

Government of the People's Republic of China

United Nations Development Programme

Programme Document

**Strengthening an Enabling Legislative Environment to Respond to
HIV and AIDS in China**

Brief Description

The Programme aims to strengthen legislators' capacity at provincial and local levels, to enhance a supportive legal environment, improve local level implementation and contribute to the cross sector coordination.

Interventions will focus on supporting: harmonization and consistency of HIV and AIDS related legislation to reflect strategic response at national and provincial levels; improved knowledge and implementation of the law; and related interventions at provincial and local level;

Other Partners

The Education, Science, Culture and Health Commission of
the National People's Congress (NPC)

Country: People's Republic of China

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

Outcome 2: Effective policy implementation is promoted through enhanced capacity and mechanisms for participation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation in the social sectors.

Outcome 4: HIV and AIDS, TB, malaria infection and disease rates are reduced, care and support for those infected improved and the rights of PLWHA protected.

Outcome 8: Leadership skills and legislation prepared to respond to HIV and AIDS.

CP Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

(CP outcomes, linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

CP Output(s)/Indicator(s):

(CP outputs, linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

8.1 Leadership planning and coordination capacities built among officials at the national level and in 20 piloted provinces.

8.2 National/provincial legislation revised

JP Outcome(s)

(UN Joint Programme on AIDS in China (2007-2010))

1.1 Improved National Policy Framework and Coordinating Mechanism

1.2 Enhanced Support to Local Government Response to AIDS

Implementing Partner:

China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE)

Other Partner(s):

Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Commission, National People's Congress (NPC); provincial and local authorities.

Programme Period: <u>2008-2010</u> Programme Component: _____ Project Title: _____ Project ID: _____ Project Duration: <u>Three years</u> Management Arrangement: _____

Budget _____ General Management Support Fee _____ Total budget: <u>US\$ 1,000,000</u> Allocated resources: _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government _____ • Regular <u>US\$500,000</u> • Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Donor _____ ○ Donor _____ ○ Donor _____ • In kind contributions <u>US\$500,000</u> Unfunded budget: _____

Agreed by:

	Signature	Date	Name and Title
Government/Implementing Partner:	_____	30/11/2007	Wang Yue Director General CICETE
Cooperating Agency:	_____	30/11/2007	Song Sen Director General NPC
UNDP:	_____	30/11/2007	Subinay Nandy Country Director

Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AWP	Annual Workplan
CICETE	Centre for International Commerce and Economic and Technical Exchange
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CP	Country Programme
CPD	Country Programme Document
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDU	Injected Drug Use
IEC	Information and education
IDU's	Injecting Drug Users
JP	UN Joint Programme on AIDS in China
M+E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MYFF	Multi Year Funding Framework
NEX	National Execution
NPD	National Programme Director
NPM	National Programme Manager
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPC	National People's Congress
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Section I

Part 1. Situation analysis

An estimated 700,000 people are living with HIV in China and there are approximately 85,000 AIDS cases¹. Characterized by widespread geographic differences, the epidemic is at a critical stage. Although rising at a slower rate, the incidence of HIV and AIDS is moving from high risk groups into the general population.

As in many other countries in the world, the majority of people living with HIV in China do not know their status. Preventing a future explosion of infection and accompanying suffering requires a complex set of responses. Key among those is the creation of a multi layered and appropriate legislative environment along with full implementation of rights-based policies and interventions. Strong leadership and coordination at all levels is vital.

The legal and policy environment has been revised at the national level and two important new policy initiatives have been developed. The Regulations on AIDS Prevention and Treatment (2006), which provides a firm legal foundation for prevention and control responses requires further efforts towards harmonization with existing laws. The health-centered National Action Plan for HIV and AIDS Containment, Prevention and Care in China 2006-2010 sets out the goals, principles and strategy for prevention and treatment and a means of measurement. Several provinces, such as Yunnan and Sichuan have issued their own HIV and AIDS regulations.

Each province has its own mix of challenges and varying levels of leadership capacity. Leaders and focal points, increasingly accountable for improved prevention measures, require specific, high quality training to implement responsive measures in accordance with the new legislative framework. While national legislation emphasizes the accountability of governments and ministries at different levels and set out the rights and responsibilities of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), guidelines for practical application are broad and generic, giving local staff little direction as to appropriate or detailed methodologies for implementation. For instance, the national “Four Frees and One Care” policy, which provides support towards school fees for poor children from AIDS affected households, has been unevenly implemented and local levels have demanded more detailed direction.

Responses remain weak at the local level as government agencies and some key sectors do not have clearly defined tasks or manageable targets. Management and assessment capacity need to be strengthened so that work units are more accountable and to aid improved monitoring of results and implementation. For example, regulations stipulate that the Youth League should leverage non-governmental organizations in the AIDS response, but give little idea as to how to do this. There has been significant improvement in coordination and integration across sectors over recent years, but communication between sectors and agencies remains weak, especially at the working level.

There is divergence between national and provincial legislations, and between the new legislative environment and its practical application, especially at community level. This has resulted in inconsistency or contradictions between government practices, and complaints and criticisms from the working levels and the wider community. Similarly rights protection of people living with HIV and AIDS needs greater focus at all levels. Discrimination is still a major problem, especially at the local level and, once sero positive status is openly disclosed, it is difficult for PLWHA to continue to work and extremely difficult for them to marry.

From 2003-2005 the Committee of Education, Science, Culture and Public Health of the National People’s Congress (NPC) of China implemented the UNDP Programme of Law and Policy

¹ MOH and UN Joint Assessment Report 2007

Environment of HIV and AIDS Prevention and Treatment. This resulted in the successful training of officials and law makers nationally and in five provinces (Guangxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Hubei and Tianjin) and had a direct impact on the drafting of the national Law on Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases and on local laws.

The National People's Congress (NPC) and Provincial People's Congresses begin a new five year term in March 2008. The timing of this intervention represents an important opportunity to work with new delegates from the outset to improve the legislative and implementation environment for future HIV and AIDS prevention and control nationwide.

Part 2. Strategy

As a key component of the UN Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS in China's² efforts to improve national policy frame work and support local government responses to AIDS, this programme will work at the national level in support of further harmonization of multi sector laws and regulations relating to HIV and AIDS. At provincial level it will support: leadership training; improved implementation and monitoring; and making recommendations for drafting of appropriate HIV and AIDS related legislation.

Initial interventions will focus on five provinces - Gansu, Qinghai, Zhejiang, Shandong and Hebei. These provinces have been selected based on the epidemic pattern and on recommendations from the NPC following strong commitment to Programme aims shown by the respective provincial People's Congresses, indicating a high potential for significant and measurable results. The varied mix of provincial level experience and capacity will be used by the Programme for improved knowledge sharing and dialogue between provinces and regions. The Programme will actively seek to extend support to more provinces as funds become available.

In view of the special vulnerability of women, gender will be mainstreamed throughout Programme activities and will be incorporated into training curricula. In provincial and national legislative reviews, particular attention will be paid to gender issues.

A rights-based approach will be integrated and streamed throughout Programme activities. For instance, PLWHA will be encouraged to participate in the consultation process of harmonizing and drafting standard operation procedures for the development of HIV and AIDS related legislation. Training methodologies will be integrated into government HIV and AIDS training programmes for increased coverage and sustainability.

2.1 National level legislative support:

The Programme will undertake a review of national level multi sector laws and regulations relating to HIV and AIDS prevention and control. A working group will be set up by the NPC for initial review and identification of key laws and regulations (see annex i). A Report outlining recommendations for future harmonization will be presented at a national level seminar.

2.2. Provincial level support:

2.2.i. Leadership Training: One hundred 'leadership' trainees from each of the five provinces will include local legislators and leaders from government departments. Trainees will be drawn from

² The UN Joint Programme on AIDS in China has been signed by all UNAIDS 10 Co-sponsors and endorsed by the State Council AIDS Working Committee Office (SCAWCO) in June 2007.

Provincial, Prefecture and County level and will represent multiple sectors for instance legislation, health education, public security or labor. Particular attention will be paid to encouraging the increased participation of public security, judicial system and women leaders in training and in all Programme interventions.

Training will be designed based on the previous UNDP's Regional Center pilot Leadership for Results Programme in China, and current international best theories and practices for developing leadership specific to HIV. It will also focus on improved implementation and legislation development.

2.2.ii. Improved implementation and coordination of provincial level HIV and AIDS legislation.

In provinces where there is Provincial HIV and AIDS legislation in place (Zhejiang, Shandong), the Programme will support enhanced understanding of national HIV and AIDS legislation and the need for harmonization of provincial level legislation, for instance: cross sectoral legislative issues such as visa, public security, health and labour laws; improved implementation of HIV and AIDS prevention and control interventions; and increased awareness of HIV and AIDS issues. The Programme will work closely with the State Council AIDS Working Committee (SCAWCO) to build sustainable local level cross sector coordination mechanisms.

Activities may include: the consolidation of multi sector coordination mechanisms for HIV and AIDS control and prevention; baseline surveys to identify the current situation and challenges to implementing provincial legislation; development of multi sector mechanism(s) to facilitate the implementation of provincial legislation, for instance financial input mechanisms and M&E mechanisms. **Achievable targets will be highlighted by the baseline survey and will be used to monitor Programme progress.**

2.2.iii. Support provincial levels by making recommendations for drafting the legislations.

In provinces where there is no Provincial HIV and AIDS legislation (Gansu, Hebei, Qinghai), the Programme will: make recommendations for drafting provincial legislation; make recommendations for harmonization with related provincial legislation; support improved multi sector communication and coordination; assist in dissemination of the new legislative environment; and aid a greater capacity for implementation of interventions and monitoring.

Activities may include: seminars to train legislators on national and related provincial legislations; making recommendations for drafting of provincial level HIV and AIDS legislation;

Experiences from Zhejiang, Shandong and provinces included in the former project, will be utilized. Based on their experiences, mechanism(s) to facilitate the implementation of provincial legislation will be recommended.

2.2.iv. Special Studies: In provinces where there are key populations at higher risk, for instance Zhejiang has the second largest number of internal migrants in China representing 65.2% of HIV cases in the province, special studies will be carried out to address cross sector HIV issues with an aim to inform and direct policy making and to assist in the development of targeted interventions. Other possible topics include: women left behind; risk behaviors of HIV infection; integration of HIV and AIDS control and prevention activity into multi sector routine working plans. The Programme will work with national and international partners who are active in specific selected areas, to maximize depth of studies and ensure broad dissemination of findings.

2.3. Development of Knowledge Products, Communication and Advocacy.

Local legislators will be selected to attend courses on HIV legislation reform and harmonization for instance to the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network³ in Canada. Special focus will be paid to the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to outline issues to look at for the updating of HIV and AIDS related legislations as well as harmonization of legislation vis-à-vis other laws. The SOP will be disseminated to the selected provinces to facilitate local drafting process and participation of the community.

The book HIV and AIDS and Law⁴ will be updated and revised supported by the latest developments and case studies. The book will be widely distributed to legislators as a reference book and may be integrated and used as a training tool.

Programme joint activities will be disseminated locally and nationally through a Communication and Advocacy Strategy which comprises the production and dissemination of knowledge and advocacy products, and convening related media events. It aims to support the Programme to achieve and maximize planned outcomes; raise the visibility and awareness of HIV as a development issue among government, civil society, donors and private sector; and increase awareness and understanding of HIV and reduce stigma among the general population. An estimated 3% of the overall Programme budget will be used for this purpose.

Partnership Strategy.

The Programme will follow an integrated participatory approach to broaden impact and be as representative as possible. Successful implementation will rely on the active involvement of multiple sectors in government, the private sector and civil society.

The Programme will build collaborative cross sector partnerships at multiple levels of leadership. In particular, cooperation will be forged at national and provincial levels with the State Council AIDS Working Committee (SCAWCO) including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Finance and State Food and Drug Administration.

It will also support broad multisectoral links with international and national non-government organizations, agencies with special interest such as the All China Women's Federation, PLWHA and the private sector where relevant and beneficial to aims. Partnerships between provinces will be strongly encouraged.

Joint UN Country Programme on AIDS in China (2007-2010): Endorsed by the UN system in China and the Government of China, this framework is based on the MDG and UNGASS Declaration of Commitment. It will mainstream resources into the national development process under UNDAF. Three focus areas are outlined: (i) an enabling environment and multi-sector response; (ii) increased awareness and intensified prevention interventions; and (iii) scaling up treatment, care and support. UNDP is the designated lead agency of focus area one; and as such, will follow the joint programme implementation guidelines to convene semi-annual meeting of the UNTG in focus area one to consolidate and share progress and concerns with stakeholders including UN system, donors, SCAWCO and other government departments, NGOs, etc.

The Programme will integrate UNDP's "Leadership for Results" methodology, which has been previously piloted in China, into the training programme.

³ The Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network is a non-governmental organization in Special Consultative with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

⁴ Published under the previous UNDP and NPC project "Creating Enabling Legal Environment on HIV/AIDS 2001 – 2005."

The Programme will make efforts to identify partnerships with other donor agencies that are also supporting governance responses to HIV and AIDS including DFID, AUSAID, Norway and others.

Donor Interventions:

UNDP carried out interventions in the area of reviewing and amending HIV and AIDS related legislation in the Creating Enabling Legal Environment on HIV and AIDS (2001-2005), and the Leadership for Results Programme for developing leadership specific to HIV and AIDS.

DFID, AusAID and Norway: the China AIDS Roadmap Tactical Support Programme (CHARTS) to develop China's strategic capacity to deliver an effective and health-centered coordinated response to HIV and AIDS. The four components are (i) to strengthen leadership and co-ordination of HIV and AIDS responses at national level; (ii) to improve mechanisms for information exchange and utilisation; (iii) to enhance capacity for sub-national level implementation and monitoring; and (iv) to ensure effective mobilization and utilization of resources in Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Xinjiang, Zhejiang, Guangxi, Jilin, Gansu.

Part 3. Management arrangements

The Programme will be executed on behalf of the government by China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) of the Ministry of Commerce.

The Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Commission of the National People's Congress (NPC) will take overall responsibility for implementing the Programme and will set up a National Programme Office in Beijing. Local Programme offices will be set up in provinces as required. Active involvement of provincial and local leadership and communities is seen as a pre-requisite for overall success.

The Programme will fall under the management guidance of a Programme Steering Committee which will be chaired by NPC. Other members of the Programme Steering Committee will be: CICETE, UNDP, SCAWCO and provincial/local representatives.

The Programme Steering Committee will meet once a year for the Annual Review to supervise implementation, review, evaluate, approve outputs, coordinate inputs and guide overall Programme activities and workplans.

There will be a National Programme Director (NPD) from NPC responsible for guiding, endorsing and overseeing all activities related to the Programme. The NPD will be supported by a National Programme Manager (NPM) who will be responsible for the day to day management and implementation of Programme activities. At the national level a Technical Expert Group may be set up to meet on an ad hoc basis to provide technical support, advice on M&E and others.

Part 4. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted with a focus on outcomes and outputs of interventions, institutional results and partnerships formed, policy, dialogue and coordination. M&E will focus on results at Output level ie the specific products and services generated by the Programme, and Outcome level ie the extent to which the Programme has contributed to the overall institutional setting and policy formation, and risk reduction among target groups. It shall enhance management efficiency of the Programme and ensure consultation and participation of all stakeholders. It will focus not only on assessment of progress but also on experiences and lessons learned to support informed decision-making and dissemination of results.

Programme management will invite the direct involvement and support of provincial and local level government on an ongoing basis to enhance monitoring and evaluation activities. The extent to which the desired outcome has been achieved will be monitored through a system of M+E Programme activities, annual work plans and budgets.

Specific indicators and results will be devised and agreed by Programme partners at the outset. These may include for instance: the report into harmonization of national laws and regulations submitted for reference for future amendments; training methodologies for leadership training incorporated into regular government training programmes; quantifiable targets highlighted by the baseline surveys in five provinces, achieved; special studies into vulnerabilities reviewed and discussed; HIV/AIDS and Law updated; SOP's drafted.

The Annual Review by the Programme Steering Committee will be a tool to ensure periodic assessment on whether approaches and interventions will, or have, produced expected outcomes. The Programme Steering Committee will invite key stakeholders including donors, UN agencies, PLWHA representative to attend the annual meeting.

UNDP is the designated lead agency of the JP focus area one; and as such, will follow the Joint Programme implementation guidelines to convene semi-annual meetings of the UNTG in focus area one to consolidate and share progress and concerns with stakeholders including UN system, donors, SCAWCO and other government departments, NGOs, etc.

To strengthen cross sector coordination efforts, joint monitoring visits will be conducted by UNDP, CICETE and SCAWCO to assess progress and results including through meetings with stakeholders and beneficiaries. NPMs will prepare quarterly updates with the assistance of local offices to support day to day implementation and for information sharing. In addition to annual progress reports, an overall Programme report will be prepared by NPM's in consultation with UNDP and CICETE.

Part 5. Legal context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by both parties on June 29th 1979. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Agreement, refer to the government cooperating agency described in that agreement.

Part 6. Funding

The total budget for the Programme is US\$ 500,000 from TRAC over three years.

Section II – Results and resources framework

Part 1. Programme Results and Resources Framework

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results Framework: UNDAF <u>Outcome 2:</u> Effective policy implementation is promoted through enhanced capacity and mechanisms for participation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation in the social sectors. <u>Outcome 4:</u> By 2010 increased access and utilization of information, skills and services to: 1) reduce stigma and discrimination, 2) prevent new HIV infections and 3) support provision of treatment, care and support to those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, with particular focus on women and vulnerable population groups. CPD Outcome 8: Leadership skills and legislation prepared to respond to HIV and AIDS.</p>																								
<p>Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and target. 8.1. Leadership planning and coordination capacities built among officials at the national level and in 20 provinces 8.2 National/provincial legislation revised</p>																								
<p>Applicable MYFF Service Line:</p>																								
<p>Partnership Strategy: National People’s Congress (NPC); Provincial and local government; SCAWCO and other government departments, donors, UN system, NGO’s; CBO’s; People living with HIV; private sector etc.</p>																								
<p>Project title and ID: <u>Strengthening an Enabling Legislative Environment to Respond to HIV and AIDS in China</u></p>																								
<p>Outcome One: Leadership and legislative environment strengthened for improved HIV and AIDS prevention and control Output 1.1. 500 multi sector provincial and local legislators trained in five provinces. Baseline. Leadership lacking specific capacity. Indicators: training goals met, with gender topic integrated into curriculum. Output 1.2: Recommendations made for drafting provincial HIV and AIDS legislations with improved implementation and harmonization in target provinces. Baseline. No HIV and AIDS legislation in Gansu, Qinghai and Hebei; implementation capacity weak in Shandong, Zhejiang with strong health perspective. Indicators: Recommendations made for drafting Provincial HIV and AIDS legislation for Gansu, Qinghai, and Hebei; improved implementation and coordination in Shandong and Zhejiang. Women groups have been included in consultation process. Output 1.3: Key knowledge products relating to HIV and AIDS legislation developed and disseminated Baseline: no Standard Operating Procedure’s in place; many publications out of date; weak dissemination of information from national to provincial to local levels Indicators: draft SOP for harmonizing laws; The Book “HIV and AIDS and Law” updated; communications strategies developed.</p>																								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Intended Outputs</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Output Targets for (years)</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Indicative Activities</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Inputs (US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4"><u>Strengthening an Enabling Legislative Environment to Respond to HIV and AIDS in China</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Output 1.1. Five hundred multi-sector legislators from provincial and local levels trained in five provinces</td> <td>1st Steering Group meeting 2Q 2008</td> <td>1.1.i. Overall Programme launch and Programme Steering Group meeting</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Report on national level legal framework</td> <td>1.1.ii. Set up working group for review of national laws and regulations and recommendations for harmonization</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1.1.iii. Draft Paper on recommendations and seminar.</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First discussions to have taken place by March 2008 in all five</td> <td>1.1.iv Provincial inception meetings to discuss content and target of leadership</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs (US\$)	<u>Strengthening an Enabling Legislative Environment to Respond to HIV and AIDS in China</u>				Output 1.1. Five hundred multi-sector legislators from provincial and local levels trained in five provinces	1 st Steering Group meeting 2Q 2008	1.1.i. Overall Programme launch and Programme Steering Group meeting	5,000	Report on national level legal framework	1.1.ii. Set up working group for review of national laws and regulations and recommendations for harmonization	5,000		1.1.iii. Draft Paper on recommendations and seminar.	5,000	First discussions to have taken place by March 2008 in all five	1.1.iv Provincial inception meetings to discuss content and target of leadership	
Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs (US\$)																					
<u>Strengthening an Enabling Legislative Environment to Respond to HIV and AIDS in China</u>																								
Output 1.1. Five hundred multi-sector legislators from provincial and local levels trained in five provinces	1 st Steering Group meeting 2Q 2008	1.1.i. Overall Programme launch and Programme Steering Group meeting	5,000																					
	Report on national level legal framework	1.1.ii. Set up working group for review of national laws and regulations and recommendations for harmonization	5,000																					
		1.1.iii. Draft Paper on recommendations and seminar.	5,000																					
	First discussions to have taken place by March 2008 in all five	1.1.iv Provincial inception meetings to discuss content and target of leadership																						

		1.2.xi. Provincial knowledge sharing exchange seminars	10,000
Output 1.3: Key knowledge products relating to HIV and AIDS legislation developed and disseminated	Seminars by mid 2008	1.3.i Cross sector seminars for legislative leaders on harmonization and standard operating procedures (SOP)	15,000
	Study trip at end 2008	1.3.ii. Legislators for study trip to support development of SOP and harmonisation	60,000
		1.3.iii. Review and support development of communication strategies at provincial and local level	15,000
		1.3.iv Consultation seminars with CSOs and PLWHA community on the SOPs.	15,000
		1.3.v. Update and revise HIV and AIDS and Law book for distribution	10,000
Management:	Joint monitoring visits and annual reviews	1.4i. M+E to assess impact	25,000
	Advocacy and Communication	1.4ii. annual NEX audit	5,000
		1.4iii. media activities and advocacy campaign	15,000
Total Sub-programme One: US\$ 500,000			

Risk Log

ID	Description of Risk	Category	Impact and Probability	Countermeasures and Management response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
Title: <u>Strengthening an Enabling Legislative Environment to Respond to HIV and AIDS in China</u>									
01	In March 2008, there will be leadership changes in the five provinces	Operational and Political	Impact on project serious if any change in political commitment at local level P = 4	Programme Management to secure new leadership commitments in April/May of 2008	NPC at national level and partners	UNDP			
02	Impact of project may be limited unless results and activities pro-actively disseminated	Operational and strategic	Results weakened if not actively disseminated P = 2	Partners to pay special attention to dissemination and communication with special item on agenda at Steering Committee meetings	NPC and partners	UNDP			

Section III – The total workplan

Annual Work plans.

<u>Strengthening an Enabling Legislative Environment to Respond to HIV and AIDS in China</u>			
Activity	Date	Place	Remarks
Output 1.1. Five hundred multi sector legislators from provincial and local levels trained in five provinces			
Output 1.2. Provincial HIV and AIDS legislation drafted with improved harmonization, implementation in project provinces.			
1 st Programme Steering Committee Meeting and launch	January 2008	NPC, UNDP Steering Committee	
NPC Working Group to review national legislation and regulations	Review completed by autumn 2008	NPC	
Seminars to discuss recommendations	Autumn 2008	NPC	
Meetings and advocacy to explain training programme and expectations	By March 2008	NPC and five provinces	
Identify national consultants to be trained	March 2008	NPC and 5 provinces	
Engage international nationals coaches	April 2008	UNDP, NPC	
Selection of trainees and develop training programmes	April June		
Training including enrolment and selection of trainees	Aug 2008	NPC and coaches in five provinces	
Follow up to training	Early 2009	5 provinces	
Provincial exchanges between trainees	Mid 2009	2 or 3 provinces	
2 nd Steering Committee Meeting		NPC, UNDP Steering Committee	
3 rd Programme Steering Committee Meeting	Mid 2010	NPC, UNDP Steering Committee	
Provincial exchanges	Mid 2010	2 or 3 provinces	
Advocacy for programme and convening multi sector coordination groups to discuss detailed implementation	March to June 2008	Five provinces	Zhejiang and Shandong to improve implementation; Hebei, Qinghai and Gansu to revise provincial legislation
Selection of local legislators to go on study trips	By May 2008	Provinces	
Preparation of study trips	June/July 2008	NPC	
Study trips	November 2008	NPC and provinces	

Follow up to study tours and dissemination of experiences	January 2009	Provincial level exchange	
Multi sector legislators groups set up in Qinghai Gansu, Hebei to work on revising law	From April 2008 ongoing	Qinghai and Gansu	
Training on implementation of interventions at provincial/local level in Shandong and Zhejiang	From April 2008 ongoing	Shandong and Zhejiang	
Special sector studies identified and carried out	From April 2008 onwards	3 to 5 provinces	
Seminars to discuss sector studies and implementation measures	End 2008	3 to 5 provinces exchange seminar	
Monitoring and review	ongoing	5 provinces	
Knowledge Products, Communication and Advocacy.			
Output 1.3: key knowledge products relating to HIV and AIDS legislation developed and disseminated			
Develop detailed Programme - wide communications strategy covering aims and implementation methods	To coincide with Steering Committee meeting in January 2008	Programme partners	
Review and support development of communications strategies at provincial and local level	March April 2008		
Consultation seminars with CSOs and PLWHA community to develop SOPs	June 2008		
Implementation of communications plans, nationally and in selected Programme areas	Ongoing from Programme launch		
Update revised HIV/AIDS and Law	April/May 2008		
Printing and distribution.			To be used in training programmes

Possible national level Laws and Regulations for review:

- China's National Medium-and Long-Term Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control (1998-2010)
- China's Action Plan for Containment and Control of HIV and AIDS (2001-2005)
- Health Ministry's Notice on Issuing of Responsibility of Departments and Bureaus (Groups) on AIDS/STD Prevention and Control in China
- Notice on Issuing the Implementation Guideline for China Mid- and Long-term Plan for HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control (1998-2010)
- Law of the People's Republic of China on Maternal and Infant Health Care
- Blood Donation Law of the People's Republic of China
- Joint Efforts for Effective Prevention and Control of HIV and AIDS *Wen Jiabao, Premier of the State Council (July, 2004)*
- Seizing the Opportunity to Search Further, Accelerating the Work of HIV and AIDS Prevention and control in an All-around Way *Wu Yi's Speech at the National Conference of HIV/AIDS Prevention and control (April 4, 2004)*
- State Council Notice on Strengthening HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control
- Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases
- Ordinance for the Administration of Blood Products
- Ordinance for the Administration of Sanitation in Public Spots
- Measures for the Administration of HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control in Ports
- A Notice from the General Office of Ministry of Health (MOH) on Issuing the Outlines of Publicity and Education on HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control
- Health Ministry's Notice on Issuing of "The Proposals for the Management of People Living with HIV and AIDS"
- Criminal Law
- Drug Control Law

HIV and AIDS overview in five selected provinces.

	Qinghai	Zhejiang	Shandong	Hebei	Gansu
HIV Epidemic					
First cases identified	1998	1985	1993	1989	1996
Cumulative number of HIV cases as at the end of 2006	107	1571	1020	942	249
Cumulative number of AIDS cases as at the end of 2006	29	309	314	359	72
Estimated number of PLWHA (2005)	400-800	10000—15000	4500—8000	4500—7000	2000—3000
Main mode of transmission	IDU and blood products	Sexual transmission	Blood donation and sexual transmission	Blood donation	IDU and sexual transmission
Response					
Provincial regulation	In process	In place	In place	None	None
Action plan	drafted	In place	In place	drafted	drafted