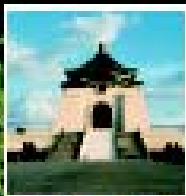
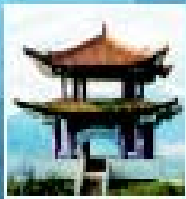


费和中国研究讲座

**FREEMAN
CHAIR
IN
CHINA
STUDIES**
2004-2005



CSIS

Chinese domestic developments and the development of civil society and NGOs

Presenters

Lorne Craner

President

**International Republican
Institute**

Tim Manchester

**Director, China Project
Futures Group**

Moderated by

Bates Gill

**Freeman Chair in China Studies
Center for Strategic and International Studies**

Thursday, April 14, 2005 ~ 8:30 a.m to 10:00 a.m.
CSIS, 1800 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC

Civil Society and AIDS in China

Tim Manchester

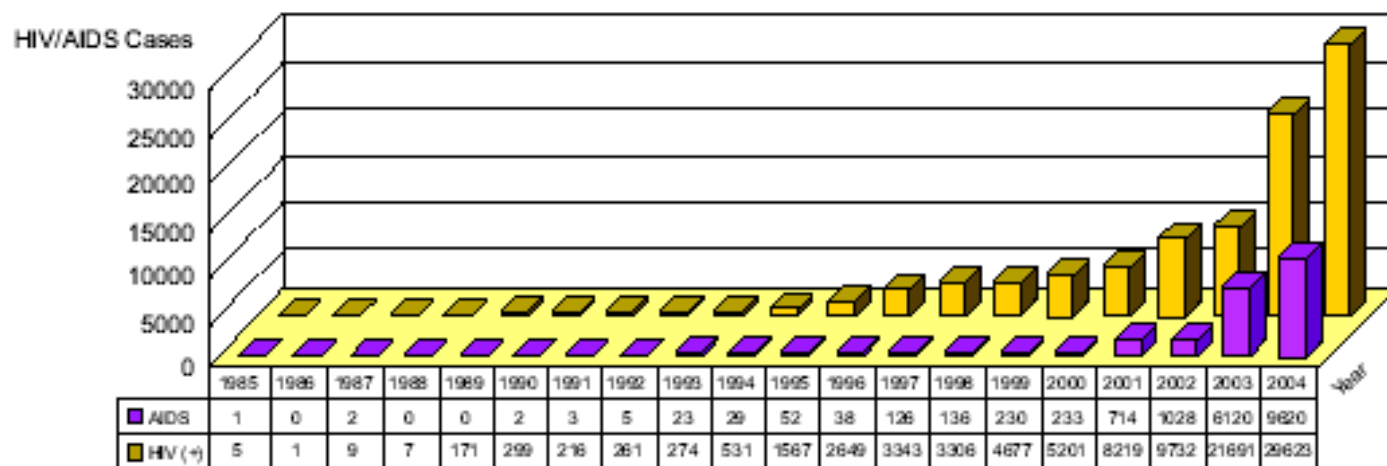
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AIDS in China

- Early Cases in 1985
- Drug Use, Sex Work, Plasma Donation
 - and Iatrogenic
- Now, All Provinces
 - Adult prevalence < 0.1%
 - Varies in Target Groups
- Official Estimates of 842,000 HIV+ (2003)
 - Most have no idea of HIV status
 - ! Spread to general population



Note: The number of HIV cases reported in or before 2003 has been reduced by 2,715 to adjust for results of HIV screening conducted in Henan in 2004.

Figure 2: Reported HIV/AIDS cases in China 1985-2004 (September)

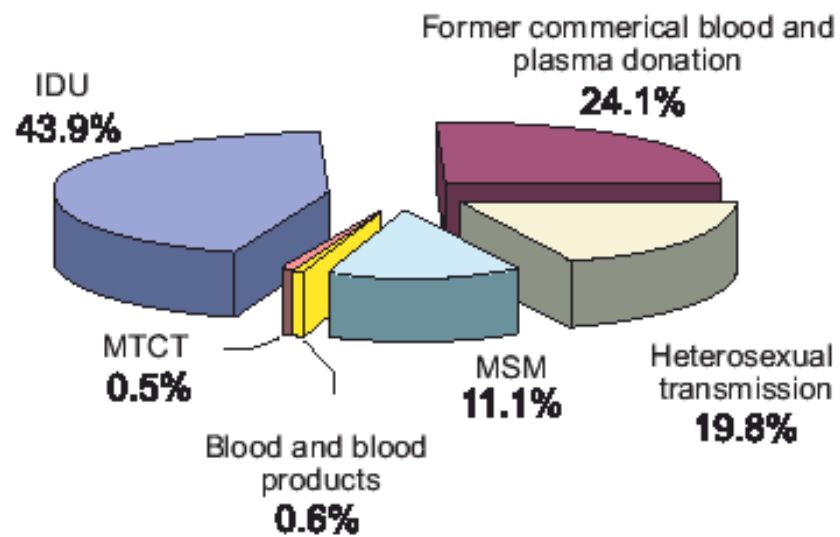


Figure 5: Modes of transmission among HIV/AIDS cases (2003 estimates)

AIDS Response

- Pre SARS and Post SARS
 - Mobilization of Gov't Resources
 - State Council Working Committee with Policy
 - China CDC
 - National, Province and Local Resources
 - International Resources
 - Combined US Agencies (CDC, USAID)
 - DFID and Aus AID
 - Global Fund 3 and 4
 - UN Agencies with Technical Assistance

2004 Joint Assessment Recommendations

- Raise awareness and defining responsibilities at different levels, intensifying M&E, and strengthening implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care efforts.
- **Improving the environment for NGOs to operate, including policy and legal framework, building capacity of community-based organizations and mobilizing NGO involvement.**
- Strengthening the utilization of information, increasing the analysis and use of surveillance, and research on the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS.
- Promote HIV/AIDS prevention, IE&C guidelines and anti-discrimination to create a better environment of social support. Expand coverage of condom promotion, methadone maintenance and needle exchange, and explore interventions for MSM.
- Strengthen communication and coordination within the health system, improve the capacity of lower level health structures to improve treatment and care, and enhancing the quality and expanding the scale of treatment.
- Increasing resource investments, improving cost-effectiveness, and strengthening international cooperation as part of an overall national HIV/AIDS plan.

Mobilizing NGOs and Building Capacity

Further efforts are required to improve the environment for NGOs to operate, including

- the policy and legal framework for the establishment of NGOs,
- innovative approaches and partnerships to build the capacity of 'grass-roots' community-based organizations as well as mechanisms for channeling funds to support initiatives at community-level.

Under government guidance, NGOs should be encouraged to provide services in HIV affected areas that are difficult for government agencies to cover, using NGO networks to help people living with HIV/AIDS participate actively in AIDS prevention, care and support.

NGO Framework

- Government faces a daunting mix of service gaps, increasing demand and fiscal constraints
- Trichotomy of social sectors:
 - State/government/public sector
 - ?GONGO and their reinvention
 - Market/private enterprise/corporate sector
 - Skill set, CSR Interventions
 - Third Sector/Civil society/non-profit activity
 - Current definition of ‘social forces’ does not distinguish between for and not-for profit
 - Individual activism

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Social Marketing Mandate

- China UK HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Project
 - DFID, UKP 20 m, 2000 – 2006.
 - Models of Intervention in Yunnan and Sichuan that influence National Policy.
 - Technical Assistance to the Condom Industry (wt PATH)
 - General Awareness of HIV/AIDS, and Stigma
 - Outreach to High Risk Groups and develop a multi-sectoral response

What Civil Society in China?

- Your family thinks you are crazy!
 - No money
 - Why cause trouble!
- Your Government thinks you are crazy!
 - Impossible to register, no tax breaks
 - No obvious niche
- Models of Behavior Change
 - There has not been a ‘soft touch’ model or traditional approach

If no (traditional) Civil Society?

- China Center for Disease Control
 - Limited project implementation experience (and mandate)
- ‘Mass’ Organizations
 - Women’s Federation, Family Planning, Red Cross, or government affiliated NGO
 - Chinese Association of STD&AIDS Prevention and Control
- University Research Organizations
- Business!
 - Health care, research, advertising and promotions, entertainment
- ‘points of light’

Examples

- Mobile Population
 - ‘No Name’ to worksites
- Worksites
 - Exp Momentum with Street Theater
- Young People
 - Exp Momentum to large Discos and Dance Halls
- MSM
 - ‘No Name’ through network of Bars



More Examples

- Injecting Drug Users
 - Dr. Li's Clinic in Chengdu
- Commercial Sex
 - Mrs Pu's CBO
 - Outreach thru Pharmacy
 - Sichuan Reproductive Health Institute (with PATH)
 - Comic Book Industry



Global Fund

- Round 3 AIDS stipulates that 15% will go to NGO's
 - How to find them?
- Round 4 AIDS stipulates that 30% will go to NGOs (and not GONGOs)
 - Instructions sent the Provinces
 - how enforce?

Business Model for Civil Society

- Niche between gov't policy and risk groups
 - Individual 'points of light'
- Why 'non-profit'?
 - 'not-for profit' or limited business
 - Or just business!

Business Model for Intl Development Organizations

- No Business!
- Limit cost of International staff
 - New generation of International talent
- Build Capability of local staff
- More Technical Assistance and Training
- Franchise

Acknowledgements

- Nick Young at China Development Brief
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