

Country progress report - China

Global AIDS Monitoring 2019



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- IX. Empowerment and access to justice - Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights
- X. AIDS out of isolation - Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

HIV testing and treatment cascade

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

Progress summary

China actively promotes the scaling-up of HIV testing and has made remarkable progress in recent years. Along with the significant increase of annual amount of HIV testing, a huge number of HIV cases have been identified and diagnosed. Annual amount of HIV testing increased from 45 million person-times to 200 million person-times from 2008-2018, accounting for 3.4% to 17.6% of the whole population, the number of newly identified cases increased from 56,362 to 148,589.

In 2016, China declared to provide ART for those people living with HIV/AIDS who were willing to receive treatment and had no contraindications. That policy increased the ART coverage of people living with HIV/AIDS from 67.0% in 2015 to 83.4% in 2018. As of the end of 2018, the number of people on ART in China is up to 718,499, and newly increased number of people on ART in 2018 is 151,976.

Policy questions (2018)

Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is mandatory before marriage

No

b) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit

No

c) Is mandatory for certain groups

Yes

What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what is the implementation status?

No threshold; treat all regardless of CD4 count; Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?

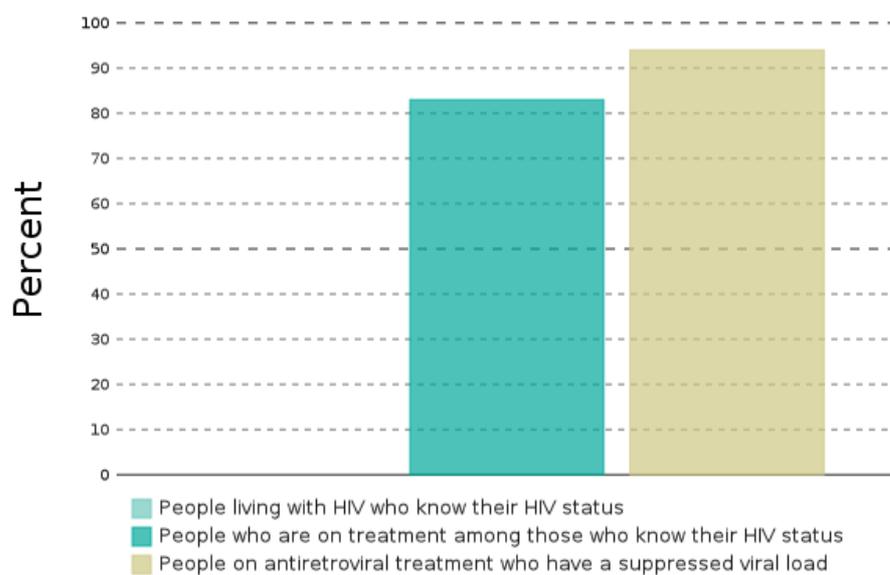
a) For adults and adolescents

Yes, fully implemented

b) For children

Yes, fully implemented

Progress towards 90-90-90 target, China (2018)



1.2 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, China (2011-2018)

Number of people on antiretroviral therapy at the end of the reporting period



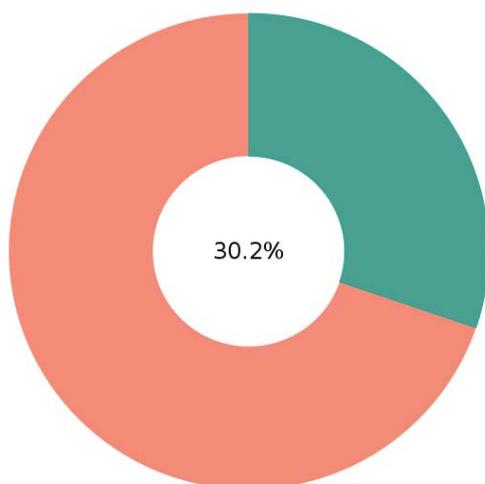
1.3 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, China (2011-2018)

Percentage of adults and children living with HIV known to be on antiretroviral therapy 12 months after starting



1.5 Late HIV diagnosis, China (2018)

Percentage of people living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm³ during the reporting period



Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Progress summary

China attaches great importance to the prevention and treatment of children living with HIV/AIDS. It has become a common goal of the whole society to take the lead in achieving "zero" HIV infection in children since the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission has been fully covered in 2015. In 2017, China launched the initiative of "Eliminating HIV/AIDS mother-to-child transmission: China is in action" and kicked-off the pilot project in eliminating mother-to-child transmission. Guided by the WHO's elimination standard, China aimed to develop an integrated evaluation program to eliminating mother-to-child transmission on HIV/AIDS, syphilis and hepatitis B. In 2018, the pilot project on eliminating HIV/AIDS mother-to-child transmission completed the implementation of the guideline development, training, project baseline survey and other related project activities in the project area. As of the end of 2018, there were 6,217 HIV positive children under the age of 15 had received ARV treatment, among which 1922 cases were newly increased.

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: 2% ; 2025

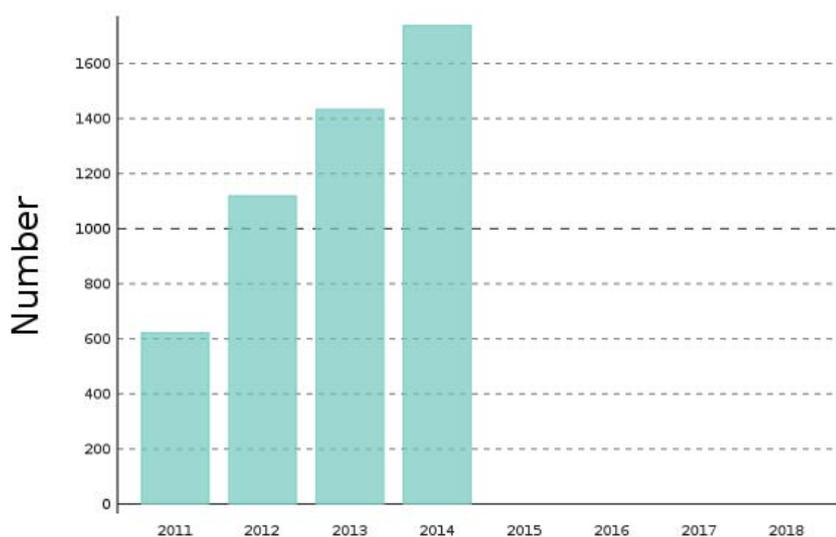
Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and year: 50/100000; 2025

Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?

Treat all, regardless of age; Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

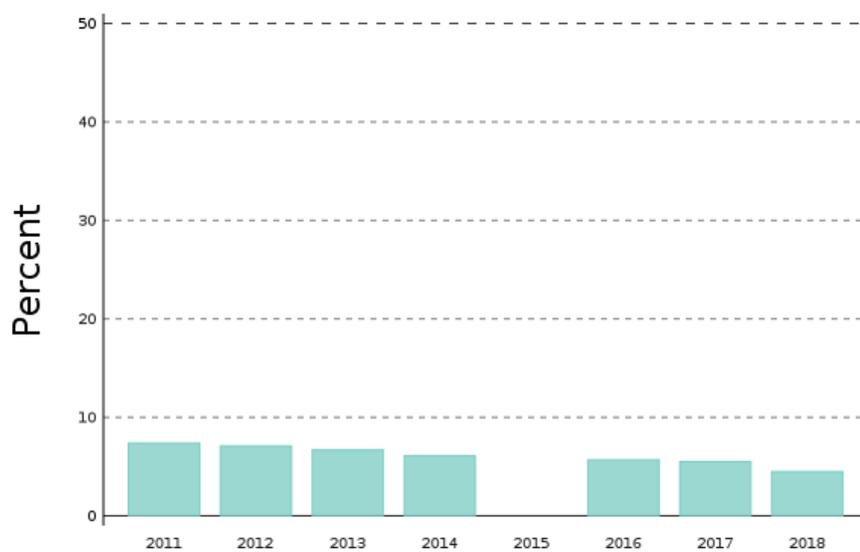
2.1 Early infant diagnosis, China (2011-2018)

Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test for HIV within two months of birth



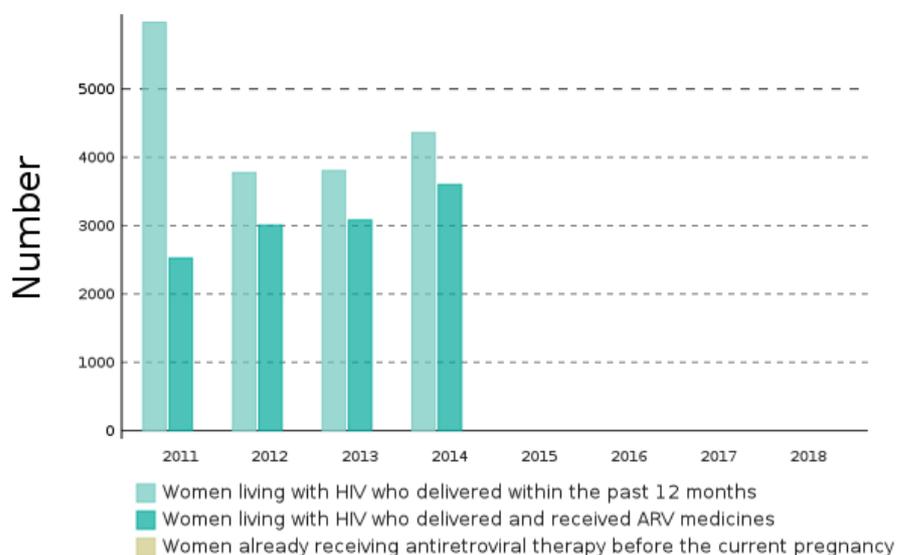
2.2 Mother-to-child transmission of HIV, China (2011-2018)

Estimated percentage of children newly infected with HIV from mother-to-child transmission among women living with HIV delivering in the past 12 months



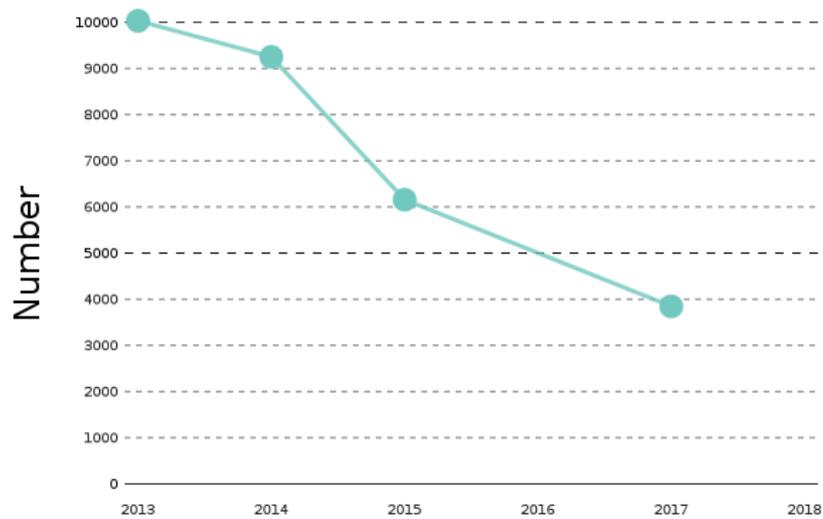
2.3 Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, China (2011-2018)

Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV



2.5 Congenital syphilis rate (live births and stillbirth), China (2013-2018)

Percentage of reported congenital syphilis cases (live births and stillbirth)



HIV prevention; Key populations

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Progress summary

In 2018, with greater emphasis placed on breaking sexual transmission, China steadily promoted the comprehensive interventions targeting female sex workers and man who have sex with man, and continuously strengthened HIV intervention and testing. Taking the advantages of internet platform and intervention management tools, China has conducted Internet + high-risk interventions, piloted PrEP and PEP among MSM in some provinces, expanded the coverage of comprehensive interventions for high-risk groups. Meanwhile, China has continued to promote community-based methadone maintenance treatment and clean needle exchange program among injecting drug users.

Policy questions: Key populations (2018)

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Sex workers

Other punitive and/or administrative regulation of sex work

Men who have sex with men

No specific legislation

Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence

Legal protections for key populations

Transgender people

Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on gender diversity

Sex workers

No

Men who have sex with men

Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sexual orientation

People who inject drugs

Yes

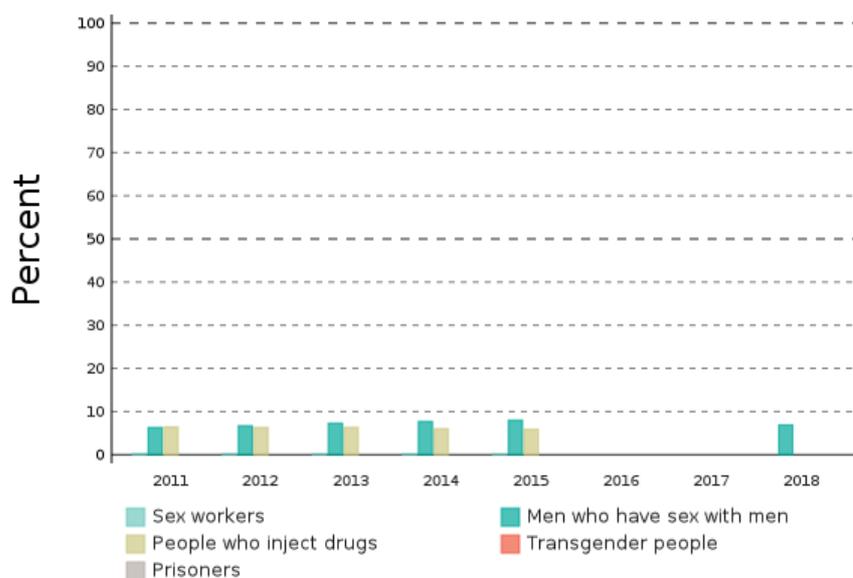
Policy questions: PrEP (2018)

Has the WHO recommendation on oral PrEP been adopted in your country's national guidelines?

No, guidelines have not been developed

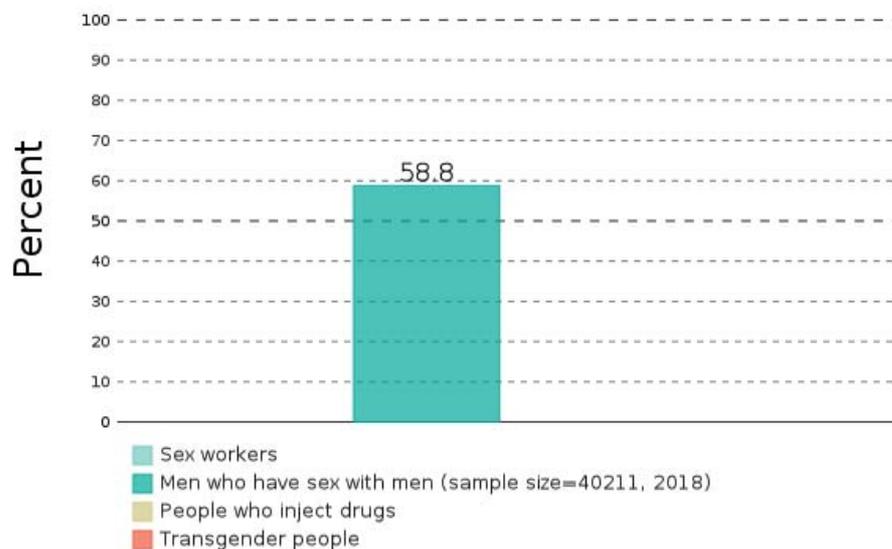
3.3 HIV prevalence among key populations, China (2011-2018)

Percentage of specific key populations living with HIV



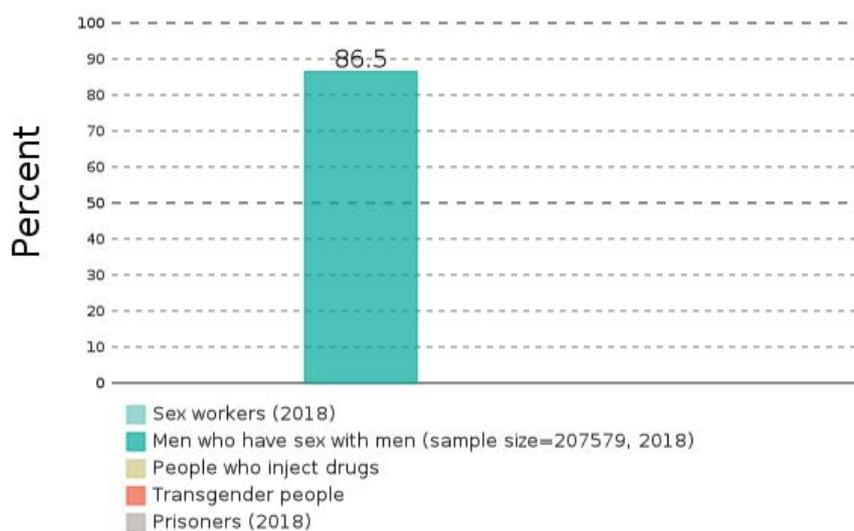
3.4 HIV testing among key populations, China

Percentage of people of a key population who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status



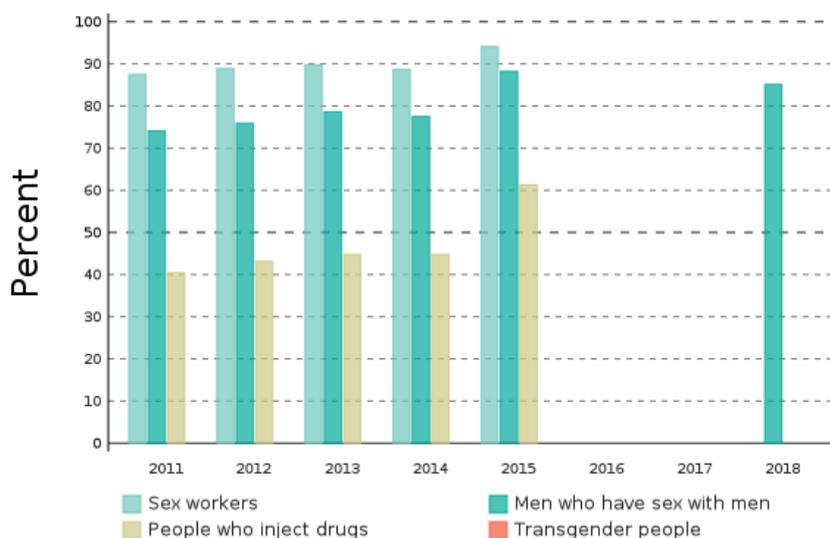
3.5 Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV in key populations, China

Percentage of the people living with HIV in a key population receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months



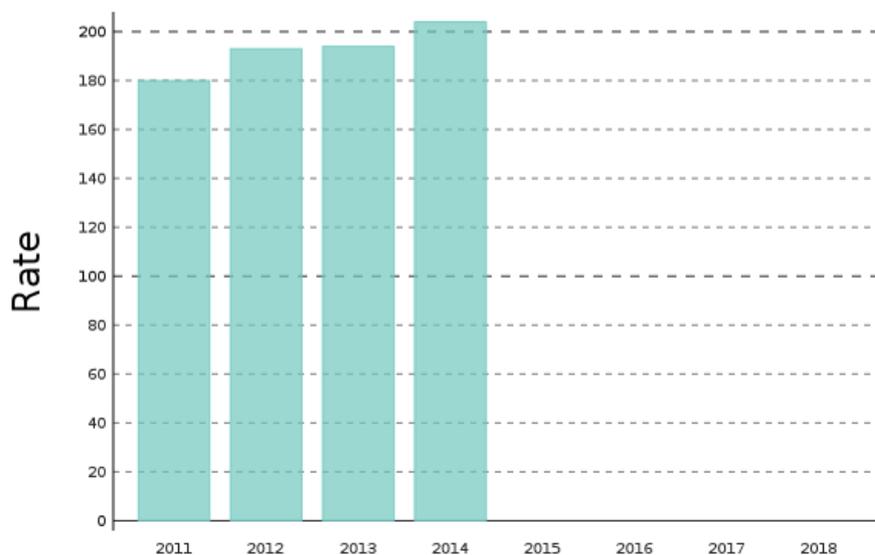
3.6 Condom use among key populations, China (2011-2018)

Percentage of people in a key population reporting using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse



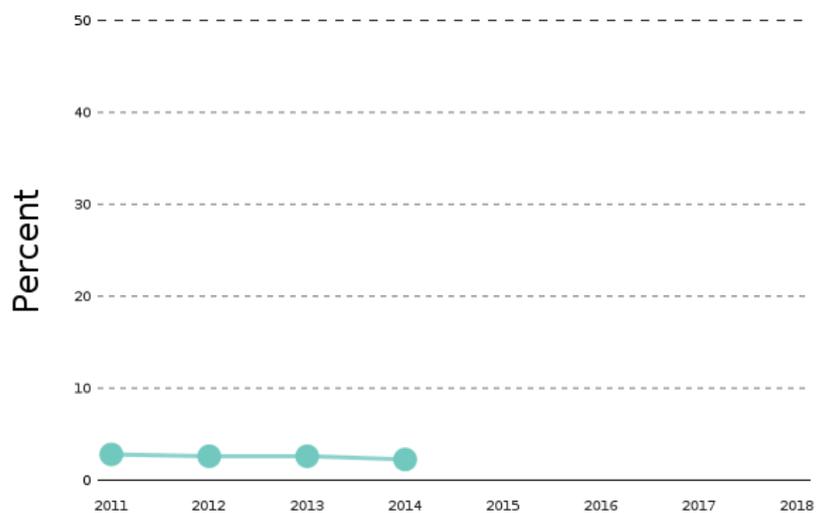
3.9 Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs, China (2011-2018)

Number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programmes



3.11 Active syphilis among sex workers, China (2011-2018)

Percentage of sex workers with active syphilis



3.12 Active syphilis among men who have sex with men, China (2011-2018)

Percentage of men who have sex with men with active syphilis



Gender; Stigma and discrimination

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Progress summary

In accordance with the “China Women's Development Program (2011-2020)”, China has formulated policies and measures to protect the rights and interests of poor women. A national basic living protection system for orphans and children living with HIV/AIDS was established and efficiently protected the basic living condition of HIV/AIDS children nationwide. In March of 2016, China implemented the “Anti - Domestic Violence Law of the People 's Republic of China”, stipulating the scope, prevention, disposal of domestic violence, as well outlining personal safety protection and legal responsibility. It plays an important role in preventing and stopping domestic violence, as well protecting family members' legitimate rights and interests.

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence and violence against women that includes HIV

Yes

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

Yes

What protections, if any, does your country have for key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

General criminal laws prohibiting violence

Programmes to address intimate partner violence*

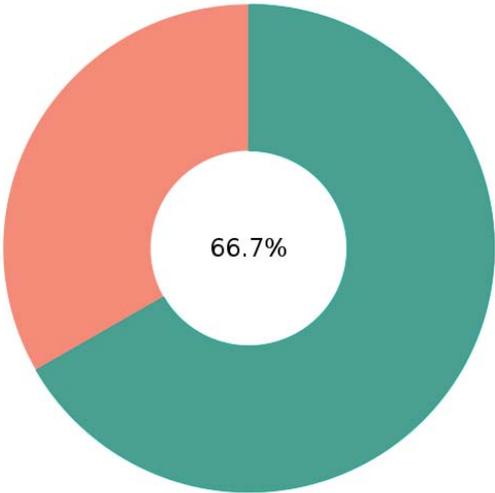
Interventions to address police abuse

Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

Yes, policies exists and are consistently implemented

Percentage of Global AIDS Monitoring indicators with data disaggregated by gender



Knowledge of HIV and access to sexual reproductive health services

Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year

Progress summary

In 2018, China continued to carry out pilots of HIV/AIDS prevention and control at universities, incorporating HIV/AIDS education into teaching plans and annual assessments, and scaling up the pilot experiences. China has adjusted and optimized the clinic layout of VCT set up intra-school urine self-service testing machines to increase the accessibility for young population. Through the establishment of the University Young Students' HIV/AIDS Prevention Fund, it supported university student organizations to carry out HIV/AIDS prevention activities, organized experts and celebrities to carry out the "Youth Red Ribbon into the Campus", "Academician Stepping into Campus" activities in universities, using the Internet platform to launch "CONDOM ON" condom activities for young people. All the above measures have further strengthened the young people and school-based HIV/AIDS prevention, sexual health education and behavioral intervention.

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education, according to international standards, in:

a) Primary school

Yes

b) Secondary school

Yes

c) Teacher training

Yes

Social protection

Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

Progress summary

China protects the legitimate rights and interests of the people living with HIV/AIDS in terms of medical care, employment, schooling and others. China has essentially established the national-wide basic medical security system, delivering free basic public health services for all urban and rural residents. The level of social security has been further improved. The coverage of social insurance has been expanded and strengthened the links of relevant policies of social welfare, social insurance and social assistance, guarantees the basic medical care for the aged. The living expenses standard for the children orphaned and infected by HIV/AIDS has also been raised. In addition, life assistance are also provided to the poor. China actively enhances the initiative of HIV control and poverty alleviation in supporting productive activities for HIV-infected people and patients who are in compliance with poverty alleviation conditions and have the ability to work.

Policy questions (2018)

Does the country have an approved social protection strategy, policy or framework?

Yes, and it is being implemented

a) Does it refer to HIV?

Yes

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?

No

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?

No

e) Does it recognize children affected by HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

f) Does it recognize families affected by HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

g) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?

Yes

What barriers, if any, limit access to social protection programmes in your country?

Lack of information available on the programmes

Complicated procedures

Fear of stigma and discrimination

Community-led service delivery

Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

Progress summary

China has integrated civil society's involvement into the national HIV prevention and control work plan. In 2018, with the total funding of 56 million RMB from the "China AIDS Fund for Non-governmental Organization" (CAFNGO), China actively supported 921 CBO projects to deliver health education, behavior intervention, HIV testing among high risk groups, as well as follow-up management, care and support for PLWHAs. At the same time, some provinces have also invested at varying degrees to support local NGOs to conduct HIV/AIDS prevention and control. In addition, at the national level, combined with government and non-governmental funds, China has been further strengthening the NGO-related capacity building for NGOs greater participation in HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

No

What safeguards in laws, regulations and policies, if any, provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

Registration of HIV CSOs is possible

Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible

HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Reporting requirements for CSOs/CBOs delivering HIV services are streamlined

Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

-

b) Female condoms:

-

c) Lubricants:

-

HIV expenditure

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers

Progress summary

In recent years, China keeps increasing national investment in HIV response. In 2018, China input 6.88 billion RMB on HIV response, an increase of more than 5.4% over 2017. It was since 2015 that the government set up the special “China AIDS Fund for Non-governmental Organization” (CAFNGO) to support civil society organizations in participating HIV response.

Empowerment and access to justice

Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights

Progress summary

China fully promoted ruling the country by law, enhancing human rights protection, guaranteeing the legitimated rights and interests of all people including people living with HIV/AIDS. Over the past years, the "Chinese Regulations on HIV/AIDS prevention and control" has been fully enforced to protect the legal rights of the infected people in accessing medical care, employment and schooling, etc.

Policy questions (2018)

In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?

Yes, at scale at the national level

Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

Take discrimination in the health settings as an example, including at least: (1) If the medical staff show discriminations, the discriminated AIDS patients can complain to the medical department of the medical institution to seek a solution; (2) the discriminated AIDS patients can complain to the health supervision institution and ask the health supervision agencies and medical institutions to investigate and deal with such issues.

What accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings does your country have, if any?

Complaints procedure

Mechanisms of redress

Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

What barriers in accessing accountability mechanisms does your country have, if any?

Mechanisms are not sensitive to HIV

Affordability constraints for people from marginalized and affected groups

Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited

AIDS out of isolation

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

Progress summary

In 2016, China officially issued the “Healthy China 2030 Plan” ,including prevention and control strategies of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases. In 2017, China fully implemented the “Healthy China 2030 Plan” and promoted the building of healthy China. In 2018, China initiated the Action of Elimination of Hepatitis C by 2030. Since 2009, China has intensified efforts to prevent and control “Two Cancers” (cervical cancer and breast cancer), including “Two cancers” inspection items among rural women into major public health service projects. . As the end of 2017, the project has been implemented for three periods with the service coverage being gradually expanded, and the number of beneficiaries has continued to increase. Since 2013, China has carried out researches on the status of reproductive health among women living with HIV in Guangxi, Yunnan and Xinjiang, and learned about the occurrence of diseases including cervical cancer, and promoted the improvement of reproductive health of infected women. In 2018, China continued to work in accordance with the National Work Plan for the Implementation of the co-infection of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis and HIV (Trial) and to screen for newly diagnosed and followable HIV-infected persons with TB symptoms and related tests, it will conduct AIDS screening among the TB patients in the 294 key counties (districts) for the prevention and control of co-infection in China.

Policy questions (2018)

Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

a) The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

No

b) The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

No

c) National HIV-treatment guidelines

No

What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?

Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV

Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV

TB infection control in HIV health-care settings

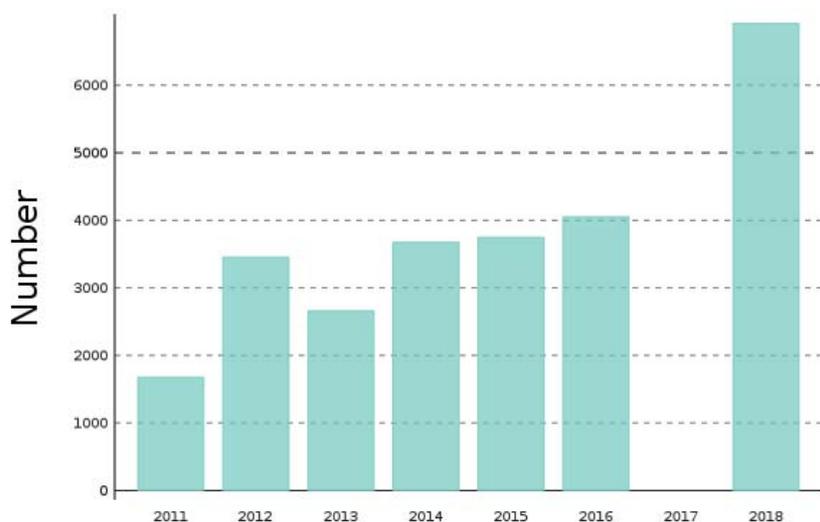
Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis

Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

10.1 Co-managing TB and HIV treatment, China (2011-2018)

Percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident tuberculosis (TB) cases (new and relapse TB patients) that received treatment for both TB and HIV



10.2 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease, China (2015-2018)

Total number of people living with HIV with active TB expressed as a percentage of those who are newly enrolled in HIV care (pre-antiretroviral therapy or antiretroviral therapy) during the reporting period



10.4/10.5 Sexually transmitted infections, China (2013-2018)

Number of men reporting urethral discharge in the past 12 months; number of men reported with laboratory-diagnosed gonorrhoea in the past 12 months

