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**MIGRANT WORKERS AND HIV/AIDS IN CHINA
POLICY AND PROGRAMME RESPONSE**

Submitted by: China

**APEC SEMINAR ON SOCIAL POLICIES FOR MIGRANTS TO
PREVENT THE TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS**

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Migrant Workers and HIV/AIDS in China

policy and programme response

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The AIDS Situation in China

- ◆ At the end of 2007, the cumulative number HIV positives reported was **230,643**, including **66,392** AIDS cases and **23,963** recorded deaths.
- ◆ There were **37,419** reported new infections in 2007.

The AIDS Situation in China

- ◆ It is estimated that by the end of 2007, the current HIV positives were approximately **700,000**.
- ◆ The estimated number of AIDS cases is **85,000**.
- ◆ The estimated new HIV positive cases in 2007 were **50,000**, and there are an estimated **20,000** AIDS related deaths.

Internal Migrants in China

- ◆ China is undergoing the largest migration tide in last 20 years. People left their hometown and move to cities to find jobs.
- ◆ There are more than 120 million of internal migrant workers now in China
- ◆ They are from rural countryside but work in factories or urban regions

Policy Response to Migrants

- ◆ In the 11th National Five Year Plan for 2006-2010, migration has been embraced as essential to the national development strategy, making a momentous change for Government.
- ◆ National and local policy has evolved from administer migration to facilitate migration
- ◆ A number of significant national and local regulations had been issued and aimed at protecting the right of migrants.

Notice on strengthening AIDS Prevention and Control Activities

State Council HIV/AIDS Working Committee Office, 2006, No.4

- ◆
- ◆ Strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in rural area and migrant workers, enhance support to crucial rural area, and develop effective strategies that adapting rural area and migrant workers' characters.
- ◆

State Council Office

Notice about the Distribution of the "China's Action Plan (2006-2010) for Reducing and Preventing the Spread of HIV/AIDS"

State Council Office Document (2006) No. 13

To: The People's Governments of Provinces, Autonomous Regions, and Municipalities and the Ministries and Institutions of the State Council:

The "China's Action Plan (2006-2010) for Reducing and Preventing the Spread of HIV/AIDS", which has been proved by the State Council, now is distributed to you. Please conscientiously implement the action plan.

February 27, 2006

Action Plan – By the end of 2010
Specific objectives and working indicators:

1.
2. Within the population of 15-49 years old, the knowledge of HIV prevention and treatment and blood donation should be not less than 85% among urban residents, 75% among rural residents, **80% among floating population**, 95% among school students and 75% among youths outside of school.

Action Plan - By the end of 2010
Specific objectives and working indicators

... .. Not less than 90% of the large people-flow public locations, such as air-ports, ship ports, railway stations, long-distance bus-stations, under-ground and ground train stations, and Customs-ports, should set-up non-commercial advertisement board. Not less than 80% of the air (train, bus, ship) waiting rooms should have HIV educational materials.

Action Plan - By the end of 2010
Specific objectives and working indicators

...

6. Not less than 90% of the floating population and people with high-risk behavior should have been covered by effective intervention measurement.

.....

8. Not less than 80% of AIDS patients satisfying the treatment criteria should have received the treatment of ARD or TCM; not less than 90% of the AIDS patients with a treatment demand should have received relevant treatment service for opportunity infections.

Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment

“Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment”

adopted at the 122d Executive Meeting of the State Council on January 18, 2006 are hereby promulgated and shall be effective as of March 1, 2006.

Premier: **Wen Jiabao**

January 29, 2006

Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment

- ◆ The regulation was the first legal framework developed in China for a specific disease or epidemic.
- ◆ This provides a legal framework for AIDS initiatives, emphasizing the accountability of governments and Ministries at different levels.
- ◆ They also set out the rights and responsibilities of people living with HIV, ensure the funding of AIDS measures and provide the legal foundations for AIDS policy formulation and its effective implementation

Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment

Article 3.

Law protects the legal rights of people living with Human Immune Virus (HIV) and AIDS patients and their relatives. It includes the rights of marriage, employment, assessment of medical treatment and education. Any institute or individual shall not discriminate the people living with HIV, AIDS patients and their relatives.

Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment

Article 11.

The people's governments and the relevant departments of the people's government at various levels shall organize the distribution of educational materials, set up fixed or posted significant non-commercial advertisement on AIDS prevention and treatment in the public locations such as transportation stations, ship-ports, air-ports, public parks, and public transportation tools (trains and ships etc).

Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment

Article 15.

Relevant departments of the people's governments at or above the county level, and agencies in labor-employment services shall strengthen AIDS education and communication for the people of floating population from rural area to urban cities.

Article 16.

Agencies in Customs Inspection and Quarantine shall strengthen AIDS education and communication, and provide AIDS related support and counseling to the people in their service-ports

Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment

Article 23.

Voluntary system on AIDS counseling and testing shall be implemented national-wide.

Article 41.

Medical care institutions shall provide services of counseling, diagnosis and treatment to HIV positives and AIDS patients.

Medical care institutions shall not reject or make excuse to HIV positives or AIDS patients in treating their other diseases.

Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment

Article 44.

The people's governments at the county level or above shall take the following measures on AIDS prevention and treatment, care and succor:

Freely to provide drugs of anti-retro-virus to rural AIDS patients and urban AIDS patient with economic difficulties;

Properly to provide free or low-cost medicine to rural and urban HIV/AIDS patients who are in economic difficulties during the treatment of their opportunity infections;

Freely to provide counseling and primary test to the people who are voluntarily received these services;

Freely to provide counseling and treatment to HIV infected pregnant women for the purpose of preventing the mother-child AIDS transmission.

Programme Response to Migrant Workers

In 2005, *State Council HIV/AIDS Working Committee Office (SCAWCO)*, the *publicity Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*, the *Ministry of Labor and Social Security*, and other ministries and commissions under the State Council have jointly launched:

National Mass Media Education Campaigns on HIV Prevention for Migrant Workers

Implementation Protocol for national mass media education campaigns on HIV prevention for migrant workers

- ◆ **Target:** knowledge rate of HIV prevention and treatment should be more than 85% among migrant workers by the end of 2010
- ◆ **Time-frame:** Dec. 2005 – Dec. 2010
- ◆ **Coverage:** whole country

Implementation Protocol for national mass media education campaigns on HIV prevention for migrant workers (2005-2010)

Activities: specific responsibilities of different sectors at central level, including:

- Publicity Department
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Construction
- Ministry of Labour & Social Security
- Ministry of Health
- State family Planning Commission
- All-China Federation of Trade Union
- Communist Youth League of China
- All-China Women's Federation
- All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce

Programme Responses to Migrant Workers

Following the launch of the “**National HIV Education and Communication Campaign among Rural Migrant Workers**”, relevant ministries developed their annual workplans and established 6,071 leading groups on HIV communication initiatives for migrant workers within their field of work.

Programme Responses to Migrant Workers in 2006

- ◆ **The Ministry of Labour & Social Security (MOLSS)** distributed IEC materials at training centers or vocation referrals with concentrated migrant workers.
- ◆ **The Ministry of Construction** initiated HIV knowledge training and education for some 1,000 management personal, conducted training for 30,000 migrant workers by using part-time schools in six provinces, and trained 1,500 peer educators. A reading booklet “Common Knowledge for Migrant workers at Construction Sites ” incorporating HIV knowledge was compiled and 100,000 copies was distributed.

Programme Responses to Migrant Workers in 2006

- ◆ **The ministry of Agriculture** conducted an awareness campaign – “Red Ribbon into Village and Household”. In 2006, the “Sunlight Campaign” directly trained 3.5 million rural people and over 5 million people received indirectly training on HIV awareness.

Programme Responses to Migrant Workers in 2006

- ◆ **All China Trade Union** initiated campaigns on HIV knowledge into thousands of workplaces, covering over 10,000 evening schools and reached 3 million migrant workers.
- ◆ **The Ministry of Railways** set up billboards at 270 railway stations and initiated station-based education activities.

Challenge

- Of the 120 million internal migrants in China, many of whom still lack HIV/AIDS information and the skill to protect themselves against HIV infection.
- In some places, local prevention, treatment and care policies require program beneficiaries to be local residents in order to access those services, affecting the ability of migrants to gain timely access to prevention, treatment and care services and thus increasing the risk of HIV transmission

Way Forward to Migrant Workers

1. Strengthen coordination among multi-sectors
2. Strengthen comprehensive health education
3. Scale-up coverage of interventions
4. Improve case management of HIV positive and AIDS patients

