

HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE, SWUPL

**The Basic Human Rights Protection in China's “Anti- coronavirus” War**

Human Rights Institute at SWUPL

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The spring of 2020 is bound to be extraordinary for China. A sudden outbreak of the new coronavirus (2019-ncov) has put the whole country on high alert and people all over the world are watching Wuhan-Hubei in China:

In December 2019, a number of cases of viral pneumonia were found in Wuhan, Hubei province, and the number of suspected cases increased rapidly. An unknown new virus, with a ten-thousand-magnitude risk of infection, has broken out in megacities of tens of millions of people. The outbreak occurred during China's annual "Chunyun"[[1]](#footnote-1) period, during which Wuhan has exported 5 million passengers across the country before the 2020 Spring Festival. On January 23, 2020, the Wuhan headquarters for epidemic prevention and control announced that the city's buses, subways, ferries and long-distance passenger transport had been suspended, and the airport and railway station were temporarily closed. After that on 30 January 2020, the world health organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of this new kind of coronavirus as a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).

This is a public health emergency in extreme conditions of emergency test, is the outbreak cognition anticipation to the country, crisis management, emergency management and social governance multifaceted modern management ability and the system of a big test, also for the Chinese government on the war "disease" operation how to guarantee every citizen's human rights, public health security in the world of national responsibility, justice of the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)a big test.

On January 7, General-secretary Xi-Jinping presided over a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau central committee of CPC, which was requested for epidemic prevention and control works. On January 20, Xi-Jinping issued instructions on the outbreak of pneumonia caused by a new type of coronavirus, stressing that the safety and health of the people should be given top priority and the spread of the disease should be firmly curbed. On January 25, the first day of the Chinese New Year, Xi-Jinping chaired a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC central committee to hear a report on the prevention and control of pneumonia caused by the new coronavirus and restudy, redeploy and remobilize the epidemic prevention and control, especially the treatment of patients. This meeting decided that the CPC central committee would establish a leading group on epidemic response to carry out its work under the leadership of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC central committee. And the CPC central committee has sent a steering group to Hubei and other areas with severe epidemics to promote relevant local governments to comprehensively strengthen the frontline work of prevention and control. In addition, the central government has set up a joint prevention and control mechanism to guide the prevention and control of epidemics in different parts of the country. On January 22, in view of the rapid spread of the epidemic and the severe challenges facing the prevention and control work, General-secretary Xi-Jinping made it clear that the outflow of people from Hubei province should be fully and strictly controlled. Since then, Xi-Jinping has held many meetings or made important instructions and directions, or personally went to the front line to conduct research and guidance in the fight against the epidemic, and made overall plans for the fight against the epidemic. On January 27, Premier Li-Keqiang came to Wuhan to inspect and guide the prevention and control of the epidemic, visit and console patients and medical staff on the frontline. The central government has set up a leading group for epidemic prevention and control, established a joint prevention and control mechanism, and provided guidance for epidemic prevention and control in other areas of the country. Therefore, China’s governments take top priority to the safety of people's lives and their health. We adhered to overall national arrangements for the prevention and control of the epidemic, and the people of all ethnic groups supported the people of Hubei and Wuhan in their fight against the epidemic. At the same time to the frontline medical workers, scientific researchers, grassroots cadres humanistic care, to protect the rights of front-line workers.

China's firm confidence in the fight against the epidemic, the solidarity of the Chinese people, the scientific prevention and control of frontline personnel, and the precision of the Chinese government have won universal recognition and support from sympathetic countries, people and governments around the world. The necessary measures taken by the Chinese government during the war against the COVID-19 have continuously enhanced the government's confidence and determination, public solidarity and social cohesion, and laid a solid foundation for the protection of human rights in China's war against the epidemic.

However, even when the Chinese people were suffering from the ravages of the coronavirus, some individuals and organizations, under the pretext of "human rights", misinterpreted and misinterpreted the extraordinary measures taken by China during the epidemic period. Amnesty International (AI) and Human Rights Watch (HRW) have identified a number of "human rights violations" in China’s protection against the new coronavirus, which is including "the public's right to know to strictly censor and block information", "to restrict the freedom of movement of people in and around Wuhan", "to violate patients' right to health", "to violate people's right to privacy", "to discriminate against and harass Hubei residents" and "arbitrary detention, harassment and intimidation of activists". A small number of international organizations and individuals have deliberately misinterpreted China's epidemic prevention measures and its great efforts in protecting people's health and public order for three reasons: First, they confused the different principles and standards of the state's necessary reduction of human rights protection under the ordinary state and emergencies. The second is the politicized ideology of human rights which they adhere to. The third is their double standard and out-of-context expression of the concept of "human rights".

In the campaign against the epidemic, China has always taken the people's right to life and health as the center and the protection of every citizen's basic rights as the starting point, so that the basic human rights of Chinese citizens during the epidemic period are respected and guaranteed. Based on recent anti-epidemic statistics and overall situation, this report analyzes China's basic human rights protection measures during the outbreak from the following nine aspects:

1. **The Right of Life & Health as “Top Priority”**

Since the outbreak, China has guaranteed every citizen's right to life and health as the "first" basic human right. On January 20, the central committee of the communist party of China (CPC) said, "We should give top priority to the safety of people's lives and health, formulate a detailed plan, organize all parties to carry out prevention and control, and take effective measures to resolutely curb the spread of the epidemic. All efforts should be made to treat patients, find out the cause of viral infection and transmission as soon as possible, strengthen case monitoring and standardize the disposal process." On January 25, the central committee again stressed that "We will fully mobilize, deploy and strengthen our work in an all-round way. We will give top priority to the safety and health of the people and make the prevention and control of the epidemic the most important task at hand." During a meeting with Tedros, Director-general of the world health organization (WHO), on January 28, Xi-Jinping promised the world: "the safety and health of the people always come first, and the prevention and control of the epidemic is the most important work at present."

The Chinese government's leading group on the outbreak of pneumonia caused by the new coronavirus protects citizens' right to life and health from the following four aspects: First, the central government sent a professional steering group to Hubei province to strengthen the frontline work of prevention and control; Second, the allocation of national medical resources, priority to ensure the urgent need of Hubei province and Wuhan medical resources and medical supplies, to ensure the supply of daily necessities of Wuhan residents; Third, Hubei province and Wuhan city accelerate the construction of centralized admission hospitals, do "early report, early isolation, early treatment"; The "four categories of people" including confirmed patients, suspected patients, febrile patients who could not be excluded from infection, and close contacts of confirmed patients were collected and isolated in a timely manner; Fourth, efforts should be made to improve the admission rate and cure rate, reduce the infection rate and fatality rate.

On January 23 and 24, China decided to build two super hospitals for infectious diseases, Huoshen Mountain[[2]](#footnote-2) and Leishen Mountain[[3]](#footnote-3). Within 10 days, the Huoshen Mountain hospital was completed and delivered, with a construction area of 33,900 square meters and a capacity of 1,000 beds. Leishen Mountain hospital was also completed and delivered on the following 2 days, with a medical isolation area of 51,000 square meters and an increased number of beds to 1,600, which can accommodate more than 2,000 medical staff and a medical staff accommodation area of 9,000 square meters. On the evening of February 3, Wuhan national convention and exhibition center, Hongshan gymnasium and Wuhan living room began to be constructed in the mode of "square cabin hospital" of military field mobile medical system for a large number of patients with mild diseases. Wuhan successively commandeered 36 stadiums, schools and public facilities and transformed them into "square cabin hospital". The construction of square cabin hospital has also been promoted throughout Hubei province and supported by elite medical resources from 19 other provinces and cities in China. This investment over 1,000 beds per day makes it possible for every patient to receive timely, safe, and stable treatment.

In addition to Hubei province, other Chinese provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, all have issued first-level responses in accordance with the provisions of the national emergency plan for public health emergencies: (1) Publish to the society of provinces and cities, the list of new crown pneumonia fixed-point hospital treated at all levels and in accordance with the "focus on patients, experts, gather resources, concentrated treatment" principle, the overall arrangement and deployment of medical science, fully prepared to equipment, beds, medicine and other supplies, to carry out emergency technology research, were all diagnosed in time, go all out to treat each infected patients; (2) In order to reduce the risk of unnecessary cross-infection in Guangdong, Zhejiang and Chongqing, a number of first-class hospitals have launched Internet medical services, providing free consultation through online consultation by experts.(3) During the prevention and control of the outbreak of the new coronavirus pneumonia, various localities took measures to collect, transfer and dispose of clinical waste to ensure people's health.(4) The implementation plan of emergency psychological crisis intervention for the outbreak of new coronavirus pneumonia has been released one after another, which will implement classified psychological crisis intervention for different populations to ensure individual mental health. During the "epidemic" campaign, China's special wartime military assistance and three-level regional security model for citizens' right to life and health has begun to take shape.

1. **Equal Protection by The Same Standards**

In this special war against “epidemic “action, the new virus is the "enemy" that all human-beings need to face, but not a region or a nation's people. At the beginning of the outbreak, the so-called "Wuhan virus", "China virus" and even the "yellow peril", "sick man of East Asia" and other stigma labels were discrimination and unfair treatment of the Chinese people who were suffering from the new coronavirus, and the violation of the basic human rights principle of equal protection. We have not seen any other countries or regions, including the United States, where outbreaks are called "the sick man" or "disaster". It can be seen that those organizations, think tanks and some media in the West have deep-rooted discrimination against China. The support behind it is naked political purpose. On 12 February, who officially named the new virus COVID-19 based on the objective criteria of virology characteristics and outbreak time, in order to eliminate possible regional and country-specific discrimination in the protection of human rights.

In the course of fighting against the epidemic, the Chinese government has adhered to the principle of equal protection with equal standards and preferential treatment for the disadvantaged. Once problems are found, it will promptly correct them and resolutely prevent discrimination or harassment against citizens of Hubei or Wuhan nationality. On January 27, the meeting of the national emergency response mechanism was arranged, "to prevent and control the epidemic situation when people return home after the holiday, to correct the wrong peak, to guide relevant units to allow people from areas with high incidence of the epidemic and people from non-urgent positions to delay their return journey, and to extend the stay at home time for high-risk groups; Hubei and other provinces and cities with relatively severe outbreaks can take necessary measures, such as postponing the commencement of operations, with the approval of the state council in accordance with the law." On January 31, the meeting pointed: “that Hubei province will extend the Spring Festival holiday appropriately, and the current people in Hubei and those working in other places will also extend the holiday and not return to work temporarily, so as to facilitate the prevention and control of the epidemic."

Hubei and Wuhan and other local governments have announced equal protection measures for people of Hubei or Wuhan people returning home: (1) Native place or resident in Wuhan, because of the Spring Festival to other places, now want to return to Wuhan. The relevant departments of the location to do docking, that is to ensure their return to Wuhan. (2) Work in Wuhan, before the Spring Festival back home for the Spring Festival, now need to return to Wuhan to work. Wuhan will give priority to those who are closely related to the operation of the city and the life of residents. (3) To coordinate and arrange special hotels as designated reception hotels for Hubei tourists, so as to provide rest places for them to stay away from Hubei. For example, a total of 22 hotels in Guangzhou were arranged to serve as designated reception hotels for tourists from Hubei to Guangzhou, covering 11 districts of the city, which are designated reception hotel a total of 192 guests, including 61 Hubei people.

At the same time, local governments have also introduced corresponding measures to realize equal protection of the rights of special groups and vulnerable groups during the epidemic: (1) Local governments issued written proposals to rural friends to ensure public health protection during the epidemic period. In particular, they called on cadres in poverty alleviation at the grass-roots level to guide and help the poor people to implement prevention and control measures, so as to ensure that no one is left behind. (2) Local governments for kindergarten, primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, the pension institutions, psychiatric hospital, rehabilitation center has a closed-end management, and establish the daily report, zero reporting system, completes the minors, the elderly, the disabled and other vulnerable groups of psychological counseling, and by telephone, video and other ways of communicating with friends and family to strengthen; (3) In areas where ethnic minorities live in compact communities, the local government has organized workers to go deep into the floating communities, hang banners, post proposals, distribute publicity materials and other forms, and use a variety of ethnic minority languages to publicize epidemic prevention and control and public health knowledge. (4) The governments of the coastal provinces and cities have launched a resolution on the "epidemic" of the war against compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, strengthening personal safety protection and seeking medical treatment in a scientific and safe manner. Actively learn knowledge of epidemic prevention and control and relevant information released by the government.

1. **Basic Legal Guarantee**

Upholding the rule of law in all respects is the institutional basis for the Chinese government to safeguard citizens' basic human rights. China's "epidemic" actions cannot be separated from the institutional guarantee, and the rule of law is the legal basis for taking extraordinary measures in an extraordinary period, as well as the bottom line for realizing the protection of human rights in a special period.

On February 5, the third meeting of the rule of law committee of the CPC central committee pointed out that "efforts should be made in all aspects of legislation, law enforcement, justice and law abiding to comprehensively improve the capacity of prevention and control in accordance with law and governance, so as to provide a strong legal guarantee for the prevention and control of the epidemic." The meeting deliberated and adopted the opinions on the prevention and control of the outbreak of pneumonia infected by the new coronavirus in accordance with the law and the effective protection of people's lives and health. We will make coordinated efforts to prevent and control the epidemic on the rule of law track and ensure that the epidemic prevention and control work is carried out smoothly." "We need to improve legislation on epidemic prevention and control, strengthen supporting systems, improve punishment procedures, strengthen public security, and establish a legal system for epidemic prevention and control that is systematic, scientific, standardized, and effective." At the same time, the Chinese government urges "governments at all levels to fully perform their duties in accordance with the law, adhere to the rule of law thinking and the rule of law approach to epidemic prevention and control, promote the rule of law in the handling of major emergencies, and improve law-based governance and administration. All relevant departments should clearly divide their responsibilities, actively perform their duties, implement their tasks, improve the rule of law in epidemic prevention and control, and ensure people's lives, health and safety.

Local legislatures throughout the country have also issued a review of the legality of the epidemic. Chongqing, Sichuan, Fujian and other provinces and cities of the People's Congress standing committee according to People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases Law, the Emergency Response Law, the Public Health Emergencies Ordinance and other relevant laws and administrative rules and regulations, and combining with the local epidemic prevention and control during the work reality, respectively, by the local "About in accordance with the law to carry out the decision of the new champions league pneumonia epidemic prevention and control work", against during the period of "epidemic" of the citizen's basic rights and obligations list, Around the emergency response and control ordinance, "byelaw of animal epidemic prevention", "regulations on the administration of medical institutions, the measures for the implementation of the Red Cross law of the People's Republic of China, the patriotic health ordinance, the city's appearance environment health management ordinance," byelaw of rural primary health care, the wild animals protection ordinance, the environmental protection regulations, the administrative regulations on food production and processing of small workshops and food vendors, the property management ordinance, the volunteer service regulations, the rail traffic ordinance and other relevant laws and regulations, clear the 16 kinds of sexual behavior during epidemic prevention, For China to take the legal war "epidemic" action to provide legal source security.

Meanwhile, on February 11, the Supreme People's Procurator of China released the first batch of 10 typical cases of prevention and control of the outbreak of coronary pneumonia. They include seven types of crimes, including resisting epidemic prevention and control measures, injuring doctors by violence, producing and selling fake goods, driving up prices and damaging wildlife resources. It handles all kinds of cases of preventing and controlling crimes against the outbreak of coronary pneumonia in accordance with the law, and holds the line between illegal acts and criminal crimes in all aspects of investigation, evidence collection, investigation, arrest and prosecution, thus providing a judicial guarantee for the stability of social order and the protection of people's rights and interests during the epidemic in China.

1. **Ensure People's Livings**

On February 12, the Chinese leadership made it clear once again that China's anti-epidemic efforts must be coordinated across the country. Epidemic prevention and control with economic and social development. Chinese President Xi-Jinping has called for firm confidence that the long-term fundamentals of China's economy remain sound and that the impact of the outbreak is only short-term. We need to strengthen economic operations, minimize the impact of the epidemic on China's economy, and strive to meet China's goals and tasks for economic and social development by 2020. That is to say, this war "epidemic" action is not only a test of China's "public health" emergency response system under extreme conditions, but also a test of China's modern governance system and ability to "stabilize people's hearts and minds". It can be said that the protection of people's livelihood is the most fundamental guarantee of human rights in the campaign against the epidemic.

Therefore, according to the overall arrangement of the central government, local governments in China have successively introduced a series of measures to support people's livelihood rights, including resumption of production and construction, material security, transportation, energy security, tax reduction support and labor security: (1) We will guide enterprises and institutions to go to work on wrong days, work at home, and work with migrant workers in batches. We will ensure the steady supply of prevention and control materials and daily necessities, support enterprises in resuming work as soon as possible, establish green channels, and ensure smooth logistics and distribution and timely replenishment of daily necessities at sales outlets. (2) Ensure the supply of coal, electricity, oil and gas. We will strengthen the responsibility of local governments and enterprises to prevent and control the outbreak after production resumes. (3) Railway and civil aviation companies should take separate seats to reduce the risk of epidemic transmission. (4) According to the need for prevention and control, schools can delay the start of the semester, or change the semester timetable, but do not stop learning. (5) Implement fiscal, taxation, financial and government policies for purchasing and storing materials, coordinate and solve difficulties in raw materials and employment, promote production and supply of medical protective clothing and masks, and further ensure the needs of Wuhan and other key areas. (6) Reducing rent for small, medium and micro businesses, implementing national tax and fee preferences, and reducing local taxes and fees to support the recovery and development of the private economy. (7) For patients receiving medical treatment in different places, settlement shall be made after treatment, reimbursement shall not be subject to the regulation on the reduction of the proportion of payment for transfer to overseas medical treatment in different places, the filing process shall be simplified, and recording channels such as telephone, WeChat and Internet shall be promoted. (8) if the enterprise has stopped production due to the epidemic, and the payment period has not exceeded one salary payment period (up to 30 days), it shall pay wages according to the normal working hours; In case of more than one salary payment cycle, wages may be paid according to the labor provided by the staff and workers according to the newly agreed standard between the parties; If the enterprise has not arranged for the staff and workers to work, it shall pay the living expenses of the staff and workers at least 80% of the local minimum wage standard.

The above measures reflect the "barometer of people's livelihood" in the prevention and control of the outbreak: "rice bags", "vegetable baskets" and "fruit plates" in daily life; Water and electrical energy supply; Choice of means and means of transportation; School and schoolwork guidance for children; Tax breaks for family businesses; Personal and enterprise employment security and other livelihood benefits. These measures have been made possible by the joint efforts of the Chinese government and the people of the whole country. A series of economic, social and cultural rights, such as the right to development, the right to education and the right to work security, have become "popular" human rights that have strengthened the confidence of the Chinese people in fighting against the epidemic.

1. **Transparent Information Dissemination**

China at the early stage of the war against "coronavirus" operation, as a result of the new type of coronavirus lack of scientific cognition, although from the central to release system has been set up throughout the outbreak, but some local governments vague in the notification, to a certain extent caused people's psychological panic, makes the citizens' right to know is affected by the negative information.

On Jan. 25, reiterated China's leadership, "accurate and timely information release in a transparent, response and concern", February 3, again "to face the existing problems and timely release of authoritative information in response to the concerns of the masses, strengthen the timeliness, targeted and professional, guide the masses to enhance confidence, confidence".

In recent years, China's Internet technology is changing rapidly, and concepts such as "big data" and "artificial intelligence" are well known. Now China has the conditions and ability to achieve high transparency of epidemic information, intelligent balance of dispatching, and good disease monitoring with the support of big data technology: (1) The Chinese government has made full use of China's Internet technology, platform advantages, data-based information advantages and professional efficiency advantages of developed logistics and e-commerce, and realized the real-time direct report of the new epidemic from Alibaba, Tencent, JD, DiDi, Meituan, SF express, 360, Baidu and other excellent "big data" platforms. (2) In response to the false information on the epidemic situation on the Internet, the Chinese government has intensified information disclosure, timely reporting the situation of the epidemic situation in the country through platforms such as "real-time notification of the new outbreak of coronary pneumonia nationwide", which has been well received by the public. By 17:20 on February 14, 2020, China had counted 55,591 confirmed cases, 10,109 suspected cases, 6,973 cured, 10,204 severe cases and 1,382 deaths. (3) On the big data platform of China, online interaction can also be realized through migration map, nearby epidemic situation, patient assistance, free consultation, fever clinic and other functions, and local epidemic situation and overseas epidemic data of 31 provinces, cities and autonomous regions can be released at the same time. (4) Advanced Internet technologies such as region, Zhejiang province, China has been relying on big data, in view of the return to work and production is underway, adjust measures to local conditions, classification guidance, implementing big data war against "coronavirus", intelligent cloud and efficient operation of the wisdom of the city, digital government, fingertips plans such as interconnected, quick set up four big emergency data dispatching platform of wisdom: emergency big data platform, emergency logistics platform, emergency supplies (electricity) platform, urban traffic emergency command platform. (5) The central and local governments began to establish a sub-platform for the supervision of charity big data simultaneously, so as to ensure the details of the expenditure of charity funds, the flow of targeted donations, and the full-time, whole-chain, whole-network and all-round supervision of the quality assurance of charity materials.

In this "epidemic" campaign, China has made full use of new technology and big data to gather key data efficiently, deliver emergency supplies accurately and dispatch urban emergency traffic. It has used big data to assist the central government in making decisions, improve the efficiency of epidemic command and help the country and people overcome difficulties. Recently, the Chinese academy of social sciences, a more than 12000 people participate in online survey shows that Chinese people think the government has greatly increased in epidemic information timeliness, epidemic information transparency of government basic satisfaction rate reached 93.5%, in the modern Internet technology, a citizen's right to know, got to protect rights of critiques and supervision.

1. **Humanistic Cares to Professionals**

Since the outbreak of the disease, there have been a lot of "Reverse-direction walkers" on the Chinese soil, their choice is touching. During the war of no gunpowder smoke, a line of professional personnel in China has become a disease resistant action to ensure the basic human rights of the public in a mainstay, Tongji hospital, Huazhong University of Science and Technology of the persistence of the "iron lady" doctor YanLi, respiratory female doctor told not her husband's battle assignment book, in the isolation ward "on crutches doctor" for his daughter miss pressure in the bottom of my heart, the age of 35, doctor Li-Wenliang died due to working caused infection,... They are the heroes of China.

Chinese President Xi-Jinping said: "medical workers across the country have rushed to the front line of epidemic prevention and control without hesitation, fought against the clock, fought hard day and night, and showed a strong sense of responsibility to the people." "We should care and care for the medical staff. They have been working hard day and night. Many of them have been infected by the virus, and some have even given their lives, which reflect the noble spirit of the doctors."

On February 11, the general office of the state council of China forwarded a circular by the national health and health commission, the ministry of human resources and social security, and the ministry of finance on measures to improve the working conditions of front-line medical personnel and their physical and mental health, proposing seven measures :(1) To improve the working conditions and rest conditions of medical personnel. We will strengthen the construction of protective facilities and equipment for medical personnel exposed to occupational diseases, and focus on renovating doctors' offices, duty rooms and lounges. A stock of materials to provide self-protection for front-line staff should be guaranteed. (2) Maintain the physical and mental health of medical personnel. Make reasonable schedule for medical staff. Preliminary establishment of support - rotation system; Strengthen personal protection of medical personnel, organize health check-up of frontline medical personnel, minimize hospitals infection. Strengthen psychological crisis intervention and psychological counseling; reduce the psychological pressure of medical personnel. (3) The treatment of medical personnel shall be implemented. Temporary work subsidies will be provided to frontline medical personnel and anti-epidemic workers. To prevent and control of the task of high risk of the medical and health institutions is not included in the base of the total one-time performance pay. Open medical personnel industrial injury identification green channel. (4) Raising the standard of health and anti-epidemic allowances. We introduced policies to increase subsidies for health care against epidemics. (5) Strengthening humanistic care for medical personnel. The families of the first-line medical personnel with family difficulties should be assisted. (6) Create a safer practice environment. Those found discriminating against and isolating frontline medical personnel and their families shall be promptly criticized and educated, and the serious cases shall be dealt with according to law. Those who harm medical personnel shall be investigated and dealt with firmly in accordance with the law. (7) To promote professionalism and do a good job in commendation of advanced work. We will provide material and spiritual rewards and timely commendations to front-line personnel to enhance their confidence and build strength for the prevention and control of the epidemic.

In China's war against the epidemic, front-line medical workers, researchers and cadres at the grassroots level are the key to victory. China needs heroes, but more from the dimension of humanistic care and human rights protection, these selfless dedication of the "great love" to give meticulous care. No one on the front lines should be treated unfairly, and no fallen hero should have died in vain. As Tedros, who is extolled: "I salute the Chinese health care workers, especially in hubei province. Under great pressure, they are not only caring for patients, but also collecting data for scientific analysis of the new coronavirus. The world appreciates your efforts to find better treatments and prevent the spread of the virus."

1. **"Grid" Prevention and Control**

China's "grid" basic community management originally relies on a unified urban management and digital platform to divide urban management districts into cell grids according to certain standards. By strengthening the component and event inspection of the cell grid, the grassroots community establishes a form of community management in which supervision and disposal are separated from each other. But in this war "epidemic" action, the grass-roots community "grid" prevention and control, has become the "second line of defense" to protect people's lives and health safety.

On February 10, President Xi-Jinping pointed out that "community is the first line of joint prevention and control of the epidemic, as well as the most effective line of defense against import and internal proliferation. Holding the community line can effectively cut off the flow of disease. "The whole country should give full play to the blocking role of communities in the prevention and control of the epidemic, bring the prevention and control forces down to communities, strengthen the implementation of community prevention and control measures, and make all communities a strong fortress for the prevention and control of the epidemic."

In implementing the comprehensive prevention and control measures focusing on community prevention and control, the Chinese government has guided community science to carry out the prevention and control of the pneumonia epidemic caused by the new coronavirus in an orderly manner. The Chinese government has adhered to the principle of "early detection, early reporting, early isolation, early diagnosis and early treatment", prevented the import, spread and export of the epidemic, and controlled the spread of the disease. The main measures are as follows :(1) The health administration department shall organize the staff of primary medical and health institutions within its jurisdiction to participate in the epidemiological investigation of pneumonia cases infected by the new coronavirus; To alert people from Wuhan within the jurisdiction, requiring them to register with community health institutions and observe medical observation at home for 14 days; Medical institutions strengthen the work of pre-examination triage, according to the symptoms, signs and epidemiological history of patients, guide the case to a special fever respiratory outpatient clinic. (2) The streets (towns) and communities (villages) shall implement grid management, strengthen the tracking of key personnel, manage close contacts, vigorously carry out patriotic health campaigns, and strengthen health promotion and education.

The grid epidemic prevention work of basic communities throughout the country is also gradually developing towards refinement, accuracy and science. Taking the investigation of Muer town of Yubei District in Chongqing as an example, the town comprehensively carried out the third round of social investigation, strictly implemented the "1+3+1" package area and package building system, and continued to make good use of telephone visits, repeated checks and visits to no one at home, public rental area sublease tenants and other blind spots and loopholes; A "5+1" mode was set up, in which the Hubei residents returning to Chongqing were responsible for a special class, namely 1 government official, 1 village resident official, 1 police station police officer, 1 medical officer, 1 grid officer and 1 isolated neighbor as volunteers. Posting 2 notices, Posting notice sheets on the doors of isolated households and at the entrance of buildings for public supervision; Provide three services, such as life distribution service, temperature monitoring service and psychological counseling service; Community closed-end management, installation of distributaries channel, by access card one way in and out of the masses, residential gateway set up check points, strictly implement the "three will check, registration, told", i.e. temperature, check status, to Chongqing, classifying all return to register, check point set up personnel outside the city channel, told home quarantine requirements.

In China, so that thousands of street (township) and community (village), prevention and control at the grass-roots level differentiation strategy taken, for each person in his own side built a new coronavirus prevention and control of community security, to the duty of every Chinese community worker, is the basic human rights of life and health of every Chinese.

1. **Accountability of War to "Epidemic" Supervision**

February was a critical time for China's epidemic prevention and control. If there are cadres at this time do not bear, do not act, is not responsible for life! Power must be held accountable, use of power must be supervised, dereliction of duty must be held accountable, and violations of the law must be investigated.

On February 10, the central steering group to Hubei held talks with officials including the head of Wuchang district, the head of Hongshan district and the deputy mayor of Wuhan, questioning the delay in sending critically ill patients to the designated hospital, demanding that the officials who failed to act apologize to the patients one by one and hold them accountable for party discipline and government discipline. On February 11, Zhang-Jin, secretary of the Hubei provincial health and fitness commission, and Liu-Yingzi, director of the provincial health and fitness commission, were both dismissed. Cheng- Zhiyong, deputy director of the health bureau of Jinchengjiang district in Hechi city, Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, was dismissed from his post Monday after returning from Hubei, according to the commission for discipline inspection. Huang-gang health and fitness commission director Tang-Zhihong in the central supervision group to have no ideas understanding the situation, to the designated hospital admission capacity and the number of beds, was dismissed at the end of January; In Wuhan, when medical supplies are urgently needed, Hubei province Red Cross serious dereliction of duty, its full-time vice President Zhang-Qin was dismissed...... In Huang-gang, Hubei, 337 people were held accountable and 6 were dismissed. Hubei Shi-yan accountable 43 people, removed 4; Shenyang accountable 72 people; Five people in Henan...

On February 11, the central committee of the communist party of China (CPC) decided that the new standing committee member of Hubei province, Wang-Hesheng, will also serve as the director of the Hubei provincial health and fitness commission. On February 13, the central committee of the communist party of China (CPC) decided to appoint Ying-Yong as a member, standing committee member and secretary of the Hubei provincial party committee, while Jiang-Chaoliang will no longer serve as secretary, standing committee member of the Hubei provincial party committee. Wang-Zhonglin now is a member of Hubei provincial party committee, standing committee member and secretary of Wuhan municipal party committee. Ma-Guoqiang no longer served as deputy secretary, standing committee member and member of Hubei provincial party committee and secretary of Wuhan municipal party committee.

For more than 20 days, the Chinese government has conducted a rigorous "accountability" of its cadres: hundreds of officials have been held accountable across the country, typical problems exposed have been corrected, and officials who were grossly negligent have been removed from their posts, which totally showed the determination of the Chinese government to pursue stronger execution, stronger determination and higher efficiency in the protection of people's basic human rights in the war against the "COVID-19".

1. **International Cooperations as A Community**

Since the outbreak of the new coronavirus in China, it has been touching the hearts of people all over the world. In the face of the unknown virus, only unity and cooperation, mutual warmth, Shared destiny, to protect human life, human dignity.

The world highly recognizes the necessary measures taken by China to protect the people's right to life and health during the war, and commends China for its great efforts and sacrifices during the war. UN Secretary-general Antonio Guterres on February 4 called for the international community to have a strong sense of solidarity on the issue of the new coronavirus outbreak, express strong support and concern for China and other countries that may be affected by the outbreak under the current difficult circumstances... In the face of this epidemic, China has mobilized enormous resources and capabilities to respond, and the United Nations has given full recognition to this effort. China has taken extraordinary measures to combat the outbreak of the new pneumonia virus, UN Under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs Robert Lowcock said at the UN headquarters in New York on February 13. Facing the severe challenge of the epidemic, the United Nations stood firmly with the Chinese people until the final victory against the epidemic was achieved. "In the face of the outbreak, the Chinese government has shown its political determination and taken timely and forceful measures, which are admirable to the world," WHO Director-general Tedros said. "The speed and scale of China's actions is unprecedented in the world." "This is the strength of the Chinese system and the relevant experience should be learned by other countries." Because that "what China is doing is not only protecting the Chinese people, but the people of the world."

So far, more than 70 countries and more than 100 political leaders and heads of more than 30 international organizations, including the African Union and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, have expressed positive comments on China's efforts to combat the outbreak of the new coronavirus through letters and other means, and cheered on Wuhan and China. Supplies donated to China by countries such as South Korea, Japan, Britain, France, Turkey, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Iran, Russia and Indonesia have arrived in China. In this era of globalization, no individual, country or organization can stand aloof from the common enemy of mankind: the world health organization expects the global virus experts to work with Chinese experts to develop effective vaccines and treatments for the new coronavirus as soon as possible; Internet users around the world witnessed the emergence of two super hospitals in China, marveling at China's speed and efficiency. Columbia University professor David Lipkin visited China again during the critical period of the outbreak to work with his Chinese counterparts to contain the outbreak.

One heart answers the other, one mind knows the other. The world is coming with China. As the Japanese people wrote on their donations: "The different mountains and rivers we live, the same world we share", “Who said no clothes, I share clothes with you”. These ancient "Chinese words" have become the common language of people all over the world. Such an attitude of sharing weal and woe and international cooperation is to carry forward the spirit of a community with a Shared future for mankind.

An epidemic is a "war" in peacetime. When people face the invisible "enemy" of virus, everyone will feel the fear of "death", while everyone will desire to "live". It is this contradiction rooted in human nature that makes the Chinese people's actions against the "epidemic" seems so precious. China's "people" chose maximum tolerance and autonomy; The Chinese government has opted for maximum transparency and efficiency; the communist party of China chose the greatest care and responsibility. Arguably, no country, no nation, no government, no ruling party in the world has shown such determination, such confidence, and such effective action in the face of an outbreak of this magnitude.

"Without a cold through the bones, how is one to know plum blossom fragrance?” Only experienced the test of suffering nation, country and people, to really understand the connotation of the word "human rights", in order to realize the universal declaration of human rights in the true meaning of "brotherhood”: treasure in the heart of the Chinese and have a "home" ideal, before the outbreak, the Chinese people chose to abandon the "home" and "self", "light" for "Datong". This kind of "do unto others as you would have them do unto you" benevolence and justice is the best interpretation of the Chinese concept of "human rights". We always believe that the people's happy life is the greatest human rights! The most important prerequisite for a happy life is life and health.

There is not a winter is insurmountable while not a spring is not coming.

Wuhan will win! China will win!

1. It’s called Spring Festival travel season. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Hubei is the land of Jingchu, and in the legend of Chu culture, the people of Chu are believed to be the descendants of Zhurong, the god of fire. The five elements of man's lungs are gold, and fire is gold. Huoshen, a new coronavirus that poisons the lungs of humans, is known as the Huoshen Mountain because of its ability to ward off heat. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Leishen Mountain, also corresponding to the legend of Chinese folk culture: Leishen is the god of punishment for evil. Those who violate human ethics and commit unforgivable crimes will be thundered to death. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)