing has in recent years launched a comprehensive effort to address juvenile justice. By virtue of the presence of both tertiary education institutions and tech industry workers in the district, Haidian in Beijing is known to have a public sector with high capacity that has served at times as a testing ground for new initiatives. Indeed, in 2010, after Haidian's Chief Prosecutor came back inspired from a study visit to Sweden, changes in the district's approach to juvenile justice have been underway. That same year, the Juvenile Division at the HDPP and the Beijing Chaoyue Adolescent Social Works Service Agency – the first social work agency in Beijing to focus on juvenile justice support functions – were established. By 2012, legally binding juvenile justice guidelines were established for stakeholders such as the police, the Political and Legal Committee, the court, the justice bureau, the Communist Youth League Committee, the Education Committee and the social workers. It has also integrated the presence of social workers at various stages of the juvenile criminal proceedings.

⁷ A form of sentencing to avoid criminal charges and a criminal record.

er appropriate data. The resulting study is expected in 2016.

Third, with Chaoyue, HDPP have developed eight working guidelines on the practical application of conditional non-prosecution. These range from implementing rules for closed hearings to rules for supervision and probation for these types of cases. Between May and December 2014, however, the new mechanism of conditional non-prosecution has only been applied to a small number of cases.

Fourth, HDPP prosecutors visited Sweden and the UK⁸ in the spring of 2015 to learn how these countries address juvenile justice mechanisms. Areas of interest were the different restorative justice practices applied, the focus on treatment rather than punishment and the for effective coordination among all the relevant stakeholders – police, social service, education (school) authorities and institutions, social workers, the family, prosecutors. Likewise, the prosecutors learnt more about how to concretely implement the appropriate adult system in practice. HDPP maintain that they aim to explore these approaches in the Chinese context.

The team's meeting with HDPP revealed that it has enjoyed a fruitful relationship with RWI. The support has been particularly useful in developing multi-stakeholder approaches that involves social workers, the police and educators. It mentioned how the project helped develop ways to communicate with the police and reduce child detention. It has also provided Haidian access to different and innovative international practices and helped provide a platform to interact with experts in China. HDPP has been especially appreciative of RWI's communications skills that have made implementation smooth and allowed HDPP to make the most of its resources. RWI has also helped keep SPP informed of these activities, helping to ensure that HDPP's work is recognised by them.

ii. *Judicial social work*

With the support from RWI and HDPP, Chaoyue has become Beijing's pioneer in judicial social work. Based on the success in Haidian (see Box 4), Beijing municipality have decided that every district should have a team of judicial social workers specialising in conducting social investigations and appropriate adult services for juveniles suspected of crimes. However, since this is a new decision, the districts lack social workers with the appropriate capacity. Chaoyue has become the model institution for training judicial social workers and piloting juvenile justice reform initiatives – particularly in Beijing, but also throughout China.

⁸ The UK was visited because i) Britain developed the "appropriate adult" system which HDPP has learnt from Hong Kong and recognised as suitable in the Chinese context; and ii) current Chinese anti-corruption rules require two countries to be visited if the trip is longer than 5 days.

A main output of the current programme is to enhance the capacity of Beijing's social workers. After an initial baseline study that established that judicial social workers in Beijing did not have any relevant systematic training to support them in their work, a total of 34 social workers (14 male) representing each district in the city were selected for training. The aim of the training is to improve the social workers' skills in conducting social investigations and supporting the social integration of marginalised and delinquent youth.

The varied capacity of the judicial social workers, their turnover in some districts and their availability due to work pressures has made the work of Chaoyue challenging. Chaoyue has addressed this by i) dividing the social workers into junior and intermediate groups; ii) advocating among the districts to include certificate of completion as a criterion for the social workers' annual evaluation; and iii) running the courses at two alternative times.

Box 5: Training of Beijing's Judicial Social Workers by Chaoyue

The training of judicial social workers covered professional values and ethics for social workers, introduced the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, presented experiences from abroad and covered the provisions for juvenile rights under Chinese law. The training – which relied extensively on interactive and participatory approaches – has included international experts from Canada and Hong Kong and involved a study visit to Hong Kong. Two of the trainees stayed on in Hong Kong where they received placements with a social service agency in Hong Kong. The training has placed considerable emphasis on team building among the social workers, with the hope of establishing supportive professional ties among the social workers.

In terms of output, every district now has a sustainable judicial social worker team to allow for comprehensive coordination within juvenile justice cases. Although Chaoyue are still developing its monitoring and evaluation system, initial assessments point to improved capacity. Chaoyue reports that the trainee social workers have established a peer network to share and exchange experience which appears to be active. In the upcoming period, Chaoyue aims to focus on specialised training (e.g. social investigations and use of appropriate adults); working closer with the Youth League and local governments, developing its M&E capacity and developing a stronger gender perspective in the training.

The meeting with Chaoyue revealed a highly motivated team with a progressive perspective on child welfare and training. The principles of the Convention of the Rights of the Child seem strongly integrated in its approach. The leadership appeared competent and dynamic with a sense of vision and direction. The team spoke of a very good relationship with RWI. It recognised that RWI brought international experience and good practice to China and created the necessary spark to start the ball rolling. RWI also introduced a human rights approach that places children's best interest at the centre, which was regarded as critical.

iii. Haidian juvenile justice effects

Haidian's juvenile justice efforts with RWI in the last few years are resulting in a number of new initiatives and deepened effects:

- The importance of a child-centred juvenile justice system **appears to be gaining some interest at the Haidian District Public Security Bureau** (police). The ongoing work in this area by HDPP and Chaoyue has led the police, in consultation with Chaoyue, to take the initiative to establish a social workers station at a public security detention centre – considered the first of its kind in China. It has a preliminary investigation team for juvenile cases that cooperates with Chaoyue.
- The visit to Hong Kong inspired Chaoyue **to collaborate with the police on correctional service for juveniles** who commit non-criminal offenses. In these cases children are typically sent to administrative detention, usually only to be directly released – without reflection, counselling or opportunities to self-improvement. Based on Hong Kong’s “Superintendent’s Discretion Scheme”, in the new approach, the police admonish the juvenile after which judicial social workers follow up with counselling and other support.
- Chaoyue has taken the initiative to work with so-called special schools, which contain a high proportion of juvenile offenders/children at risk. It has set up a **social workers station in one school**, the *first of its kind in Beijing*. It provides group and individual counselling sessions and includes parents with the aim of preventing juvenile crime and enhancing child welfare. According to Chaoyue, feedback from stakeholders so far has been very positive.
- Chaoyue is also **pioneering the counselling families** of young offenders – including individual counselling and group activities.
- The ongoing progress has led to **recognition and opportunities for replication**. In the last few years, HDPP and Chaoyue have been visited by several counterparts in Beijing and beyond with the intention of copying their successes. A social workers agency in Shanghai has allegedly already replicated Chaoyue’s set-up. HDPP has been requested to provide seminars in juvenile justice across the country and spread its publications. It has been asked to share their experience at the National Prosecutors College. The Municipal Youth League has seen the importance of the work and sponsored 100 cases to be investigated by HDPP and the police; and another 300 in the second year. This, in turn, has sparked the attention of the National Youth League.
- The **results-based management training** provided by RWI for the project has been appreciated so much that it has been adapted throughout HDPP.

2.3 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS SO FAR

After only 15 months of implementation, a majority of the effects achieved by RWI’s programme are at output level. Nevertheless, there are important **outcome level effects and spin-offs** for each outcome area – not least because the support is the result of cumulative efforts over several years:

- The successful influencing of the concluding observations at the CEDAW committee proceedings in Geneva (Outcome 1);
- The running commentary on Chinese social media platforms of the CEDAW proceedings provided allowing a wide audience in China to follow the process; (Outcome 1);

- The disability rights research project providing comments to regulations/draft legislation (Outcome 2);
- Making human rights a compulsory course at half of the prosecutors colleges; (Outcome 4);
- Human rights courses in Guangxi introduced by one-fifth of the teacher trainees at the police academy (Outcome 5); and,
- Social worker desks at detention centres established by the police in Haidian. (Outcome 6).

Some of the results so far constitute important efforts and achievements that are or are among the **first of their kind** in China. Examples include the publication *Disability Rights in China*; the social worker's stations at the public security bureau and in a school in Haidian; the new approaches to correction for juvenile delinquents in Haidian; the human rights e-learning modality; and, the efforts to raise the issue of China's human rights responsibilities with regard to its investments in developing countries. (Meanwhile, RWI's efforts from earlier programmes that are still ongoing – Master's Programme at PULS/RCHR, the Juvenile Justice Division at HDPP and Chaoyue – also have pioneering elements.)

There are indications that some of the initiatives are gaining **broader recognition**, which is important for greater traction, future replication and scaling up. PULS/RCHR has enjoyed the reputation as the most prominent human rights education institution in China. PIDLI is emerging as a leader in disability rights – for instance, i) it is asked to contribute in a number of fora; ii) it has received an award; and, iii) is attracting partners like GIZ and ILO. The National Prosecutors College receives requests for training from other countries in the sub-region. HDPP and Chaoyue have gained the status of model institutions for juvenile justice and receive requests from both from within Beijing as well as other parts of the country.

Furthermore, RWI has ensured that partners have useful opportunities to **network**, and share knowledge and experience. RWI has been able to **link together** the partners, activities and outputs of the in the different programme outcomes in a number of ways to create synergetic effects. This creates dynamism, better exposure and thus greater potential for impact.

The internalisation of methods and the change of mindset are more subtle achievements, but important nonetheless. For instance, the **training methods used** (PIDLI, PULS/RCHR, NHREAM, National Prosecutors College, Chaoyue) tend to include more progressive (in the Chinese context) participatory and interactive elements. These approaches were referred to often during the interviews and are appreciated and replicated. Likewise, many of the partners that the evaluation team met with – from prosecutors to academics; social workers to disability rights researchers – appear to have a deep conviction and **significant understanding of human rights** and have adopted a human rights perspective in their outlook.

3 Relevance

This chapter examines the extent to which the programme is relevant in relation to needs in the country and Swedish Policy.

3.1 RELEVANCE TO NEEDS

While the human rights environment may be hardening in China, human rights education is an official priority. For instance, i) the current official Human Rights Action Plan emphasises human rights education at academic institutions and among professional groups; ii) eight universities have been designated as official human rights education and training bases; and, iii) the revised Criminal Procedure Law seeks to promote the rule of law and better human rights protection in particular with regard to juvenile justice. In this context, RWI's efforts are highly relevant.

There is relatively little domestic funding available for the particular kinds of capacity building, training, research and other activities that RWI has facilitated and supported. Moreover, RWI's partners that met with the team expressed in different ways the importance having access to external ideas and methods. At the same time, foreign organisations working with human rights education of duty-bearers are comparatively few. Back in 2004, RWI was the first foreign organisation working comprehensively on human rights education with the procuratorate and now is first to start with a police academy.

3.2 RELEVANCE TO SWEDISH POLICY

Although Sweden was one of the first actors to engage on sensitive human rights issues in China in the early 1990s, it no longer has a strategy for development assistance to China or Sida staff at the Swedish Embassy in Beijing. The RWI programme is the only support to China that Sweden currently provides. Given the size of the country, its strategic significance in the world and the fact that other countries look to it as a model to learn from, supporting effective human rights activities in the country is highly relevant.

Sweden's *Policy for Global Development* emphasises a poverty perspective and a human rights perspective. While human rights are integral to all aspects of the Programme, it does not have a direct focus on poverty per se. Indeed, much of the support might benefit the poorest people only indirectly. Nevertheless, marginalised children – in particular children who are in trouble with the law who are often children of migrant workers – are key potential beneficiaries. Other groups that are indirectly benefiting from the programme are people living with disabilities – in particular women with disabilities. Regional variations in socioeconomic development are also considered. For instance, certain activities are planned expressly in provinces RWI

cooperation with the four western universities stems from the fact that poverty is greater and capacity generally lower. Likewise, the National Prosecutor's College, chose to focus on the ten poorest provinces in the initial two phases. The provinces currently selected have, according to the National Prosecutor's College, been chosen because of difficult human rights issues faced there.

By promoting awareness for and realisation of human rights and the rule of law, the Programme is also relevant to the *Results Strategy for Special Initiatives for Human Rights and Democratisation for the period 2014-2017* and *Change for Freedom*.

RWI's supported initiatives in the area of a human rights perspective in Chinese foreign investments abroad, is coherent with the perspectives outlined in Sweden's *Shared Responsibility: Sweden's Policy for Global Development* and also represents foresightedness.

3.2.1 HRBA

The organisation has a five page document outlining its human rights based approach. It covers key issues and processes, albeit briefly. There are no practical guidelines or handbook that presents concrete methods and examples. There is certainly some scope to elaborate the approach further to benefit both the organisation and its partners. Nevertheless, the human rights principles are in practice integrated into the programme:

- The programme makes a considerable effort to be **transparent**. It asks for permission from the relevant authorities for every activity, it makes an effort to communicate what it is doing to stakeholders and it makes a point of only engaging above board.
- The relationship with partners is **participatory**. There is strong ownership by the partners. Partners mention a constructive dialogue with RWI when identifying appropriate activities and methods. Participatory approaches and interactivity are also applied in the training activities as appropriate. Partners have been closely involved in developing the Programme, selecting participants for training seminars, study tours, research platforms etc.
- Apart from that **non-discrimination** is a subject covered by the training provided, the programme has a specific disability component and a project related to anti-discrimination legislation. Gender equality is also addressed fairly systematically (see below). Partners are required to understand diversity and equality in management and participation.
- Monitoring and evaluation plans are available and used for management and **accountability**. Partners are required to have monitoring and reporting capacity.

3.2.2 Gender equality

The rights of women in China are in many cases not clearly defined, protected, or promoted in Chinese legislation. The right to own land, the right to work, equal opportunity to higher education, domestic violence and sexual rights are among the areas where women's rights remain unfulfilled. Despite progress regarding women's education in the last decades and a government that is not against women's rights per

se, there has been notable regression in the image of women's place in society, with greater social emphasis on traditional roles. This year also saw the arrest of the so-called "Feminist Five" in March, while President Xi Jinping vowed to reaffirm China's commitment to women's rights at the UN summit in New York in September that commemorated the twenty years since the Beijing Platform for Action. Actively working to consistently promote gender equality throughout RWI's initiatives is thus particularly pertinent.

RWI worked to promote gender mainstreaming quite consistently within its last programme period.⁹ RWI has continued to integrate a gender equality perspective fairly well in much of its ongoing programme. For instance, RWI supported women academics to attend the CEDAW proceedings in Geneva; women's rights formed part of the work on equal opportunity legislation; there is a women's rights visiting professor at RCHR/PULS; and, the PIDLI research projects have a strong women's focus. In addition, the research on HDPP's use of non-custodial measures for juvenile offenders is collecting sex disaggregated data. RWI furthermore monitors the sex ratio in the activities it undertakes and has a gender mainstreaming checklist developed by headquarters. On the whole, the training efforts reflect a relative balance between female and male participation, which is an achievement considering the male dominance in the legal field.

To enhance the partner's understanding and approaches related to gender equality, RWI is organising a workshop on human rights and gender teaching methodology and curriculum development which is planned to take place in October 2015. It has generated more interest among partners than expected with participants from key partner universities (including the human rights education bases) as well as prosecution colleges and police academy partners. Several male teachers will participate too, which is an indicator of growing awareness. Awareness was also reflected in discussions with staff at Chaoyue who mentioned it will need to pay greater attention to gender perspectives and issues in juvenile justice.

In upcoming training efforts, the team sees scope for the use of progressive teaching methodologies that challenge people's own gender realities and raise questions and awareness from direct experience. Hopefully such approaches will be elaborated among the partners as a result of the upcoming training workshop.

⁹ This is outlined in the 2012 evaluation and the final programme report from 2013.

4 Sustainability

RWI's current programme is consistent with its partners' priorities, and the partners have worked closely with RWI in the development of the different programme components. The team found a strong sense of both vision and direction in the development of the projects among the partners that it met with. This **high level of ownership** among the partners is a prerequisite for sustainability.

Other factors are also contributing to sustainability include the following: i) RWI offers relatively small but strategic injections in the area of human rights education – training of trainers to multiply effects and approaches that potentially can be replicated and scaled up; ii) the partners are established academic institutions and government agencies that are otherwise comparatively well-funded. Once capacity and proclivity have been developed, they typically have the means to expand approaches and activities “upward” and “outward”, in a Chinese mode; iii) most of the programme components build on a platform of more than a decade of past efforts and achievements in China and the projects are in many cases regarded as parts of larger change-related processes; iv) administrative support to implementing partners is kept at a minimum; and, v) the use of Chinese experts is prioritised whenever possible.

The team assesses that the sustainability of the programme – defined by OECD/DAC as *whether the benefits of the programme are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn* – is moderate to moderately high: The way the support has been embedded in viable institutions in which there seems to be growing mass of engaged individuals, would point to a *high* level of sustainability. For instance, the universities RWI has supported are likely to continue to offer and expand human rights education in a Chinese mode; the achievements in juvenile justice in Haidian district are likely to continue and be replicated; and, the National Prosecutors College will likely continue on the trajectory of improving the human rights capacity of China's prosecutors. However, the future in the country is uncertain, and there is a potential for volatility. This affects sustainability negatively. Moreover, future benefits of the programme may become diluted as the new approaches/activities become replicated, expanded and regularised within the Chinese institutional system, in the process losing some of the more pointed human rights-related characteristics. Taking these factors into consideration reduces the team's assessment to moderate to moderately high.

In general, the longer the organisations have enjoyed a partnership (e.g. National Prosecutors College), the more likely the changes may be sustainable. This may have allowed enough time for the partners to institutionally embed new approaches, structures and priorities. From this perspective, the comparatively “young” support to the Police Academy in Guangxi is thus more vulnerable. Although effects are already being achieved at the academy, these have yet to become institutionalised. In compar-

ison, the Masters programme at PULS/RCHR has reached a moderate level of institutional sustainability, in which the small support from RWI is more about having RCHR/PULS as a centre of excellence to draw upon within the programme. Rather, RCHR/PULS's major challenge ahead, in terms of sustainability, will be the pending retirement of its accomplished directors that founded the centre. At the moment, there are no clear potential replacements.

5 Efficiency

It has been beyond the scope of this review to examine the organisational systems and administration of the programme in detail. Nevertheless, the impression of the review team is that overall, RWI's Chinese office seems to be run in an efficient manner:

- **Financial management** training for all partners was held in the beginning of the programme period to ensure compliance with RWI and Sida regulations, which was also attended by the Controller from RWI headquarters in Lund and RWI's external auditor. This is a result of the compliance review conducted at the end of the last programme, which concluded that there was a need for this, not least due to questions concerning the quality of past audits of partners. According to RWI and the partners, this training has strengthened financial reporting systems.
- Some of RWI's running costs related to office lease, bank account, money transfers and visas have been on the high side. This is a result of there being no means for RWI to register in China as a foreign civil society organisation. The fall of the Swedish kronor has also affected the **budget negatively**. On the other hand, RWI makes a point of using qualified Chinese experts when possible. Likewise, the anti-corruption campaign by government has meant that Chinese partners are keen to be **cost-conscious**, which is having some effect on activities.
- RWI's **risk analysis** seems appropriately thorough. It is evident that RWI's team keeps itself fully up-to-date on developments in the country and devises fallback plans as necessary.
- RWI makes a point of implementing the programme **transparently**. RWI ensures that it receives official permission for all its activities. While this adds some extra administration, it serves RWI well and enhances its credibility. It may also be a reason for why some of RWI's partners have explicitly sought to work with it in place of other international actors.

RWI enjoys a good and mutually supportive relationship with the Swedish Embassy in Beijing, with whom it regularly interacts. On the other hand, without the presence of Sida staff in Beijing anymore, the communication with Sida has become less in both frequency and form.

RWI operates in a challenging environment. A tightening political environment; restricted communications and internet; restrictions on study visits for official in relation to Taiwan and Hong Kong; and, additional restrictions set as part of the government anti-corruption campaign are some examples of this. Until now, RWI has been able, nevertheless, to implement its programme without hitches within these confines.

A key potential challenge is the Law on the Management of Overseas NGOs, which

is still in draft form. At the moment no one is able to predict what exactly the law will contain, when it will enter into force and how it will affect organisations such as RWI. There are indications that RWI has a possibility – perhaps a moderately good possibility – of being able to register if the law comes into effect, but this is by no means guaranteed and is likely to need substantial and very high level official Swedish backing. Once registered, the administrative costs for the office are likely to increase since there is probably going to be additional reporting requirements and other supplementary administrative tasks.

5.1 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RWI has dedicated considerable time to designing and reworking its programme structure and results based framework. Later versions are clearer and more specific. According to RWI, the framework is a useful tool – it has the goal structure, content and indicators that align well with RWI’s programme in practice (with the exception of the cross-cutting objective 3, which does not add significant value).

In the programme document, some of RWI’s objectives are a little vague and can seem quite lofty, particularly considering the controversial nature of some human rights activities in China, China’s size and scale, the difficulties of having an impact, and the level of funds at RWI’s disposal. At the same time, other objectives could be viewed as perhaps somewhat underselling, stopping short of explicitly mentioning the ultimate beneficiaries (for example, Beijing children in conflict with the law for outcome 6). Moreover, how the outputs will contribute in concrete ways to the objectives is not specified in detail, even though both the partners and RWI have ideas about how this may take place.

These issues could be considered gaps in a results framework. In the Chinese context, however, RWI’s results framework is appropriate and realistic. This cautious approach leaves space for the Chinese partners to affect change according to the avenues that are open to them and enhances their ownership. For example, in the case of the juvenile justice efforts in Haidian, circumstances permitted the pace of institutional change to be more rapid than conveyed in the programme document (See section **Error! Reference source not found.**). If this development was presumed possible in the design stage, stating such objectives boldly might perhaps have been counterproductive.

5.2 MONITORING AND REPORTING

Since the programme is likely to achieve results that have not been explicitly foreseen (like, for instance, partners having the opportunity to provide comments on draft regulations or judicial social workers taking on preventative tasks), close monitoring and dialogue with partners is particularly important. RWI staff monitor implementation continuously and appear to have good knowledge of progress within the different outcome areas. The indicators in the monitoring framework are generally adequate for the task at hand.

A large part of RWI's capacity development support involves training. Partners often conduct a survey at the end of the training, but it is not systematic or based on a standardised set of questions. It is also difficult to gain an insight in the quality of training that ensues from training of trainer initiatives. For instance, to what extent is the police academy training project resulting in quality human rights training?

Since Chinese stakeholders are generally IT savvy, RWI has the opportunity to use a web-based survey platform (like Survey Monkey) to gather better and more regular monitoring data in a more efficient way. Electronic surveys could usefully be applied to measure expectations before the training starts; to assess the training immediately after the course and follow-up surveys after a year or more. Subjects that could be covered include, for example, the usefulness and quality of the training; post-training application of the skills learnt; personal attitudinal changes; and, possible impact on career advancement. If the questionnaires are well designed (e.g. mostly "closed" questions with sufficient and appropriate choices combined with the option to add additional free text), Web-based survey data would provide RWI and its partners with training data that can be easily aggregated, compared across courses and cross-tabulated. Moreover, the "modern" touch would appeal to many participants and partners alike.

In agreement with Sida, RWI only reports on the programme annually. Since it took a long time to collate and translate the reports from partners, the first annual report was produced more than six months after the end of the year. Providing Sida with a couple of updates during the year would give Sida more regular insight. This is particularly important given the uncertain environment. Along the same lines, periodic face-to-face meetings between the parties, including the Swedish Foreign Ministry, would be mutually beneficial.

There is also scope for greater interaction among the Scandinavian countries, particularly considering the coherence on the ground among the activities of the respective human rights institutions. There seemed to be considerable interest, among the stakeholders the team spoke with, for an annual consultation among the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian human rights institutions and the respective foreign ministries and development assistance agencies.

5.3 RESOURCE MOBILISATION

With the structure, capacity and partners that it has, RWI thinks that the programme could absorb additional funding to allow activities to be expanded and extended. Resource mobilisation from other sources for human rights programming in China is, however, difficult to say the least. RWI is nevertheless pursuing the few options available to it. At the time of writing it is shortlisted for an EU grant for human rights work in China. It is also pursuing the possibility of working with the Swedish Embassy on a project regarding improving social corporate responsibility of Chinese businesses – for which there is a growing domestic demand.

5.4 COORDINATION AND SYNERGIES

RWI's closest coordination is with the Norwegian and Danish human rights organisations, the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (NCHR) and the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR). Although neither of these two organisations have the staffing level in Beijing that RWI has, the interaction among the Scandinavians is fairly regular and since 2008 they have worked with Chinese colleagues on holding the NHREAM as a joint initiative. The collaboration between RWI and NCHR is somewhat closer. They i) share a focus on higher education; ii) are involved joint initiatives – such as the support to RCHR/PULS e-learning modules; and, iii) their offices are co-located. Both organisations express that working even more closely together in future would be mutually beneficial, and the review team agrees. Currently, the senior managements of the organisations do not specifically interact concerning their respective programmes in China.

International cooperation in China in the area of human rights is small, involving only a few actors. Rather than a competitive environment, there is generally a collegial and supportive attitude among these organisations. There is no formal coordination mechanism for international organisations working in the justice sector in China. Some of the actors do, however, get together informally on at least an annual basis to update each other and discuss common issues. This includes NGOs, foreign universities, donors and multilateral organisations. RWI participates in these meetings. The review team came across a few examples of how RWI has drawn on the support of other international organisations within its programme.¹⁰

The review team also encountered several examples of initiatives with other funding related to RWI's work:

- Yale University, Save the Children and UNICEF are active in Haidian district, building on the foundations that RWI has established there in the area of juvenile justice.
- ILO, Hong Kong University and GIZ have co-funded training activities and a conference respectively in the area of disability rights research involving RWI's partner PIDLI (see section 2.2.2).
- The Municipal Youth League Committee have agreed to fund and co-organise with Chaoyue the junior level training courses for judicial social workers in Beijing, while the intermediate level training will be provided by Chaoyue and RWI.

¹⁰ For instance, RWI drew on Rights Practice in London for the Study Visit to the UK for the National Prosecutors College. The expert selected for coordinating the research on the application of conditional non-prosecution was recommended by the Ford Foundation and has worked on a past project with this focus funded by Ford.

In effect, by other actors building on RWI's initiatives, to some degree the Sida support has been leveraged, giving Sida more value for money.

5.5 HUMAN RESOURCES

A particular strength of the Programme is the staff of the Beijing office, which consists of one international and three Chinese staff members. The team has a high level of competence, and deep motivation and commitment. There has been very little turnover of staff in the last five years, which is also highly useful for RWI's programming in China.

Partners and other stakeholders particularly mention RWI's good communication skills – it is successful in keeping stakeholders at vertical and horizontal levels well informed along the way. Staff in China (and Lund) have invested in i) understanding the political context and decision-making structures in Chinese organisations; and, ii) building an extensive network of Chinese partners that is based on RWI's trust and credibility.

RWI has also been thoughtful and nimble in responding to needs and opportunities in China – making adjustments to existing projects and commitments; seeing new opportunities and moving into them; and, constantly calibrating its efforts to the situation on the ground in China.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

At a superficial level, the RWI programme in China as described in the programme documents might resemble isolated islands of activities, involving a wide range of different types of partners scattered around China contributing to no less than six outcomes to strengthen institutions and networks for the promotion and protection of human rights in the world's most populous nation. However, in reality, the programme is carefully crafted and much more than what first meets the eye, not least because it builds on many years of building and facilitating relations with and among partners. The linkages, synergies and interaction within the programme become much more apparent when seeing the programme up close, meeting partners and understanding the initiatives and results achieved. In reality, the programme is more like a connected archipelago with active harbours and criss-crossing boat traffic.

While RWI deserves full credit for making strategic choices and operating with diligence, there have also been fortuitous circumstances that have benefitted RWI's work – such as favourable national policy changes in line with RWI's goals and the presence of willing, able and dynamic people in the right places at the right time.

The Chinese government recognises human rights education as an official priority. There is, however, relatively little domestic funding available for the particular kinds of capacity building, training, research and other activities in the area of human rights education that RWI brings. Thus the programme is relevant to both Chinese priorities and needs. With its strong focus on human rights and rights based approaches, the Programme is also relevant to Swedish policies.

At present, under current complex and difficult circumstances in China, the RWI programme is making progress toward reaching its objectives. A majority of the results so far are at output level, but there are also outcome achievements and spin-offs for each outcome area – not least because the support is the result of cumulative efforts over several years.

Some of the results constitute the first of their kind in China. Moreover, there are indications that some of the initiatives are gaining broader recognition, which is important for greater traction, future replication and scaling up. Thus it is the view of the team that RWI's programme in China is performing effectively towards its overall goal to “strengthen institutions and networks for the promotion and protection of human rights in China.”

There are a number of factors that are contributing to RWI's ability to implement its programme effectively:

- RWI has a **long track record** in the country and the programme is firmly root-

- ed in many key partnerships that have lasted for over a decade.
- RWI has also been thoughtful and nimble in **responding to needs** and opportunities on the ground – making adjustments to existing projects and commitments; seeing new opportunities and moving into them; and, constantly calibrating efforts to the situation on the ground in China. This responsiveness to needs and new opportunities is impressive.
 - RWI has been skilled in identifying **change agents** - particularly those that work effectively for change *within* the system. Over time, it has built up a wide **network** among change agents. Many of the former participants of RWI's programmes – several of whom are placed in strategic positions within the government – continue to be supportive and see RWI's work as highly valuable for the country.
 - RWI has been able to **link together** the change agents representing different sectors and its different programme components to create synergetic effects. This creates dynamism, better exposure and thus greater potential for impact.
 - There is a reasonable to **high level of ownership** among the partners, with a strong sense of both vision and direction in the development of the projects.
 - RWI is able to offer access to **relevant knowledge, ideas and skills** – and not least – teaching methodologies that Chinese partner institutions find useful.
 - RWI has a **range of approaches** to capacity development that it uses suitably in its programme to meet the needs.
 - RWI works **transparently**. It is open about its efforts, abides by the Chinese rules and requests permission as required.
 - RWI has earned **credibility** in China and among international actors. Its steady and transparent approach, ability to identify and support effective programming and achievements over the years has garnered a certain trust and respect for the organisation in the country.
 - RWI has had national and international **staff in country** for over a decade. The advantage this gives RWI cannot be overstated.
 - RWI's staff is **competent and committed**. Informants praise RWI's staff members for their knowledge, diplomatic skills, supportive approach and professionalism. It has a deep and sound understanding of the country context and how to work the system in an effective way. International and national partners find them easy to work with. There has also been only a small and slow turnover of staff that has worked to RWI's advantage so far.
 - RWI's **status** as an academic institution means its work and engagement carries authority, which in China is a huge advantage.

Nevertheless, the challenges that the programme faces are several. The overall Chinese environment for the human rights education, training, research and policy work that RWI is complex and difficult and shows no signs of easing. The ability for the programme results to gain traction, be replicated and scaled up depends to a large extent on how the situation develops in the country. There is a considerable risk that benefits become diluted as the new approaches/activities are scaled up within the Chinese institutional system, requiring RWI to stay involved to try to maintain its own kind of sharp and clear human rights focus and approach. Additional resources,

which could contribute to deepened effects, are few and hard to come by. The fact that there are significant uncertainties concerning the draft Law on the Management of Overseas NGOs, makes planning particularly difficult.

6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the review team are as follows:

To Sida and RWI:

1. **RWI's approach of maintaining an office in China with highly competent staff should be maintained.** Effective programming on the ground in China, given the complex and changing environment and context, is critical.
2. **Sida, the Foreign Ministry and RWI (headquarters and Beijing office) should consider convening regularly in Sweden to discuss RWI's programmes and related issues of mutual interest.** It would also be useful for the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian governments, along with the respective human rights institutions in their countries, to meet annually. RWI could suitably host the first gathering.

To RWI:

1. **RWI should report more regularly to Sida during the year.** Both RWI and Sida would benefit from regular progress reports – 2-3 times a year to keep Sida and the Swedish Embassy in Beijing better abreast with developments. Capturing spin-offs efforts/effects and replications in this reporting will be particularly important. The mid-year reports could take a simpler form than the annual report.
2. **To enhance its monitoring work – particularly in relation to qualitative indicators – RWI should develop the use of electronic surveys within its training efforts.** Electronic surveys can usefully be applied to measure expectations before the training starts; to assess the training immediately after the course and follow-up surveys after a year or more. Subjects to be covered include i.a. the usefulness and quality of the training; post-training application of the skills learnt; personal attitudinal changes; and, possible impact on career advancement. If the questionnaires are well designed (e.g. mostly “closed” questions with sufficient and appropriate choices combined with the option to add additional free text), the resulting data could easily be aggregated, compared across courses and cross-tabulated. This will allow for better monitoring and can help make future training approaches more evidenced-based. Moreover, the “modern” touch would appeal to many participants and partners alike.
3. **RWI should consider how it can assure more exchange and interaction for visiting scholars.** This would require more structure to support the guest scholars and promote exchange. This could include identifying mentors drawn from RWI, Lund University's law faculty, or other groups. Since groups of scholars working on similar themes tend to gain more than individual visiting scholars, RWI could also consider visiting scholars from different institutions working on a common theme. RWI may also consider working more closely with NHRC in relation to

visiting scholars.

4. **RWI should ensure that gender equality issues are well integrated into training efforts.** It should consider using progressive teaching methodologies that challenge people's own gender realities and raise questions and awareness from direct experience.
5. **RWI should continue to exchange information** with other development actors in the area of human rights education and juvenile justice, with the aim of creating synergies when possible. It should also continue to identify opportunities for **collaboration and joint funding**, in particular with NHRC – taking advantage of the respective strengths of the two organisations. The respective status of RWI's different development partner organisations in relation to the expected legislation will determine the scope, form and opportunities for collaboration.

Annex 1 – Terms of Reference

1. Background

Sida, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency is a Government Authority. Sida works according to directives of the Government of Sweden to reduce poverty in the world. The overall goal of Swedish development cooperation is to contribute to making it possible for people who are poor to improve their living conditions. People who are poor and their perspective on development is central, as are the use of rights based approach.

The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) initiated cooperation with Chinese institutions in the mid-1990s and established presence in Beijing in 2001. Sida has supported the programme since the beginning. The current support is part of Sida's portfolio for the Results Strategy for Special Initiatives for Human Rights and Democratization (2014-2017)¹¹.

The mission of RWI is to promote universal respect for human rights and humanitarian law by means of research, academic education, dissemination and institutional development. RWI is currently implementing a three-year (2014-2016) human rights capacity development programme in China. The programme covers support to Human Rights Education at Chinese universities, policy-relevant research on topics such as disability and human rights and non-discrimination in employment, and cooperation with key justice sector actors such as the National Prosecutor's College in Beijing and provincial branch colleges to strengthen the human rights component as part of the professional training for prosecutors. As part of the current programme phase, RWI has also initiated cooperation with the provincial police academy in Guangxi province, aiming to train police academy teachers in international human rights standards and human rights teaching methodology. The programme, since 2011, furthermore includes a thematic area regarding juvenile justice in Beijing.

2. Evaluation Purpose and Objective

The purpose of the evaluation is to perform a mid-term review of RWI's China programme. The mid-term review shall focus on the implementation, developments, results and effectiveness of the current programme (2014-2016). The programme's gender analysis and gender mainstreaming shall be assessed. Qualitative developments and results of the programme, and the various programme components, shall be assessed. Users: The evaluation is primarily commissioned by Sida's unit for Democracy and Human Rights and RWI.

¹¹ UF2014/32089/UD/FMR

3. Scope and Delimitations

The aim of the mid-term review is to provide input to possible modifications of the current program and, moreover, further developments of the programme's next phase. The consultants shall take into consideration the findings from the previous programme evaluation for the period 1996 to 2011, not least as regards qualitative developments.

The contextual analysis of the evaluation should be based on available and relevant reports, as well as consultations with other relevant stakeholders such as CSOs, donors and academics. The evaluation shall include a presentation of the findings, including visual presentation of statistics, if applicable. The evaluation will serve as an input to Sida and RWI, as well as to the Swedish Ministry of foreign Affairs.

4. Methodology

The evaluation team should adhere to the terminology of the OECD/DAC glossary on evaluation and results based management and the Sida evaluation manual. Based on the ToR's, the consultant shall elaborate on a detailed plan for how to carry out the evaluation. The plan shall include a detailed work- and time plan, and – amongst other relevant matters – an overview of questions, a presentation of the method and basic considerations.

The consultant will carry out tasks using mixed methods, involving analysis of relevant documents; interview with relevant people, and if applicable including programme site visits. Sida and RWI will present a list of relevant people and documents for the consultant. It is essential that the team consult with the partners on how to communicate important information.

5. Conclusions, Recommendation and Lessons Learned

The study should provide RWI and Sida with clear and detailed recommendations on possible modifications of the current programme, as well as how to develop the programme further.

6. Time Schedule

The assignments shall start when contracts are signed, most likely by the latter part of April, 2015. After contracting, the consultant will hold a first meeting with Sida as well as with RWI to discuss the work plan and possible outstanding questions regarding the ToR's. Contact list and background material will be provided by RWI and Sida ahead of these meetings.

Consultations with partner organisations in May 2015. Field visit(s) will be decided by Sida after discussions and consultations with the evaluation team. A draft report should be submitted to Sida by August 15, 2015 the latest. Presentation of the final report at the Sida HQ should be done no later than September 1, 2015.

7. Reporting and Communication

As mentioned in section 6, the consultants are expected to deliver a draft report and a final report. The final report should not exceed 30 A4 pages. The consultants are expected to present the findings to Sida and RWI. The consultants are expected to communicate with partner organisations and other stakeholders through an approach that do not compromise project implementation.

8. Resources

The budget ceiling for the evaluation amounts to 500 000 SEK. The consultant is fully responsible for issues relating to visa and accommodation during field visits.

9. Evaluation Team Qualification

The team should have the following competence:

- Academic degrees in relevant field such as; Human Rights, Political Science, Sociology, development studies and/or other relevant areas.
- Professional experience in the area of democracy and Human Rights.
- In depth knowledge about China. Experience of evaluations of democracy and Human Rights programmes in China.
- Knowledge of and experience in working with gender and making gender analysis.
- Minimum 7 years of experience (team leader) of evaluation of international development cooperation, particularly in the relevant areas such as Human Rights, Democratisation, civil and political rights and Civil society support
- At least two team member should have documented experience of previous evaluations on the subject in China
- All team members must be professionally proficient in English; it is a merit if the team has other language skills relevant for field visits.

Curriculum Vitae must contain full description of the team members, academic degrees and professional work experience. The CV must be signed by the persons proposed.

10. References

- Relevant Programme documents (including the full program document, results framework, monitoring plan, risk management plan, Annual Work plan with Monitoring Component, and Agreement).
- Evaluation of RWI's China Programme 1996-2011
- System-based Audit of RWI 2013
- Mänskliga rättigheter i Kina 2013
- UPR
- Other material

Annex 2 - Inception Report

1. Introduction

This Inception Report aims to further elaborate on the approach set out in Indevelop's proposal for the *Mid-Term Review of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law's (RWI) China Programme*.

The purpose of this document is to develop the review questions and scope in line with the ToR, elaborate the methodology, devise a realistic work plan and serve as a tool for the future management of the evaluation process – for Sida, RWI and the evaluation team.

The report has been prepared based on preliminary discussions with Sida, RWI and through an initial document review.

The report consists of six sections. The following section provides an overview. Section 3 presents evaluation questions and discusses evaluability of these. Section 4 examines data availability. Section 5 consists of the proposed approach and methodology. The final section includes the review work plan.

Annex 1 contains the evaluation matrix tool to be applied by the team.

1.1 OVERVIEW AND OUTLINE OF RWI'S CHINA PROGRAMME

RWI's China programme aims to strengthen institutions and networks for the promotion and protection of human rights in China. It builds on the successive development of RWI's engagement in China since the 1990s and now consists of work on human rights education, human rights research, and targeted work on certain human rights issues (disability), including juvenile justice mechanisms, the role of the police and the role of procuracy (public prosecutors).

The programme for 2014 to 2016 consists of six outcome level objectives:

- **Outcome 1:** Improved human rights education and engagement by key Chinese academic institutions
- **Outcome 2:** Improved policy relevant human rights research by key Chinese stakeholders (academics, government officials, NGO workers)
- **Outcome 3:** Strengthened multi-stakeholder platforms and networks on targeted human rights topics
- **Outcome 4:** Institutionalisation of human rights education within the Chinese prosecution system (with focus on five targeted provincial colleges)
- **Outcome 5:** Institutionalisation of human rights education at Guangxi Police Academy
- **Outcome 6:** Improved implementation of juvenile justice mechanisms among justice sector stakeholders in Beijing

Its main partners can be divided up into four groups:

- **Ten academic institutions:** Some of these are long-time leaders in the Chinese human rights field (such as Peking University Law School, Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (PULS/RCHR), and the Public Interest and Development Law Institute (PIDLI) at Wuhan University) while others (Yunnan University, Inner Mongolia University, and other university human rights education and research centres) are newer to the field.
- **Procuratorates:** Specifically the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the National Procuracy (Prosecutors) College in Beijing and several of its branch colleges and the Haidian District (Beijing) People's Procuratorate.
- **Social workers:** In particular, the Beijing Chaoyue Adolescents Special Work Services Agency in Haidian District.
- **Police (Public Security):** Specifically, the People's Police Academy of Guangxi province.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE REVIEW

The purpose of the review is to provide feedback on work accomplished and planned thus far and to provide input towards possible modifications of the current programme and thus contribute to the programme's next phase.

1.3 SCOPE

The review covers the ongoing 2014 to 2016 programme and has a forward-looking scope. The review will focus on RWI's implementation process, the developments of the programme and the extent to which results can be expected to be achieved. The programme's approach to gender equality mainstreaming will be given particular focus.

2. Evaluation Questions

The review team has developed evaluation questions based on the terms of reference and the priorities raised by Sida and RWI in the start-up discussions. When formulating the questions, the team has taken into consideration the feasibility of gathering sufficient quality data and making assessments. Given the early stage in the programme, some of the questions have descriptive elements. This will serve to create a more transparent basis for assessing progress in the future. A number of the questions – particularly in relation to effectiveness and sustainability are speculative. The team will thus provide its judgements of plausibility of certain trajectories, but these judgements cannot be confirmed. Overall, the team thus deems evaluability of the proposed questions to be relatively good.

2.1 EFFECTIVENESS

1. What are the features and quality of RWI's **capacity development approach**? (selection of participants, training methods, targeted exchange and study visits, technical support and advisory services, national human rights education annual meeting, e-learning platform, networking support, synergies, etc.) Does the approach seem **likely to achieve** the outputs and outcomes RWI seeks to achieve, to the degree that can be evaluated at this early stage of the project?
2. What are some of the external **factors enabling** RWI in achieving output and outcome objectives?

3. What are some of the external **challenges** that RWI faces in achieving output and outcome objectives?

2.2 RELEVANCE

4. To what extent is RWI's work relevant to the Swedish development policy, including the “Results strategy for special initiatives for human rights and democratization for the period 2014-2017 (UF2014/32089/UD/FMR)”, a rights-based approach and gender equality concerns?
5. To what extent and how is RWI implementing a human rights based approach in its work?
6. To what extent is gender equality mainstreamed in RWI's capacity building efforts?
7. To what extent is RWI's work responsive to emerging issues, opportunities and needs in China in relation to human rights training, education and research? Is RWI's work consistent with stakeholder priorities, needs and requests?
8. To what extent does RWI's programme complement and coordinate with other donor funded initiatives related to human rights education?

2.3 SUSTAINABILITY

9. To what extent has the programme fostered a sense of institutional **ownership** of the programme among its partners?
10. What are the prospects for **institutional sustainability** going forward?

2.4 EFFICIENCY

11. How effective are RWI's systems for monitoring the training initiatives in the programme?
12. What are the strengths and challenges with regard to RWI's monitoring and evaluation system, and administration of the programme?

3. Proposed Methodology

To ensure that this is a *formative* review with *utility* for the stakeholders; the team proposes that the review be undertaken in close dialogue with RWI. This would involve regular interaction, participation and discussion between the team and RWI throughout the review process. The interaction will also ensure a more efficient use of resources, higher accuracy, greater learning potential and can also contribute to learning during the actual review process.

The team expects to gather mostly qualitative data, and to the extent that it is available, quantitative data. The qualitative data will be collected from reports, documents, interviews, group discussions and observations. Triangulation will constitute an important means of verifying data. At the end of the data gathering phase in China, the team will provide preliminary findings at a debriefing meeting with RWI, Embassy of Sweden and to verify and validate the key findings.

Due to the limited time available, the broad scope of the programme and the programming and logistical challenges in China, the team will not be able to meet with at least some of the key stakeholders of the programme. Therefore, the team proposes to select a set of Chinese partners to meet with that represent the different target and

as many of the outcomes of the programme as possible. This is discussed further under section 4.2.

3.1 DOCUMENT REVIEW

The team will undertake desk studies of documentation (RWI's programme documents, annual reports, training material, monitoring reports, etc.), relevant websites, Sida documentation, guidelines and other reports. A member of the team, Prof. Mark Sidel, has very extensive knowledge and experience with these issues and programmes in China and will bring that knowledge and experience to bear with the document review and discussions in China.

3.2 INTERVIEWS AND FOCUS CONVERSATIONS

The team will mostly undertake semi-structured interviews with stakeholders. When visiting China and when deemed useful, and where feasible, the team may also employ focus groups using focussed conversation techniques (drawing on the technology of participation (ToP) facilitation methods¹²).

The team will conduct interviews with RWI staff in Lund and China; before and after the visit to China. These interviews will be conducted either in person or by skype/telephone. Likewise, the team will interview strategic partners and external informants (CSOs, donors, Nordic human rights organisations, academics) before and/or after the visit to China. Interview/focus group protocols will guide the discussions.

In China, the team will focus on stakeholders based in Beijing. If logistically possible, the team will also travel to meet stakeholders in Wuhan. The team will aim to conduct interviews with the following stakeholders:

- **Partner organisations:** Peking University Research Centre on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RCHR); China University of Politics and Law Human Rights Centre and Constitutionalism Research Centre; Wuhan University Public Interest and Development Law Institute (PIDLI); Supreme People's Procuracy (Beijing); National Prosecutors College (Beijing); Haidian District (Beijing) People's Procuratorate and others working on the Haidian juvenile justice project; Beijing Chaoyue Adolescents Social Work Services Agency; and other partner organizations in Beijing and Wuhan.
- **Participants/students:** The team will ask RWI and its partners to organise meetings with current and/or former participants in educational programmes and trainings, visiting scholars to RWI in Lund, and other participants. This may take the form of group or individual meetings in Beijing or Wuhan, including over meals if more convenient.

¹² ToP Facilitation Methods have been developed by the Institute of Cultural Affairs and are practical tools for fostering energised, productive, inclusive and meaningful group participation.

- **External stakeholders:** The team will seek to meet with external stakeholders and actors familiar with the RWI China programme, such as the Norwegian Center for Human Rights, Danish Institute for Human Rights, Ford Foundation, Asia Foundation, American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, The Rights Project, possibly Dutch, Australian, Canadian or UK bilateral donor programmes in similar fields, and others. All are active in the human rights field in China. Some may be easier to meet with than others, depending on availability of personnel and schedule.

The interviews with partners in China will in most cases be undertaken without being accompanied by RWI staff.

Table 1 - Stakeholders				
Name	Type	Priority for re-view	Relevance to outcome(s)	Accessibility
1. Peking University Law School, Research Centre on Human Rights	Academic	High	1, 2, 3	Moderate
2. Wuhan University Public Interest and Development Law Institute (PID-LI)	Academic	High	1, 2, 3	Moderate
3. Yunnan University	Academic	Low	1, 3	Low
4. Inner Mongolia University	Academic	Low	1, 3	Low
5. Northwest University of Political Science and Law	Academic	Low	1, 3	Low
6. Guangxi University	Academic	Low	1, 3	Low
7. China University of Politics and Law Human Rights Centre	Academic	High	1, 2, 3	Moderate
8. China University of Politics and Law Constitutionalism Research Centre	Academic	High	1, 2, 3	Moderate
9. Supreme People's Procuratorcy (Beijing);	Justice sector, central	High	3, 4, 6	Moderate/low
10. National Prosecutors College, Beijing	Justice sector, central	High	3, 4, 6	Moderate
11. National Prosecutors College branch colleges (provincial)	Justice sector, sub-national	Low	3, 4, 6	Low
12. Haidian District (Beijing) People's Procuratorate.	Justice sector, Beijing	High	3, 6	Moderate
13. Beijing Chaoyue Adolescents Social Work Services Agency	Social sector, Beijing	High	6	Moderate
14. Guangxi Police Academy	Police sector, sub-national	Medium	5	Low
15. Embassy of Sweden, Beijing	Donor	High	1-6	High

16. Ford Foundation, Beijing	Donor/programming agency	High	1, 2, 3, 4	Moderate
17. Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, Beijing office	Donor/programming agency	High	1, 2, 3, 4	High
18. Danish Institute for Human Rights, Beijing office	Donor/programming agency	High	1, 2, 3, 4	High
19. American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, Beijing office	Donor/programming agency	High	1, 2, 3, 4	High
20. The Rights Project	Donor/programming agency	High	1-6	Moderate

Before travelling to China, the team will identify discussion topics and prepare initial interview questions to guide the semi-structured interviews and discussions that the team plans to have in China and Sweden.

3.3 LIMITATIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

A mid-term review such as this one has some inherent limitations: As a *mid-term* assessment, by definition not all processes and programme activities have been completed or undertaken; thus not all outputs and outcomes have been achieved, and we recognise that from the start. Second, the short timeframe and level of resources dedicated to this review process sets real limitations to the breadth of data collection and depth of analysis that can be expected of the team. Certain aspects of the review, such as effectiveness, will be dealt with but given that this is a limited mid-term review that will not be with the same depth as in a formal, longer review.

Most importantly, the complications and restrictions in China will be a limitation on some aspects of what the review team can do. When the review team travels to China in mid-August, we expect that the current chill and concern felt by the NGO and foreign donor community in China will be continuing. That may limit the interviews and discussions that the RWI China staff may be able to arrange for the team in China, though hopefully the discussions that are possible, plus the document review, will be sufficient to provide useful observations on the RWI programme now underway in China.

The extent of availability of detailed qualitative and quantitative data also determines the limitations of the review. So far, the review team has received the following material:

- Documents from RWI programming in China before 2014, including evaluation from 2013 and final programme report for the period 2011 to 2013
- 2014-2016 Programme document and revised programme proposal
- Results framework and budget and work plans

The team's view is that the data that is available so far, the proposed methodology, the resources available for the country visit combined with close cooperation with RWI in discussions and in arranging interviews and discussions in China will yield findings and conclusions that will be valid, credible and useful for RWI and Sida. Other documents that would enhance the basis for the review would include:

- Monitoring and progress reports within RWI China or between RWI China and RWI Lund (i.e. a draft annual report for 2014; weekly, monthly, or quarterly reports to Lund; and other such documents)
- Data on who have attended outreach and capacity building activities.
- Documents that illustrate RWI's training approach
- Relevant RWI policy or strategy documents relating to the rights-based approach or gender equality mainstreaming and how they have been implemented in China
- Any reports from the annual human rights education meetings, particularly involving discussions of RWI-supported projects
- Sida-commissioned systems audit from 2014
- Relevant memorandums and documents from the Swedish Embassy in Beijing

4. Work Plan

The team will visit China the week starting on August 17. Meanwhile, in mid-September, Cecilia will be in Lund on another assignment and could meet with RWI on September 16 for debriefing, follow-up discussions, verification of data collected and validation of preliminary conclusions.

Preliminary work plan																													
			May				June					July				August						September				October			
	CLM	MS	w19	w20	w21	w22	w23	w24	w25	w26	w27	w28	w29	w30	w31	w32	w33	w34	w35	w36	w37	w38	w39	w40	w41	w42	w43	w44	
Inception Phase																													
Start-up meeting	1	0.5																											
Documents review, methods development, initial meetings	1	2																											
Drafting inception report	2	1																											
Submission of inception report - 24 June										24/6																			
Comments/no-objection from Sida and RWI - 30 June										30/6																			
Data Collection Phase																													
Documents Review	1	1																											
Interviews with stakeholders	2	2																											
China visit (incl travel days)	7	7																											
Visit to Lund																													
Data analysis	1	1																											
Data Analysis and Reporting Phase																													
Report writing and follow up interviews, data collection	4	3																											
Submission of Draft Report - 14 October																													
Feedback from stakeholders on draft report - 21 October																													
Presentation/discussion on evaluation results (date to be de	1	0.5																											
Finalization of the report	1	0.5																											
Submission of Final Report - 29 October																													
Total days	21	18.5																											
Initials: CLM: Cecilia Ljunman Magnusson. MS = Mark Sidel																													

Evaluation Framework

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Methods and sources
Effectiveness		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the features and quality of RWI's capacity development approach? (selection of participants, training methods, targeted exchange and study visits, technical support and advisory services, national human rights education annual meeting, e-learning platform, networking support, synergies, etc.) Does the approach seem likely to achieve the outputs and outcomes RWI seeks to achieve, to the degree that can be evaluated at this early stage of the project? 2. What are some of the external factors enabling RWI in achieving output and outcome objectives? 3. What are some of the external challenges that RWI faces in achieving output and outcome objectives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of RWI's main capacity development approaches and activities in relation to human resources/organisational and institutional dimensions. • Number, length and content of capacity building efforts • Evidence and extent of course content, teaching methodology, research, networking, advisory services and/or exchange programmes contributing to outputs such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Availability of human rights teaching resources and materials at partner universities ○ Research-focused HR programmes being established ○ Women's rights being integrated into University programmes ○ E-learning resources available and used ○ Opportunities for peer-to-peer learning and exchanges among HR educators ○ Independent research being undertaken in disability rights, human rights in Chinese development assistance and/or the establishment of a NHRI ○ Linkages, interaction and networks within and across sectors (justice, CSO and education) ○ Number of prosecution colleges working to in- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review - annual reports, project reports, spin-off reports • Interviews RWI staff • Focus conversations and interviews with partners, strategic partners participants, trainees • Site visits

clude HR in education

- Number of prospective HR trainers being trained among prosecution college staff
- Gender equality included in prosecution college HR training
- Number of prosecutors trained
- Number of prospective HR trainers being trained among police academy staff
- Gender equality included in police academy HR training
- Improved guidelines being developed for conditional non-prosecution of juveniles
- Diversion programmes being developed for juvenile justice
- Gender equality approaches being developed within Haidian district's juvenile justice system
- Networking and interaction with local institutions within Haidian (schools, CSOs, enterprises, universities) as well as with other jurisdictions
- Content, criteria and soundness of participant recruitment
- Evidence of external factors that have the potential affect the feasibility, quality and/or cost of the programmes positively
Evidence of external factors that have the potential affect the feasibility, quality and/or cost of the programmes negatively
- Evidence, extent and frequency of communication, collaborative partnerships and strategic alliances among partner organisations.

Relevance		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent is RWI's work relevant to the Swedish development policy, including Change for Freedom, a rights-based approach and gender equality concerns? 2. To what extent and how is RWI implementing a human rights based approach in its work? 3. To what extent is gender equality mainstreamed in RWI's capacity building efforts? 4. To what extent is RWI's work responsive to emerging issues, opportunities and needs in China in relation to human rights training, education and research? Is RWI's work consistent with stakeholder priorities, needs and requests? 5. To what extent does RWI's programme complement and coordinate with other donor funded initiatives related to human rights education? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RWI's and partner views on relevance of the programme in Chinese contexts in terms of applicability • The extent to which the programmes' goals, content and methodology meet the key needs of partners • The extent to which the capacity development content and implementation take into consideration rights-based principles (participation, non-discrimination, accountability, gender equality, the perspectives of the most marginalised) • The extent to which RWI's gender analysis addresses women's practical and strategic needs. • The extent to which gender parity is taken into account in the selection of participants • The extent to which the programme address gender equality aspects in relation to human rights • The extent to which the capacity development efforts are implemented sensitive to the needs of both men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review - annual reports, project reports, Sida policy documents, strategies, guidelines • Recruitment approach • Interviews with Sida and embassy staff • Interviews RWI staff • Focus conversations and interviews with partners, strategic partners participants, trainees, external stakeholders
Sustainability		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent has the programme fostered a sense of institutional ownership of the programme among its partners? 2. What are the prospects for institutional sustainability going forward? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which partner organisations have been/are actively engaged in the programme formulation, programme development • The extent to which knowledge transfer takes place between the trained change agents and their respective target groups • Opportunities for and commitment to scaling up exist • The extent to which partners feel they have influ- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review - annual reports, project reports, spin-off reports • Focus conversations and interviews with partners, strategic partners participants, trainees, external stakeholders

	ence on the capacity development process and the selection of participants	
Efficiency		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How effective are RWI's systems for monitoring the training initiatives in the programme? 2. What are the strengths and challenges with regard to RWI's monitoring and evaluation system, and administration of the programme? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent the results framework has verifiable indicators and is useful for managing the programme • The extent and capacity building activities are regularly monitored • The extent there is ownership and commitment to monitoring and learning from this monitoring is in place • Factors that contribute to/hinder efficient management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review - annual reports, project reports, spin-off reports • Focus conversations and interviews with partners, strategic partners participants, trainees, external stakeholders • Site visits

Annex 3 – List of documents reviewed

1. Chatham. Sceats, Sonya with Shaun Breslin, *China and the International Human Rights System*, Chatham House, The Royal Institute of International Affairs (2012)
2. China's State Council "Opinions concerning further Strengthening and Improving Propaganda and Ideology Work Under Higher education Under New Circumstances"(January 2015)
3. Embassy of Sweden, *A Study on Corporate Social responsibility Development and Trends in China*, CSR Asia (2015)
4. Government of Sweden, *Shared Responsibility: Sweden's Policy for Global Development* (2003).
5. Great Britain China Centre, Evaluation of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute's China Programme from 1996 to 2011 and Suggestions for future programme work (2011)
6. Mission Report for Advisory Services on Results Framework: Support to assist RWI in the process of further developing the Results Based Framework for the China programme (2015)
7. Peking University Human Rights Program E-learning site: www.pkuiol.com
8. Peking University Law School, The Research Center of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (2008)
9. Peking University Law School, Ten-year Anniversary of the Human Rights Master Programme, 2004-2103
10. Professional Management, System-Based Audit of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute (2014)
11. *Results Strategy for Special Initiatives for Human Rights and Democratisation for the period 2014-2017*". Appendix to Government Decision 15 May, 2014 (UF2014/32089/UD/FMR)Government Bill 2002/03:122
12. RWI, 2014 Final Budget RWI Human Rights Capacity Development Programme in China
13. RWI, 2015 Final Budget RWI Human Rights Capacity Development Programme in China
14. RWI, A Human Rights Based Approach and the International Programmes of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
15. RWI, Annual Work Plan with Management Component Human Rights Capacity Development Programme in China 2015
16. RWI, Annual Work Plan with Management Component Human Rights Capacity Development Programme in China 2014

17. RWI, China Human Rights Capacity Development Programme 2014 – 2016, Work Plan January 1 – December 31, 2015
18. RWI, Final Report: China Human Rights Capacity Development Programme 2011 – 2013, Report for 1 January 2011 – 31 March 2014
19. RWI, Follow-up: Summary List of Actions regarding System-Based Audit 2014
20. RWI, General Principles for Learning Relevant to the Work of the Department for International Programmes
21. RWI, Human Rights Capacity Development Programme 2014 – 2016: Revised Results Framework and Monitoring Plan
22. RWI, Programme Proposal to Swedish International Cooperation Development Agency (Sida) – Human Rights Capacity Development Programme in China 2014 – 2016
23. RWI, RWI Annual Progress Report on Activities in China, 2014 (July 2015)
24. RWI, RWI Management Response regarding System-Based Audit of RWI commissioned by SIDA and carried out January-April 2014 by Professional Management AB (2014)
25. RWI, RWI's Academic Capacity Building Programme (Draft Position Paper)
26. RWI, Simple Checklist for Gender Mainstreaming in RWI Programming
27. RWI, Summary of Haidian Peoples Procuracy visit to Sweden and the U.K. (2014)

Annex 4 – List of informants

RWI

1. Booth, Abigail; Asia Unit, RWI
2. Borge MacLeod, Merethe; Head, RWI China Programme Office
3. Chen, Tingting; Programme Officer, RWI China Programme Office
4. Eile, Johannes; Head, International Programmes, RWI
5. Kjaerum, Morten; Director, RWI
6. Ring, Rolf; Deputy Director, Head of the Department for Administration and Finance, RWI
7. Wang Xin; Programme Officer, RWI China Programme Office

RWI Programme Partners

1. Bao Yu, School of Society and Population, China Renmin University
2. Cai Cong, One Plus One Disabled Persons' Culture Development Centre
3. Fan Xiaohong, Beijing Dongyuan Law Firm / Beijing Bar Association Volunteering Group for Lawyers with Disabilities
4. Feng Hammeihao, Student, Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Peking University Law School
5. Gao Wei, Project Manager, PIDLI
6. Gong Renren, Director, Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Peking University Law School
7. Guo Linxin, Vice President, National Prosecutor's College
8. Jiang Yitong, Previous PIDLI Staff responsible for disability project 2012/2013; currently working at Rights Practice
9. Li Hongyun, Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Peking University Law School
10. Liu Xiaonan, Executive Director, Constitutional Research Institute, China University of Political Science and Law
11. Liu Zongqiang, Student, Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Peking University Law School
12. Luo Yuan; Coordinator, Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Peking University Law School

13. Miao Shuquan, professor and first round of task team member National Prosecutor's College,
14. Mo Fei, deputy head of Juvenile division of HDPP
15. Ni Zhen ,China Vision
16. Sun Shiyan, Researcher, Institute of Law, Chinese Academy of Social Science
17. Wang Luqian, Deputy head of Chaoyue judicial social worker agency,
18. Wang Xuhui, social worker, Chaoyue judicial social work agency, Haidian District People's Prosecution (HDPP)
19. Wulumu Jafu, former Student, Research Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Peking University Law School
20. Xi Xiaohua, Head of Chaoyue judicial social worker agency,
21. Yang Xin'e, Head of Juvenile division of HDPP
22. Zhang Jinming, Capital University of Medical Science, China Rehabilitation Research Centre
23. Zhang Shuchi, China-Dolls Centre for Rare Disorders
24. Zhang Wanhong, Director of PIDLI

Other RWI Partners and Informants

1. Anderberg, Cecilia; Second Secretary, Political Section, Swedish Embassy in Beijing
2. Bewicke, Aurora E.; China Program Director, International Bridges to Justice
3. Choate, Allen; Program Advisor, The Asia Foundation (Beijing)
4. Ji Hongbo, Acting Country Director, The Asia Foundation (Beijing)
5. Johansen, Anne Kari B. ; Senior Programme Officer, NHRC
6. Knup, Elizabeth; Representative, The Ford Foundation (Beijing)
7. Lindahl, Lisette, Counsellor, Head of Economic Section, Swedish Embassy in Beijing
8. Linnarud, Christina; former Head of Political Section, Swedish Embassy in Beijing
9. Macbean, Nicola ; Executive Director, The Rights Practice
10. Wahlström, Louise; Programme Officer, Unit for Democracy and Human Rights, Department for International Organisations, and Policy Support
11. Wilhelm, Katherine; Program Office for Law and Rights, The Ford Foundation (Beijing)



Mid-term Review of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute's Programme in China

The Mid-term Review of Raoul Wallenberg Institute's Human Rights Capacity Development Programme in China (2014-2016) assessed effectiveness, relevance, sustainability and efficiency. Under current complex and difficult circumstances in China, the evaluation found that the RWI programme is making progress toward reaching its objectives. A majority of the results so far are at output level, but there are also outcome achievements and spin-offs for each outcome area – not least because the support is the result of cumulative efforts over several years. Among the factors contributing to effective implementation are a long track record, high credibility, competent and committed staff and the ability to identify change agents from within the system who enjoy high ownership of the efforts. The programme is relevant to both Chinese and Swedish policy and to the needs in the country. The evaluators deem that the programme has a moderate to moderately high level of sustainability. The review recommends that RWI, Sida and the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs should convene regular to discuss issues of mutual interest and also aim to meet annually with the other Nordic counterparts. Among the recommendation to RWI is the need to systematically use e-surveys to monitor the training efforts.