



# Policy Actors and Policy Making for Better Migrant Health in China

From a Policy Network Perspective

Yapeng Zhu, Kinglun Ngok and Wenmin Li

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UNRISD, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; Tel: +41 (0)22 9173020; Fax: +41 (0)22 9170650; info@unrisd.org; www.unrisd.org



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Sun Yat-sen Center for Migrant Health Policy, Sun Yat-sen University, #74, Zhongshan Road II, Guangzhou City 510080, P.R. China; Tel: +86 20 8733 5524; Fax: +86 20 8733 5524; cmhp@mail.sysu.edu.cn; http://cmhp.sysu.edu.cn/

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# Introduction to Working Papers on Migration and Health in China

This paper is part of a series of outputs from the research project on <u>Migration and</u> Health in China.

China is confronted by major challenges posed by the massive population movement over the past three decades. In 2009, approximately 230 million rural inhabitants moved temporarily or permanently to cities in search of employment and better livelihoods. Such large-scale mobility has huge implications for the pattern and transmission of diseases; for China's health care system and related policies; and for health of the Chinese population in both receiving and sending areas. The health and social issues associated with population movement on such an unprecedented scale have been inadequately addressed by public policy and largely neglected by researchers. Based on interdisciplinary research across the health, social science and policy fields, this project constitutes a major effort to fill research and policy gaps. Collectively, the papers and commentaries in this series aim to provide a comprehensive assessment of the health and public policy implications of rural to urban migration in China, to inform policy and to identify future research directions.

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## **Acronyms**

AIDS

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Human immunodeficiency virus **CPPCC** 

HIV International Labour Organization
Rural New Cooperative Medical Scheme ILO NCMS SARS Severe acute respiratory syndrome
Urban Employee Basic Medical Insurance
United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
United Nations Children's Fund **UEBMI UNAIDS** 

UNICEF

Urban Resident Basic Medical Insurance **URBMI** 

USD United States dollar **WHO** World Health Organization

## **Abstract/Summary**

Given the phenomenal scale of internal migration in China, migrant health has become a prominent policy issue. Various policy actors are now involved in the development of migrant health policy. However, little is known about who the main policy actors are, what roles they play, how they interact with each other, and how they might improve their collaboration for better migrant health. This paper aims to identify the main policy actors and explore their roles in migrant health policy making. Applying a "policy network" approach, it finds that the marginalization of migrants in terms of health benefits is mainly attributed to a closed policy network resulting from the peculiar political structure and specific institutional arrangements. Based on these findings, the authors argue that an inclusive policy network is needed to overcome the major institutional barriers and better satisfy migrants' health needs.

Yapeng Zhu is Research Fellow at the Sun Yat-sen Center for Migrant Health Policy and Associate Director at the Center for Chinese Public Administration Research, and Professor at the School of Government, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China. Kinglun Ngok is Associate Director at Sun Yat-sen Center for Migrant Health Policy and Associate Director at the Center for Public Administration Research, China. Wenmin Li is a doctoral student at the School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University.

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